

HEALTH CARE PROPERTY INVESTORS INC

Form 424B5

April 25, 2005

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Filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(5)

Registration File No. 333-111174

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

(To Prospectus dated December 15, 2003)

\$250,000,000

Health Care Property Investors, Inc.

5⁵/₈% Senior Notes Due 2017

We will pay interest on the notes on May 1 and November 1 of each year, beginning November 1, 2005. We may not redeem the notes prior to their maturity on May 1, 2017. The notes will be unsecured obligations and rank equally with our unsecured senior indebtedness. The notes will only be issued in registered form in denominations of \$1,000 and in integral multiples of \$1,000.

Investing in the notes involves risks. See Risk Factors on page S-3 of this prospectus supplement and page 5 of the accompanying prospectus.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or determined if this prospectus supplement or the accompanying prospectus is truthful or complete. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

	<u>Per Note</u>	<u>Total</u>
Public offering price	99.585%	\$ 248,962,500
Underwriting discount and commission	0.650%	\$ 1,625,000

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Proceeds, before expenses, to Health Care Property Investors

98.935%

\$ 247,337,500

The public offering price set forth above does not include interest, if any. Interest on the notes will accrue from April 27, 2005.

Delivery of the notes in book-entry form only will be made on or about April 27, 2005.

Book-Running Manager

UBS Investment Bank

Banc of America Securities LLC

Barclays Capital

JPMorgan

The date of this prospectus supplement is April 22, 2005.

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You should rely only on the information contained, or incorporated by reference, in this document. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with information that is different. This document may only be used where it is legal to sell these securities. The information in this document may only be accurate on the date of this document.

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SUMMARY

The following summary may not contain all the information that may be important to you. You should read the entire prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference in the prospectus before making a decision to invest in the notes.

All references to HCP, our and we in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus mean Health Care Property Investors, Inc. and its majority-owned subsidiaries and other entities controlled by Health Care Property Investors, Inc., except where it is clear from the context that the term means only the issuer, Health Care Property Investors, Inc.

Our Company

We were organized in 1985 to qualify as a real estate investment trust, or a REIT. We invest directly or through joint ventures in healthcare related real estate located throughout the United States. We commenced business 20 years ago, making us the second oldest REIT specializing in healthcare real estate. Since 1986, the debt rating agencies have rated our debt investment grade. We expect that the notes offered pursuant to this prospectus will be rated by Moody's Investors Service and Standard & Poor's at Baa2 and BBB+, respectively. The market value of our common stock was approximately \$3.3 billion as of April 22, 2005.

As of December 31, 2004, our gross investment in our properties, including investments through joint ventures and mortgage loans, was approximately \$3.5 billion. As of December 31, 2004, our portfolio of 527 properties in 43 states consisted of:

29 hospitals;

171 skilled nursing facilities;

119 assisted living and continuing care retirement communities;

184 medical office buildings; and

24 other healthcare facilities.

Our principal offices are located at 3760 Kilroy Airport Way, Suite 300, Long Beach, California 90806, and our telephone number is (562) 733-5100.

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The Offering

Issuer	Health Care Property Investors, Inc.
Securities offered	\$250 million in aggregate principal amount of 5 ⁵ / ₈ % senior notes.
Maturity	May 1, 2017.
Interest payment dates	May 1 and November 1 of each year, beginning November 1, 2005.
Ranking	The notes will be unsecured and rank senior to our subordinated indebtedness and equally with our other senior indebtedness. The notes will effectively rank junior to all liabilities of our subsidiaries. The notes will also be subordinated to our secured indebtedness as to the assets securing such indebtedness.
Covenants	Under specified circumstances, the indenture governing the notes restricts our ability to incur additional indebtedness.
Use of proceeds	We estimate that the net proceeds from this offering, after deducting estimated fees and expenses, will be approximately \$247.0 million. We currently intend to use these net proceeds to repay borrowings outstanding under our revolving line of credit and for other general corporate purposes.
Risk factors	See Risk Factors and the other information in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus for a discussion of factors you should carefully consider before deciding to invest in the notes.

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RISK FACTORS

Set forth below and in the section entitled "Risk Factors" of the accompanying prospectus are the risks that we believe are material to investors who purchase the notes. In addition to other information contained in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, you should carefully consider the following factors before investing in the notes.

Our indebtedness could adversely affect our financial results and prevent us from fulfilling our obligations under the notes.

At December 31, 2004, our total consolidated indebtedness was approximately \$1.5 billion with gross investments in our properties, including partnership interests and mortgage loans, of \$3.5 billion. We may be able to borrow substantial additional unsecured indebtedness in the future. If new indebtedness is added to our current debt levels, the related risks that we now face could increase.

Our indebtedness could have important consequences for the holders of the notes, including:

limiting our ability to satisfy our obligations with respect to the notes;

increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions;

limiting our ability to obtain additional financing to fund future working capital, capital expenditures and other general corporate requirements;

requiring a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations for the payment of principal of, and interest on, our indebtedness and reducing our ability to use our cash flow to fund working capital, capital expenditures and general corporate requirements;

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

putting us at a disadvantage compared to competitors with less indebtedness.

Our business operations may not generate the cash needed to service our indebtedness.

Our ability to make payments on our indebtedness, including these notes, and to fund planned capital expenditures will depend on our ability to generate cash in the future. We cannot assure you that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future borrowings will be available to us in an amount sufficient to enable us to pay our indebtedness, including these notes, or to fund our other liquidity needs.

Although these notes are referred to as senior notes, they will be effectively subordinated to our secured indebtedness and all liabilities of our subsidiaries.

The notes are unsecured and therefore will be effectively subordinated to any secured indebtedness we may incur to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness. In the event of a bankruptcy or similar proceeding involving us, our assets which serve as collateral will be available to satisfy the obligations under any secured indebtedness before any payments are made on the notes. In addition, our subsidiaries and general and limited partnerships will not guarantee the notes. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization of any of our subsidiaries or partnerships, creditors of our subsidiaries and partnerships will generally be entitled to payment of their claims from the assets of those subsidiaries and partnerships before any assets are made available for distribution to us, except to the extent we may also have a claim as a creditor. At December 31, 2004, these notes would have been effectively junior to approximately \$139.4 million of indebtedness.

An active trading market may not develop for the notes.

Prior to the offering, there was no existing trading market for the notes. Although the underwriters have informed us that they currently intend to make a market in the notes after we complete the offering, they have no obligation to do so and may discontinue making a market at any time without notice.

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We do not intend to apply for listing of the notes on any securities exchange or for quotation on the Nasdaq National Market.

The liquidity of any market for the notes will depend on a number of factors, including:

the number of holders of the notes;

our performance;

the market for similar securities;

the interest of securities dealers in making a market in the notes; and

prevailing interest rates.

We cannot assure you that an active market for the notes will develop or, if developed, that it will continue.

Downgrades or other changes in our credit ratings could affect our financial results and reduce the market value of the notes.

The credit ratings assigned to our unsecured indebtedness, including the notes, may affect our ability to obtain new financing and the costs of our financing. It is possible that rating agencies may downgrade our credit ratings or change their outlook about us, which could increase our cost of capital and make our efforts to raise capital more difficult and, in turn, adversely affect our financial results. Such a downgrade in rating may also reduce the price that a subsequent purchaser may be willing to pay for the notes.

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CAUTIONARY LANGUAGE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

Statements in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and the information incorporated by reference in this prospectus supplement and the accompanying prospectus that are not historical factual statements are forward looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. We intend such forward looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and are including this section for purposes of complying with these safe harbor provisions. The statements include, among other things, statements regarding the intent, belief or expectations of HCP and its officers and can be identified by the use of terminology such as may, will, expect, believe, intend, plan, estimate, other comparable terms or the negative thereof. In addition, we, through our senior management, from time to time make forward looking oral and written public statements concerning our expected future operations and other developments. You are cautioned that, while forward looking statements reflect our good faith belief and best judgment based upon current information, they 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 the forward looking statements as a result of various factors. In addition to the factors set forth in this prospectus supplement, the accompanying prospectus and our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2004, you 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 our tenants;

Changes in the reimbursement available to our tenants and mortgagors 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 mortgagors, including with respect to new leases and mortgages and the renewal or rollover of existing leases;

Availability of suitable healthcare facilities to acquire at a favorable cost of capital and the competition for such acquisition and financing of healthcare facilities;

The ability of our tenants and mortgagors to operate our 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 operators in the long-term care and assisted living sectors, including the bankruptcies of certain of our tenants, which results in uncertainties in 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;

The risk that we will not be able to sell or lease facilities that are currently vacant;

The potential costs of SB 1953 (seismic safety) compliance with respect to our hospital in Tarzana, California;

The financial, legal and regulatory difficulties of two of our significant operators, Tenet Healthcare Corporation and HealthSouth Corporation; and

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The potential impact of existing and future litigation matters.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. In light of these risks and uncertainties, the forward-looking events discussed in this prospectus supplement or discussed in or incorporated by reference in the accompanying prospectus may not occur.

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The following table sets forth our ratios of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated. In computing the ratios of earnings to fixed charges, earnings have been based on consolidated income from continuing operations before fixed charges (exclusive of capitalized interest). Fixed charges consist of interest on debt, including amounts capitalized, and rental expense.

	For the Year Ended December 31,				
	2000	2001	2002	2003	2004
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges ⁽¹⁾	2.17	2.42	2.72	2.62	2.79
Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends ⁽¹⁾	1.68	1.83	2.05	1.86	2.26

- (1) Our ratio of earnings to fixed charges and ratio of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends have been revised from those presented in the accompanying prospectus to reflect reclassifications of discontinued operations pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 144 Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (FAS 144).

USE OF PROCEEDS

We expect that the net proceeds from the sale of the notes will be approximately \$247.0 million after deducting underwriting discounts, commissions and our expenses. We currently intend to use these net proceeds to repay borrowings outstanding under our revolving line of credit and for other general corporate purposes. As of April 18, 2005, our revolving line of credit had a balance of approximately \$277.1 million, with a weighted average annual interest rate of 3.50%. Borrowings we repay under our revolving line of credit may be reborrowed, subject to customary conditions.

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The following table sets forth the capitalization of HCP as of December 31, 2004 on an actual basis and on an as adjusted basis to reflect the issuance and sale of the notes and the application of the proceeds from such sale.

	December 31, 2004	
	(Amounts in thousands)	
	Actual	As Adjusted
Debt Obligations:		
Bank Notes Payable ⁽¹⁾	\$ 300,100	\$ 53,062
Senior Notes Payable ⁽²⁾	1,046,690	1,296,690
Mortgage Notes Payable	139,416	139,416
Total Debt Obligations	1,486,206	1,489,168
Minority Interests	121,781	121,781
Stockholders' Equity:		
Preferred Stock, \$1.00 par value per share: 50,000,000 shares authorized; 11,820,000 shares issued and outstanding	285,173	285,173
Common Stock, \$1.00 par value per share: 750,000,000 shares authorized; 133,658,318 shares issued and outstanding	133,658	133,658
Additional Paid-In Capital	1,403,335	1,403,335
Cumulative Net Income	1,348,089	1,348,089
Cumulative Dividends	(1,739,859)	(1,739,859)
Other Equity	(10,954)	(10,954)
Total Stockholders' Equity	1,419,442	1,419,442
Total Capitalization	\$ 3,027,429	\$ 3,030,391

(1) Outstanding bank notes payable were approximately \$277.1 million at April 18, 2005, with a weighted average annual interest rate of 3.50%.

(2) Our senior debt is net of any original issue discounts and is rated Baa2 by Moody's and BBB+ by Standard & Poor's.

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DESCRIPTION OF NOTES

The following information concerning the notes supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, the statements under the heading Description of the Debt Securities in the accompanying prospectus. Capitalized terms not defined below are used as defined in the indenture.

General

The notes will be issued under an indenture, dated as of September 1, 1993, between HCP and The Bank of New York, as trustee, which has been incorporated by reference as an exhibit to the registration statement of which the accompanying prospectus is a part. The following summary of certain provisions of the notes and of the indenture is not complete and you should read the indenture to fully understand all the provisions of the notes.

The notes will constitute a separate series of senior debt securities under the indenture, initially limited to \$250,000,000 aggregate principal amount. We may, from time to time, without giving notice to or seeking the consent of the holders of the notes, issue additional notes having the same ranking, interest rate, maturity and other terms as the notes issued in this offering. Any additional notes having such similar terms together with the previously issued notes will constitute a single series of debt securities under the indenture.

The notes will be senior unsecured obligations of HCP and will rank equally with all other senior unsecured indebtedness of HCP. The indenture does not limit the aggregate principal amount of debt securities that HCP may issue under the indenture and the notes will rank equally and ratably with all other debt securities issued under the indenture. The notes will not be listed on any national securities exchange.

The notes will mature on May 1, 2017 and will not be redeemable prior to maturity. The notes will bear interest from their date of issuance at the rate shown on the cover of this prospectus supplement, payable semi-annually on May 1 and November 1 in each year, commencing on November 1, 2005, to holders of record on the preceding April 15 and October 15. Interest will be calculated on the basis of a 360-day year of twelve 30-day months. Beneficial interests in the notes may be acquired, or subsequently transferred, only in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000.

If any interest payment date or the maturity date falls on a day that is not a Business Day, the required payment of principal and/or interest will be made on the next succeeding Business Day as if made on the date such payment was due, and no interest will accrue on such payment for the period from and after such interest payment date or maturity date, as the case may be, to the date of such payment on the next succeeding Business Day. As used in this prospectus supplement, Business Day means any day, other than a Saturday or Sunday, which is not a day on which banking institutions or trust companies in the City of New York are authorized or obligated by law to close.

Except as described under Description of the Debt Securities Covenants Limitation on Borrowing Money in the accompanying prospectus, the indenture does not contain any other provisions that would allow holders of the notes protection in the event of a highly leveraged transaction, reorganization, restructuring, change in control, merger or similar transaction involving HCP that may adversely affect holders of the notes.

Global Notes, Delivery and Form

The notes will be represented by one fully registered global security which will be deposited with, or on behalf of, the depositary. Except as set forth below, the global security may not be transferred except as a whole by the depositary to a nominee of the depositary or by a nominee of the depositary to the depositary or another nominee of the depositary or by the depositary or any nominee to a successor of the depositary or a nominee of such successor.

So long as the depositary or its nominee is the registered owner of the global security, the depositary or its nominee, as the case may be, will be the sole holder of the notes represented thereby, and the trustee and HCP are only required to treat the depositary or its nominee as the legal owner of the notes, for all purposes under the

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indenture. Except as otherwise provided in this section, the beneficial owners of the global security representing the notes will not be entitled to receive physical delivery of certificated notes and will not be considered the holders of the notes for any purpose under the indenture, and no global security representing the notes shall be exchangeable or transferable. Accordingly, each person owning a beneficial interest in the global security must rely on the procedures of the depositary and, if such person is not a participant in the depositary's system, on the procedures of the participant through which such person owns its interest to exercise any rights of a holder under the indenture. The laws of some jurisdictions require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of the securities in certificated form. These limits and these laws may impair the ability to transfer beneficial interests in the global security representing the notes.

The following is based on information furnished by the depositary:

The depositary will act as securities depository for the notes. The notes will be issued as fully registered securities registered in the name of Cede & Co. (the depositary's partnership nominee). One fully registered global security will be issued for the notes in the aggregate principal amount of the notes, and will be deposited with the depositary.

The depositary is a limited-purpose trust company organized under the New York Banking Law, a banking organization within the meaning of the New York Banking Law, a member of the United States Federal Reserve System, a clearing corporation within the meaning of the New York Uniform Commercial Code, and a clearing agency registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. The depositary holds securities that its participants deposit with the depositary. The depositary also facilitates the settlement among its participants of securities transactions, such as transfers and pledges, in deposited securities through electronic computerized book-entry changes in participants' accounts, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of securities certificates. Direct participants include securities brokers and dealers, banks, trust companies, clearing corporations and certain other organizations. The depositary is owned by a number of its direct participants and by The New York Stock Exchange, Inc., the American Stock Exchange, Inc., and the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. Access to the depositary's system is also available to indirect participants such as securities brokers and dealers, banks and trust companies that clear through or maintain a custodial relationship with a direct participant, either directly or indirectly. The rules applicable to the depositary and its participants are on file with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Purchases of notes under the depositary's system must be made by or through direct participants, which will receive a credit for the notes on the depositary's records. The beneficial ownership interest of each actual purchaser of each note is in turn to be recorded on the direct and indirect participants' records. Beneficial owners will not receive written confirmation from the depositary of their purchase, but beneficial owners are expected to receive written confirmations providing details of the transaction, as well as periodic statements of their holdings, from the direct or indirect participants through which the beneficial owner entered into the transaction. Transfers of ownership interests in the notes are to be accomplished by entries made on the books of participants acting on behalf of beneficial owners. Beneficial owners of the notes will not receive certificated notes representing their ownership interests in the notes, except in the event that use of the book-entry system for the notes is discontinued.

To facilitate subsequent transfers, the global security representing the notes which is deposited with the depositary is registered in the name of the depositary's partnership nominee, Cede & Co. The deposit of the global security with the depositary and its registration in the name of Cede & Co. effect no change in beneficial ownership. The depositary has no knowledge of the actual beneficial owners of the global security representing the notes; the depositary's records reflect only the identity of the direct participants to whose accounts such notes are credited, which may or may not be the beneficial owners. The participants will remain responsible for keeping account of their holdings on behalf of their customers.

Conveyance of notices and other communications by the depositary to direct participants, by direct participants to indirect participants, and by direct participants and indirect participants to beneficial owners will be governed by arrangements among them, subject to any statutory or

regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time.

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Neither the depositary nor Cede & Co. will consent or vote with respect to the global security representing the notes. Under its usual procedures, the depositary mails an omnibus proxy to HCP as soon as possible after the applicable record date. The omnibus proxy assigns Cede & Co.'s consenting or voting rights to those direct participants to whose accounts the notes are credited on the applicable record date (identified in a listing attached to the omnibus proxy).

Principal and interest payments on the global security representing the notes will be made to the depositary. The depositary's practice is to credit direct participants' accounts on the applicable payment date in accordance with their respective holdings shown on the depositary's records unless the depositary has reason to believe that it will not receive payment on such date. Payments by participants to beneficial owners will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is the case with securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in street name, and will be the responsibility of such participant and not of the depositary, the trustee or HCP, subject to any statutory or regulatory requirements as may be in effect from time to time. Payment of principal, premium, if any, and interest to the depositary is the responsibility of HCP or the trustee, disbursement of such payments to direct participants shall be the responsibility of the depositary, and disbursement of such payments to the beneficial owners shall be the responsibility of direct and indirect participants.

If the depositary is at any time unwilling or unable to continue as depositary and a successor depositary is not appointed within 90 days, HCP will issue certificated notes in exchange for the notes represented by the global security. In addition, HCP may at any time and in its sole discretion determine to discontinue use of the global security and, in such event, will issue definitive notes in exchange for the notes represented by the global security. Notes so issued will be issued in denominations of \$1,000 and integral multiples of \$1,000 and will be issued in registered form only, without coupons.

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SUPPLEMENTAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following is a general summary of the material United States federal income tax consequences to you of purchasing, owning and disposing of the notes and the material United States federal income tax considerations related to our REIT election. This summary is based on current law, is for general information only and is not tax advice. This summary supersedes, in its entirety, the discussion in the accompanying prospectus entitled United States Federal Income Tax Considerations Related to Our REIT Election. The anticipated income tax treatment described in this prospectus supplement may be changed, perhaps retroactively, by legislative, administrative or judicial action at any time.

The information in this section is based on:

the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code;

current, temporary and proposed Treasury Regulations promulgated under the Code;

the legislative history of the Code;

current administrative interpretations and practices of the Internal Revenue Service; and

court decisions.

in each case, as of the date of this prospectus supplement. In addition, the administrative interpretations and practices of the Internal Revenue Service include its practices and policies as expressed in private letter rulings that are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service except with respect to the particular taxpayers who requested and received those rulings. Future legislation, Treasury Regulations, administrative interpretations and practices and/or court decisions may adversely affect the tax considerations described in this prospectus supplement. Any such change could apply retroactively to transactions preceding the date of the change. We have not requested, and do not intend to request, a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service that we qualify as a REIT or concerning the tax treatment of the notes, and the statements in this prospectus supplement are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service or any court. Thus, we can provide no assurance that the tax considerations contained in this prospectus supplement will not be challenged by the Internal Revenue Service or will be sustained by a court if so challenged. This summary does not discuss any state, local or foreign tax consequences associated with the acquisition, ownership, sale or other disposition of the notes, or our election to be taxed as a REIT.

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

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

our election to be taxed as a REIT for federal income tax purposes; and

potential changes in applicable tax laws.

Taxation of Note Holders

This summary does not purport to deal with all aspects of United States federal income taxation that may affect particular holders of our notes in light of their individual circumstances or holders subject to special treatment under the United States federal income tax laws, including:

insurance companies;

tax-exempt organizations;

banks, thrifts or other financial institutions;

broker-dealers or dealers in securities or currencies;

S corporations;

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traders in securities that elect to mark to market;

holders owning the notes as part of a straddle, hedging, integrated or conversion transaction or other risk reduction or constructive sale transaction;

persons holding the notes through a partnership or other pass-through entity;

holders subject to the alternative minimum tax;

holders whose functional currency is not the United States dollar;

United States expatriates;

REITs or regulated investment companies; or

holders that acquired our notes as compensation.

This summary assumes that you hold the notes as capital assets, generally, for investment, as defined in section 1221 of the Code, and purchase the notes upon their initial issuance at the price set forth on the cover of this prospectus supplement. In addition, this summary does not consider the effect of any foreign, state, local or other tax laws that may be applicable to us or a purchaser of our notes.

United States Holders

If you are a United States holder, as defined below, this section applies to you. Otherwise, the next section, Non-United States Holders, applies to you. You are a United States holder if you are a beneficial owner of a note and you are:

a citizen or resident of the United States;

a corporation or partnership, including a limited liability company or other entity treated as a corporation or partnership for United States federal income tax purposes, created or organized under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia, unless, in the case of a partnership, Treasury Regulations provide otherwise;

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

a trust, if a United States court can exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust, or if the trust was in existence on August 20, 1996 and has elected to continue to be treated as a United States person.

Taxation of Stated Interest. You generally must include interest on the notes in your federal taxable income as ordinary income:

when it accrues, if you use the accrual method of accounting for United States federal income tax purposes; or

when you actually or constructively receive it, if you use the cash method of accounting for United States federal income tax purposes.

Sale, Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of the Notes. Unless a nonrecognition provision applies, you must recognize taxable gain or loss on the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other taxable disposition of a note. The amount of your gain or loss equals the difference between the amount you receive for the note in cash or other property, valued at fair market value, less the amount attributable to accrued but unpaid interest on the note, and your adjusted tax basis in the note. Your initial tax basis in a note generally will equal the price you paid for the note.

Your gain or loss generally will be long-term capital gain or loss if at the time the note is disposed of you have held it for more than one year. Otherwise, it will be short-term capital gain or loss. Payments attributable to accrued interest which you have not yet included in income will be taxed as ordinary interest income. The

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maximum federal income tax rate on long-term capital gain on most capital assets held by an individual is 15% for taxable years ending on or before December 31, 2008. Thereafter, such maximum tax rate is scheduled to increase to 20%. Your ability to deduct capital losses may be limited.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting. Backup withholding may apply when you receive interest payments on a note or proceeds upon the sale or other disposition of a note. Certain holders including, among others, corporations, financial institutions and certain tax-exempt organizations, are generally not subject to backup withholding. In addition, backup withholding will not apply to you if you provide your social security or other taxpayer identification number in the prescribed manner unless:

the Internal Revenue Service notifies us or our agent that the taxpayer identification number you provided is incorrect;

you fail to report interest and dividend payments that you receive on your tax return and the Internal Revenue Service notifies us or our agent that backup withholding is required; or

you fail to certify under penalty of perjury that backup withholding does not apply to you.

A United States holder of notes that does not provide us or our paying agent with its correct taxpayer identification number may be subject to penalties imposed by the Internal Revenue Service. If backup withholding does apply to you, you may request a refund of the amounts withheld or use the amounts withheld as a credit against your United States federal income tax liability as long as you provide the required information to the Internal Revenue Service. You should consult your tax advisor as to your qualification for exemption from backup withholding and the procedures for obtaining the exemption.

We will be required to furnish annually to the Internal Revenue Service and to you information relating to the amount of interest paid on the notes, and that information reporting may also apply to payments of proceeds to you from your sale of the notes. Some holders, including corporations, financial institutions and certain tax-exempt organizations, are generally not subject to information reporting.

Non-United States Holders

This section applies to you if you are a non-United States holder of notes. The term *non-United States holder* means a beneficial owner of a note that is not a United States holder.

Special rules may apply to certain non-United States holders such as *controlled foreign corporations* and *passive foreign investment companies*. Such entities are encouraged to consult their tax advisors to determine the United States federal, state, local and other tax consequences that may be relevant to them.

Payments of Interest. If you are a non-United States holder of notes, interest paid to you will not be subject to United States federal income tax or withholding tax if the interest is not effectively connected with your conduct of a trade or business within the United States, and you:

do not actually or constructively own a 10% or greater interest in our capital or profits;

are not a controlled foreign corporation with respect to which we are a related person within the meaning of section 864(d)(4) of the Code;

are not a bank that received such notes on an extension of credit made pursuant to a loan agreement entered into in the ordinary course of its trade or business; and

provide the appropriate certification as to your foreign status. You can generally meet this certification requirement by providing a properly executed Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN or appropriate substitute form to us or our paying agent. If you hold the notes through a financial institution or other agent acting on your behalf, you may be required to provide appropriate documentation to your agent. Your agent will then generally be required to provide appropriate certifications to us or our paying agent, either directly or through other intermediaries. Special certification rules apply to foreign partnerships, estates and trusts, and in certain circumstances certifications as to foreign status of partners, trust owners or beneficiaries may have to be provided to us or our paying agent.

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If you do not qualify for an exemption under these rules, interest income from the notes may be subject to withholding tax at the rate of 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) at the time such interest is paid. The payment of interest effectively connected with your United States trade or business, however, would not be subject to a 30% withholding tax so long as you provide us or our paying agent an adequate certification (currently on Internal Revenue Service Form W-8ECI), but such interest would be subject to United States federal income tax on a net basis at the rates applicable to United States persons generally. In addition, if you are a foreign corporation and the payment of interest is effectively connected with your United States trade or business, you may also be subject to a 30% (or lower applicable treaty rate) branch profits tax. To claim the benefit of a tax treaty, you must provide a properly executed Internal Revenue Service Form W-8BEN before the payment of interest and you may be required to obtain a United States taxpayer identification number and provide documentary evidence issued by foreign governmental authorities to prove residence in the foreign country.

Sale, Exchange or Other Taxable Disposition of the Notes. If you are a non-United States Holder, you generally will not be subject to United States federal income tax on any amount which constitutes capital gain upon retirement or disposition of a note, unless any of the following is true:

your investment in the notes is effectively connected with your conduct of a United States trade or business;

if you are a non-United States holder who is a nonresident alien individual holding the note as a capital asset, you are present in the United States for 183 or more days in the taxable year within which the sale, redemption or other disposition takes place, and certain other requirements are met; or

you are subject to provisions of United States tax laws applicable to certain United States expatriates.

If you are a holder described in the first bullet point above, you generally will be required to pay United States federal income tax on the net gain derived from the retirement or disposition of your notes, except as otherwise required by an applicable tax treaty. If you are a corporation, any such effectively connected gain received by you may also, under certain circumstances, be subject to the branch profits tax at a 30% rate (or such lower rate as may be prescribed under an applicable United States income tax treaty). If you are described in the second bullet point above, you will be subject to a flat 30% United States federal income tax on the gain derived from the retirement or disposition of your notes, which may be offset by United States source capital losses, even though you are not considered a resident of the United States. If you are a holder described in the third bullet point above, we encourage you to consult your tax advisor to determine the United States federal, state, local and other tax consequences that may be relevant to you.

Backup Withholding and Information Reporting. No backup withholding or information reporting will generally be required with respect to interest paid to a non-United States holder of a note if the beneficial owner of the note provides the certification described above in *Non-United States Holders Payments of Interest* or is an exempt recipient and, in each case, we do not have actual knowledge that the beneficial owner is a United States person.

Payments of the proceeds from a disposition by a non-United States holder of a note made to or through a foreign office of a broker will not be subject to information reporting or backup withholding, except that information reporting (but generally not backup withholding) may apply to those payments if the broker is:

a United States person, as defined in the Code;

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a controlled foreign corporation for United States federal income tax purposes;

a foreign person 50% or more of whose gross income is effectively connected with a United States trade or business for a specified three-year period; or

a foreign partnership, if at any time during its tax year, one or more of its partners are United States persons, as defined in Treasury Regulations, who in the aggregate hold more than 50% of the income or capital interest in the partnership or if, at any time during its tax year, the foreign partnership is engaged in a United States trade or business.

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Payment of the proceeds from a disposition by a non-United States holder of a note made to or through the United States office of a broker is generally subject to information reporting and backup withholding requirements, unless the holder or beneficial owner of the note provides the certification described above in *Non-United States Holders Payments of Interest* or otherwise establishes an exemption from back-up withholding.

If you are a non-United States holder of notes, you should consult your tax advisor regarding the application of information reporting and backup withholding in your particular situation, the availability of an exemption therefrom, and the procedure for obtaining the exemption, if available. Any amounts withheld from payments to you under the backup withholding rules will be allowed as a refund or a credit against your federal income tax liability, provided that the required information is furnished to the Internal Revenue Service.

Taxation of the Company

General. We elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code, commencing with our taxable year ending December 31, 1985. We believe we have been organized and have operated in a manner which allows us to qualify for taxation as a REIT under the Code commencing with our taxable year ending December 31, 1985. We currently intend to continue to operate in this manner. However, qualification and taxation as a REIT depend upon our 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 we have operated or will continue to operate in a manner so as to qualify or remain qualified as a REIT. See *Failure to Qualify*.

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 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 we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we generally will not be required to pay federal corporate income taxes on our net income that is currently distributed to our 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. We will be required to pay federal income tax, however, as follows:

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

We may be required to pay the alternative minimum tax on our items of tax preference under certain circumstances.

If we have: (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, we will be required to pay tax at the highest corporate rate on this income. Foreclosure property generally is defined as property we acquired through foreclosure or after a default on a loan secured by the property or a lease of the property.

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We 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 we fail to satisfy the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test discussed below, but have otherwise maintained our qualification as a REIT because certain other requirements are met, we will be required to pay a tax equal to (a) the greater of (i) the amount by which 75% of our gross income exceeds the amount qualifying under the 75% gross income test and (ii) the amount by which 95% of

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our gross income (90% for our 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 our profitability.

If we fail to satisfy a REIT asset test discussed below by more than a de minimis amount, due to reasonable cause and we nonetheless maintain our REIT qualification because of specified cure provisions, we 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 us to fail such test.

If we fail to satisfy any provision of the Code that would result in our 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, we may retain our REIT qualification but will be required to pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each such failure.

We will be required to pay a 4% excise tax to the extent we fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of (a) 85% of our REIT ordinary income for the year, (b) 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for the year, and (c) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods.

If we acquire any asset from a corporation which is or has been a C corporation in a transaction in which the basis of the asset in our hands is determined by reference to the basis of the asset in the hands of the C corporation, and we subsequently recognize gain on the disposition of the asset during the ten-year period beginning on the date on which we acquired the asset, then we 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) our adjusted basis in the asset, in each case determined as of the date on which we 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 us or by the entity from which the assets are acquired, in each case, depending upon the date such acquisition occurred.

We will be subject to 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 our tenants by a taxable REIT subsidiary of ours. Redetermined deductions and excess interest generally represent amounts that are deducted by a taxable REIT subsidiary of ours for amounts paid to us that are in excess of the amounts that would have been deducted based on arm's-length negotiations.

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)

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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.

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We believe that we have been organized, have operated and have issued sufficient shares of capital stock with sufficient diversity of ownership to allow us to satisfy conditions (1) through (7) inclusive, during the relevant time periods. In addition, our charter documents provide for restrictions regarding ownership and transfer of our shares which are intended to assist us in continuing to satisfy the ownership requirements described in conditions (5) and (6) above. These stock ownership and transfer restrictions are described in Description of Common Stock Transfer Restrictions, Redemption and Business Combination Provisions and Description of Preferred Stock Restrictions on Ownership in the accompanying prospectus. These restrictions, however, may not ensure that we will, in all cases, be able to satisfy the share ownership requirements described in conditions (5) and (6) above. If we fail to satisfy these share ownership requirements, except as provided in the two next sentences, our status as a REIT will terminate. If, however, we comply with the rules contained in applicable Treasury Regulations that require us to ascertain the actual ownership of our shares and we do not know, or would not have known through the exercise of reasonable diligence, that we failed to meet the requirement described in condition (6) above, we will be treated as having met this requirement. In addition, if our failure to satisfy the share ownership requirements is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, we may retain our REIT qualification but will be required to pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each such failure. See Failure to Qualify.

In addition, we may not maintain our status as a REIT unless our taxable year is the calendar year. We have and will continue to have a calendar taxable year.

Ownership of Interests in Partnerships and Limited Liability Companies. We own and operate one or more properties through partnerships and limited liability companies. Treasury Regulations provide that if we are a partner in a partnership, we will be deemed to own our proportionate share of the assets of the partnership based on our interest in partnership capital, subject to special rules relating to the 10% REIT asset test described below. Also, we will be deemed to be entitled to our proportionate share of the income of the partnership. The character of the assets and gross income of the partnership retains the same character in our 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 we own 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. We have included a brief summary of the rules governing the federal income taxation of partnerships and their partners 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.

We have direct or indirect control of certain partnerships and limited liability companies and intend to continue to operate them in a manner consistent with the requirements for our qualification as a REIT. We are 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 our status as a REIT or require us to pay tax, we may be forced to dispose of our interest in such entity. In addition, it is possible that a partnership or limited liability company could take an action which could cause us to fail a REIT income or asset test, and that we would not become aware of such action in a time frame which would allow us to dispose of our interest in the applicable entity or take other corrective action on a timely basis. In that case, unless we were entitled to relief, as described below, we would fail to qualify as a REIT.

Ownership of Interests in Qualified REIT Subsidiaries. We own and operate a number of properties through our wholly-owned subsidiaries that we believe will be treated as qualified REIT subsidiaries under the Code. A corporation will qualify as our qualified REIT subsidiary if we own 100% of its outstanding stock and if we do 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 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 the federal tax requirements described in this prospectus supplement, the subsidiaries in which we own 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

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are treated as our assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit. A qualified REIT subsidiary is not required to pay federal income tax, and our 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 our 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. We currently own interests in several taxable REIT subsidiaries, and may acquire interests in additional taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future. Our ownership of securities of our taxable REIT subsidiaries will not be subject to the 5% or 10% asset tests described below. See Asset Tests.

Income Tests. We must satisfy two gross income requirements annually to maintain our qualification as a REIT:

First, each taxable year, we must derive directly or indirectly at least 75% of our 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, we must derive at least 95% of our gross income, excluding gross income from prohibited 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.

Rents we receive 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. However, an amount we receive or accrue 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;

We, or an actual or constructive owner of 10% or more of our 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 we receive from such a tenant that also is our 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

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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 our other tenants for comparable space. Pursuant to the American Jobs Creation Act of 2004 (the 2004 Act), signed into law by President Bush on October 22, 2004, 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

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subsidiary is entered into, extended, and modified, if such modification increases the rents due under such lease. Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, under the 2004 Act, 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 we own stock possessing more than 50% of the voting power or more than 50% of the total value of the outstanding stock. The foregoing provisions of the 2004 Act are effective retroactively for our taxable years beginning after December 31, 2000;

Rent attributable to personal property, leased in connection with a lease of real property, must not be greater than 15% of the total rent we receive 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

We generally must not operate or manage the property or furnish or render services to our tenants, subject to a 1% de minimis exception, other than through an independent contractor from whom we derive no revenue. We 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, we may employ an independent contractor to provide customary services, or a taxable REIT subsidiary, which may be wholly or partially owned by us, to provide both customary and non-customary services to our tenants without causing the rent we receive from those tenants to fail to qualify as rents from real property. Any amounts we receive 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.

We generally do not intend to receive rent which fails to satisfy any of the above conditions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, we may have taken and may continue to take actions which fail to satisfy one or more of the above conditions to the extent that we determine, based on the advice of our tax counsel, that those actions will not jeopardize our tax status as a REIT.

Income we receive that is attributable to the rental of parking spaces at our 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 we derive no revenue, either directly or indirectly, or by a taxable REIT subsidiary, and certain other requirements are met. With the exception of one parking facility we operate, we believe that the income we receive 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, we enter into hedging transactions with respect to one or more of our assets or liabilities. Our hedging activities may include entering into interest rate swaps, caps, and floors, options to purchase these items, and futures and forward contracts. Except to the extent provided by Treasury Regulations, any income we derive from a hedging transaction that is clearly identified as such as specified in the Code, including gain from the sale or disposition of such a transaction, will not constitute gross income for purposes of the 95% gross income test, and therefore will be exempt from this test, but only to the extent that the transaction hedges indebtedness incurred or to be incurred by us to acquire or carry real estate. Income from any hedging transaction will, however, be nonqualifying for purposes of the 75% gross income test. The term hedging transaction, as used above, generally means any transaction we enter into in the normal course of our business primarily to manage risk of interest rate or price changes or currency fluctuations with respect to borrowings made or to be made, or ordinary obligations incurred or to be incurred, by us. To the extent that we hedge 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. We intend to structure any hedging transactions in a manner that does not jeopardize our status as a REIT.

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We believe that the aggregate amount of our nonqualifying income, from all sources, in any taxable year will not exceed the limit on nonqualifying income under the gross income tests. If we fail to satisfy one or both of the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, we may nevertheless qualify as a REIT for the year if we are entitled to relief under certain provisions of the Code. Commencing with our taxable year beginning January 1, 2005, we generally may make use of the relief provisions if:

following our identification of the failure to meet the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, we file a schedule with the Internal Revenue Service setting forth each item of our 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

our failure to meet these tests was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect.

For our taxable years ending on or prior to December 31, 2004, we generally may avail ourselves of the relief provisions if:

our failure to meet these tests was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect;

we attach a schedule of the sources of our income to our federal income tax return; and

any incorrect information on the schedule was not due to fraud with intent to evade tax.

It is not possible, however, to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions. For example, if we fail to satisfy the gross income tests because nonqualifying income that we intentionally accrue or receive exceeds the limits on nonqualifying income, the Internal Revenue Service could conclude that our failure to satisfy the tests was not due to reasonable cause. If these relief provisions do not apply to a particular set of circumstances, we will not qualify as a REIT. As discussed above in *Taxation of the Company General*, even if these relief provisions apply, and we retain our status as a REIT, a tax would be imposed with respect to our nonqualifying income. We may not always be able to comply with the gross income tests for REIT qualification despite our periodic monitoring of our income.

Prohibited Transaction Income. Any gain that we realize 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. Our gain would include any gain realized by our qualified REIT subsidiaries and our share of any gain realized by any of the partnerships or limited liability companies in which we own an interest. This prohibited transaction income may also adversely affect our 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. We intend to hold our properties for investment with a view to long-term appreciation and to engage in the business of acquiring, developing and owning our properties. We have made, and may in the future make, occasional sales of the properties consistent with our investment objectives. We do not intend to enter into any sales that are prohibited transactions. The Internal Revenue Service may contend, however, that one or more of these sales is subject to the 100% penalty tax.

Like-Kind Exchanges. We have 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 us 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 we generate 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 our taxable REIT subsidiaries to any of our tenants, and redetermined deductions and excess interest represent any amounts that are deducted by a taxable REIT subsidiary for amounts paid to us that are in excess of the amounts that would have been deducted based on arm's-length negotiations. Rents we receive will not constitute redetermined rents if they qualify for certain safe harbor provisions contained in the Code.

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We believe that, in all instances in which our taxable REIT subsidiaries provide services to our 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 Internal Revenue Service has broad discretion to assert that amounts paid between related parties should be reallocated to clearly reflect their respective incomes. If the Internal Revenue Service successfully made such an assertion, we 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 our taxable year, we also must satisfy four tests relating to the nature and diversification of our assets.

First, at least 75% of the value of our total assets, including assets held by our qualified REIT subsidiaries and our allocable share of the assets held by the partnerships and limited liability companies in which we own 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 our 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 our qualified REIT subsidiaries and taxable REIT subsidiaries, the value of any one issuer's securities may not exceed 5% of the value of our total assets, and we may not own more than 10% of the total vote or value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer except, in the case of the 10% value test, certain "straight debt" securities having specified characteristics. Under the 2004 Act, certain types of securities are disregarded as securities solely for purposes of the 10% value test, including, but not limited to, any loan to an individual or an estate, any obligation to pay rents from real property and any security issued by a REIT. In addition, under the 2004 Act, solely for purposes of the 10% value test, the determination of our interest in the assets of a partnership or limited liability company in which we own an interest will be based on our proportionate interest in any securities issued by the partnership or limited liability company, excluding for this purpose certain securities described in the Code. This provision of the 2004 Act was effective commencing with our taxable year beginning January 1, 2005. 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 our 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.

We currently own 100% of the outstanding stock of several subsidiaries that have elected, together with us, to be treated as taxable REIT subsidiaries. So long as these subsidiaries qualify as taxable REIT subsidiaries, we will not be subject to the 5% asset test, the 10% voting securities limitation or the 10% value limitation with respect to our ownership of their securities. We may acquire securities in other taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future. We believe that the aggregate value of our taxable REIT subsidiaries will not exceed 20% of the value of our gross assets. With respect to each issuer in which we currently own an interest that does not qualify as a REIT, a qualified REIT subsidiary or a taxable REIT subsidiary, we believe that our 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 Internal Revenue Service will not disagree with our determinations of value. We also own, 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. We believe, based on the advice of our tax counsel, that all of these loans have qualified under this safe harbor. However, there is relatively little authority interpreting this safe harbor and, as a result, there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service would not take a contrary position.

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The asset tests described above must be satisfied at the close of each quarter of our taxable year in which we (directly or through our partnerships or limited liability companies) acquire securities in the applicable issuer, increase our ownership of securities of such issuer (including as a result of increasing our interest in a partnership or limited liability company which owns such securities), or acquire other assets. For example, our indirect ownership of securities of an issuer may increase as a result of our capital contributions to a partnership or limited liability company. After initially meeting the asset tests at the close of any quarter, we will not lose our 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 we fail to satisfy an asset test because we acquire securities or other property during a quarter (including as a result of an increase in our interests in a partnership or limited liability company), we can cure this failure by disposing of sufficient nonqualifying assets within 30 days after the close of that quarter. We believe that we have maintained and intend to maintain adequate records of the value of our assets to ensure compliance with the asset tests. In addition, we intend to take such actions within 30 days after the close of any quarter as may be required to cure any noncompliance. With respect to our taxable years ended on or before December 31, 2004, if we failed to cure any noncompliance with the asset tests within the 30 day cure period, we would cease to qualify as a REIT.

Commencing with our taxable year beginning January 1, 2005, certain relief provisions may be available to us if we fail to satisfy the asset tests described above after the 30 day cure period. Under these provisions, we will be deemed to have met the 5% and 10% REIT asset tests if the value of our nonqualifying assets (i) does not exceed the lesser of (a) 1% of the total value of our assets at the end of the applicable quarter or (b) \$10,000,000, and (ii) we dispose of the nonqualifying assets or otherwise satisfy 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 due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect that are in excess of the de minimis exception described above, we may avoid disqualification as a REIT under any of the asset tests, 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 us 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 Internal Revenue Service.

Although we expect to satisfy the asset tests described above and plan to take steps to ensure that we satisfy such tests for any quarter with respect to which retesting is to occur, there can be no assurance that we will always be successful or will not require a reduction in our overall interest in an issuer (including in a taxable REIT subsidiary). If we fail to cure any noncompliance with the asset tests in a timely manner and the relief provisions described above do not apply, we will cease to qualify as a REIT.

Annual Distribution Requirements. To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we are required to distribute dividends, other than capital gain dividends, to our stockholders in an amount at least equal to the sum of:

90% of our REIT taxable income ; and

90% of our after tax net income, if any, from foreclosure property; minus

the excess of the sum of specified items of our non-cash income items over 5% of our REIT taxable income as described below.

For these purposes, our REIT taxable income is computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and our net capital gain. In addition, for purposes of this test, non-cash income means income attributable to leveled stepped rents, original issue discount on purchase money debt, cancellation of indebtedness, and any like-kind exchanges that are later determined to be taxable.

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In addition, if we dispose of any asset we acquired from a corporation which is or has been a C corporation in a transaction in which our 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 our acquisition of such asset, we would be required to distribute at least 90% of the after-tax gain, if any, we recognized on the disposition, to the extent that gain does not exceed the excess of (a) the fair market value of the asset on the date we acquired the asset over (b) our adjusted basis in the asset on the date we acquired the asset.

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We must pay these distributions in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if they are declared before we timely file our tax return for that year and paid on or before the first regular dividend payment following their declarations. Except as provided below, these distributions are taxable to our stockholders, other than tax-exempt entities, in the year in which paid. This is so even though these distributions relate to the prior year for purposes of our 90% distribution requirement. 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 we do not distribute all of our net capital gain, or distribute at least 90%, but less than 100%, of our REIT taxable income, as adjusted, we will be required to pay tax on the undistributed amount at regular corporate tax rates. We believe we have made, and intend to continue to make, timely distributions sufficient to satisfy these annual distribution requirements.

We expect that our REIT taxable income will be less than our cash flow because of depreciation and other non-cash charges included in computing REIT taxable income. Accordingly, we anticipate that we generally will have sufficient cash or liquid assets to enable us to satisfy the distribution requirements described above. However, from time to time, we may not have sufficient cash or other liquid assets to meet these distribution requirements due to timing differences between the receipt of income and payment of deductible expenses, and the inclusion of income and deduction of expenses in determining our taxable income. If these timing differences occur, we may need to borrow funds or pay dividends in the form of taxable stock dividends in order to meet the distribution requirements.

Under certain circumstances, we 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 we may include in our deduction for dividends paid for the earlier year. Thus, we may be able to avoid being taxed on amounts distributed as deficiency dividends. However, we will be required to pay interest to the Internal Revenue Service based upon the amount of any deduction taken for deficiency dividends.

In addition, we will be required to pay a 4% excise tax to the extent the amounts we actually distribute for a 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) are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income for such year, 95% of our capital gain net income for the year and any undistributed taxable income from prior periods. Any ordinary income and capital gain net income 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.

Distributions with declaration and record dates falling in the last three months of the calendar year, which are paid to our stockholders by the end of January immediately following that year, will be treated for federal income tax purposes as having been paid on December 31 of the prior year.

Failure to Qualify

Commencing with our taxable year beginning January 1, 2005, specified cure provisions are available to us in the event that we violate a provision of the Code that would otherwise result in our failure to qualify as a REIT. These cure provisions reduce the instances that could lead to our disqualification as a REIT for violations due to reasonable cause and instead generally require the payment of a monetary penalty. See *Taxation of the Company* General. If we fail to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any taxable year, and the relief provisions of the Code do not apply, we will be required to pay tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate tax rates. Distributions to our stockholders in any year in which we fail to qualify as a REIT will not be deductible by us, and we will not be required to distribute any amounts to our stockholders. As a result, we anticipate that our failure to qualify as a REIT would reduce the cash available for distribution by us to our stockholders. In addition, if we fail to qualify as a REIT, all distributions to our stockholders will be taxable as regular corporate dividends to the extent of our 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, we will

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also be disqualified from taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year in which we lost our qualification. It is not possible to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to this statutory relief.

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Table of Contents**Tax Aspects of the Partnerships**

General. We own, 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. Our ownership interests in such partnerships and limited liability companies involve special tax considerations. These special tax considerations include, for example, the possibility that the Internal Revenue Service might challenge the status of one or more of the partnerships or limited liability companies in which we own 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 we own 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 our assets and items of gross income would change, and could prevent us from satisfying the REIT asset tests and possibly the REIT income tests. See *Taxation of the Company Asset Tests* and *Taxation of the Company Income Tests*. This, in turn, could prevent us from qualifying as a REIT. See *Failure to Qualify* for a discussion of the effect of our 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 we own an interest might be treated as a taxable event. If so, we 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 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 for federal income tax purposes unless it elects otherwise. All of the partnerships and limited liability companies in which we own an interest intend to claim classification as partnerships or disregarded entities under these Treasury Regulations. As a result, we believe 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 we own 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 or book 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 we own an interest were formed by way of contributions of appreciated property. The relevant partnership and/or limited liability company

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agreements require that allocations be made in a manner consistent with Section 704(c) of the Code. This could cause us to be allocated lower amounts of depreciation deductions for tax purposes than would be allocated to us if the contributed properties were acquired in a cash purchase, and could cause us to be allocated taxable gain upon a sale of the contributed properties in excess of the economic or book income allocated to us as a result of such sale. These adjustments could make it more difficult for us to satisfy the REIT distribution requirements.

Other Tax Consequences

We may be required to pay tax in various state or local jurisdictions, including those in which we transact business. In addition, our state and local tax treatment may not conform to the federal income tax consequences discussed above.

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Table of Contents**UNDERWRITING**

Under the terms and subject to the conditions contained in an underwriting agreement dated April 22, 2005, we have agreed to sell to the underwriters named below, for whom UBS Securities LLC is acting as representative, the following respective principal amounts of the notes:

<u>Underwriters</u>	<u>Principal Amount</u>
UBS Securities LLC	\$ 156,250,000
Banc of America Securities LLC	31,250,000
Barclays Capital Inc.	31,250,000
J.P. Morgan Securities Inc.	31,250,000
Total	\$ 250,000,000

The underwriting agreement provides that the underwriters are obligated to purchase all of the notes if any are purchased. The underwriting agreement also provides that if an underwriter defaults, the purchase commitments of non-defaulting underwriters may be increased or the offering of notes may be terminated.

The underwriters propose to offer the notes initially at the public offering price on the cover page of this prospectus supplement and to selling group members at that price less a selling concession of .400% of the principal amount per note. The underwriters and selling group members may allow a discount of .250% of the principal amount per note on sales to other broker/dealers. After the initial public offering the underwriters may change the public offering price and concession and discount to broker/dealers.

We estimate that our out-of-pocket expenses for this offering will be approximately \$300,000.

The notes are a new issue of securities with no established trading market. One or more of the underwriters intends to make a secondary market for the notes. However, they are not obligated to do so and may discontinue making a secondary market for the notes at any time without notice. No assurance can be given as to how liquid the trading market for the notes will be.

The underwriters and/or their affiliates have provided and in the future may provide investment banking, commercial banking and/or advisory services to us from time to time for which they have received and in the future may receive customary fees and expenses. In particular, certain of the underwriters and their affiliates are lenders under certain of our credit facilities and other financing facilities. We intend to use more than 10% of the net proceeds from the sale of the notes to repay indebtedness owed by us to the underwriters or their affiliates. Accordingly, the offering is being made in compliance with the requirements of Rule 2710(h)(2) of the National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc.

We have agreed to indemnify the underwriters against liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or contribute to payments which the underwriters may be required to make in that respect.

Each of the underwriters severally represents and agrees that:

it has not offered or sold and prior to the expiry of a period of six months from the closing date, will not offer or sell any notes to persons in the United Kingdom except to persons whose ordinary activities involve them in acquiring, holding, managing or disposing of investments (as principal or agent) for the purposes of their businesses or otherwise in circumstances which have not resulted and will not result in an offer to the public in the United Kingdom within the meaning of the Public Offers of Securities Regulations 1995;

it has only communicated or caused to be communicated and will only communicate or cause to be communicated any invitation or inducement to engage in investment activity (within the meaning of section 21 of the Financial Services and Markets Act 2000 (the FSMA)) received by it in connection with the issue or sale of any notes in circumstances in which section 21(1) of the FSMA does not apply to us; and

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it has complied and will comply with all applicable provisions of the FSMA with respect to anything done by it in relation to the notes in, from or otherwise involving the United Kingdom.

In connection with the offering the underwriters may engage in stabilizing transactions, over-allotment transactions, syndicate covering transactions and penalty bids in accordance with Regulation M under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as amended.

Stabilizing transactions permit bids to purchase the underlying security so long as the stabilizing bids do not exceed a specified maximum.

Over-allotment involves sales by the underwriters of notes in excess of the principal amount of the notes the underwriters are obligated to purchase, which creates a syndicate short position.

Syndicate covering transactions involve purchases of the notes in the open market after the distribution has been completed in order to cover syndicate short positions.

Penalty bids permit the representatives to reclaim a selling concession from a syndicate member when the notes originally sold by the syndicate member are purchased in a stabilizing transaction or a syndicate covering transaction to cover syndicate short positions.

These stabilizing transactions, syndicate covering transactions and penalty bids may have the effect of raising or maintaining the market price of the notes or preventing or retarding a decline in the market price of the notes. As a result, the price of the notes may be higher than the price that might otherwise exist in the open market. These transactions, if commenced, may be discontinued at any time.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters with respect to the securities offered hereby will be passed upon for us by Latham & Watkins LLP, Costa Mesa, California. Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP, San Francisco, California, will act as counsel for the underwriters. Certain legal matters relating to Maryland law will be passed upon for us by Ballard Spahr Andrews & Ingersoll, LLP, Baltimore, Maryland. Paul C. Pringle, a partner of Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP, owns 43,875 shares of our common stock.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements and schedule of Health Care Property Investors, Inc. appearing in Health Care Property Investors, Inc.'s Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2004, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, as set forth in their report thereon included therein and incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements and schedule are incorporated by reference in reliance upon such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

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PROSPECTUS

\$1,500,000,000

HEALTH CARE PROPERTY INVESTORS, INC.

Debt Securities

Preferred Stock

Common Stock

We may from time to time offer and sell in one or more series or classes:

- debt securities,
- shares of our preferred stock;
- shares of our common stock; and
- rights to acquire Junior Participating Preferred Stock that are attached to, and trade with, our common stock.

The securities offered by this prospectus will have an aggregate public offering price of \$1,500,000,000. We will provide the specific terms of these securities in prospectus supplements to this prospectus prepared in connection with each offering. The debt securities may be convertible into preferred stock, common stock or debt securities of another series. The preferred stock may be convertible into common stock or preferred stock of another series. No securities may be sold under this prospectus without delivery of the applicable prospectus supplement. You should read this prospectus and the prospectus supplements carefully before you invest in the securities.

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Securities may be sold directly, through agents from time to time or through underwriters or dealers. If any of our agents or any underwriter is involved in the sale of the securities, the name of the agent or underwriter and any applicable commission or discount will be set forth in the accompanying prospectus supplement. The net proceeds to us from the sale also will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

Investing in the securities involves risks that are described in the Risk Factors section beginning on page 5 of this prospectus and, if applicable, in the Risk Factors section of the applicable prospectus supplement.

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol HCP . On December 12, 2003, the closing price of our common stock was \$48.90.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of these securities or passed upon the accuracy or adequacy of this prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

The date of this prospectus is December 15, 2003.

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We have not authorized any dealer, salesman or other person to give any information or to make any representation other than those contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus. You must not rely upon any information or representation not contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or the accompanying prospectus supplement. This prospectus does not constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy any securities other than the registered securities to which they relate, nor do this prospectus nor any accompanying prospectus supplement constitute an offer to sell or the solicitation of an offer to buy securities in any jurisdiction to any person to whom it is unlawful to make such offer or solicitation in such jurisdiction.

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ABOUT THIS PROSPECTUS

This prospectus is part of a registration statement that we filed with the SEC utilizing a shelf registration process. Under this shelf registration process, we may sell any combination of the securities described in this prospectus in one or more offerings up to a total dollar amount of \$1,500,000,000. This prospectus provides you with a general description of the securities we may offer. Each time we sell securities, we will provide a prospectus supplement that will contain specific information about the terms of that offering. The prospectus supplement may also add or update information contained in this prospectus. You should read both this prospectus and any prospectus supplement together with additional information described under the heading **Where You Can Find More Information**.

As allowed by SEC rules, this prospectus does not contain all the information you can find in the registration statement or the exhibits to the registration statement. For further information, we refer you to the registration statement, including its exhibits and schedules. Statements contained in this prospectus about the provisions or contents of any contract, agreement or any other document referred to are not necessarily complete. For each of these contracts, agreements or documents filed as an exhibit to the registration statement, we refer you to the actual exhibit for a more complete description of the matters involved. You should not assume that the information in this prospectus or any applicable prospectus supplement is accurate as of any date other than the date on the front of those documents. For further information about us or the securities offered under this prospectus, you should refer to that registration statement, which you can obtain from the SEC as described below under the heading **Where You Can Find More Information**.

All references to **HCPI**, **our** and **we** in this prospectus mean Health Care Property Investors, Inc. and its majority-owned subsidiaries and other entities controlled by Health Care Property Investors, Inc., except where it is clear from the context that the term means only the issuer, Health Care Property Investors, Inc.

WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

We file annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC. You may read and copy any reports, statements or other information that we have filed at the SEC's public reference rooms. You may read and copy any document we file with the SEC at its public reference facilities at 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20549. You may also obtain copies of this information by mail from the public reference section of the SEC, 450 Fifth Street, N.W., Room 1024, Washington, D.C. 20549, at prescribed rates. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the operation of the public reference facilities. Our SEC filings are also available to the public from commercial document retrieval services and at the web site maintained by the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may inspect information that we file with The New York Stock Exchange at the offices of The New York Stock Exchange at 20 Broad Street, New York, New York 10005.

The SEC allows us to incorporate by reference the information we file with the SEC, which means that we can disclose important information to you by referring to the other information we have filed with the SEC. The information that we incorporate by reference is considered a part of this prospectus and information that we file later with the SEC will automatically update and supersede the information contained in this prospectus. We incorporate by reference the following documents we filed with the SEC pursuant to Section 13 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (other than any portions of any such documents that are not deemed filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and applicable SEC rules):

our Current Reports on Form 8-K dated February 25, 2003, July 2, 2003, August 14, 2003, November 19, 2003 and December 9, 2003;

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our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the fiscal quarters ended March 31, 2003, June 30, 2003 and September 30, 2003;

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our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q/A for the fiscal quarter ended March 31, 2003;

our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002;

our Proxy Statement dated March 26, 2003;

the description of our common stock contained in our registration statement on Form 10 dated May 7, 1985 (File No. 1-8895), including the amendments dated May 20, 1985 and May 23, 1985, and any other amendment or report filed for the purpose of updating such description, including the description of amendments to our charter contained in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2001; and

the description of our preferred share purchase rights (which were issued pursuant to our Stockholder Rights Plan dated June 20, 2000) contained in our Form 8-A dated July 28, 2000 (File No. 1-08895).

We are also incorporating by reference additional documents that we may file with the SEC under Sections 13(a), 13(c), 14 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 after the date of this prospectus and before we stop offering the securities described in this prospectus (other than any portions of any such documents that are not deemed filed under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 in accordance with the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and applicable SEC rules). These documents include periodic reports, such as annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, as well as proxy statements. Any statement contained in a document incorporated or deemed to be incorporated by reference herein shall be deemed to be modified or superseded for purposes of this prospectus to the extent that a statement contained herein or in any other subsequently filed document which also is or is deemed to be incorporated by reference herein modifies or supersedes such statement. Any such statement so modified or superseded shall not be deemed, except as so modified or superseded, to constitute a part of this prospectus.

If you are a stockholder, we may have sent you some of the documents incorporated by reference, but you can obtain any of them through us or the SEC. Documents incorporated by reference are available from us without charge, excluding all exhibits unless we have specifically incorporated by reference the exhibit in this prospectus. Stockholders may obtain documents incorporated by reference in this prospectus by requesting them in writing or by telephone from:

Investor Relations

Health Care Property Investors, Inc.

3760 Kilroy Airport Way, Suite 300

Long Beach, California 90806

(562) 733-5100

investorrelations@hcpi.com

CAUTIONARY LANGUAGE REGARDING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

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Statements in this prospectus and the information incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement that are not historical factual statements are forward looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. We intend such forward looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and are including this section for purposes of complying with these safe harbor provisions. The statements include, among other things, statements regarding the intent, belief or expectations of HCPI and its officers 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 addition, we, through our senior management, from time to time make forward looking oral and written public statements concerning our expected future operations and other developments. You are cautioned that, while forward looking statements reflect our good faith belief and best judgment based upon current information, they are not

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guarantees of future performance and are subject to known and unknown risks and uncertainties. Actual results may differ materially from the expectations contained in the forward looking statements as a result of various factors. In addition to the factors set forth in Risk Factors below and other matters discussed in our annual report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2002 and our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, June 30 and September 30, 2003, you should consider the following:

Legislative, regulatory, or other changes in the health care industry at the local, state or federal level which increase the costs of or otherwise affect the operations of our lessees or mortgagors;

Changes in the reimbursement available to our lessees and mortgagors 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 lessees and mortgagors, including with respect to new leases and mortgages and the renewal or rollover of existing leases;

Availability of suitable health care facilities to acquire at a favorable cost of capital and the competition for such acquisition and financing of health care facilities;

The ability of our lessees and mortgagors to operate our 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 operators in the long-term care and assisted living sectors, including the bankruptcies of certain of our operators, which results in uncertainties in 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 for HCPI;

The risk that we will not be able to sell or lease facilities that are currently vacant; and

Changes in tax laws or regulations.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. In light of these risks and uncertainties, the forward looking events discussed in this prospectus or discussed in or incorporated by reference in this prospectus or any prospectus supplement may not occur.

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THE COMPANY

We were organized in 1985 to qualify as a real estate investment trust, or a REIT. We invest in health care related real estate located throughout the United States. We commenced business 18 years ago, making us the second oldest real estate investment trust specializing in health care real estate. Since 1986, the debt rating agencies have rated our debt investment grade. As of November 25, 2003, Moody's Investors Service, Standard & Poor's and Fitch rated our senior debt at Baa2, BBB+ and BBB+, respectively. The market value of our common stock was approximately \$3.2 billion as of December 12, 2003.

As of September 30, 2003, our gross investment in our properties, including partnership interests and mortgage loans, was approximately \$3.2 billion and our portfolio of 446 properties in 43 states consisted of:

31 hospitals;

175 long-term care facilities;

124 retirement and assisted living facilities;

85 medical office buildings; and

31 other health care facilities.

Our principal offices are located at 4675 MacArthur Court, Suite 900, Newport Beach, California 92660, and our telephone number is (949) 221-0600.

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RISK FACTORS

Set forth below are the risks that we believe are material to investors who purchase the securities. In addition to other information contained or incorporated by reference in this prospectus and the applicable prospectus supplement, you should carefully consider the following factors before investing in the securities.

Decline in the assisted living sector and the long-term care industry may have significant adverse consequences to us.

Assisted Living Industry. The assisted living industry has been challenged by overbuilding, slow fill-up rates, rising insurance costs and higher operating costs associated with increased acuity of residents. These challenges have had, and are expected to continue to have, an adverse effect on our assisted living facilities and operators. However, some occupancies, resident monthly payment rates and bottom line performance have been improving.

Long-Term Care Industry. Certain of our long-term care operators and facilities continue to experience operating problems in part due to a national nursing shortage, increased liability insurance costs, and low levels of Medicaid reimbursement in certain states. Certain temporary Medicare add-on payments expired in October 2002 causing a decline in Medicare reimbursement to nursing homes of approximately 9% as of October 1, 2002. A planned limitation on Medicare Part B rehabilitation therapy procedures went into effect September 1, 2003 and further reduced Medicare reimbursement. However, the annual market basket increase to Medicare rates for long-term care facilities took effect October 1, 2003, partially offsetting the foregoing and resulting in an aggregate 6% increase in Medicare rates. In addition, most state Medicaid rates were increased slightly providing further revenue and sector stabilization.

Certain operators of our assisted living and long-term care facilities have filed for protection under bankruptcy laws, which results in uncertainties in our ability to continue to realize the full benefit of such operators' leases. We cannot assure you that the challenges faced by our assisted living operators and long-term care operators will not have an adverse effect on our operating results or the market price of our securities.

The health care industry is heavily regulated by the government, which may adversely affect our rental and debt payment revenues.

The health care industry is heavily regulated by federal, state and local laws. This government regulation of the health care industry affects us because:

the financial ability of lessees to make rent and debt payments to us may be affected by governmental regulations such as licensure, certification for participation in government programs, and government reimbursement; and

our additional rents are based on our lessees' gross revenue from operations in many instances, which in turn are affected by the amount of reimbursement such lessees receive from the government.

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The failure of any borrower of funds from us or lessee of any of our properties to comply with such laws and regulations could affect its ability to operate its facility or facilities and could adversely affect such borrower's or lessee's ability to make debt or lease payments to us.

Fraud and Abuse. Various federal and state governments have considered or passed laws that attempt to eliminate fraud and abuse by prohibiting payment arrangements that include compensation for patient referrals. We cannot assure you that our operators are in compliance or will remain in compliance in the future with these laws.

Licensure Risks. Most health care facilities must obtain a license to operate. Failure to obtain licensure or loss of licensure would prevent a facility from operating which could adversely affect the facility operator's ability to make rent and debt payments.

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Environmental Matters. A wide variety of federal, state and local environmental and occupational health and safety laws and regulations affect health care facility operations. Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, an owner of real property or a secured lender (such as us) may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous or toxic substances at, under or disposed of in connection with such property, as well as other potential costs relating to hazardous or toxic substances (including government fines and damages for injuries to persons and adjacent property). The presence of such substances, or the failure to properly dispose of or remediate such substances, may adversely affect the owner's ability to sell or rent such property or to borrow using such property as collateral which, in turn, would reduce our revenue.

Medicare and Medicaid Programs. Sources of revenue for lessees and mortgagors may include the federal Medicare program, state Medicaid programs, private insurance carriers, health care service plans and health maintenance organizations, among others. Efforts to reduce costs by these payors will likely continue, which may result in reduced or slower growth in reimbursement for certain services provided by some of our operators. In addition, the failure of any of our operators to comply with various laws and regulations could jeopardize their ability to continue participating in the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

Cost Control. The health care industry has continually faced various challenges, including increased government and private payor pressure on health care providers to control costs, the migration of patients from acute care facilities into extended care and home care settings and the vertical and horizontal consolidation of health care providers. Changes in the law, new interpretations of existing laws, and changes in payment methodology may have a dramatic effect on the definition of permissible or impermissible activities, the relative costs associated with doing business and the amount of reimbursement furnished by both government and other third-party payors. These changes may be applied retroactively. The ultimate timing or effect of legislative efforts cannot be predicted and may impact us in different ways.

Loss of our tax status as a real estate investment trust would have significant adverse consequences to us and the value of our securities.

We currently operate and have operated commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 1985 in a manner that is intended to allow us to qualify as a real estate investment trust for federal income tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

Qualification as a real estate investment trust involves the application of highly technical and complex Internal Revenue Code provisions for which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations. The determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control may affect our ability to qualify as a real estate investment trust. For example, in order to qualify as a real estate investment trust, at least 95% of our gross income in any year must be derived from qualifying sources, and we must satisfy a number of requirements regarding the composition of our assets. Also, we must make distributions to stockholders aggregating annually at least 90% of our real estate investment trust taxable income, excluding capital gains. In addition, new legislation, regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions may adversely affect our investors or our ability to qualify as a real estate investment trust for tax purposes. Although we believe that we have been organized and have operated in such manner, we can give no assurance that we have qualified or will continue to qualify as a REIT for tax purposes.

If we lose our real estate investment trust status, we will face serious tax consequences that will substantially reduce the funds available to make payments of principal and interest on the debt securities we issue and to make distributions to our stockholders. If we fail to qualify as a real estate investment trust:

we would not be allowed a deduction for distributions to stockholders in computing our taxable income and would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates;

we also could be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax and possibly increased state and local taxes; and

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unless we are entitled to relief under statutory provisions, we could not elect to be subject to tax as a real estate investment trust for four taxable years following the year during which we were disqualified.

In addition, if we fail to qualify as a real estate investment trust, all distributions to stockholders would be subject to tax as regular corporate dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits and we would not be required to make distributions to stockholders.

As a result of all these factors, our failure to qualify as a real estate investment trust also could impair our ability to expand our business and raise capital, and could adversely affect the market value of our securities.

Certain provisions of Maryland law and our charter and bylaws as well as our stockholder rights plan could hinder, delay or prevent changes in control.

Certain provisions of Maryland law, our charter and our bylaws, as well as our stockholder rights plan, have the effect of discouraging, delaying or preventing transactions that involve an actual or threatened change in control, even if doing so could be beneficial to our stockholders. These provisions include the following:

Classified Board of Directors. Our board of directors is divided into three classes with staggered terms of office of three years each. The classification and staggered terms of office of our directors make it more difficult for a third party to gain control of our board of directors. At least two annual meetings of stockholders, instead of one, generally would be required to affect a change in a majority of the board of directors.

Removal of Directors. Under our charter, subject to the rights of one or more classes or series of preferred stock to elect one or more directors, a director may be removed by the affirmative vote or written consent of the holders of two-thirds of the outstanding shares or by a unanimous vote of all other members of the board of directors.

Stockholder Requested Special Meetings. Our bylaws provide that our stockholders have the right to call a special meeting only upon the written request of the stockholders holding in the aggregate not less than 50% of the outstanding shares entitled to vote on the business proposed to be transacted at such meeting.

Advance Notice Provisions for Stockholder Nominations and Proposals. Our bylaws require advance written notice for stockholders to nominate persons for election as directors at, or to bring other business before, any meeting of stockholders. This bylaw provision limits the ability of stockholders to make nominations of persons for election as directors or to introduce other proposals unless we are notified in a timely manner prior to the meeting.

Preferred Stock. Under our charter, our board of directors has authority to issue preferred stock from time to time in one or more series and to establish the terms, preferences and rights of any such series of preferred stock, all without approval of our stockholders.

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Duties of Directors with Respect to Unsolicited Takeovers. Maryland law provides protection for Maryland corporations against unsolicited takeovers by limiting, among other things, the duties of the directors in unsolicited takeover situations. The duties of directors of Maryland corporations do not require them to (a) accept, recommend or respond to any proposal by a person seeking to acquire control of the corporation, (b) authorize the corporation to redeem any rights under, or modify or render inapplicable, any stockholders rights plan, (c) make a determination under the Maryland Business Combination Act or the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act, or (d) act or fail to act solely because of the effect of the act or failure to act may have on an acquisition or potential acquisition of control of the corporation or the amount or type of consideration that may be offered or paid to the stockholders in an acquisition. Moreover, under Maryland law the act of directors of a Maryland corporation relating to or affecting an acquisition or potential acquisition of control is not subject to any higher duty or greater scrutiny than is applied to any other act of a director. Maryland law also contains a

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statutory presumption that an act of a director of a Maryland corporation satisfies the applicable standards of conduct for directors under Maryland law.

Ownership Limit. In order to preserve our status as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code, our charter generally permits any single stockholder, or any group of affiliated stockholders, from beneficially owning more than 9.8% of our outstanding common or preferred stock unless our board of directors waives or modifies this ownership limit.

Maryland Business Combination Act. The Maryland Business Combination Act provides that unless exempted, a Maryland corporation may not engage in business combinations, including mergers, dispositions of 10% or more of its assets, issuances of shares of stock and other specified transactions, with an interested stockholder or an affiliate of an interested stockholder for five years after the most recent date on which the interested stockholder became an interested stockholder, and thereafter unless specified criteria are met. An interested stockholder is generally a person owning or controlling, directly or indirectly, 10% or more of the voting power of the outstanding stock of a Maryland corporation. Unless our board of directors takes action to exempt us, generally or with respect to certain transactions, from this statute in the future, the Maryland Business Combination Act will be applicable to business combinations between HCPI and other persons.

Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act. Maryland law provides that control shares of a corporation acquired in a control share acquisition shall have no voting rights except to the extent approved by a vote of two-thirds of the votes eligible to be cast on the matter under the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act. Control Shares means shares of stock that, if aggregated with all other shares of stock previously acquired by the acquiror, would entitle the acquiror to exercise voting power in electing directors within one of the following ranges of the voting power: one-tenth or more but less than one-third, one-third or more but less than a majority or a majority or more of all voting power. A control share acquisition means the acquisition of control shares, subject to certain exceptions.

If voting rights or control shares acquired in a control share acquisition are not approved at a stockholder's meeting, then subject to certain conditions and limitations, the issuer may redeem any or all of the control shares for fair value. If voting rights of such control shares are approved at a stockholder's meeting and the acquiror becomes entitled to vote a majority of the shares of stock entitled to vote, all other stockholders may exercise appraisal rights. Any control shares of HCPI acquired in a control share acquisition will be subject to the Maryland Control Share Acquisition Act unless our bylaws are amended in the future to exempt the acquisition of control shares generally or with respect to certain transactions.

Stockholder Rights Plan. We have adopted a stockholder rights plan that may discourage any potential acquiror from acquiring more than 15% of our outstanding common stock since, upon this type of acquisition without approval of our board of directors, all other common stockholders will have the right to purchase a specified amount of our Series D Preferred Stock or, under certain circumstances, a specified amount of our common stock at a substantial discount from market price. See Description of Common Stock Stockholder Rights Agreement.

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The following table sets forth our ratios of earnings to fixed charges for the periods indicated. In computing the ratios of earnings to fixed charges, earnings have been based on consolidated income from continuing operations before fixed charges (exclusive of capitalized interest). Fixed charges consist of interest on debt, including amounts capitalized, an estimate of interest in rental expense, and interest expense related to the guaranteed debt of the partnerships and limited liability companies in which we hold an interest. In computing the ratios of earnings to combined fixed charges and preferred stock dividends, preferred stock dividends consist of dividends on our 7⁷/₈% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (until September 10, 2003 when the Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock was redeemed), 8.70% Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, 8.60% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (until May 2, 2003 when the Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock was redeemed) and 7.25% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock.

	Year Ended December 31,					For the Nine Months Ended September 30,
	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2003
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges	2.73	2.35	2.33	2.54	2.82	2.75
Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends	2.26	1.82	1.82	1.94	2.15	1.85

USE OF PROCEEDS

Unless we indicate otherwise in the applicable prospectus supplement, we intend to use the net proceeds from the sale of the securities offered from time to time hereby for general corporate purposes, including the repayment of outstanding indebtedness under our revolving lines of credit and investment in health care related properties. As of December 15, 2003, our revolving lines of credit had a balance of approximately \$202 million, with a weighted average annual interest rate of 2.06%.

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DESCRIPTION OF THE DEBT SECURITIES

This prospectus describes certain general terms and provisions of our debt securities. When we offer to sell a particular series of debt securities, we will describe the specific terms of the series in a prospectus supplement or a pricing supplement.

The debt securities are to be issued under an existing indenture dated as of September 1, 1993 between us and The Bank of New York, as trustee, which has been filed with the SEC and incorporated by reference in the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part. We have summarized the material provisions of the indenture and general provisions of the debt securities below.

General

The indenture does not limit the aggregate principal amount of debt securities that may be issued under the indenture and provides that the debt securities may be issued from time to time in one or more series. All securities issued under the indenture will rank equally and ratably with all other securities issued under the indenture.

The debt securities will be unsecured and will rank on a parity with all of our other unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. The debt securities are not, by their terms, subordinate in right of payment to any of our other indebtedness.

The prospectus supplement and any related pricing supplement will describe certain terms of the debt securities offered by that prospectus supplement, including:

the title of the debt securities;

any limit on the aggregate principal amount of the debt securities and their purchase price;

the date or dates on which the debt securities will mature;

the rate or rates per annum (or manner in which interest is to be determined) at which the debt securities will bear interest, if any, and the date from which the interest, if any, will accrue;

the dates on which interest, if any, on the debt securities will be payable and the regular record dates for these interest payment dates;

any mandatory or optional sinking fund or analogous provisions;

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additional provisions, if any, for the defeasance of the debt securities;

the date, if any, after which and the price or prices at which the debt securities may, pursuant to any optional or mandatory redemption or repayment provisions, be redeemed and the other detailed terms and provisions of any optional or mandatory redemption or repayment provisions;

whether the debt securities are to be issued in whole or in part in registered form represented by one or more registered global securities and, if so, the identity of the depositary for the registered global securities;

any applicable material United States federal income tax consequences; and

any other specific terms of the debt securities, including any additional events of default or covenants provided for with respect to the debt securities, and any terms that may be required by or advisable under applicable laws or regulations.

Principal of, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on the debt securities will be payable at the place or places designated by us and set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. Interest, if any, on the debt securities will be paid, unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement, by check mailed to the

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person in whose name the debt securities are registered at the close of business on the record dates designated in the applicable prospectus supplement at the address of the related holder appearing on the register of debt securities. The trustee will maintain at an office in the Borough of Manhattan, The City of New York, a register for the registration of transfers of debt securities, subject to any restrictions set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement relating to the debt securities.

Unless otherwise provided in the applicable prospectus supplement or pricing supplement, the debt securities will be issued only in fully registered form without coupons and in denominations of \$1,000 or any larger amount that is an integral multiple of \$1,000. Debt securities may be presented for exchange and transfer in the manner, at the places and subject to the restrictions set forth in the indenture, the debt securities and the prospectus supplement. These services will be provided without charge, other than any tax or other governmental charge payable in connection with the exchange or transfer, but subject to the limitations provided in the indenture.

Debt securities will bear interest at a fixed rate or a floating rate. The debt securities may be issued at a price less than their stated redemption price at maturity, resulting in the debt securities being treated as issued with original issue discount for federal income tax purposes. Any original issue discount debt securities may currently pay no interest or interest at a rate which at the time of issuance is below market rates. Special federal income tax and other considerations applicable to any of these discounted notes will be described in the prospectus supplement or pricing supplement.

The indenture provides that all debt securities of any one series need not be issued at the same time and we may, from time to time, issue additional debt securities of a previously issued series. In addition, the indenture provides that we may issue debt securities with terms different from those of any other series of debt securities and, within a series of debt securities, certain terms (such as interest rate or manner in which interest is calculated and maturity date) may differ.

Conversion Rights

The terms, if any, on which debt securities of a series may be exchanged for or converted into shares of our common stock, preferred stock or debt securities of another series will be set forth in the prospectus supplement relating to the series. To protect our status as a REIT, a holder may not convert any debt security, and the debt security is not convertible by any holder, if as a result of the conversion any person would then be deemed to beneficially own, directly or indirectly, 9.9% or more of our common stock.

Global Debt Securities

The registered debt securities of a series may be issued in the form of one or more fully registered global securities that will be deposited with a depository or with a nominee for a depository identified in the prospectus supplement relating to the series and registered in the name of the depository or a nominee of the depository. In these cases, one or more registered global securities will be issued in a denomination or aggregate denominations equal to the portion of the aggregate principal amount of outstanding registered debt securities of the series to be represented by the registered global security or securities. Unless and until it is exchanged in whole for debt securities in definitive registered form, a registered global security may not be transferred except as a whole by the depository for such registered security to a nominee of the depository or by a nominee of the depository to the depository or another nominee of the depository or by the depository or any nominee to a successor of the depository or a nominee of the successor.

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The specific terms of the depositary arrangement with respect to any portion of a series of debt securities to be represented by a registered global security will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to the series. We anticipate that the following provisions will apply to all depositary arrangements.

Ownership of beneficial interests in a registered global security will be limited to persons, or participants, that have accounts with the depositary for the registered global security or persons that may hold interests

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through participants. Upon the issuance of a registered global security, the depositary for the registered global security will credit, on its book-entry registration and transfer system, the participants' accounts with the respective principal amounts of the debt securities represented by the registered global security beneficially owned by the participants. The accounts to be credited will be designated by any dealers, underwriters or agents participating in the distribution of the debt securities. Ownership of beneficial interests in the registered global security will be shown on, and the transfer of the ownership interests will be effected only through, records maintained by the depositary for the registered global security (with respect to interests of participants) and on the records of participants (with respect to interests of persons holding through participants). The laws of some states may require that certain purchasers of securities take physical delivery of the securities in definitive form. These limits and laws may impair the ability to own, transfer or pledge beneficial interests in registered global securities.

So long as the depositary for a registered global security, or its nominee, is the registered owner of the registered global security, the depositary or its nominee will be considered the sole owner or holder of the debt securities represented by the registered global security for all purposes under the indenture. Except as set forth below, owners of beneficial interests in a registered global security will not be entitled to have the debt securities represented by the registered global security registered in their names, will not receive or be entitled to receive physical delivery of the debt securities in definitive form and will not be considered the owners or holders of the debt securities under the indenture. Accordingly, each person owning a beneficial interest in a registered global security must rely on the procedures of the depositary for the registered global security and, if a person is not a participant, on the procedures of the participant through which the person owns its interest, to exercise any rights of a holder under the indenture. We understand that under existing industry practices, if we request any action of holders or if an owner of a beneficial interest in a registered global security desires to give or take any action which a holder is entitled to give or take under the indenture, the depositary for the registered global security would authorize the participants holding the relevant beneficial interests to give or take the action, and the participants would authorize beneficial owners owning through the participants to give or take the action or would otherwise act upon the instructions of beneficial owners holding through them.

Principal, premium, if any, and interest payments on debt securities represented by a registered global security registered in the name of a depositary or its nominee will be made to the depositary or its nominee as the registered owner of the registered global security. Neither we, the trustee nor any other agent of us or the trustee will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in a registered global security or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to beneficial ownership interests.

We expect that the depositary for any debt securities represented by a registered global security, upon receipt of any payment of principal, premium or interest in respect of the registered global security, will immediately credit participants' accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial interests in the registered global security as shown on the records of the depositary. We also expect that payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in a registered global security held through the participants will be governed by standing customer instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with the securities held for the accounts of customers in bearer form or registered in street name, and will be the responsibility of the participants.

If the depositary for any debt securities represented by a registered global security is at any time unwilling or unable to continue as depositary or ceases to be a clearing agency registered under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, and a successor depositary registered as a clearing agency under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 is not appointed by us within 90 days, we will issue the debt securities in definitive form in exchange for the registered global security. In addition, we may at any time and in our sole discretion determine not to have any of the debt securities of a series represented by one or more registered global securities and, in such event, will issue debt securities of the series in definitive form in exchange for the registered global security or securities representing such debt securities. Any debt securities issued in definitive form in exchange for a

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registered global security will be registered in such name or names as the depository shall instruct the trustee. It is expected that these instructions will be based upon directions received by the depository from participants with respect to ownership of beneficial interests in the registered global security.

Covenants

Limitation on Borrowing Money

In the indenture, we have agreed not to create, assume, incur or otherwise become liable in respect of any:

(a) Senior Debt, unless the aggregate principal amount of our Senior Debt outstanding will not, at the time of such creation, assumption or incurrence and after giving effect thereto and to any concurrent transactions, exceed the greater of (i) 300% of Capital Base and (ii) 500% of Tangible Net Worth; and

(b) Non-Recourse Debt, unless the aggregate principal amount of our Senior Debt and Non-Recourse Debt outstanding will not, at the time of such creation, assumption or incurrence and after giving effect thereto and to any concurrent transactions, exceed 500% of Capital Base.

For the purpose of this limitation as to borrowing money, the following terms have the following meanings:

Senior Debt means all Debt other than Non-Recourse Debt and Subordinated Debt;

Debt, with respect to any Person, means:

- (a) its indebtedness, secured or unsecured, for borrowed money;
- (b) Liabilities secured by any existing lien on property owned by the Person;
- (c) Capital Lease Obligations and the present value of all payments due under any arrangement for retention of title (discounted at the implicit rate if known and at 9% otherwise) if the arrangement is in substance an installment purchase or an arrangement for the retention of title for security purposes; and
- (d) guarantees of obligations of the character specified in clauses (a), (b) and (c) above to the full extent of the liability of the guarantor (discounted to present value, as provided in clause (c) above, in the case of guarantees of title retention arrangements).

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Capital Lease means at any time any lease of Property which, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, would at that time be required to be capitalized on a balance sheet of the lessee;

Capital Lease Obligation means at any time the amount of the liability in respect of a Capital Lease which, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, would at that time be so required to be capitalized on a balance sheet of the lessee;

Property means any interest in any kind of property or asset, whether real, personal or mixed, or tangible or intangible;

Person means an individual, partnership, joint venture, joint-stock company, association, corporation, trust or unincorporated organization, or a government or agency or political subdivision thereof;

Non-Recourse Debt, with respect to any Person, means any Debt secured by, and only by, property on or with respect to which the Debt is incurred where the rights and remedies of the holder of the Debt in the event of default do not extend to assets other than the property constituting security for the Debt;

Subordinated Debt means any of our unsecured Debt which is issued or assumed pursuant to, or evidenced by, an indenture or other instrument which contains provisions for the subordination of such Debt (to which appropriate reference shall be made in the instruments evidencing such Debt if not

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contained therein) to the debt securities (and, at our option, if so provided, to our Debt, either generally or as specifically designated);

Capital Base means, at any date, the sum of Tangible Net Worth and Subordinated Debt;

Tangible Net Worth means, at any date, the net book value (after deducting related depreciation, obsolescence, amortization, valuation, and other proper reserves) of our Tangible Assets at that date, minus the amount of our Liabilities at that date;

Tangible Assets means all of our assets (including assets held subject to Capital Leases and other arrangements pursuant to which title to the Property has been retained by or vested in some other Person for security purposes), except: (a) deferred assets other than prepaid insurance, prepaid taxes and deposits; (b) patents, copyrights, trademarks, trade names, franchises, goodwill, experimental expense and other similar intangibles; and (c) unamortized debt discount and expense; and

Liabilities means at any date the items shown as liabilities on our balance sheet, except any items of deferred income, including capital gains.

Consolidation, Merger and Sale of Assets

We may not consolidate or merge with or into or transfer or lease our assets substantially as an entirety to any person unless we are the continuing corporation or the successor corporation or person to which the assets are transferred or leased is organized under the laws of the United States or any state of the United States or the District of Columbia and expressly assumes our obligations on the debt securities and under the indenture, and after giving effect to the transaction no event of default under the indenture has occurred and is continuing, and certain other conditions are met.

Additional Covenants

Any additional covenants that we agree to with respect to a series of the debt securities will be set forth in the prospectus supplement or related pricing supplement.

Events of Default

The following will be events of default under the indenture with respect to the debt securities of any series:

failure to pay principal of or any premium on any debt security of the series when due;

failure to pay any interest on any debt security of the series when due, continued for 30 days;

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failure to deposit any sinking fund payment when due in respect of any debt security of the series;

failure to perform any other of our covenants or warranties in the indenture (other than a covenant or warranty included in the indenture solely for the benefit of one or more series of debt securities other than that series), continued for 60 days after written notice by the trustee to us or by the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of the series to us and the trustee as provided in the indenture;

certain events in bankruptcy, insolvency, conservatorship, receivership or reorganization of us;

an acceleration of any of our other indebtedness, in an aggregate principal amount exceeding \$20,000,000, not rescinded or annulled within 10 days after written notice is given as provided in the indenture; and

the occurrence of any other event of default provided with respect to the debt securities of that series.

If an event of default with respect to the outstanding debt securities of any series occurs and is continuing, either the trustee or the holders of at least 25% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of

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that series may declare the principal amount of all the outstanding debt securities of that series to be due and payable immediately. At any time after the declaration of acceleration with respect to the debt securities of any series has been made, but before a judgment or decree based on acceleration has been obtained, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of that series may, under certain circumstances, rescind and annul the acceleration.

The indenture provides that the trustee will, within 90 days after the occurrence of a default with respect to a series of debt securities, give to the holders of the outstanding debt securities of the series notice of all uncured defaults known to it. Except in the case of default in the payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest, if any, on any debt securities of a series, the trustee shall be protected in withholding the notice if the trustee in good faith determines that the withholding of the notice is in the interest of the holders of outstanding debt securities of the series.

The indenture provides that, subject to the duty of the trustee during the continuance of an event of default to act with the required standard of care, the trustee will be under no obligation to exercise any of its rights or powers under the indenture at the request or direction of any of the holders, unless the holders shall have offered to the trustee reasonable indemnity. Subject to such provisions for the indemnification of the trustee and subject to certain other limitations, the holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of any series will have the right to direct the time, method and place of conducting any proceedings for any remedy available to the trustee, or exercising any trust or power conferred on the trustee, with respect to the debt securities of that series.

We are required to furnish to the trustee annually a statement as to our performance of certain obligations under the indenture and as to any default in our performance.

Modification, Waiver and Amendment

The indenture provides that modifications and amendments may be made by us and the trustee to the indenture with the consent of the holders of not less than 66²/₃% in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each series affected by the modification or amendment. However, no such modification or amendment may, without the consent of the holder of each outstanding debt security affected thereby:

change the stated maturity of the principal of, or any installment of principal of, premium, if any, or interest, if any, on any debt security;

reduce the principal amount of, premium, if any, or interest, if any, on any debt security;

reduce the amount of principal of an original issue discount debt security payable upon acceleration of the stated maturity of the debt security;

change the place or currency of payment of the principal of, premium, if any, or interest, if any, on any debt security;

impair the right to institute suit for the enforcement of any payment on or with respect to any debt security;

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reduce the percentage in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of any series, the consent of whose holders is required for modification or amendment of the indenture or for waiver of compliance with certain provisions of the indenture or for waiver of certain defaults; or

modify the provisions of the indenture providing for the modification, waiver or amendment of provisions of the indenture regarding waivers of events of default or the provisions providing that we maintain certain insurance.

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The holders of a majority in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding debt securities of each series will be able, on behalf of all holders of the debt securities of that series, to waive compliance by us with certain restrictive provisions of the indenture, or any past default under the indenture with respect to the debt securities of that series, except a default in the payment of principal, premium, if any, or interest, if any, or in respect of a provision of the indenture which cannot be amended or modified without the consent of the holder of each outstanding debt security of the series affected.

Satisfaction and Discharge of Indenture

The indenture, with respect to any and all series of debt securities (except for certain specified surviving obligations including, among other things, our obligation to pay the principal of, premium, if any, or interest, if any, on any debt securities), will be discharged and cancelled upon the satisfaction of certain conditions, including the payment in full of the principal of, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on all of the debt securities of that series or the deposit with the trustee of an amount of cash sufficient for the payment or redemption, in accordance with the indenture.

Defeasance

We will be able to terminate certain of our obligations under the indenture with respect to the debt securities of any series on the terms and subject to the conditions contained in the indenture by depositing in trust with the trustee cash or U.S. government obligations (or combination thereof) sufficient to pay the principal of, premium, if any, and interest, if any, on the debt securities of the series to their maturity or redemption date in accordance with the terms of the indenture and the debt securities of the series.

Governing Law and Consent to Jurisdiction

The debt securities and the indenture will be governed by and construed in accordance with the laws of the State of California.

Concerning the Trustee

The indenture contains certain limitations on the rights of the trustee should it become a creditor of us, to obtain payment of claims in certain cases, or to realize on certain property received in respect of any such claim as security or otherwise. The trustee will be permitted to engage in other transactions with us. However, if the trustee acquires any conflicting interest it must eliminate such conflict or resign or otherwise comply with the Trust Indenture Act of 1939, as amended.

The indenture provides that, in case an event of default should occur and be continuing, the trustee will be required to use the degree of care and skill of a prudent person in the conduct of his or her own affairs in the exercise of its powers.

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DESCRIPTION OF PREFERRED STOCK

The following description of the terms of the preferred stock sets forth certain general terms and provisions of the preferred stock to which any prospectus supplement may relate.

General

Our authorized capital stock consists of 200,000,000 shares of common stock, \$1.00 par value per share, and 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock, \$1.00 par value per share. As of the date of this prospectus, we had 4,000,000 shares of 7.25% Series E cumulative redeemable preferred stock and 7,820,000 shares of 7.1% Series F cumulative redeemable preferred stock outstanding. We will not sell any of our outstanding series of preferred stock under this prospectus.

Under our charter, our board of directors is authorized without further stockholder action to establish and issue, from time to time, up to 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock, in one or more series, with such designations, preferences, powers and relative participating, optional or other special rights, and the qualifications, limitations or restrictions thereon, including, but not limited to, dividend rights, dividend rate or rates, conversion rights, voting rights, rights and terms of redemption (including sinking fund provisions), the redemption price or prices, and the liquidation preferences as shall be stated in the resolution providing for the issue of a series of such stock, adopted, at any time or from time to time, by our board of directors.

The preferred stock shall have the dividend, liquidation, redemption and voting rights set forth below unless otherwise provided in a prospectus supplement relating to a particular series of the preferred stock. The terms of any particular series of preferred stock will be described in the prospectus supplement relating to that particular series of preferred stock, including:

the number of shares constituting the series and the distinctive designation thereof;

the voting rights, if any, of the series;

the rate of dividends payable on the series, the time or times when dividends will be payable, the preference to, or any relation to, the payment of dividends to any other class or series of stock and whether the dividends will be cumulative or non-cumulative;

whether there shall be a sinking or similar fund for the purchase of shares of the series and, if so, the terms and provisions that shall govern the fund;

the rights of the holders of shares of the series upon our liquidation, dissolution or winding up;

the rights, if any, of holders of shares of the series to convert their shares into or to exchange the shares for, shares of any other class or classes or any other series of the same or of any other class or classes of stock of the corporation, the price or prices or rate or rates of exchange, with such adjustments as shall be provided, at which the shares shall be convertible or exchangeable, whether such rights of

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conversion or exchange shall be exercisable at the option of the holder of the shares or upon the happening of a specified event and any other terms or conditions of such conversion or exchange; and

any other preferences, powers and relative participating, optional or other special rights and qualifications, limitations or restrictions of shares of the series.

The preferred stock will, when issued, be fully paid and nonassessable and will have no preemptive rights. Unless otherwise stated in a prospectus supplement relating to a particular series of preferred stock, each series of preferred stock will rank on a parity as to dividends and distributions of assets with each other series of preferred stock. The rights of the holders of each series of preferred stock will be subordinate to those of our general creditors.

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Certain Provisions of Our Charter

See [Description of Common Stock Transfer Restrictions, Redemption and Business Combination Provisions](#) for a description of certain provisions of our charter, including provisions relating to redemption rights and provisions which may have certain anti-takeover effects.

Dividend Rights

Holders of shares of preferred stock of each series will be entitled to receive, when, as and if declared by our board of directors, out of funds legally available therefor, cash dividends on the dates and at rates as will be set forth in, or as are determined by the method described in, the prospectus supplement relating to the series of preferred stock. The rate may be fixed or variable or both. Each dividend will be payable to the holders of record as they appear on our stock books on the record dates fixed by our board of directors, as specified in the prospectus supplement relating to the series of preferred stock.

Dividends may be cumulative or noncumulative, as provided in the prospectus supplement relating to the series of preferred stock. If our board of directors fails to declare a dividend payable on a dividend payment date on any series of preferred stock for which dividends are noncumulative, then the holders of the series of preferred stock will have no right to receive a dividend in respect of the dividend period ending on the dividend payment date, and we will have no obligation to pay the dividend accrued for such period, whether or not dividends on the series are declared payable on any future dividend payment dates. Dividends on the shares of each series of preferred stock for which dividends are cumulative will accrue from the date on which we initially issue shares of the series.

So long as the shares of any series of preferred stock are outstanding, we may not declare any dividends on our common stock or any other stock ranking as to dividends or distributions of assets junior to the series of preferred stock or make any payment on account of, or set apart money for, the purchase, redemption or other retirement of, or for a sinking or other analogous fund for, any shares of junior stock or make any distribution in respect thereof, whether in cash or property or in obligations or stock, other than junior stock which is neither convertible into, nor exchangeable or exercisable for, any securities other than junior stock, unless:

full dividends (including, if the preferred stock is cumulative, dividends for prior dividend periods) shall have been paid or declared and set apart for payment on all outstanding shares of preferred stock of the series and all other series of our preferred stock (other than junior stock); and

we are not in default or in arrears with respect to the mandatory or optional redemption or mandatory repurchase or other mandatory retirement of, or with respect to any sinking or other analogous fund for, any shares of preferred stock of the series or any shares of any other series of our preferred stock (other than junior stock).

Liquidation Preference

In the event of any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of us, voluntary or involuntary, the holders of each series of the preferred stock will be entitled to receive out of our assets legally available for distribution to stockholders, before any distribution of assets or payment is made to the holders of common stock or any other shares of our stock ranking junior as to such distribution or payment to such series of preferred stock, the amount set forth in the prospectus supplement relating to such series of preferred stock. If, upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation,

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dissolution or winding up of us, the amounts payable with respect to the preferred stock of any series and any other shares of preferred stock (including any other series of the preferred stock) ranking as to any such distribution on a parity with such series of preferred stock are not paid in full, the holders of the preferred stock of such series and of such other shares of preferred stock will share ratably in any such distribution of our assets in proportion to the full respective preferential amounts to which they are entitled. After payment to the holders of the preferred stock of each series of the full preferential amounts of the liquidating

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distribution to which they are entitled, the holders of each such series of preferred stock will be entitled to no further participation in any distribution of our assets.

If such payment shall have been made in full to all holders of shares of preferred stock, our remaining assets will be distributed among the holders of any other classes of stock ranking junior to the preferred stock upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, according to their respective rights and preferences and in each case according to their respective number of shares. For such purposes, our consolidation or merger with or into any other corporation, or the sale, lease or conveyance of all or substantially all of our property or business, shall not be deemed to constitute a liquidation, dissolution or winding up of us.

Redemption

A series of preferred stock may be redeemable, in whole or from time to time in part, at our option, and may be subject to mandatory redemption pursuant to a sinking fund or otherwise, in each case upon terms, at the times and at the redemption prices set forth in the prospectus supplement relating to such series. Shares of the preferred stock redeemed by us will be restored to the status of authorized but unissued shares of preferred stock.

In the event that fewer than all of the outstanding shares of a series of the preferred stock are to be redeemed, whether by mandatory or optional redemption, the number of shares to be redeemed will be determined by lot or pro rata (subject to rounding to avoid fractional shares) as may be determined by us or by any other method as may be determined by us in our sole discretion to be equitable. From and after the redemption date (unless default shall be made by us in providing for the payment of the redemption price plus accumulated and unpaid dividends, if any), dividends shall cease to accumulate on the shares of the preferred stock called for redemption and all rights of the holders thereof (except the right to receive the redemption price plus accumulated and unpaid dividends, if any) shall cease.

So long as any dividends on shares of any series of preferred stock or any other series of preferred stock ranking on a parity as to dividends and distributions of assets with such series of preferred stock are in arrears, no shares of any such series of the preferred stock or such other series of preferred stock will be redeemed (whether by mandatory or optional redemption) unless all such shares are simultaneously redeemed, and we will not purchase or otherwise acquire any such shares. However, the foregoing will not prevent the purchase or acquisition of such shares of preferred stock of such series or of shares of such other series of preferred stock in order to ensure that we continue to meet the requirements for qualification as a REIT for federal and state income tax purposes or pursuant to a purchase or exchange offer made on the same terms to holders of all outstanding shares of preferred stock of such series and, unless the full cumulative dividends on all outstanding shares of any cumulative preferred stock of such series and any other stock ranking on a parity with such series as to dividends and upon liquidation shall have been paid or contemporaneously are declared and paid for all past dividend periods, we will not purchase or otherwise acquire directly or indirectly any shares of preferred stock of such series (except by conversion into or exchange for our stock) ranking junior to the preferred stock of such series as to dividends and upon liquidation.

Notice of redemption will be mailed at least 30 days but not more than 60 days before the redemption date to each holder of record of shares of preferred stock to be redeemed at the address shown on our stock transfer books. After the redemption date, dividends will cease to accrue on the shares of preferred stock called for redemption and all rights of the holders of such shares will terminate, except the right to receive the redemption price without interest plus accumulated and unpaid dividends, if any.

Conversion Rights

The terms, if any, on which shares of preferred stock of any series may be exchanged for or converted (mandatorily or otherwise) into shares of common stock or another series of preferred stock will be set forth in the prospectus supplement relating thereto.

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Voting Rights

Except as indicated below or in a prospectus supplement relating to a particular series of preferred stock, the holders of the preferred stock will not be entitled to vote for any purpose.

So long as any shares of preferred stock remain outstanding, we will not, without the consent or the affirmative vote of the holders of two-thirds of the shares of each series of preferred stock outstanding at the time given in person or by proxy, either in writing or at a meeting (such series voting separately as a class):

authorize, create or issue, or increase the authorized or issued amount of, any series of stock ranking prior to such series of preferred stock with respect to payment of dividends, or the distribution of assets on liquidation, dissolution or winding up or reclassifying any of our authorized stock into any such shares, or create, authorize or issue any obligation or security convertible into or evidencing the right to purchase any such shares; and

repeal, amend or otherwise change any of the provisions of our charter applicable to the preferred stock of such series in any manner which materially and adversely affects the powers, preferences, voting power or other rights or privileges of such series of preferred stock or the holders thereof; provided, however, that any increase in the amount of the authorized preferred stock or the creation or issuance of other series of preferred stock, or any increase in the amount of authorized shares of such series or of any other series of preferred stock, in each case ranking on a parity with or junior to the preferred stock of such series, shall not be deemed to materially and adversely affect such rights, preferences, privileges or voting powers.

The foregoing voting provisions will not apply if, at or prior to the time when the act with respect to which such vote would otherwise be required shall be effected, all outstanding shares of the preferred stock shall have been redeemed or called for redemption and sufficient funds shall have been deposited in trust to effect such redemption.

Restrictions on Ownership

In order for us to qualify as a real estate investment trust under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, not more than 50% in value of our outstanding capital stock may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code to include certain entities) during the last half of a taxable year. To assist us in meeting this requirement, we may take certain actions to limit the beneficial ownership, directly or indirectly, by a single person of our outstanding equity securities, including any preferred stock. The applicable prospectus supplement will specify any additional ownership limitation relating to a series of preferred stock.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent, dividend and redemption price disbursement agent and registrar for shares of each series of the preferred stock will be set forth in the prospectus supplement relating thereto.

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DESCRIPTION OF COMMON STOCK

Our authorized capital stock consists of 200,000,000 shares of common stock, par value \$1.00 per share, and 50,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$1.00 per share. The following description is qualified in all respects by reference to our charter, a copy of which was filed as an exhibit to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2001, our Second Amended and Restated Bylaws, a copy of which was filed as an exhibit to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 1999, as amended by Amendment No. 1, filed as an exhibit to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2001, Amendment No. 2, filed as an exhibit to our registration statement on Form S-3 filed on August 30, 2002, Amendment No. 3, filed as an exhibit to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2002, Amendment No. 4, filed as an exhibit to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2003, Amendment No. 5, filed as an exhibit to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003, and Amendment No. 6, filed as an exhibit to our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2003, and the rights agreement between us and The Bank of New York, as rights agent.

Common Stock

All shares of common stock participate equally in dividends payable to holders of common stock when and as declared by our board of directors and in net assets available for distribution to holders of common stock upon our liquidation, dissolution, or winding up, have one vote per share on all matters submitted to a vote of the stockholders and do not have cumulative voting rights in the election of directors. All issued and outstanding shares of common stock are, and the common stock offered hereby will be upon issuance, validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable. Holders of the common stock do not have preference, conversion, exchange or preemptive rights. Our common stock is listed on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol HCP.

Stockholder Rights Agreement

On June 20, 2000, we adopted a Stockholder Rights Plan and declared a dividend of one preferred share purchase right for each outstanding share of our common stock. The rights will become exercisable if a person or group of affiliated or associated persons has acquired, or obtained the right to acquire, beneficial ownership of 15% or more of our common stock or following the commencement or announcement of an intention to make a tender offer or exchange offer the consummation of which would result in the beneficial ownership by a person or group of 15% or more of our common stock. After the rights become exercisable, each right will entitle the holder to purchase from us one one-hundredth (1/100th) of a share of Series D Junior Participating Preferred Stock at a price of \$95 per one one-hundredth (1/100th) of a share of Series D Preferred Stock, subject to certain anti-dilution adjustments. The rights will at no time have any voting rights.

Each share of Series D Preferred Stock purchasable upon exercise of the rights will be entitled, when, as and if declared, to a minimum preferential quarterly dividend payment of \$1.00 per share but will be entitled to an aggregate dividend of 100 times the dividend, if any, declared on our common stock. In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, the holders of the shares of the Series D Preferred Stock will be entitled to a preferential liquidation payment of \$100 per share plus any accrued but unpaid dividends and distributions thereon, whether or not declared, provided that the holders of shares of the Series D Preferred Stock shall be entitled to receive an aggregate amount per share, subject to adjustment, equal to 100 times the aggregate amount to be distributed per share to holders of shares of our common stock. Each share of Series D Preferred Stock will have 100 votes and will vote together with our common stock. Finally, in the event of any merger, consolidation or other transaction in which shares of our common stock are exchanged, each share of Series D Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive 100 times the amount received per share of common stock. Shares of Series D Preferred Stock will not be redeemable. The rights are protected by customary anti-dilution provisions. Because of the nature of the Series D Preferred Stock's dividend, liquidation and voting rights, the value of one one-hundredth of a share of Series D Preferred Stock purchasable upon exercise of each Right should approximate the value of one common share.

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Under certain circumstances, each holder of a right, other than rights that are or were acquired or beneficially owned by a person or group acquiring 15% or more (which rights will thereafter be void), will have the right to receive upon exercise that number of shares of our common stock having a market value of two times the then current purchase price of one right. In the event that, after a person acquired 15% or more of our common stock, we were acquired in a merger or other business combination transaction or more than 50% of our assets or earning power were sold, each holder of a right shall have the right to receive, upon the exercise thereof at the then current purchase price of the right, that number of shares of common stock of the acquiring company which at the time of such transaction would have a market value of two times the then current purchase price of one right.

The rights may be redeemed by our board of directors at any time prior to the time a person or group acquires 15% or more of our common stock.

The rights will expire on July 27, 2010 (unless earlier redeemed, exchanged or terminated). The Bank of New York is the Rights Agent.

The rights are designed to assure that all of our stockholders receive fair and equal treatment in the event of any proposed takeover of us and to guard against partial tender offers, open market accumulations and other abusive tactics to gain control of us without paying all stockholders a control premium. The rights will cause substantial dilution to a person or group that acquires 15% or more of our stock on terms not approved by our board of directors. The rights should not interfere with any merger or other business combination approved by our board of directors at any time prior to the first date that a person or group acquires 15% or more of our common stock.

Transfer Restrictions, Redemption and Business Combination Provisions

Among other requirements, in order for us to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code, no more than 50% in value of our outstanding shares of stock may be owned, actually or constructively, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code to include certain entities) during the last half of a taxable year. In addition, if we, or an owner of 10% or more of our capital stock, actually or constructively owns 10% or more of one of our tenants (or a tenant of any partnership or limited liability company in which we are a partner or member), the rent received by us (either directly or through the partnership or limited liability company) from the tenant will not be qualifying income for purposes of the gross income tests for REITs contained in the Internal Revenue Code. A REIT's stock must also be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons during at least 335 days of a taxable year of twelve months or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year.

Our charter contains restrictions on the ownership and transfer of our common stock which are intended to assist us in complying with these requirements and continuing to qualify as a REIT. The relevant sections of our charter provide that, subject to the exceptions described below, no person or entity may own, or be deemed to own by virtue of the applicable constructive ownership provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, more than 9.8% (by number of shares or value, whichever is more restrictive) of the outstanding shares of common stock. We refer to the limits described in this paragraph as the ownership limits. Any limits regarding the ownership of other securities we offer under this prospectus or an accompanying prospectus supplement will be set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement.

The constructive ownership rules under the Internal Revenue Code are complex and may cause stock owned actually or constructively by a group of related individuals and/or entities to be owned constructively by one individual or entity. As a result, the acquisition of less than 9.8% of our common stock (or the acquisition of an interest in an entity that owns, actually or constructively, our common stock) by an individual or entity, could, nevertheless cause that individual or entity, or another individual or entity, to own constructively in excess of 9.8% of our outstanding common stock and thereby subject the common stock to the applicable ownership limit.

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Our board of directors may, but in no event will be required to, waive the ownership limit with respect to a particular stockholder if it:

determines that such ownership will not jeopardize our status as a REIT; and

our board of directors otherwise decides such action would be in our best interest.

As a condition of such waiver, the board of directors may require an opinion of counsel satisfactory to it and/or undertakings or representations from the applicant with respect to preserving our REIT status.

These charter provisions further prohibit:

any person from beneficially or constructively owning shares of our stock that would result in us being closely held under Section 856(h) of the Internal Revenue Code or otherwise cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT; and

any person from transferring shares of our common stock if such transfer would result in shares of our stock being beneficially owned by fewer than 100 persons (determined without reference to any rules of attribution).

Any person who acquires or attempts or intends to acquire beneficial or constructive ownership of shares of common stock that will or may violate any of the foregoing restrictions on transferability and ownership will be required to give notice immediately to us and provide us with such other information as we may request in order to determine the effect of such transfer on our status as a REIT.

Pursuant to our charter, if any purported transfer of common stock or any other event would otherwise result in any person violating the ownership limits or such other limit as permitted by our board of directors, then any such purported transfer will be void and of no force or effect as to that number of shares in excess of the applicable ownership limit. The shares proposed to be transferred will be deemed to have been transferred to, and held by, a trustee of a trust for the exclusive benefit of a charitable organization selected by us. The automatic transfer will be effective as of the close of business on the business day prior to the date of the violative transfer or other event that results in a transfer to the trust.

The trustee shall sell the shares to us or to another person designated by the trustee whose ownership of the shares will not violate the ownership limit.

The trustee must, within 20 days of receiving notice from us of the transfer of shares to the trust:

sell the excess shares to a person or entity who could own the shares without violating the ownership limits or as otherwise permitted by our board of directors, and

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distribute to the prohibited transferee or owner, as applicable, an amount equal to the lesser of (1) the price paid by the prohibited transferee or owner for the excess shares (or, if the event which resulted in the transfer to the trust did not involve a purchase of such shares at market price, the last reported sales price reported on the New York Stock Exchange on the trading day immediately preceding the relevant date) and (2) the sales proceeds received by the trust for the excess shares.

The trustee shall be designated by us and shall be unaffiliated with us and any prohibited transferee or owner. Prior to the sale of any excess shares by the trust, the trustee will receive, in trust for the beneficiary, all dividends and other distributions paid by us with respect to the excess shares, and may also exercise all voting rights with respect to the excess shares.

Subject to Maryland law, effective as of the date that the shares have been transferred to the trust, the trustee shall have the authority, at the trustee's sole discretion,

to rescind as void any vote cast by a prohibited transferee or owner, as applicable, prior to our discovery that the shares have been transferred to the trust; and

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to recast the vote in accordance with the desires of the trustee acting for the benefit of the beneficiary of the trust.

However, if we have already taken irreversible corporate action, then the trustee may not rescind and recast the vote. Any dividend or other distribution paid to the prohibited transferee or owner, prior to our discovery that the shares had been automatically transferred to a trust as described above, must be repaid to the trustee upon demand for distribution to the beneficiary of the trust. If the transfer to the trust as described above is not automatically effective, for any reason, to prevent violation of the applicable ownership limit or as otherwise permitted by the board of directors, then our charter provides that the transfer of the excess shares will be void.

All certificates representing shares of our common stock bear a legend referring to the restrictions described above.

In addition, if our board of directors shall, at any time and in good faith, be of the opinion that direct or indirect ownership of at least 9.9% of the voting shares of capital stock has or may become concentrated in the hands of one beneficial owner, it shall have the power:

by lot or other means deemed equitable by it to call for the purchase from any stockholder of a number of voting shares sufficient, in the opinion of our board of directors, to maintain or bring the direct or indirect ownership of voting shares of capital stock of the beneficial owner to a level of no more than 9.9% of our outstanding voting shares; and

to refuse to transfer or issue voting shares of capital stock to any person whose acquisition of such voting shares would, in the opinion of the board of directors, result in the direct or indirect ownership by that person of more than 9.9% of the outstanding voting shares of our capital stock.

If our board of directors fails to grant an exemption from this 9.9% ownership limitation, then the transfer of shares, options, warrants, or other securities convertible into voting shares that would create a beneficial owner of more than 9.9% of the outstanding voting shares shall be deemed void ab initio and the intended transferee shall be deemed never to have had an interest in the transferred securities. The purchase price for any voting shares of capital stock so redeemed shall be equal to the fair market value of the shares reflected in the closing sales price for the shares, if then listed on a national securities exchange, or the average of the closing sales prices for the shares if then listed on more than one national securities exchange, or if the shares are not then listed on a national securities exchange, the latest bid quotation for the shares if then traded over-the-counter, on the last business day immediately preceding the day on which we send notices of such acquisitions, or, if no such closing sales prices or quotations are available, then the purchase price shall be equal to the net asset value of such stock as determined by the board of directors in accordance with the provisions of applicable law. From and after the date fixed for purchase by the board of directors, the holder of any shares so called for purchase shall cease to be entitled to distributions, voting rights and other benefits with respect to such shares, except the right to payment of the purchase price for the shares.

Our charter requires that, except in certain circumstances, business combinations between us and a beneficial holder of 10% or more of our outstanding voting stock, or a related person, be approved by the affirmative vote of at least 90% of our outstanding voting shares.

A business combination is defined in our charter as:

our merger or consolidation with or into a related person;

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any sale, lease, exchange, transfer or other disposition, including without limitation a mortgage or any other security device, of all or any substantial part (as defined below) of our assets (including without limitation any voting securities of a subsidiary) to a related person;

any merger or consolidation of a related person with or into us;

any sale, lease, exchange, transfer or other disposition of all or any substantial part of the assets of a related person to us;

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the issuance of any of our securities (other than by way of pro rata distribution to all stockholders) to a related person; and

any agreement, contract or other arrangement providing for any of the transactions described in the definition of business combination.

The term **substantial part** means more than 10% of the book value of our total assets as of the end of its most recent fiscal year ending prior to the time the determination is being made.

The foregoing provisions of our charter and certain other matters may not be amended without the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of our outstanding voting shares.

The rights and the foregoing provisions may have the effect of discouraging unilateral tender offers or other takeover proposals which certain stockholders might deem to be in their interests or in which they might receive a substantial premium. Our board of directors' authority to issue and establish the terms of currently authorized preferred stock, without stockholder approval, may also have the effect of discouraging takeover attempts. See **Description of Preferred Stock**. The rights and the foregoing provisions could also have the effect of insulating current management against the possibility of removal and could, by possibly reducing temporary fluctuations in market price caused by accumulations of shares of common stock, deprive stockholders of opportunities to sell at a temporarily higher market price. However, our board of directors believes that inclusion of the business combination provisions in our charter and the rights may help assure fair treatment of stockholders and preserve our assets.

The above summary of certain provisions of the rights and our charter does not purport to be complete or to give effect to provisions of statutory or common law. The summary is subject to, and qualified in its entirety by reference to, the provisions of applicable law and, our charter and the rights agreement, copies of which are incorporated by reference as exhibits to the registration statement of which this prospectus is a part.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

Bank of New York acts as transfer agent and registrar of the common stock.

UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

RELATED TO OUR REIT ELECTION

The following is a summary of the federal income tax considerations related to our REIT election which are anticipated to be material to purchasers of the securities offered by this prospectus. Your tax treatment will vary depending upon the terms of the specific securities that you acquire, as well as your particular situation. This discussion does not attempt to address any aspects of federal income taxation relevant to your ownership of the securities offered by this prospectus. Instead, the material federal income tax considerations relevant to your ownership of the securities offered by this prospectus may be provided in the applicable prospectus supplement that relates to those securities.

The information in this section is based on:

the Internal Revenue Code;

current, temporary and proposed Treasury Regulations promulgated under the Internal Revenue Code;

the legislative history of the Internal Revenue Code;

current administrative interpretations and practices of the Internal Revenue Service; and

court decisions

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in each case, as of the date of this prospectus. In addition, the administrative interpretations and practices of the Internal Revenue Service include its practices and policies as expressed in private letter rulings which are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service, except with respect to the particular taxpayers who requested and received these rulings. Future legislation, Treasury Regulations, administrative interpretations and practices and/or court decisions may adversely affect the tax considerations contained in this discussion. Any change could apply retroactively to transactions preceding the date of the change. We have not requested, and do not plan to request, any rulings from the Internal Revenue Service concerning our tax treatment, and the statements in this prospectus are not binding on the Internal Revenue Service or any court. Thus, we can provide no assurance that the tax considerations contained in this discussion will not be challenged by the Internal Revenue Service or if challenged, will be sustained by a court.

You are urged to consult the applicable prospectus supplement, as well as your own tax advisors, regarding the tax consequences to you of:

the acquisition, ownership and sale or other disposition of the securities offered under this prospectus, including the federal, state, local, foreign and other tax consequences;

our election to be taxed as a REIT for federal income tax purposes; and

potential changes in the tax laws.

Taxation of the Company

General. We elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code, commencing with our taxable year ending December 31, 1985. We believe we have been organized and have operated in a manner which allows us to qualify for taxation as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code commencing with our taxable year ending December 31, 1985. We currently intend to continue to operate in this manner. However, qualification and taxation as a REIT depends upon our ability to meet the various qualification tests imposed under the Internal Revenue Code, including through actual annual operating results, asset diversification, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that we have operated or will continue to operate in a manner so as to qualify or remain qualified as a REIT. See the section below entitled Failure to Qualify.

The sections of the Internal Revenue Code and 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 Internal Revenue Code that govern the federal income tax treatment of a REIT and its stockholders. This summary is qualified in its entirety by the applicable Internal Revenue Code provisions, relevant rules and Regulations promulgated thereunder, and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof.

Latham & Watkins LLP has acted as our tax counsel in connection with this registration of our debt securities, common stock and preferred stock and our election to be taxed as a REIT. Latham & Watkins LLP has rendered an opinion to us, dated as of December 15, 2003, to the effect that, commencing with our taxable year ending December 31, 1985, we have been organized and have operated in conformity with the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT, and our proposed method of operation will enable us to continue to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. It must be emphasized that this opinion was based on various assumptions and representations as to factual matters, including representations made by us in a certificate provided by one of our officers. Our tax counsel has no obligation to update its opinion subsequent to its date. In addition, this opinion was based upon our factual representations set forth in this prospectus. Moreover, our qualification and taxation as a REIT depends upon our ability to meet, through actual annual operating results, asset diversification, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership, the various qualification tests imposed under the Internal

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Revenue Code discussed below, the results of which have not been and will not be reviewed by our tax counsel. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that our actual results of operation for any particular taxable year have satisfied or will satisfy those requirements.

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Further, the anticipated income tax treatment described in this prospectus may be changed, perhaps retroactively, by legislative, administrative or judicial action at any time. See [Failure to Qualify](#)

If we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we generally will not be required to pay federal corporate income taxes on our net income that is currently distributed to our stockholders. This treatment substantially eliminates the double taxation that ordinarily results from investment in a C corporation. A C corporation is generally a corporation required to pay full corporate-level tax. Double taxation generally means taxation that occurs once at the corporate level when income is earned and once again at the stockholder level when the income is distributed. We will be required to pay federal income tax, however, as follows:

First, we will be required to pay tax at regular ordinary and capital gain corporate tax rates on any undistributed REIT taxable income, including undistributed net capital gains.

Second, we may be required to pay the alternative minimum tax on our items of tax preference under certain circumstances.

Third, if we have: (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, we will be required to pay tax at the highest corporate rate on this income. Foreclosure property is generally defined as property we acquired through foreclosure or after a default on a loan secured by the property or a lease of the property.

Fourth, we 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.

Fifth, if we fail to satisfy the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test discussed below, but have otherwise maintained our qualification as a REIT because certain other requirements are met, we will be required to pay a tax equal to (a) the greater of (i) the amount by which 75% of our gross income exceeds the amount qualifying under the 75% gross income test described below and (ii) the amount by which 90% of our gross income exceeds the amount qualifying under the 95% gross income test described below, multiplied by (b) a fraction intended to reflect our profitability.

Sixth, we will be required to pay a 4% excise tax to the extent we fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of (a) 85% of our REIT ordinary income for the year, (b) 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for the year, and (c) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods.

Seventh, if we acquire any asset from a corporation which is or has been a C corporation in a transaction in which the basis of the asset in our hands is determined by reference to the basis of the asset in the hands of the C corporation, and we subsequently recognize gain on the disposition of the asset during the ten-year period beginning on the date on which we acquired the asset, then we 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) our adjusted basis in the asset, in each case determined as of the date on which we acquired the asset. The results described in this paragraph with respect to the recognition of gain assume that we will make or refrain from making the appropriate elections under existing Treasury Regulations on our tax return for the year in which we acquire an asset from a C corporation.

Eighth, we will be subject to 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 our tenants by a taxable REIT subsidiary of ours. See [Ownership of Interests in Taxable REIT Subsidiaries](#). Redetermined deductions and excess interest generally represent amounts that are deducted by a taxable REIT subsidiary of ours for amounts paid to us that are in excess of the amounts that would have been deducted based on arm's length negotiations.

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Requirements for qualification as a REIT. The Internal Revenue 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 Internal Revenue Code;
- (4) that is not a financial institution or an insurance company within the meaning of the Internal Revenue 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, as defined in the Internal Revenue Code to include certain 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 Internal Revenue Code provides that all of conditions (1) to (4) 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.

We believe that we have satisfied conditions (1) through (7), inclusive, during the relevant time periods. In addition, our charter provides for restrictions regarding ownership and transfer of shares. These restrictions are intended to assist us in continuing to satisfy the share ownership requirements described in conditions (5) and (6) above. These stock ownership and transfer restrictions are described in Description of Common Stock Transfer Restrictions, Redemptions and Business Combination Provisions in this Prospectus. These restrictions, however, may not ensure that we will, in all cases, be able to satisfy the share ownership requirements described in conditions (5) and (6) above. If we fail to satisfy these share ownership requirements, except as provided in the next sentence, our status as a REIT will terminate. If, however, we comply with the rules contained in the applicable Treasury Regulations that require us to ascertain the actual ownership of our shares, and we do not know, or would not have known through the exercise of reasonable diligence, that we failed to meet the requirement described in condition (6) above, we will be treated as having met this requirement. See Failure to Qualify.

In addition, we may not maintain our status as a REIT unless our taxable year is the calendar year. We have and will continue to have a calendar taxable year.

Ownership of a partnership interest. We own and operate one or more properties through partnerships and limited liability companies. Treasury Regulations provide that if we are a partner in a partnership, we will be deemed to own our proportionate share of the assets of the partnership. Also, we will be deemed to be entitled to our proportionate share of the income of the partnership. The character of the assets and gross income of the partnership retains the same character in our hands for purposes of Section 856 of the Internal Revenue 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

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we own 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. We have included a brief summary of the rules governing the federal income taxation of partnerships and their partners 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.

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We have direct or indirect control of certain partnerships and limited liability companies and intend to continue to operate them in a manner consistent with the requirements for qualification as a REIT. We are a limited partner or non-managing member in certain partnerships and limited liability companies. If a partnership or limited liability company in which we own an interest takes or expects to take actions which could jeopardize our status as a REIT or require us to pay tax, we may be forced to dispose of our interest in that entity. In addition, it is possible that a partnership or limited liability company could take an action which could cause us to fail a REIT income or asset test, and that we would not become aware of such action in a time frame which would allow us to dispose of our interest in the applicable entity or take other corrective action on a timely basis. In such a case, we could fail to qualify as a REIT.

Ownership of Interests in Qualified REIT Subsidiaries. We own and operate a number of properties through our wholly-owned subsidiaries that we believe will be treated as qualified REIT subsidiaries under the Internal Revenue Code. A corporation will qualify as our qualified REIT subsidiary if we own 100% of its outstanding stock and if we do not elect with the subsidiary to treat it as a taxable REIT subsidiary, described below. A corporation that is a qualified REIT subsidiary is not treated as a separate corporation, 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 Internal Revenue Code (including all REIT qualification tests). Thus, in applying the requirements described in this prospectus, the subsidiaries in which we own 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 our assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit. A qualified REIT subsidiary is not required to pay federal income tax, and our ownership of the stock of a qualified REIT subsidiary does not violate the restrictions against 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 our total assets, as described below under Asset Tests.

Ownership of Interests in Taxable REIT Subsidiaries. A taxable REIT subsidiary of ours is a corporation other than a REIT in which we directly or indirectly hold stock and that has made a joint election with us 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, directly or indirectly, securities possessing more than 35% of the total voting power or value of the outstanding securities of such corporation. A taxable REIT subsidiary may generally engage in any business, including the provision of customary or noncustomary services to tenants of its parent REIT, except that a taxable REIT subsidiary may not directly or indirectly operate or manage a lodging or health care 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 health care 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 of ours may be prevented from deducting interest on debt that we directly or indirectly fund if certain tests regarding the taxable REIT subsidiary's debt-to-equity ratio and interest expense are not satisfied. We own interests in HCPI Investments, Inc. and Indiana HCP GP, Inc. and have jointly elected with each of these corporations to treat it as one of our taxable REIT subsidiaries. We may acquire interests in additional taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future. As a result, our ownership of securities of HCPI Investments and Indiana HCP GP, Inc. will not be subject to the 10% asset test described below, and their operations will be subject to the provisions described above concerning taxable REIT subsidiaries. See Asset Tests.

Income Tests. We must satisfy two gross income requirements annually to maintain our qualification as a REIT:

First, in each taxable year, we must derive directly or indirectly at least 75% of our 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

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Second, in each taxable year, we must derive at least 95% of our gross income, excluding gross income from prohibited transactions, from (a) the real property investments described above, and (b) dividends, interest and gain from the sale or disposition of stock or securities.

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. An amount received or accrued generally will not be excluded from the term *interest*, however, solely by reason of being based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales.

Rents we receive 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 the following conditions are met:

The amount of rent must not be based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person. However, an amount we receive or accrue generally will not be excluded from the term *rents from real property* solely by reason of being based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales;

We, or an actual or constructive owner of 10% or more of our 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 total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote or 10% or more of the total value of all classes of stock of the tenant. Rents we receive from one of our taxable REIT subsidiaries, however, will not be excluded from the definition of *rents from real property* 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 comparable to rents paid by our other tenants for comparable space;

Rent attributable to personal property leased in connection with a lease of real property must not be greater than 15% of the total rent we receive under the lease. If this requirement is not met, then the portion of rent attributable to personal property will not qualify as *rents from real property*; and

We generally must not operate or manage the property or furnish or render services to the tenants of the property, subject to a 1% *de minimis* exception, other than through an independent contractor from whom we derive no revenue. We may, however, directly perform certain 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, we may employ a taxable REIT subsidiary, which may be wholly or partially owned by us, to provide both customary and non-customary services to our tenants without causing the rent we receive from those tenants to fail to qualify as *rents from real property*. Any amounts we receive 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.

We generally do not intend to receive rent which fails to satisfy any of the above conditions. Notwithstanding the foregoing, we may have taken and may continue to take actions which fail to satisfy one or more of the above conditions to the extent that we determine, based on the advice of our tax counsel, that those actions will not jeopardize our tax status as a REIT.

We believe that the aggregate amount of our nonqualifying income, from all sources, in any taxable year will not exceed the limit on nonqualifying income under the gross income tests. If we fail to satisfy one or both of the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, we may nevertheless qualify as a REIT for the year if we are entitled to relief under certain provisions of the Internal Revenue Code. Generally, we may avail ourselves of the relief provisions if:

our failure to meet these tests was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect;

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we attach a schedule of the sources of our income to our federal income tax return; and

any incorrect information on the schedule was not due to fraud with intent to evade tax.

It is not possible, however, to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions. For example, if we fail to satisfy the gross income tests because nonqualifying income that we intentionally accrue or receive exceeds the limits on nonqualifying income, the Internal Revenue Service could conclude that our failure to satisfy the tests was not due to reasonable cause. If these relief provisions do not apply to a particular set of circumstances, we will not qualify as a REIT. As discussed above in Taxation of the Company General, even if these relief provisions apply, and we retain our status as a REIT, a tax would be imposed with respect to our nonqualifying income. We may not always be able to comply with the gross income tests for REIT qualification despite our periodic monitoring of our income.

Prohibited Transaction Income. Any gain that we realize on the sale of property held as inventory or other property 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. Our gain would include any gain realized by our qualified REIT subsidiaries and our share of any gain realized by any of the partnerships or limited liability companies in which we own an interest. This prohibited transaction income may also adversely affect our 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. We intend to hold our properties for investment with a view to long-term appreciation and to engage in the business of acquiring, developing and owning our properties. We have made, and may in the future make, occasional sales of the properties as are consistent with our investment objectives. We do not intend to enter into any sales that are prohibited transactions. The Internal Revenue Service may contend, however, that one or more of these sales is subject to the 100% penalty tax.

Redetermined Rents. Any redetermined rents, redetermined deductions or excess interest we generate will be subject to a 100% penalty tax. In general, redetermined rents are rents from real property that are overstated as a result of services furnished by one of our taxable REIT subsidiaries to any of our tenants, and redetermined deductions and excess interest represent amounts that are deducted by a taxable REIT subsidiary for amounts paid to us that are in excess of the amounts that would have been deducted based on arm's length negotiations. Rents we receive will not constitute redetermined rents if they qualify for the safe harbor provisions contained in the Internal Revenue Code. Safe harbor provisions are provided where generally:

Amounts are received by a REIT for services customarily furnished or rendered in connection with the rental of real property;

Amounts are excluded from the definition of impermissible tenant service income as a result of satisfying the 1% *de minimis* exception;

The taxable REIT subsidiary renders a significant amount of similar services to unrelated parties and the charges for such services are substantially comparable;

Rents paid to the REIT by tenants who are not receiving services from the taxable REIT subsidiary are substantially comparable to the rents paid by the REIT's tenants leasing comparable space who are receiving such services from the taxable REIT subsidiary and the charge for the services is separately stated; and

The taxable REIT subsidiary's gross income from the service is not less than 150% of the subsidiary's direct cost of furnishing or rendering the service.

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Asset Tests. At the close of each quarter of our taxable year, we also must satisfy four tests relating to the nature and diversification of our assets:

First, at least 75% of the value of our total assets, including assets held by our qualified REIT subsidiaries and our allocable share of the assets held by the partnerships and limited liability companies in which we own 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 our total assets may be represented by securities other than those securities included in the 75% asset test;

Third, of the securities included in the 25% asset class and except for investments in other REITs, and our qualified REIT subsidiaries and taxable REIT subsidiaries, the value of any one issuer's securities may not exceed 5% of the value of our total assets, and we may not own more than 10% of the total vote or value of any one issuer's outstanding securities. 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; and

Fourth, not more than 20% of the value of our total assets may be represented by the securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries.

The 10% value limitation and the 20% asset test are effective for taxable years ending after December 31, 2000.

We own 100% of the outstanding stock of HCPI Investments, Inc. and Indiana HCP GP, Inc. Each of HCPI Investments and Indiana HCP GP, Inc. have elected, together with us, to be treated as taxable REIT subsidiaries. So long as HCPI Investments and Indiana HCP GP, Inc. qualify as taxable REIT subsidiaries, we will not be subject to the 5% asset test, 10% voting securities limitation or 10% value limitation with respect to our ownership of their securities. We or HCPI Investments or Indiana HCP GP, Inc. may acquire securities in other taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future. We believe that the aggregate value of our taxable REIT subsidiaries will not exceed 20% of the value of our gross assets. With respect to each issuer in which we currently own an interest that does not qualify as a REIT, a qualified REIT subsidiary or a taxable REIT subsidiary, we believe that (1) the value of the securities of any such issuer has not exceeded 5% of the total value of our assets, and (2) our ownership of the securities of any such issuer has complied with the 10% voting securities limitation and 10% value limitation. No independent appraisals have been obtained to support these conclusions. In addition, there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service will not disagree with our determinations of value. We also own, 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. We believe, based on the advice of our tax counsel, that all such existing loans qualify under this safe-harbor. However, there is relatively little authority interpreting this safe-harbor and, as a result, there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service would not take a contrary position.

The asset tests must be satisfied not only on the date that we (directly or through our partnerships or limited liability companies) acquire securities in the applicable issuer, but also each time we increase our ownership of securities of such issuer, including as a result of increasing our interest in a partnership or limited liability company which owns such securities. For example, our indirect ownership of securities of an issuer may increase as a result of our capital contributions to a partnership or limited liability company. After initially meeting the asset tests at the close of any quarter, we will not lose our 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 we fail to satisfy an asset test because we acquire securities or other property during a quarter (including as a result of an increase in our interests in a partnership or limited liability company), we can cure this failure by disposing of sufficient nonqualifying assets

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within 30 days after the close of that quarter. Although we expect to satisfy the asset tests and plan to take steps to ensure that we satisfy such tests for any quarter with respect to which retesting is to occur, there can be no assurance that such steps will always be successful or will not require a reduction in our overall interest in an issuer (including in a taxable REIT subsidiary). If we fail to timely cure any noncompliance with the asset tests, we would cease to qualify as a REIT.

Annual Distribution Requirements. To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we are required to distribute dividends, other than capital gain dividends, to our stockholders in an amount at least equal to the sum of:

90% (95% for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2001) of our REIT taxable income ; and

90% (95% for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2001) of our after tax net income, if any, from foreclosure property; minus

the excess of the sum of specified items of our noncash income items over 5% of REIT taxable income as described below.

Our REIT taxable income is computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and our net capital gain. In addition, for purposes of this test, non-cash income means income attributable to leveled stepped rents, original issue discount on purchase money debt, cancellation of indebtedness, and any like-kind exchanges that are later determined to be taxable.

In addition, if we dispose of any asset we acquired from a corporation which is or has been a C corporation in a transaction in which our 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 our acquisition of such asset, we would be required to distribute at least 90% (95% for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2001) of the after-tax gain, if any, we recognized on the disposition, to the extent that gain does not exceed the excess of (a) the fair market value of the asset on the date we acquired the asset over (b) our adjusted basis in the asset on the date we acquired the asset.

We must pay these distributions in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if they are declared before we timely file our tax return for that year and paid on or before the first regular dividend payment following their declarations. Except as provided below, these distributions are taxable to our stockholders, other than tax-exempt entities in the year in which paid. This is so even though these distributions relate to the prior year for purposes of our 90% distribution requirement. 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 we do not distribute all of our net capital gain, or distribute at least 90% (95% for taxable years beginning before January 1, 2001), but less than 100%, of our REIT taxable income, as adjusted, we will be required to pay tax on the undistributed amount at regular ordinary and capital gain corporate tax rates. We believe we have made, and intend to continue to make, timely distributions sufficient to satisfy these annual distribution requirements.

We anticipate that we will generally have sufficient cash or liquid assets to enable us to satisfy our distribution requirements. However, from time to time, we may not have sufficient cash or other liquid assets to meet these distribution requirements because of timing differences between the actual receipt of income and actual payment of deductible expenses, and the inclusion of income and deduction of expenses in determining our taxable income. If these timing differences occur, we may need to arrange for short-term, or possibly long-term, borrowings or need to pay dividends in the form of taxable stock dividends in order to meet the distribution requirements.

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Under certain circumstances, we 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 we may include in our deduction for dividends paid for the earlier year. Thus, we may be able to avoid being taxed on amounts distributed as deficiency dividends. However, we will be required to pay interest to the Internal Revenue Service based upon the amount of any deduction taken for deficiency dividends.

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In addition, we will be required to pay a 4% excise tax on the excess of our required distribution for a calendar year over the amounts we actually distribute for such year. The amount of our required distribution 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) equals the sum of 85% of our REIT ordinary income for such year, 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for the year and any undistributed taxable income from prior periods. Any REIT ordinary income and capital gain net income 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.

Distributions with declaration and record dates falling in the last three months of the calendar year, which are paid to our stockholders by the end of January immediately following that year, will be treated for federal income tax purposes as having been paid on December 31 of the prior year.

Like-Kind Exchanges. We have in the past disposed of properties in transactions intended to qualify as like-kind exchanges under the Internal Revenue 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 us to federal income tax, possibly including the 100% prohibited transaction tax, depending on the facts and circumstances surrounding the particular transaction.

Failure to Qualify

If we fail to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any taxable year, and the relief provisions of the Internal Revenue Code do not apply, we will be required to pay tax, including any alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular ordinary income and capital gains corporate tax rates. Distributions to our stockholders in any year in which we fail to qualify as a REIT will not be deductible by us, and we will not be required to distribute any amounts to our stockholders. As a result, we anticipate that our failure to qualify as a REIT would reduce the cash available for distribution by us to our stockholders. In addition, if we fail to qualify as a REIT, all distributions to our stockholders will be taxable as regular corporate dividends to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. In this event, subject to certain limitations under the Internal Revenue Code, corporate distributees may be eligible for the dividends-received deduction. Unless entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, we will also be disqualified from taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year in which we lose our qualification. It is not possible to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to this statutory relief.

Tax Aspects of the Partnerships

General. We own, directly or indirectly, interests in various partnerships and limited liability companies and may own interests in additional partnerships and limited liability companies in the future. Our ownership interests in such partnerships and limited liability companies involves special tax considerations. These special tax considerations include, for example, the possibility that the Internal Revenue Service might challenge the status of one or more of the partnerships or limited liability companies in which we own an interest as partnerships, as opposed to associations taxable as corporations, for federal income tax purposes. If a partnership or limited liability company in which we own 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 therefore be subject to an entity-level tax on its income. In this situation, the character of our assets and items of gross income would change, and could prevent us from satisfying the REIT asset tests and possibly the REIT income tests (see *Asset Tests* and *Income Tests*). This, in turn, would prevent us from qualifying as a REIT. See *Failure to Qualify* for a discussion of the effect of our 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 we own an interest might be treated as a taxable event. If so, we might incur a tax liability without any related cash distributions.

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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 and which has at least two members may elect

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to be taxed as a partnership 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 for federal income tax purposes unless it elects otherwise. All of the partnerships in which we own an interest intend to claim classification as partnerships under these Treasury Regulations. As a result, we believe that these partnerships will be classified as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. The treatment described above also applies with respect to our ownership of interests in limited liability companies that are treated as partnerships for tax purposes.

Allocations of Income, Gain, Loss and Deduction. A partnership or limited liability company agreement will generally 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 Internal Revenue Code and the related Treasury Regulations. Generally, Section 704(b) of the Internal Revenue 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 we own an interest are intended to comply with the requirements of Section 704(b) of the Internal Revenue Code and the Treasury Regulations promulgated thereunder.

Tax Allocations With Respect to the Properties. Under Section 704(c) of the Internal Revenue 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 is generally equal to the difference between the fair market value or book 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 we own 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 Internal Revenue Code.

Other Tax Consequences

We may be required to pay tax in various state or local jurisdictions, including those in which we transact business. Our state and local tax treatment may not conform to the federal income tax consequences discussed above. Consequently, you should consult your tax advisors regarding the effect of state and local tax laws on an investment in us.

New Legislation

The maximum tax rate for non-corporate taxpayers for (i) capital gains, including capital gain dividends, has generally been reduced from 20% to 15% (for taxable years ending on or after May 6, 2003, although certain amounts in 2003 may continue to be taxed at a 20% rate and, depending on the characteristics of the assets which produced these gains and on designations which we may make, certain capital gain dividends may be taxed at a 25% rate) and (ii) dividends has generally been reduced from 38.6% to 15% (for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2002). In general, dividends payable by REITs are not eligible for the reduced tax rate on corporate dividends, except to the extent the REIT's dividends are attributable to dividends received from taxable

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corporations (such as our taxable REIT subsidiaries), to income that was subject to tax at the corporate/REIT level (for example, if we distribute taxable income that we retained and paid tax on in the prior taxable year) or to dividends properly designated by us as capital gain dividends. Although these tax rate changes do not adversely affect the taxation of REITs or dividends paid by REITs, the more favorable treatment of regular corporate dividends could cause investors who are individuals to consider stock of other corporations that pay dividends to be more attractive relative to stock of REITs. 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 back to the provisions of prior law effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2008, 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.

PLAN OF DISTRIBUTION

We may sell the securities to one or more underwriters for public offering and sale by them and may also sell the securities to investors directly or through agents. We will name any underwriter or agent involved in the offer and sale of securities in the applicable prospectus supplement. We have reserved the right to sell or exchange securities directly to investors on our own behalf in those jurisdictions where we are authorized to do so.

We may distribute the securities from time to time in one or more transactions:

at a fixed price or prices, which may be changed;

at market prices prevailing at the time of sale;

at prices related to such prevailing market prices; or

at negotiated prices.

We may also, from time to time, authorize dealers, acting as our agents, to offer and sell securities upon the terms and conditions set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement. In connection with the sale of securities, we, or the purchasers of securities for whom the underwriters may act as agents, may compensate underwriters in the form of underwriting discounts or commissions. Underwriters may sell the securities to or through dealers, and those dealers may receive compensation in the form of discounts, concessions or commissions from the underwriters and/or commissions from the purchasers for whom they may act as agent. Unless otherwise indicated in a prospectus supplement, an agent will be acting on a best efforts basis and a dealer will purchase securities as a principal, and may then resell the securities at varying prices to be determined by the dealer.

When securities are to be sold to underwriters, unless otherwise set forth in the applicable prospectus supplement, the underwriters' obligations to purchase those securities will be subject to certain conditions precedent. If the underwriters purchase any of the securities, they will be obligated to purchase all of the securities.

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We will describe in the applicable prospectus supplement any compensation we pay to underwriters or agents in connection with the offering of securities, and any discounts, concessions or commissions allowed by underwriters to participating dealers. Dealers and agents participating in the distribution of securities may be deemed to be underwriters, and any discounts and commissions received by them and any profit realized by them on resale of the securities may be deemed to be underwriting discounts and commissions. We may enter into agreements to indemnify underwriters, dealers and agents against certain civil liabilities, including liabilities under the Securities Act of 1933, and to reimburse these persons for certain expenses.

To facilitate the offering of securities, certain persons participating in the offering may engage in transactions that stabilize, maintain, or otherwise affect the price of the securities. This may include over- allotments or short sales of the securities, which involve the sale by persons participating in the offering of more

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securities than we sold to them. In these circumstances, these persons would cover such over-allotments or short positions by making purchases in the open market or by exercising their over-allotment option, if any. In addition, these persons may stabilize or maintain the price of the securities by bidding for or purchasing securities in the open market or by imposing penalty bids, whereby selling concessions allowed to dealers participating in the offering may be reclaimed if securities sold by them are repurchased in connection with stabilization transactions. The effect of these transactions may be to stabilize or maintain the market price of the securities at a level above that which might otherwise prevail in the open market. These transactions may be discontinued at any time.

Certain of the underwriters, dealers or agents and their associates may engage in transactions with and perform services for us in the ordinary course of our business.

LEGAL MATTERS

Certain legal matters with respect to the securities offered hereby will be passed upon for us by Latham & Watkins LLP, Costa Mesa, California. Certain legal matters relating to Maryland law will be passed upon for us by Ballard Spahr Andrews & Ingersoll, LLP, Baltimore, Maryland. Sidley, Austin, Brown & Wood LLP may act as counsel for any agents or underwriters. Paul C. Pringle, a partner of Sidley Austin Brown & Wood LLP, owns 20,247 shares of our common stock as of December 11, 2003.

EXPERTS

The consolidated financial statements of Health Care Property Investors, Inc. appearing in Health Care Property Investors, Inc.'s Annual Report (Form 10-K) for the year ended December 31, 2002, have been audited by Ernst & Young LLP, independent auditors, as set forth in their report thereon included therein and incorporated herein by reference. Such consolidated financial statements are incorporated by reference in reliance upon such report given on the authority of such firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

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\$250,000,000

Health Care Property Investors, Inc.

5 ⁵/₈% Senior Notes Due 2017

PROSPECTUS SUPPLEMENT

APRIL 22, 2005

UBS Investment Bank

Banc of America Securities LLC

Barclays Capital

JPMorgan