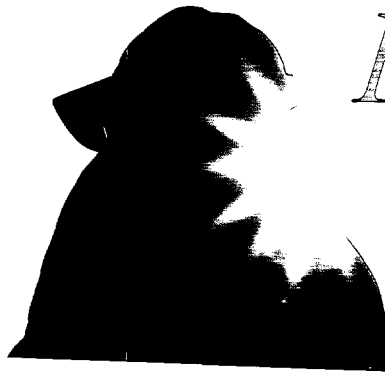
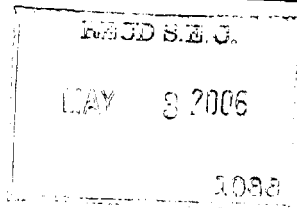


A New Level of

Freedom



ARL

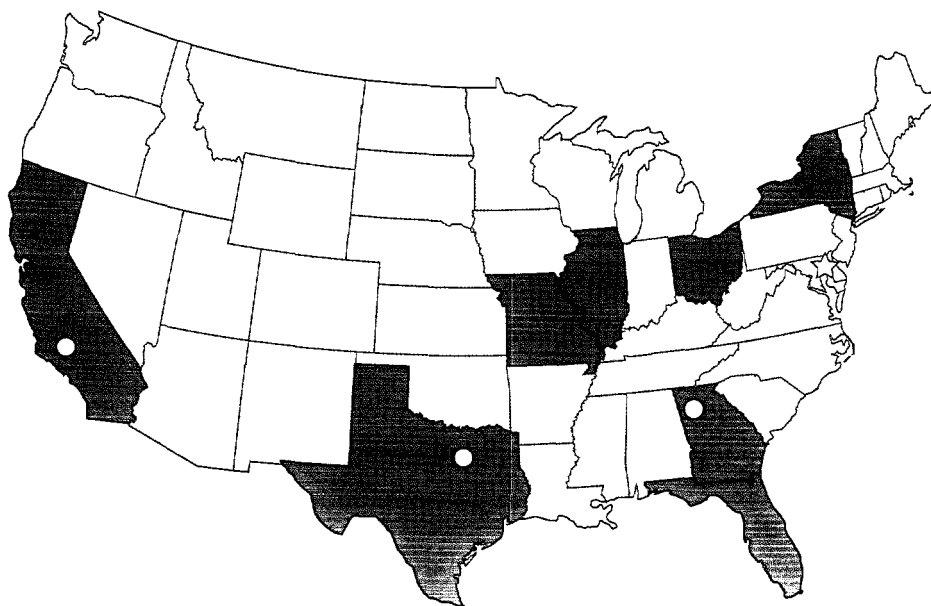


ORTHOPEDIC GROUP INC.
Hanger

Corporate Profile

Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., headquartered in Bethesda, Maryland, is the world's premier provider of orthotic and prosthetic patient-care services. Hanger is the market leader in the United States, owning and operating 624 patient-care centers in 45 states and the District of Columbia, with 3,319 employees including 1,021 practitioners. Hanger is organized into four business units. The two key operating segments are patient-care, which consists of nationwide orthotic and prosthetic practice centers, and distribution, which consists of distribution centers managing the supply chain of orthotic and prosthetic componentry to Hanger and third-party patient-care centers. The third unit is Linkia, which is the first and only managed care organization for the orthotics and prosthetics industry. The fourth unit is Innovative Neutronics, which introduces emerging neuromuscular technologies developed through independent research in a collaborative effort with industry suppliers worldwide.

Geographic Profile



624 Patient Care Centers

- States with 20 or more Hanger Patient Care Centers
- States with fewer than 20 Hanger Patient Care Centers
- Distribution Center
- ☆ Corporate Headquarters

Our commitment to helping others reach their highest independence drives Hanger to select and combine the best of new technology to bring you to A New Level of Freedom.



Dear Fellow Shareholders:

Our business continues to operate in a very challenging environment. From a reimbursement perspective, we were in the second of a three year fee schedule "freeze" mandated by Medicare.

On the competitive front, other healthcare professionals and equipment suppliers are targeting segments of our patient base. To ensure the well-being of all patients, CMS in their draft quality standards, has included accreditation and licensing requirements for the providers of certain O&P procedures. We must wait to see the outcome of this legislation. Finally, we have experienced cost increases caused by general inflation and the worldwide energy situation. Despite all of these factors, our Company improved results from the prior year and made significant progress in strengthening our foundation.

We reported net sales of \$578.2 million in 2005, an increase of 1.7% compared with the \$568.7 million in 2004. The 2005 results reflect 0.2% same store sales growth in the patient care division and an overall increase of 13.7% in the SPS subsidiary external sales. We reported net income of \$17.8 million in 2005 compared to a net loss of \$23.4 million, including a one time goodwill impairment charge in 2004. The continuing costs related to Sarbanes-Oxley, increased compliance related activities, the impact of inflation on our labor, overhead and material costs, and investments in our future, as discussed later, impacted our profits. We generated \$25.7 million in cash flow from operations in 2005, reduced our capital additions to \$8.8 million and consequently were able to pay down our debt by \$14.9 million.

Linkia, LLC our provider network management subsidiary, met important infrastructure milestones by enhancing its systems, processes and personnel. Additional traction was gained by signing a contract with CIGNA and we are working with them to implement their provider network strategy in early 2006. Throughout 2005 the national contract revenues increased and we continue to discuss, with other healthcare management companies how Linkia can help them achieve improved business results.

Our wholly-owned subsidiary, Innovative Neurotronics, Inc., accomplished key tasks in developing its first product the WalkAide®. In early fall, they secured FDA approval and the team has been gaining momentum as it approaches commercialization in the spring of 2006. We are optimistic about this product's ability to deliver the benefits of neuromuscular electric stimulation based on Hanger's myo-orthotic technology® to a large market segment of patients suffering from foot drop disorder.

We completed the roll-out of our single platform billing system OPS, which provides the capability to analyze all facets of our business. The number of practitioners trained to use Insignia® our laser scanning system, grew to nearly 700. This system, along with the 27 regional and 3 national fabrication centers enables improved patient care. We plan to utilize Insignia® to open other growth areas for the Company.

We are pleased to be working with Bay Care, which joined the Hanger family during the year and look forward to their contribution to our growth.

I would like to recognize the distinguished service and wise advice contributed to our Board by C. Raymond Larkin, Jr. Ray, a Director since 1999, resigned in order to devote his full energies to other activities. We wish him well in his new challenges. Isaac Kaufman was appointed to fill the vacated seat and as a member of the Audit Committee. Isaac has a broad business, financial and marketing background that will help us in many areas.

As I review our accomplishments from the past year, I am encouraged by the progress we have made in reversing the direction of our performance. This is not to say we are satisfied, but to say we are redoubling our efforts to build stronger relations with our existing referral sources, to make our value proposition second to none so we can attract new referral sources and to commercialize products and new businesses to better serve our patients.

In closing, I thank our employees and their families for their dedication and tireless efforts in the face of difficult market conditions. I also appreciate the continued confidence of the members of our expanded medical and supplier communities and our shareholders for their support.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Ivan R. Sabel'.

IVAN R. SABEL
Chairman of the Board

Our Vision

To provide our patients with the best value, most advanced clinically excellent orthotic and prosthetic services in a timely, pleasant and professional manner, while maintaining a rewarding atmosphere for our associates and investors.



Core Values

- *Integrity*
- *Clinical and Operational Excellence*
- *Unsurpassed Customer Satisfaction*
- *Flexible and Entrepreneurial Operations*
- *Creativity and Innovation*
- *Shared Success*



Expanding Our Business

more volume

A key component of Hanger's philosophy is the fundamental premise that patients deserve the best clinical care possible. We have also determined as part of this formula, a strong dose of communication appeals to the patients, physicians and other referral sources that send us patients.

We are well positioned to provide the types of value added services to keep all of our constituencies current with the latest orthotic and prosthetic developments. Through our Patient Evaluation Clinics we notify our patients when it is time to revisit our centers for an inspection of their device and consultation by a regional or national expert. This

clinical service allows us to make core and ancillary products readily available for their unique needs.

Our team of business development managers is in constant communication with the medical community providing product advice and changes in clinical procedures. These contacts reinforce our competencies. In addition, through our marketing programs such as stocking products in the physicians' offices, Hanger demonstrates its ability to be the provider of choice to service their needs.

We established a subsidiary, Linkia, to offer provider network management services to meet the needs of our payers. The value proposition

includes not only network management, but electronic interfaces for invoicing and payment, as well as customer satisfaction and quality monitoring in terms of the services provided. This combination has brought new business volume and we continue to remain optimistic about expanding its penetration into national and large regional payers.

Leveraging the education, knowledge and products within a responsive service model is the best way to maximize our share of services. Likewise, helping our referral sources be more successful in running their business is the best way to maintain current and to gain new referral sources.

New Technology in Patient Care

more innovation

Hanger's commitment to the well being of our patients means that we are constantly searching for the best technology to meet our patient's needs. That technology can be in the form of a new process, innovative equipment to diagnose our patients and fabricate their devices or the underlying systems that process their information efficiently and accurately.

We believe that technology, in addition to providing better patient care, can also be an effective mechanism for growing our business. For example, the Insignia® laser scanning system is a fast, accurate, non-intrusive method for capturing measurements and establishing

a documented record of the patients' specifications. We have demonstrated this technology in orthotic braces, cranial helmets and prosthetics limb applications, now we are extending this technology to other exciting opportunities.

Insignia® along with some other innovative developments are being adapted to the burn masks and garments areas, the sports protective face mask and the custom footwear applications. The advantage is twofold: an extremely accurate and fast 3D measurement and a permanent record of the patients' condition thus permitting quantitative step by step monitoring of the improvement and change.

In all of these applications, Hanger is redesigning the way the process is managed. We are changing it for a more positive outcome for the patient. For example, historically capturing a burn patient's measurements was difficult and could subject the patient to infection and/or pain, whereas with Insignia these risks are minimized while the accuracy is not compromised. During 2006, these new uses for Insignia will be rolled out to our patient care centers.

New Products

more functionality

Over the past several years we have been at the forefront of commercializing new products that can provide higher levels of functionality for our patients. Due to our size, national footprint and clinical regulatory expertise, Hanger has been the preferred company for introducing new products to our patients and the industry. Products like the microprocessor knee, myo-electric upper extremity devices and advanced socket holding systems such as the Harmony VASS are provided in partnership with our equipment suppliers. Quite often these products are developed through collaboration between Hanger and the manufacturer with Hanger supplying critical

clinical inputs from conceptualization through launch.

Recognizing that new ideas can come from our own employees, patients, referral sources and of course universities, we began to proactively search for new products. We implemented an internal Idea Generation Partnership Program in which our employees submit suggestions and if selected, the employee and Hanger can jointly benefit from the new idea.

In addition, teams of Hanger personnel visit the major universities and technical centers to identify promising new products that have progressed from the research stage and are entering the development phase. The

WalkAide® product is an excellent example of Hanger's engineers and business personnel working with the inventors from the University of Alberta to bring a new innovative product to market. This product is based on our proprietary Myo-Orthotics® technology and is our first entry into this emerging new market segment which uses neuromuscular electrical stimulation to restore partial functionality to an impaired limb. The market size is significant and the revenue potential could have a considerable impact on our growth. We envision a family of products to follow the same path.

Alternative Delivery Channels

more flexibility

There are numerous examples of products and services made available through channels that are different from their historical norm. For example, airplane tickets, withdrawing cash and popular songs are frequently accessed through fast efficient delivery mechanisms in response to consumers changing needs. Our patients and referral sources are no different.

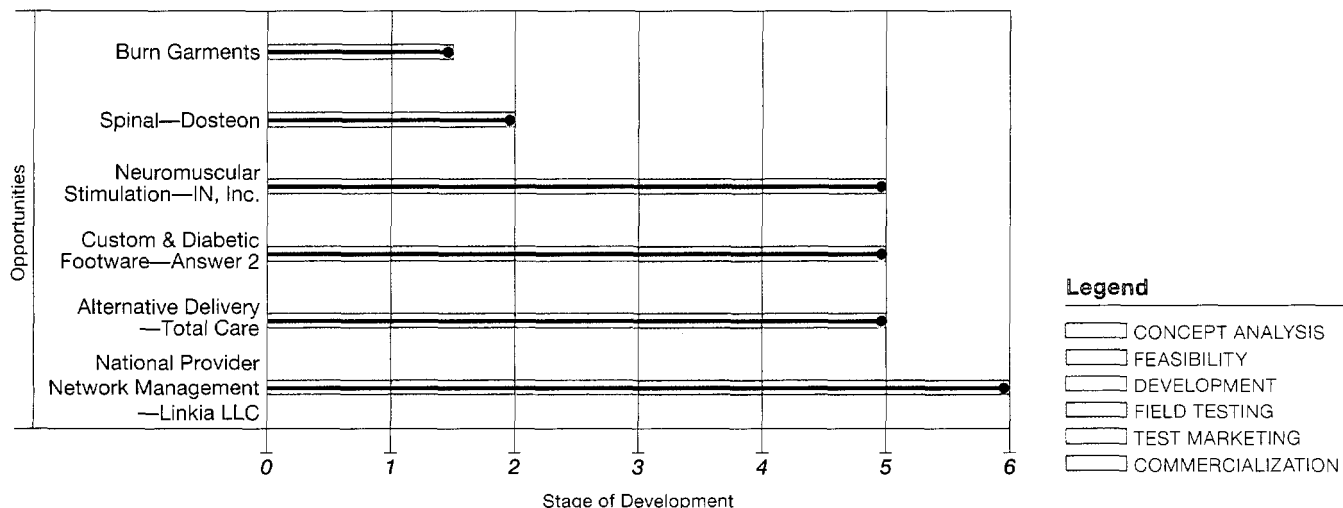
There is an opportunity to bundle high quality service with the orthotic soft goods, rehabilitation equipment, prefabricated and adjustable devices to rehabilitation centers, clinics,

doctors' groups, and special care facilities through an efficient personalized clinician delivery mode. Offering the total package necessary to ensure a patient's recovery is not only good patient care, but simplifies the logistics facing the physician or the physician's staff. For Hanger it is also good business from two perspectives: it represents a growth opportunity and it provides the ability to access new referral sources and to cross-link this business with our traditional custom orthotics and prosthetics operations to satisfy the full range of our referral sources'

and patients' needs. We plan to extend the two pilot operations into a comprehensive rehabilitation effort focused on a full range of surgeons' and physiatrists' needs in terms on knees, hips and spine.

We are also evaluating other types of channels in order to make Hanger's products and services more readily available to our patients. These may include the internet for more routine products as well as a variant on the classic retail model. As our patients demand greater flexibility and preference in purchasing, Hanger intends to be supplier of first choice.

New Business Portfolio



10-K
Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.

2005 Annual Report

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SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549
FORM 10-K



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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2005

OR



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

For the transition period from _____ to _____.

Commission File Number 1-10670

HANGER ORTHOPEDIC GROUP, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter.)

Delaware

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

84-0904275

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

Two Bethesda Metro Center (Suite 1200), Bethesda, MD

(Address of principal executive offices)

20814

(Zip Code)

Registrant's phone number, including area code: (301) 986-0701

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

Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share
(Title of Class)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act

Yes ☐ No ☒

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

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

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

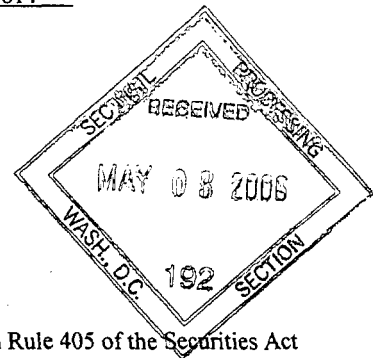
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of "accelerated filer and large accelerated filer" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act. (Check one).

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒ Non-accelerated filer ☐

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

State the aggregate market value of the registrant's voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter. \$109,274,185

As of March 10, 2006, the registrant had 21,767,860 shares of its Common Stock issued and outstanding.



DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

The information called for by Part III of the Form 10-K is incorporated by reference from the registrant's definitive proxy statement or amendment hereto which will be filed not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.

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PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS.

Business Overview

General

We are the largest owner and operator of orthotic and prosthetic ("O&P") patient-care centers in the United States. Through our wholly-owned subsidiary, Southern Prosthetics Supply, Inc. ("SPS"), we are also the largest distributor of branded and private label O&P devices and components in the United States, all of which are manufactured by third parties. We also create products, through our wholly-owned subsidiary Innovative Neurotronics, Inc. ("IN, Inc."), for sale in our patient-care centers and through a sales force, to patients who have had a loss of mobility due to strokes, multiple sclerosis or other similar conditions. Another subsidiary, Linkia LLC ("Linkia"), develops programs to manage all aspects of O&P patient care for large private payors.

We have increased our net sales during the past two years principally through acquisitions, increased distribution revenues, sales generated by the two national contracts signed by our Linkia subsidiary and by opening new patient-care centers. We strive to improve our local market position to enhance operating efficiencies and generate economies of scale. We generally acquire small and medium-sized O&P patient care businesses and open new patient-care centers to achieve greater density in our existing markets.

Patient Care

In our orthotics business, we design, fabricate, fit and maintain a wide range of standard and custom-made braces and other devices (such as spinal, knee and sports-medicine braces) that provide external support to patients suffering from musculoskeletal disorders, such as ailments of the back, extremities or joints and injuries from sports or other activities. In our prosthetics business, we design, fabricate, fit and maintain custom-made artificial limbs for patients who are without limbs as a result of traumatic injuries, vascular diseases, diabetes, cancer or congenital disorders. O&P devices are increasingly technologically advanced and are custom-designed to add functionality and comfort to patients' lives, shorten the rehabilitation process and lower the cost of rehabilitation.

At December 31, 2005, we operated 624 O&P patient-care centers ("patient-care centers") in 45 states and the District of Columbia and employed in excess of 1,000 revenue-generating O&P practitioners ("practitioners"). Patients are referred to our local patient-care centers directly by physicians as a result of our reputation with them or through our agreements with managed care providers. Practitioners, technicians and office administrators staff our patient-care centers. Our practitioners generally design and fit patients with, and the technicians fabricate, O&P devices as prescribed by the referring physician. Following the initial design, fabrication and fitting of our O&P devices, our technicians conduct regular, periodic maintenance of O&P devices as needed. Our practitioners are also responsible for managing and operating our patient-care centers and are compensated, in part, based on their success in managing costs and collecting accounts receivable. We provide centralized administrative, marketing and materials management services to take advantage of economies of scale and to increase the time practitioners have to provide patient care. In areas where we have multiple patient-care centers, we also utilize shared fabrication facilities where technicians fabricate devices for practitioners in that area.

Distribution

Our distribution segment, SPS, is the largest distributor in the O&P market with a dedicated sales force and current product catalogue. SPS purchases and distributes O&P products to our patient-care centers as well as independent O&P providers. SPS maintains three distribution sites throughout the U.S. to facilitate prompt shipping.

Products

In 2004, the Company formed a new subsidiary, IN, Inc. Specializing in the field of functional electrical stimulation, IN, Inc. identifies emerging MyoOrthotics Technologies® developed at research centers and universities throughout the world that use neuromuscular stimulation to improve the functionality of an impaired limb. MyoOrthotics Technologies represents the merging of orthotic technologies with electrical stimulation. Working with the inventors, IN, Inc. advances the design and manufacturing, the regulatory and clinical aspects of the technology and then introduces the devices to the marketplace through a variety of distribution channels. While IN, Inc. has not yet generated sales, its first product, the WalkAide System, has received FDA approval and will be released for sale during the first half of 2006.

Provider Network Management

Linkia, the first provider network management service company dedicated solely to serving the O&P market, was created in 2003 and is dedicated to managing the O&P services of national insurance companies. Linkia partners with healthcare insurance companies by securing national and regional contracts to manage the O&P networks of those companies. In 2004, Linkia entered into its first contract and in September 2005, Linkia signed an agreement with CIGNA HealthCare which will cover nine million beneficiaries. We will continue the deployment of Linkia and although it is too early to assess the overall success of this effort, we expect the Linkia contracts to begin impacting sales in the second half of fiscal 2006, as the CIGNA contract is phased in on a geographic basis.

Industry Overview

We estimate the O&P patient care market in the United States represented approximately \$2.5 billion in revenues in 2005, of which we accounted for approximately 21%. The O&P patient care services market is highly fragmented and is characterized by local, independent O&P businesses, with the majority generally having a single facility with annual revenues of less than \$1.0 million. According to the most recent American Orthotic and Prosthetic Association study, which was conducted in 1999, there are an estimated 3,300 certified prosthetists and/or orthotists and approximately 2,800 O&P patient-care centers in the United States. We do not believe that any of our patient care competitors account for a market share of more than 2% of the country's total estimated O&P patient care services revenue.

The care of O&P patients is part of a continuum of rehabilitation services including diagnosis, treatment and prevention of future injury. This continuum involves the integration of several medical disciplines that begins with the attending physician's diagnosis. A patient's course of treatment is generally determined by an orthopedic surgeon, vascular surgeon or physiatrist, who writes a prescription and refers the patient to an O&P patient care services provider for treatment. A practitioner then, using the prescription, consults with both the referring physician and the patient to formulate the design of an orthotic or prosthetic device to meet the patient's needs.

The O&P industry is characterized by stable, recurring revenues, primarily resulting from the need for periodic replacement and modification of O&P devices. Based on our experience, the average replacement time for orthotic devices is one to three years, while the average replacement time for prosthetic devices is three to five years. There is also an attendant need for continuing O&P patient care services. In addition to the inherent need for periodic replacement and modification of O&P devices and continuing care, we expect the demand for O&P services will continue to grow as a result of several key trends, including:

Aging U.S. Population. The growth rate of the over-65 age group is nearly triple that of the under-65 age group. There is a direct correlation between age and the onset of diabetes and vascular disease, which is the leading cause of amputations. With broader medical insurance coverage, increasing disposable income, longer life expectancy, greater mobility expectations and improved technology of O&P devices, we believe the elderly will increasingly seek orthopedic rehabilitation services and products.

Growing Physical Health Consciousness. The emphasis on physical fitness, leisure sports and conditioning, such as running and aerobics, is growing, which has led to increased injuries requiring orthopedic rehabilitative services and products. These trends are evidenced by the increasing demand for new devices that provide support for injuries, prevent further or new injuries or enhance physical performance.

Increased Efforts to Reduce Healthcare Costs. O&P services and devices have enabled patients to become ambulatory more quickly after receiving medical treatment in the hospital. We believe that significant cost savings can be achieved through the early use of O&P services and products. The provision of O&P services and products in many cases reduces the need for more expensive treatments, thus representing a cost savings to third-party payors.

Advancing Technology. The range and effectiveness of treatment options for patients requiring O&P services have increased in connection with the technological sophistication of O&P devices. Advances in design technology and lighter, stronger and more cosmetically acceptable materials have enabled patients to replace older O&P devices with new O&P products that provide greater comfort, protection and patient acceptability. As a result, treatment can be more effective or of shorter duration, giving the patient greater mobility and a more active lifestyle. Advancing technology has also increased the prevalence and visibility of O&P devices in many sports, including skiing, running and tennis.

Competitive Strengths

The combination of the following competitive strengths will help us in growing our business through an increase in our net sales, net income and market share:

- Leading market position, with an approximate 21% share of total industry revenues and operations in 45 states and the District of Columbia, in an otherwise fragmented industry;
- National scale of operations, which has better enabled us to:
 - establish our brand name and generate economies of scale;
 - implement best practices throughout the country;
 - utilize shared fabrication facilities;

- contract with national and regional managed care entities;
 - identify, test and deploy emerging technology; and
 - increase our influence on, and input into, regulatory trends;
- Distribution of, and purchasing power for, O&P components and finished O&P products, which enables us to:
 - negotiate greater purchasing discounts from manufacturers and freight providers;
 - reduce patient-care center inventory levels and improve inventory turns through centralized purchasing control;
 - quickly access prefabricated and finished O&P products;
 - promote the usage by our patient-care centers of clinically appropriate products that also enhance our profit margins;
 - engage in co-marketing and O&P product development programs with suppliers; and
 - expand the non-Hanger client base of our distribution segment;
- Development of leading-edge technology for sale in our practices and through distributors;
- Full O&P product offering, with a balanced mix between orthotics services and products and prosthetics services and products;
- Practitioner compensation plans that financially reward practitioners for their efficient management of accounts receivable collections, labor, materials, and other costs, and encourages cooperation among our practitioners within the same local market area;
- Proven ability to rapidly incorporate technological advances in the fitting and fabrication of O&P devices;
- History of successful integration of small and medium-sized O&P business acquisitions, including 84 O&P businesses since 1992, with purchase prices ranging from less than \$100,000 to \$50 million and representing over 298 patient-care centers;
- Highly trained practitioners, whom we provide with the highest level of continuing education and training through programs designed to inform them of the latest technological developments in the O&P industry, and our certification program located at the University of Connecticut; and
- Experienced and committed management team.

Business Strategy

Our goal is to continue to provide superior patient care and to be the most cost-efficient, full service, national O&P operator. The key elements of our strategy to achieve this goal are to:

- Improve our performance by:
 - developing and deploying new processes to improve the productivity of our practitioners;
 - continuing periodic patient evaluations to gauge patients' device and service satisfaction;
 - improving the utilization and efficiency of administrative and corporate support services;
 - enhancing margins through continued consolidation of vendors and product offering; and
 - leveraging our market share to increase sales and enter into more competitive payor contracts;
- Increase our market share and net sales by:
 - continued marketing of Linkia products to regional and national providers;
 - contracting with national and regional managed care providers who we believe select us as a preferred O&P provider because of our reputation, national reach, density of our patient-care centers in certain markets and our ability to help reduce administrative expenses;
 - increasing our volume of business through enhanced comprehensive marketing programs aimed at referring physicians and patients, such as our Patient Evaluation Clinics program, which reminds patients to have their devices serviced or replaced and informs them of technological improvements of which they can take advantage; and our "People in Motion" program which introduces potential patients to the latest O&P technology; and
 - expansion of the breadth of products being offered out of our patient-care centers;
- Develop businesses that provide services and products to the broader rehabilitation and post-surgical healthcare areas as demonstrated by our emerging venture called TotalCare;
- Continue to create, license or patent and market devices based on new cutting edge technology. We anticipate bringing new technology to the market through our IN, Inc. product line. The first new product, the WalkAide System, will be available for sale during the first half of 2006;
- Provide our practitioners with the training necessary to utilize existing technology for different patient service facets, such as the use of our Insignia scanning system for burns and cranial helmets;
- Selectively acquire small and medium-sized O&P patient care service businesses and open satellite patient-care centers primarily to expand our presence within an existing market and secondarily to enter into new markets; and

- Provide our practitioners with:
 - career development and increased compensation opportunities;
 - a wide array of O&P products from which to choose;
 - administrative and corporate support services that enable them to focus their time on providing superior patient care; and
 - selective application of new technology to improve patient care.

Business Description

Patient Care Services

As of December 31, 2005, we provided O&P patient care services through 624 patient-care centers and over 1,000 practitioners in 45 states and the District of Columbia. Substantially all of our practitioners are certified, or candidates for formal certification, by the O&P industry certifying boards. One or more practitioners closely supervise each of our patient-care centers. Our patient-care centers also employ highly trained technical personnel who assist in the provision of services to patients and who fabricate various O&P devices, as well as office administrators who schedule patient visits, obtain approvals from payors and bill and collect for services rendered.

An attending physician determines a patient's treatment, writes a prescription and refers the patient to one of our patient-care centers. Our practitioners then consult with both the referring physician and the patient with a view toward assisting in the formulation of the prescription for, and design of, an orthotic or prosthetic device to meet the patient's need.

The fitting process involves several stages in order to successfully achieve desired functional and cosmetic results. The practitioner creates a cast and takes detailed measurements, frequently using our digital imaging system (Insignia), of the patient to ensure an anatomically correct fit. Prosthetic devices are custom fabricated by technicians and fit by skilled practitioners. The majority of the orthotic devices provided by us are custom designed, fabricated and fit; the remainder are prefabricated but custom fit.

Custom devices are fabricated by our skilled technicians using the plaster castings, measurements and designs made by our practitioners. During 2005, the Company continued the rollout of the Insignia system, which replaces plaster casting of a patient's residual limb with the generation of a computer scanned image. Insignia provides a very accurate image, faster turnaround for the patient, and a more professional overall experience. Technicians use advanced materials and technologies to fabricate a custom device under quality assurance guidelines. Custom designed devices that cannot be fabricated at the patient-care centers are fabricated at one of several central fabrication facilities. After final adjustments to the device by the practitioner, the patient is instructed in the use, care and maintenance of the device. Training programs and scheduled follow-up and maintenance visits are used to provide post-fitting treatment, including adjustments or replacements as the patient's physical condition and lifestyle change.

To provide timely service to our patients, we employ technical personnel and maintain laboratories at many of our patient-care centers. We have earned a strong reputation within the O&P industry for the development and use of innovative technology in our products, which has increased patient comfort and

capability, and can significantly enhance the rehabilitation process. The quality of our products and the success of our technological advances have generated broad media coverage, building our brand equity among payors, patients and referring physicians.

A substantial portion of our O&P services involves the treatment of a patient in a non-hospital setting, such as our patient-care centers, a physician's office, an out-patient clinic or other facility. In addition, O&P services are increasingly rendered to patients in hospitals, nursing homes, rehabilitation centers and other alternate-site healthcare facilities. In a hospital setting, the practitioner works with a physician to provide either orthotic devices or temporary prosthetic devices that are later replaced by permanent prosthetic devices.

Products, Patents and Trademarks

We own certain patents and trademarks relating to our O&P products and services. Among them are the Insignia laser scanning system and the Comfort-FlexTM Socket, which is a patented design that presently is only available at our patient-care centers. A socket is the connecting point between a prosthetic device and the body of the patient. The Comfort-FlexTM Socket is a highly contoured flexible socket which has revolutionized both above-knee and below-knee prosthetic devices. It features anatomically designed channels to accommodate various muscle, bone, tendon, vascular and nerve areas. This unique approach to socket design is generally accepted as superior to previous socket systems. We also hold exclusive rights to the Charleston Bending BraceTM, a custom-designed and fitted brace used to correct spinal curvatures in young children.

Through IN, Inc. we also create products for sale both in our patient-care centers and through our distribution segment and a separate sales force. The first of IN, Inc.'s line of functional electrical stimulation products, the WalkAide System, is a medical device designed to counter the lack of ankle dorsiflexion, commonly referred to as foot drop, in patients who have sustained damage to upper motor neurons or pathways to the spinal cord. The WalkAide System electrically stimulates the appropriate nerves and muscles. In addition to improving the patient's gait, medical benefits of the WalkAide System may include increased mobility, prevention/retardation of disuse atrophy, increased local blood flow, muscle re-education and maintained or increased joint range of motion.

Patient-Care Center Administration

We provide all senior management, accounting, accounts payable, payroll, sales and marketing, management information systems, real estate, acquisitions and human resources services for our patient-care centers on either a centralized or out-sourced basis. As a result, we are able to provide these services more efficiently and cost-effectively than if these services had to be generated at each patient-care center. Moreover, the centralization or out-sourcing of these services permits our practitioners to allocate a greater portion of their time to patient care activities by reducing their administrative responsibilities.

We also develop and implement programs designed to increase sales and enhance the efficiency of our patient-care centers. These programs include: (i) sales and marketing initiatives to attract new patient referrals by establishing relationships with physicians, therapists, employers, managed care organizations, hospitals, rehabilitation centers, out-patient clinics and insurance companies; (ii) professional management and information systems to improve efficiencies of administrative and operational functions; (iii) professional education programs for practitioners emphasizing new developments in the increasingly

sophisticated field of O&P clinical therapy; (iv) the establishment of shared fabrication and centralized purchasing activities, which provide access to component parts and products within two business days at prices that are typically lower than traditional procurement methods; (v) access to virtually every product available at lower cost due to the combined purchasing power of our patient-care centers; and (vi) access to technology, such as Insignia, that is not available to our competitors.

Distribution Services

We distribute O&P components to the O&P market as a whole and to our own patient-care centers through our wholly-owned subsidiary, SPS, which is the nation's largest O&P distributor. For the year ended December 31, 2005, 36.4% or approximately \$45.4 million of SPS' distribution sales were to third-party O&P services providers, and the balance of approximately \$79.2 million represented intercompany sales to our patient-care centers. SPS inventories approximately 18,000 items, all of which are manufactured by other companies. SPS maintains distribution facilities in California, Georgia, and Texas, which allow us to deliver products via ground shipment anywhere in the United States within two business days.

Our distribution business enables us to:

- lower our material costs by negotiating purchasing discounts from manufacturers;
- reduce our patient-care center inventory levels and improve inventory turns through centralized purchasing control;
- quickly access prefabricated and finished O&P products;
- perform inventory quality control;
- encourage our patient-care centers to use clinically appropriate products that enhance our profit margins; and
- coordinate new product development efforts with key vendor "partners".

This is accomplished at competitive prices as a result of our direct purchases from manufacturers.

Marketing of our distribution services is conducted on a national basis through a dedicated sales force, catalogues and exhibits at industry and medical meetings and conventions. We direct specialized catalogues to segments of the healthcare industry, such as orthopedic surgeons and physical and occupational therapists.

Expansion

We increase our market share primarily through acquisitions and opening of new satellites. Historically, we have acquired small to medium size O&P practices in new markets or in markets where we have a presence. These acquired practices' patient-care centers are converted to Hanger practices and existing practitioners continue as Hanger employees, subject to non-compete agreements.

We have historically developed new satellite patient-care centers in existing markets with underserved demand for O&P services. These satellite patient-care centers require less capital to develop than complete patient-care centers because the satellite patient-care centers usually consist of only a waiting room and patient fitting rooms, but without a fabrication laboratory for creating O&P devices. A practitioner will spend one or two days each week in a satellite patient-care center treating patients from that area.

These satellite patient-care centers also tend to receive new patient referrals from nearby hospitals and physicians. While a partial patient volume shift occurs from the practitioner's main patient-care center to the satellite patient-care center because the practitioner is now seeing some of the same patients out of a new satellite patient-care center, the additional patient volume in the satellite patient-care center increases the practitioner's overall patient encounters. If demand for O&P services at a satellite patient-care center increases beyond the ability of the practitioner to service it one or two days a week, we will staff the office on a full-time basis.

Reimbursement

The principal reimbursement sources for our O&P services are:

- private payor/third-party insurer sources, which consist of individuals, private insurance companies, HMOs, PPOs, hospitals, vocational rehabilitation, workers' compensation and similar sources;
- Medicare, a federally funded health insurance program providing health insurance coverage for persons aged 65 or older and certain disabled persons, which provides reimbursement for O&P products and services based on prices set forth in fee schedules for 10 regional service areas;
- Medicaid, a health insurance program jointly funded by federal and state governments providing health insurance coverage for certain persons in financial need, regardless of age, which may supplement Medicare benefits for financially needy persons aged 65 or older; and
- the U.S. Veterans Administration, with which we have entered into contracts to provide O&P services and products.

We estimate that government reimbursement, comprised of Medicare, Medicaid and the U.S. Veterans Administration, in the aggregate, accounted for approximately 41.2%, 44.3% and 44.8% of our net sales in 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. These payors have set maximum reimbursement levels for O&P services and products. In November 2003, Congress enacted legislation that freezes Medicare reimbursement levels for all O&P services at current levels for all of calendar 2004, 2005 and 2006. The result of this legislation has been a downward pressure on our income from operations. We have initiated purchasing and efficiency programs in an effort to minimize the effects of the legislation. The healthcare policies and programs of these agencies have been subject to changes in payment methodologies during the past several years. There can be no assurance that future changes will not reduce reimbursements for O&P services and products from these sources.

We provide O&P services and products to eligible veterans pursuant to several contracts with the U.S. Veterans Administration. The U.S. Veterans Administration establishes its reimbursement rates for itemized services and products on a competitive bidding basis. The contracts, awarded on a non-exclusive

basis, establish the amount of reimbursement to the eligible veteran if the veteran should choose to use our services and products. We have been awarded U.S. Veterans Administration contracts in the past and expect that we will obtain additional contracts when our present agreements expire. Net sales from our contracts with the U.S. Veterans Administration represent less than 5% of total net sales.

In addition to referrals from physicians, we enter into contracts with third-party payors that allow us to perform O&P services for a referred patient and be paid under the contract with the third-party payor. These contracts typically have a stated term of one year and automatically renew annually. These contracts generally may be terminated without cause by either party on 60 to 90 days' notice or on 30 days' notice if we have not complied with certain licensing, certification, program standards, Medicare or Medicaid requirements or other regulatory requirements. Reimbursement for services is typically based on a fee schedule negotiated with the third-party payor that reflects various factors, including geographic area and number of persons covered. Renewals of third party contracts have been negatively impacted by both the freeze in Medicare reimbursement as well as competition from small independent O&P providers who from time to time will accept contracts with below market reimbursement in order to gain market share.

Through the course of business we accept patient deposits on devices not yet delivered. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, we had received \$0.3 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, of deposits from our patients.

Suppliers

We purchase prefabricated O&P devices, components and materials that our technicians use to fabricate O&P products from in excess of 300 suppliers across the country. These devices, components and materials are used in the products we offer in our patient-care centers throughout the country. Currently, only four of our third-party suppliers account for more than 5% of our total patient care purchases. In addition, two of our purchased products accounted for a significant portion of total purchases from two of our existing suppliers.

Provider Network Management

During the second half of 2004, we created Linkia, the first provider network management service dedicated solely to serving the O&P market. The Linkia service focuses on partnering with healthcare insurance companies and providing management of their O&P services and needs principally through the establishment of a customized network of O&P patient care providers selected from our 624 patient-care centers as well as independent O&P providers nationwide. We believe the Linkia service offers health insurance companies a means to reduce administrative expenses through electronic billing, prior authorization, customer services and professional relations between its clients and the O&P providers. We target our Linkia sales efforts at the country's largest insurance companies. In March of 2004, Linkia entered into its first contract and in September 2005, it signed an agreement with CIGNA HealthCare which will cover nine million beneficiaries. We will continue the deployment of Linkia and although it is too early to assess the overall success of this effort, we expect the Linkia contracts to begin impacting sales in the second half of fiscal 2006, as the CIGNA contract is phased in on a geographic basis.

Sales and Marketing

The individual practitioners in local patient-care centers historically have conducted our sales and marketing efforts. Due primarily to the fragmented nature of the O&P industry, the success of a particular patient-care center has been largely a function of its local reputation for quality of care, responsiveness and length of service in the local communities. Individual practitioners have relied almost exclusively on referrals from local physicians or physical therapists and typically are not involved in more sophisticated marketing techniques.

We have developed a centralized marketing department whose goal is to augment the responsibilities of the individual practitioner, enabling the practitioner to focus more of his or her efforts on patient care. Our marketing department targets the following:

- *Marketing and Public Relations.* Our objective is to increase the visibility of the “Hanger” name by building relationships with major referral sources through activities such as co-sponsorship of sporting events and co-branding of products. We also continue to explore creating alliances with certain vendors to market products and services on a nationwide basis.
- *Business Development.* We have dedicated personnel in each of our regions of operation who are responsible for arranging seminars, clinics and forums to increase the individual communities’ awareness of the “Hanger” name. These business development managers (“BDM”) also meet with local referral and contract sources to help our practitioners develop new relationships in their markets. During 2005, regions in which these BDMs were operating experienced greater sales increases than regions without BDMs.
- *Insurance Contracts.* Linkia is actively seeking contracts with national insurance companies to manage their network. We also have regional contract managers who negotiate with hospitals and regional payors.
- *Other Initiatives.* We are constantly seeking new technology to enable us to provide the highest quality patient-oriented care. During 2005, we continued the national rollout of the Insignia laser scanning system, which enabled our practitioners to create and modify a computer-based scan of patients’ limbs to create more comprehensive patient records and a better prosthetic fit. Due to the improvement Insignia offers to our patient care, it has been an effective marketing tool for our practitioners.

Acquisitions

In 2005, we acquired five additional O&P companies operating a total of five patient-care centers located in Florida and Arizona. The aggregate purchase price paid by us for the 2005 acquisitions, excluding potential earn-out provisions, was \$2.3 million. During 2004, we acquired six O&P companies operating a total of 37 patient-care centers located in Ohio, California, Kansas, Texas, Kentucky, Indiana and Colorado, for which we paid \$23.0 million, excluding potential earn-out provisions.

Competition

The O&P services industry is highly fragmented, consisting mainly of local O&P patient-care centers. The business of providing O&P patient care services is highly competitive in the markets in which we operate. We compete with numerous small independent O&P providers for referrals from physicians, therapists, employers, HMOs, PPOs, hospitals, rehabilitation centers, out-patient clinics and insurance companies on both a local and regional basis. We compete with other patient care service providers on the basis of quality and timeliness of patient care, location of patient-care centers and pricing for services.

We also compete with independent O&P providers for the retention and recruitment of qualified practitioners. In certain markets, the demand for practitioners exceeds the supply of qualified personnel.

Government Regulation

We are subject to a variety of federal, state and local governmental regulations. We make every effort to comply with all applicable regulations through compliance programs, manuals and personnel training. Despite these efforts, we cannot guarantee that we will be in absolute compliance with all regulations at all times. Failure to comply with applicable governmental regulations may result in significant penalties, including exclusion from the Medicare and Medicaid programs, which would have a material adverse effect on our business. In November 2003, Congress legislated a three-year freeze on reimbursement levels for all O&P services starting January 1, 2004. The effect of this legislation has been a downward pressure on our income from operations, however, we have initiated certain purchasing and efficiency programs which we believe will minimize such effects.

Medical Device Regulation. We distribute products that are subject to regulation as medical devices by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration ("FDA") under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act ("FDCA") and accompanying regulations. With the exception of two products which have been cleared for marketing under section 510(k) of the FDCA, we believe that the products we distribute, including O&P devices, accessories and components, are exempt from the FDA's regulations for pre-market clearance of approval requirements and from requirements relating to quality system regulation (except for certain recordkeeping and complaint handling requirements). We are required to adhere to regulations regarding adverse event reporting, and are subject to inspection by the FDA for compliance with all applicable requirements. Labeling and promotional materials also are subject to scrutiny by the FDA and, in certain circumstances, by the Federal Trade Commission. Although we have never been challenged by the FDA for non-compliance with FDA requirements, we cannot assure that we would be found to be or to have been in compliance at all times. Non-compliance could result in a variety of civil and/or criminal enforcement actions, which could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

Fraud and Abuse. Violations of fraud and abuse laws are punishable by criminal and/or civil sanctions, including, in some instances, imprisonment and exclusion from participation in federal healthcare programs, including Medicare, Medicaid, U.S. Veterans Administration health programs and the Department of Defense's TRICARE program, formerly known as CHAMPUS. These laws, which include but are not limited to, antikickback laws, false claims laws, physician self-referral laws, and federal criminal healthcare fraud laws, are discussed in further detail below. We believe our billing practices, operations, and compensation and financial arrangements with referral sources and others materially comply with applicable federal and state requirements. However, we cannot assure that such requirements will not be interpreted by a governmental authority in a manner inconsistent with our interpretation and application. The failure to

comply, even if inadvertent, with any of these requirements could require us to alter our operations and/or refund payments to the government. Such refunds could be significant and could also lead to the imposition of significant penalties. Even if we successfully defend against any action against us for violation of these laws or regulations, we would likely be forced to incur significant legal expenses and divert our management's attention from the operation of our business. Any of these actions, individually or in the aggregate, could have a material adverse effect on our business and financial results.

Antikickback Laws. Our operations are subject to federal and state antikickback laws. The federal Antikickback Statute (Section 1128B(b) of the Social Security Act) prohibits persons or entities from knowingly and willfully soliciting, offering, receiving, or paying any remuneration in return for, or to induce, the referral of persons eligible for benefits under a federal healthcare program (including Medicare, Medicaid, the U.S. Veterans Administration health programs and TRICARE), or the ordering, purchasing, leasing, or arranging for, or the recommendation of purchasing, leasing or ordering of, items or services that may be paid for, in whole or in part, by a federal healthcare program. Courts have held that the statute may be violated when even one purpose (as opposed to a primary or sole purpose) of a payment is to induce referrals or other business.

Recognizing that the law is broad and may technically prohibit beneficial arrangements, the Office of Inspector General of the Department of Health and Human Services developed regulations addressing certain business arrangements that will not be subject to scrutiny under the law. These "Safe Harbors" describe activities which are not considered to be illegal provided that they meet all the requirements of the applicable Safe Harbor. For example, the Safe Harbors cover activities such as offering discounts to healthcare providers and contracting with physicians or other individuals or entities that have the potential to refer business to us that would ultimately be billed to a federal healthcare program. Failure to qualify for Safe Harbor protection does not mean that an arrangement is illegal. Rather, the arrangement must be analyzed under the antikickback statute to determine whether there is an intent to pay or receive remuneration in return for referrals. Conduct and business arrangements that do not fully satisfy one of the Safe Harbors may result in increased scrutiny by government enforcement authorities. In addition, some states also have antikickback laws that vary in scope and may apply regardless of whether a federal healthcare program is involved.

Our operations and business arrangements include, for example, discount programs or other financial arrangements with individuals and entities, such as lease arrangements with hospitals and certain participation agreements. Therefore, our operations and business arrangements are required to comply with the antikickback laws. Although our business arrangements and operations may not always satisfy all the criteria of a Safe Harbor, we believe that our operations are in material compliance with federal and state antikickback statutes.

HIPAA Violations. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act ("HIPAA") provides for criminal penalties for, among other offenses, healthcare fraud, theft or embezzlement in connection with healthcare, false statements related to healthcare matters, and obstruction of criminal investigation of healthcare offenses. Unlike the federal antikickback laws, these offenses are not limited to federal healthcare programs.

In addition, HIPAA authorizes the imposition of civil monetary penalties where a person offers or pays remuneration to any individual eligible for benefits under a federal healthcare program that such person knows or should know is likely to influence the individual to order or receive covered items or services from

a particular provider, practitioner or supplier. Excluded from the definition of “remuneration” are incentives given to individuals to promote the delivery of preventive care (excluding cash or cash equivalents), incentives of nominal value and certain differentials in or waivers of coinsurance and deductible amounts.

These laws may apply to certain of our operations. As noted above, we have established various types of discount programs or other financial arrangements with individuals and entities. We also bill third-party payors and other entities for items and services provided at our patient-care centers. While we endeavor to ensure that our discount programs and other financial arrangements, and billing practices comply with applicable laws, such programs, arrangements and billing practices could be subject to scrutiny and challenge under HIPAA.

False Claims Laws. We are also subject to federal and state laws prohibiting individuals or entities from knowingly presenting, or causing to be presented, claims for payment to third-party payors (including Medicare and Medicaid) that are false or fraudulent, are for items or services not provided as claimed, or otherwise contain misleading information. Each of our patient-care centers is responsible for the preparation and submission of reimbursement claims to third-party payors for items and services furnished to patients. In addition, our personnel may, in some instances, provide advice on billing and reimbursement to purchasers of our products. While we endeavor to assure that our billing practices comply with applicable laws, if claims submitted to payors are deemed to be false, fraudulent, or for items or services not provided as claimed, we could face liability for presenting or causing to be presented such claims.

Physician Self-Referral Laws. We are also subject to federal and state physician self-referral laws. With certain exceptions, the federal Medicare physician self-referral law (the “Stark II” law) (Section 1877 of the Social Security Act) prohibits a physician from referring Medicare beneficiaries to an entity for “designated health services” – including prosthetic and orthotic devices and supplies – if the physician or the physician’s immediate family member has a financial relationship with the entity. A financial relationship includes both ownership or investment interests and compensation arrangements. A violation occurs when any person presents or causes to be presented to the Medicare program a claim for payment in violation of Stark II.

With respect to ownership/investment interests, there is an exception under Stark II for referrals made to a publicly traded entity in which the physician has an investment interest if the entity’s shares are traded on certain exchanges, including the New York Stock Exchange, and had shareholders’ equity exceeding \$75.0 million for its most recent fiscal year, or as an average during the three previous fiscal years. We meet these tests and, therefore, believe that referrals from physicians that have ownership interests in our stock should not trigger liability under Stark II.

With respect to compensation arrangements, there are exceptions under Stark II that permit physicians to maintain certain business arrangements, such as personal service contracts and equipment or space leases, with healthcare entities to which they refer. We believe that our compensation arrangements with physicians comply with Stark II, either because the physician’s relationship fits within a regulatory exception or does not generate prohibited referrals. If, however, we receive a prohibited referral, our submission of a bill for services rendered pursuant to such a referral could subject us to sanctions under Stark II and applicable state laws.

Certification and Licensure. Most states do not require separate licensure for practitioners. However, several states currently require practitioners to be certified by an organization such as the American Board for Certification.

The American Board for Certification conducts a certification program for practitioners and an accreditation program for patient-care centers. The minimum requirements for a certified practitioner are a college degree, completion of an accredited academic program, one to four years of residency at a patient-care center under the supervision of a certified practitioner and successful completion of certain examinations. Minimum requirements for an accredited patient-care center include the presence of a certified practitioner and specific plant and equipment requirements. While we endeavor to comply with all state licensure requirements, we cannot assure that we will be in compliance at all times with these requirements. Failure to comply with state licensure requirements could result in civil penalties, termination of our Medicare agreements, and repayment of amounts received from Medicare for services and supplies furnished by an unlicensed individual or entity.

Confidentiality and Privacy Laws. The Administrative Simplification Provisions of HIPAA, and their implementing regulations, set forth privacy standards and implementation specifications concerning the use and disclosure of individually identifiable health information (referred to as "protected health information") by health plans, healthcare clearinghouses and healthcare providers that transmit health information electronically in connection with certain standard transactions ("Covered Entities"). HIPAA further requires Covered Entities to protect the confidentiality of health information by meeting certain security standards and implementation specifications. In addition, under HIPAA, Covered Entities that electronically transmit certain administrative and financial transactions must utilize standardized formats and data elements ("the transactions/code sets standards"). HIPAA imposes civil monetary penalties for non-compliance, and, with respect to knowing violations of the privacy standards, or violations of such standards committed under false pretenses or with the intent to sell, transfer or use individually identifiable health information for commercial advantage, criminal penalties. We believe that we are subject to the Administrative Simplification Provisions of HIPAA and are taking steps to meet applicable standards and implementation specifications. The new requirements have had a significant effect on the manner in which we handle health data and communicate with payors. Our new billing system, OPS, was designed to meet these requirements.

In addition, state confidentiality and privacy laws may impose civil and/or criminal penalties for certain unauthorized or other uses or disclosures of individually identifiable health information. We are also subject to these laws. While we endeavor to assure that our operations comply with applicable laws governing the confidentiality and privacy of health information, we could face liability in the event of a use or disclosure of health information in violation of one or more of these laws.

Special Note On Forward-Looking Statements

Some of the statements contained in this report discuss our plans and strategies for our business or make other forward-looking statements, as this term is defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act. The words "anticipates," "believes," "estimates," "expects," "plans," "intends" and similar expressions are intended to identify these forward-looking statements, but are not the exclusive means of identifying them. These forward-looking statements reflect the current views of our management; however, various risks, uncertainties and contingencies could cause our actual results, performance or achievements to differ materially from those expressed in, or implied by, these statements, including the following:

- the demand for our orthotic and prosthetic services and products;

- our ability to integrate effectively the operations of businesses that we have acquired and plan to acquire in the future;
- our ability to enter into national contracts;
- our ability to maintain the benefits of our performance improvement plans;
- our ability to attract and retain qualified orthotic and prosthetic practitioners;
- changes in federal Medicare reimbursement levels and other governmental policies affecting orthotic and prosthetic operations;
- our indebtedness, the impact of changes in prevailing interest rates and the availability of favorable terms of equity and debt financing to fund the anticipated growth of our business;
- changes in, or failure to comply with, federal, state and/or local governmental regulations; and
- liabilities relating to orthotic and prosthetic services and products and other claims asserted against us.

For a discussion of important risk factors affecting our business, including factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from results referred to in the forward-looking statements, see “Item 1A-Risk Factors” and “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operation” below. We do not have any obligation to publicly update any forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

Personnel and Training

None of our employees are subject to a collective-bargaining agreement. We believe that we have satisfactory relationships with our employees and strive to maintain these relationships by offering competitive benefit packages, training programs and opportunities for advancement. During the year ended December 31, 2005, we had an average of 3,290 employees. The following table summarizes our average number of employees for the year:

	<u>Practitioners</u>	<u>Residents</u>	<u>Technicians</u>	<u>Administrative</u>	<u>Distribution</u>	<u>Corporate and Shared Services</u>
Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics, Inc.	1,053	57	562	1,286	-	-
Southern Prosthetic Supply, Inc.	-	-	-	-	106	-
Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	226

We have established an affiliation with the University of Connecticut pursuant to which we own and operate a school at the Newington, Connecticut campus that offers a certificate in orthotics and/or prosthetics after the completion of a nine-month course. We believe there are only six schools of this kind in the United States, and two under development. The program director is a Hanger employee, and our practitioners teach most of the courses. After completion of the nine-month course, graduates receive a certificate and go on to complete a residency in their area of specialty. After their residency is complete, graduates can choose to complete a course of study in the other area of specialty. Most graduates will then sit for a certification exam

to either become a certified prosthetist or certified orthotist. We offer exam preparation courses for graduates who agree to become our practitioners to help them prepare for those exams.

We also provide a series of ongoing training programs to improve the professional knowledge of our practitioners. For example, we have an annual Education Fair which is attended by over 650 of our practitioners and consists of lectures and seminars covering many clinical topics including the latest technology and process improvements, basic accounting and business courses and other courses which allow the practitioners to fulfill their ongoing continuing education requirements.

Insurance

We currently maintain insurance coverage for malpractice liability, product liability, workers' compensation, executive protection and property damage. Our general liability insurance coverage is \$1.0 million per incident, with a \$5.0 million umbrella insurance policy. The coverage for malpractice, product and workers' compensation is self-insured with both individual specific claim and aggregate stop-loss policies to protect us from either significant individual claims or dramatic changes in our loss experience. Based on our experience and prevailing industry practices, we believe our coverage is adequate as to risks and amount. We have not incurred a material amount of expenses in the past as a result of uninsured O&P claims.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS.

We incurred net losses for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2001 and could incur net losses in the future.

We incurred a net loss of \$23.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2004 primarily as a result of the recognition of \$45.8 million in non-cash charges related to goodwill impairment. For the years ended December 31, 2005, 2003 and 2002, however, we generated net income of \$17.8 million, \$15.6 million and \$23.0 million, respectively. Following the NovaCare O&P acquisition, we incurred a net loss of \$9.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2001. We cannot assure that we will not incur net losses in the future.

We are highly leveraged and have significant fixed operating costs; therefore our profitability and ability to service our debt could be negatively impacted by our ability to generate sales growth.

We are highly leveraged and have a significant amount of fixed costs. Therefore, our ability to continue to service our debt and fund necessary capital additions is dependent on our ability to grow sales and control inflationary increases in our fixed costs.

Changes in government reimbursement levels could adversely affect our net sales, cash flows and profitability.

We derived 41.2%, 44.3% and 44.8% of our net sales for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, from reimbursements for O&P services and products from programs administered by Medicare, Medicaid and the U.S. Veterans Administration. Each of these programs sets maximum reimbursement levels for O&P services and products. If these agencies reduce reimbursement levels for O&P services and products in the future, our net sales could substantially decline. In addition, the percentage of our net sales derived from these sources may increase as the portion of the U.S. population over age 65

continues to grow, making us more vulnerable to maximum reimbursement level reductions by these organizations. Reduced government reimbursement levels could result in reduced private payor reimbursement levels because fee schedules of certain third-party payors are indexed to Medicare. Furthermore, the healthcare industry is experiencing a trend towards cost containment as government and other third-party payors seek to impose lower reimbursement rates and negotiate reduced contract rates with service providers. This trend could adversely affect our net sales. Medicare provides for reimbursement for O&P products and services based on prices set forth in fee schedules for ten regional service areas. Additionally, if the U.S. Congress were to legislate modifications to the Medicare fee schedules, our net sales from Medicare and other payors could be adversely and materially affected. We cannot predict whether any such modifications to the fee schedules will be enacted or what the final form of any modifications might be. See previous discussion in Item 1 under "Reimbursement" and "Government Regulation." In November 2003, Congress legislated a three-year freeze on Medicare reimbursement levels beginning January 1, 2004 on all O&P services. The effect of this legislation has been a downward pressure on our income from operations. We have, however, initiated certain purchasing and efficiency programs which we believe will minimize such effects.

Changes in payor reimbursements could negatively affect our net sales volume.

Recent years have seen a consolidation of healthcare companies coupled with certain payors terminating contracts, imposing caps or reducing reimbursement for O&P products. Additionally, employers are increasingly pushing healthcare costs down to their employees. These trends could result in decreased O&P revenue.

If we cannot collect our accounts receivable and effectively manage our inventory, our business, results of operations, financial condition and ability to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness could be adversely affected.

As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, our accounts receivable over 120 days represented approximately 20.4% and 23.8% of total accounts receivable outstanding in each period, respectively. If we cannot collect our accounts receivable, our business, results of operations, financial condition and ability to satisfy our obligations under our indebtedness could be adversely affected. In addition, our principal means of control with respect to accounting for inventory and costs of goods sold is a physical inventory conducted on an annual basis. This accepted method of accounting controls and procedures may result in an understatement or overstatement, as the case may be, of inventory between our annual physical inventories. We did not record a book-to-physical inventory adjustment as a result of our October 1, 2005 inventory count. In conjunction with our physical inventory performed on October 1, 2004, we recorded a \$1.6 million increase in inventory. Because our income from operations percentage is based on our inventory levels, adjustments to inventory during interim periods following our physical inventory could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition.

A decrease in the quality of services provided at our patient-care centers may negatively impact our reputation.

Maintaining our market share is dependent on us providing quality services and products. Increasingly, payors are seeking out service providers that control a significant market presence and abide by high quality standards. In addition, suppliers attempting to sell directly to hospitals and healthcare management companies, O&P competitors and other service providers, such as physical therapists, are continually

attempting to penetrate the market. If we are unable to abide by our standard operating procedures and continue providing quality services to our patients, our net sales and market presence could be adversely impacted.

If we are unable to maintain good relations with our suppliers, our existing purchasing discounts may be jeopardized, which could adversely affect our gross margins.

We currently enjoy significant purchasing discounts with most of our suppliers, and our ability to sustain our income from operations has been, and will continue to be, dependent, in part, on our ability to continue to obtain favorable discount terms from our suppliers. These terms may be subject to changes in suppliers' strategies from time to time, which could adversely affect our gross margins over time. The profitability of our business depends, in part, upon our ability to maintain good relations with these suppliers.

We depend on the continued employment of our orthotists and prosthetists who work at our patient-care centers and their relationships with physicians and patients. Our ability to provide O&P services at our patient-care centers would be impaired and our net sales reduced if we were unable to maintain these relationships.

Our net sales would be reduced if a significant number of our practitioners leave us. In addition, any failure of our practitioners to maintain the quality of care provided or to otherwise adhere to certain general operating procedures at our facilities or any damage to the reputation of a significant number of our practitioners could adversely affect our reputation, subject us to liability and significantly reduce our net sales. A substantial amount of our business is derived from orthopedic surgeons and other healthcare providers. If the quality of our services and products declines in the opinion of these healthcare providers, they may cease to recommend our products, which would adversely affect our net sales.

If the non-competition agreements we have with our key executive officers and key practitioners were found by a court to be unenforceable, we could experience increased competition resulting in a decrease in our net sales.

We generally enter into employment agreements with our executive officers and a significant number of our practitioners which contain non-compete and other provisions. The laws of each state differ concerning the enforceability of non-competition agreements. State courts will examine all of the facts and circumstances at the time a party seeks to enforce a non-compete covenant. We cannot predict with certainty whether or not a court will enforce a non-compete covenant in any given situation based on the facts and circumstances at that time. If one of our key executive officers and/or a significant number of our practitioners were to leave us and the courts refused to enforce the non-compete covenant, we might be subject to increased competition, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We face periodic reviews, audits and investigations under our contracts with federal and state government agencies, and these audits could have adverse findings that may negatively impact our business.

We contract with various federal and state governmental agencies to provide O&P services. Pursuant to these contracts, we are subject to various governmental reviews, audits and investigations to verify our compliance with the contracts and applicable laws and regulations. Any adverse review, audit or investigation could result in:

- refunding of amounts we have been paid pursuant to our government contracts;
- imposition of fines, penalties and other sanctions on us;
- loss of our right to participate in various federal programs;
- damage to our reputation in various markets; or
- material and/or adverse effects on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to numerous federal, state and local governmental regulations, noncompliance with which could result in significant penalties that could have a material adverse effect on our business.

A failure by us to comply with the numerous federal, state and/or local healthcare and other governmental regulations to which we are subject, including the regulations discussed under “Government Regulation” in Item 1 above, could result in significant penalties and adverse consequences, including exclusion from the Medicare and Medicaid programs, which could have a material adverse effect on our business.

If the results of the current investigations over the billing allegations at the West Hempstead patient-care center and the associated class action lawsuits are not resolved in our favor or if such allegations are expanded to other patient-care centers and are not resolved in our favor, our operations may be negatively impacted and we may be subject to significant fines.

Although we believe that the class action suits against management that surfaced as a result of the billing allegations at the West Hempstead patient-care center are without merit, if the courts decide in favor of the plaintiffs, we may be subject to monetary and/or compensatory damages. In addition, if the results of the investigation at the West Hempstead patient-care center and any other patient-care centers uncover billing discrepancies, we may be responsible for noncompliance fines and the extension of such investigation to other patient-care centers.

We may be unable to successfully integrate and operate other O&P businesses that we acquire in the future.

Part of our business strategy involves the acquisition and integration of small and medium-sized O&P businesses. We may not be able to successfully consummate and/or integrate future acquisitions. We continuously review acquisition prospects that would complement our existing operations, increase our size and allow us to expand into under-served geographic areas or otherwise offer growth opportunities. The financing for these acquisitions could significantly dilute our investors or result in an increase in our indebtedness. We may acquire or make investments in businesses or products in the future. Acquisitions may entail numerous integration risks and impose costs on us, including:

- difficulties in assimilating acquired operations or products, including the loss of key employees from acquired businesses;
- diversion of management’s attention from our core business concerns;
- adverse effects on existing business relationships with suppliers and customers;
- risks of entering markets in which we have no or limited experience;
- dilutive issuances of equity securities;
- incurrence of substantial debt;
- assumption of contingent liabilities; and

- incurrence of significant immediate write-offs.

Our failure to successfully complete the integration of future acquisitions could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, business and financial condition.

Our Website

Our website is <http://www.hanger.com>. We make available free of charge, on or through our website, our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and Section 16 filings (i.e. Forms 3, 4 and 5) as soon as reasonably practicable after electronically filing such reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission at <http://www.sec.gov>. Our website also contains the charters of the Audit Committee, Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, Compensation Committee and Quality and Technology Committee of our board of directors; our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics for Directors and Employees, which includes our principal executive, financial and accounting officers; as well as our Corporate Governance Guidelines. Information contained on our website is not part of this report.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS.

None.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES.

As of December 31, 2005, we operated 624 patient-care centers and facilities in 45 states and the District of Columbia. We own 19 buildings that house a patient-care center. We also own real estate in New York, Delaware and Texas that currently are not in use. The remaining centers are occupied under leases expiring between the years of 2006 and 2017. We believe our leased or owned centers are adequate for carrying on our current O&P operations at our existing locations, as well as our anticipated future needs at those locations. We believe we will be able to renew such leases as they expire or find comparable or additional space on commercially suitable terms.

The following table sets forth the number of our patient-care centers located in each state as of December 31, 2005:

State	Patient-Care Centers	State	Patient-Care Centers	State	Patient-Care Centers
Alabama	10	Louisiana	11	North Carolina	13
Arizona	27	Maine	5	North Dakota	2
Arkansas	6	Maryland	8	Ohio	35
California	75	Massachusetts	9	Oklahoma	11
Colorado	14	Michigan	6	Oregon	15
Connecticut	11	Minnesota	7	Pennsylvania	31
Delaware	1	Mississippi	11	South Carolina	11
District of Columbia	1	Missouri	20	South Dakota	2
Florida	39	Montana	6	Tennessee	14
Georgia	28	Nebraska	9	Texas	26
Illinois	26	Nevada	5	Utah	1
Indiana	13	New Hampshire	2	Virginia	6
Iowa	8	New Jersey	11	West Virginia	9
Kansas	11	New Mexico	6	Washington	12
Kentucky	10	New York	27	Wisconsin	11
				Wyoming	2

We also lease a distribution facility in each of Texas, California and Georgia. We lease our corporate headquarters in Bethesda, Maryland. Substantially all of our properties are pledged to collateralize bank indebtedness. See Note G to our Consolidated Financial Statements.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS.

On June 15, 2004, the Company announced that an employee at its patient-care center in West Hempstead, New York alleged in a television news story aired on June 14, 2004 that there were instances of billing discrepancies at that facility.

On June 18, 2004, the Company announced that on June 17, 2004, the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors had engaged the law firm of McDermott, Will & Emery LLP to serve as independent counsel to the committee and to conduct an independent investigation of the allegations. The scope of that independent investigation was expanded to cover certain of the Company's other patient-care centers and included consideration of some of the allegations made in the Amended Complaint recently filed in the class actions discussed below. On June 17, 2004, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York subpoenaed records of the Company regarding various billing activities and locations. In addition, the Company also announced on June 18, 2004 that the Securities and Exchange Commission had commenced an informal inquiry into the matter. The Company is cooperating with the regulatory authorities.

While the Audit Committee's investigation will not be complete until all regulatory authorities have indicated that their inquiries are complete, the Committee's independent counsel made a presentation to the Committee in September 2005. Management believes that any billing discrepancies are likely to be primarily at the West Hempstead patient-care center. Furthermore, management does not believe the resolution of the matters raised by the allegations will have a materially adverse effect on the Company's

financial statements. The West Hempstead facility generated \$0.7 million and \$1.2 million in net sales during 2005 and 2004, respectively, or less than 0.5% of the Company's net sales, for each year.

It should be noted that additional regulatory inquiries may be raised relating to the Company's billing activities at other locations. No assurance can be given that the final results of the regulatory agencies' inquiries will be consistent with the results to date or that any discrepancies identified during the ongoing regulatory review will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements.

Between June 22, 2004 and July 1, 2004, five putative securities class action complaints were filed against the Company, four in the Eastern District of New York, Twist Partners v. Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., et al., No. 1:04-cv-02585 (filed 06/22/2004, E.D.N.Y.); Shapiro v. Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., et al., No. 1:04-cv-02681 (filed 06/28/2004, E.D.N.Y.); Imperato v. Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., No. 1:04-cv-02736 (filed 06/30/2004, E.D.N.Y.); Walters v. Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., et al., No. 1:04-cv-02826 (filed 07/01/2004, E.D.N.Y.); and one in the Eastern District of Virginia, Browne v. Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., et al., No. 1:04-cv-715 (filed 06/23/2004, E.D. Va.). The complaints asserted that the Company's reported revenues were inflated through certain billing improprieties at one of the Company's facilities. The plaintiffs in Browne subsequently dismissed their complaint without prejudice, and the four remaining cases were consolidated into a single action in the Eastern District of New York encaptioned In re Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 1:04-cv-2585 (the "Consolidated Securities Class Action"). On February 15, 2005, the lead plaintiffs in the Consolidated Securities Class Action filed a Consolidated Amended Complaint (the "Amended Complaint"). The Amended Complaint asserts that the Company's reported revenues were inflated through certain billing improprieties at some of the Company's facilities. In addition, the Amended Complaint asserts that the Company violated the federal securities laws in connection with a restatement announced by the Company on August 16, 2004, restating certain of the Company's financial statements during 2001 through the first quarter of 2004. The Amended Complaint purports to allege violations of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, as well as violations of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act by certain of the Company's executives as "controlling persons" of the Company. On February 28, 2006, the court granted the Company's motion to transfer the Consolidated Securities Class Action to the District of Maryland. The Company has filed a motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint.

The Company believes that the class action allegations of fraudulent conduct by the Company's executive directors and officers are without merit and it intends to vigorously defend the suits. The claims have been reported to the Company's insurance carrier.

On March 17, 2005, a derivative action was filed against the Company and its directors in the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, Maryland. The lawsuit which is encaptioned *James Elgas v. Ivan Sabel, et al, Civil No. 259940-V*, largely repeats the billing allegations made in the consolidated amended complaint filed by the plaintiffs in *In re Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc. Securities Litigation*, discussed above. On that basis, the *Elgas* complaint alleges that Hanger's directors breached their fiduciary duties to the Company. The plaintiff purports to seek monetary damages and unspecified equitable relief, on behalf of the Company, against the Company's directors. The Company and the individual defendants filed motions to dismiss the suit for failure to state a claim and for failure to comply with the demand requirement under Delaware law. At a hearing on August 12, 2005, the Circuit Court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss for failure to comply with the demand requirement, granting the plaintiff leave to amend within 90 days. The plaintiff filed an amended complaint, and the defendants again moved to dismiss the suit for failure to state a claim

and for failure to comply with the demand requirement. The Company understands that the plaintiff has sold his shares of the Company's common stock and has agreed to dismissal of the action.

On September 8, 2005, a derivative action was filed against the Company and certain of its current and former directors in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. The lawsuit, which is encaptioned *Green Meadows Partners, LLP v. Ivan R. Sabel, et al*, No. CV 05 4259 (E.D.N.Y.), also largely repeats the allegations made in the consolidated amended complaint filed by the plaintiffs in *In re Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc. Securities Litigation*, discussed above. On that basis, the *Green Meadows Partners* Complaint purports to assert claims against the individual defendants, on behalf of the Company, for contribution in connection with the *In re Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc. Securities Litigation* matter; forfeiture of certain bonuses and other incentive-based or equity-based compensation pursuant to Section 304; breach of fiduciary duty; unjust enrichment; and "abuse of control." The Complaint seeks unspecified compensatory damages, restitution and disgorgement, injunctive relief, and award of attorneys' fees and costs. The defendants have not yet filed their response to the *Green Meadows Partners* Complaint.

ITEM 4. SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS.

No matter was submitted during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year covered by this report to a vote of stockholders.

ITEM 4A. EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT.

The following table sets forth information regarding current executive officers of the Company and certain of its subsidiaries:

<u>Name</u>	<u>Age</u>	<u>Office with the Company</u>
Ivan R. Sabel, CPO	61	Chairman of the Board, Chief Executive Officer and Director
Thomas F. Kirk	60	President, Chief Operating Officer and Director
Richmond L. Taylor	57	Executive Vice President, President and Chief Operating Officer of Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics, Inc. and HPO, Inc.
George E. McHenry	53	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
Ron N. May	59	President and Chief Operating Officer of Southern Prosthetic Supply, Inc.
Thomas C. Hofmeister	39	Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer
Jason P. Owen	32	Vice President, Treasurer and Corporate Secretary
Marion L. Mullauer	53	Vice President and Chief Information Officer
Brian A. Wheeler	45	Vice President, Human Resources

Ivan R. Sabel, CPO has been our Chairman of the Board of Directors and Chief Executive Officer since August 1995 and was our President from November 1987 to January 2002. Mr. Sabel also served as the Chief Operating Officer from November 1987 until August 1995. Prior to that time, Mr. Sabel had been Vice President, Corporate Development from September 1986 to November 1987. Mr. Sabel was the founder, owner and President of Capital Orthopedics, Inc. from 1968 until that company was acquired by us in 1986. Mr. Sabel is a Certified Prosthetist and Orthotist ("CPO"), a former clinical instructor in orthopedics at the Georgetown University Medical School in Washington, D.C., a member of the Government Relations Committee of the American Orthotic and Prosthetic Association ("AOPA"), a former Chairman of the National Commission for Health Certifying Agencies, a former member of the Strategic Planning Committee, a current member of the U.S. Veterans Administration Affairs Committee of AOPA and a former President of the American Board for Certification in Orthotics and Prosthetics. Mr. Sabel also serves on the Board of Directors of Beverly Enterprises, Inc., a company engaged in the ownership and operation of nursing homes, and a member of the Medical Advisory Board of DJ Orthopedics, Inc., a manufacturer of knee braces. Mr. Sabel has been a director since 1986. Mr. Sabel holds a B.S. in Prosthetics and Orthotics from New York University.

Thomas F. Kirk has been our President and Chief Operating Officer since January 2002. From September 1998 to January 2002, Mr. Kirk was a principal with AlixPartners, LLC (formerly Jay Alix & Associates, Inc.), a management consulting company retained by Hanger to facilitate its reengineering process. From May 1997 to August 1998, Mr. Kirk served as Vice President, Planning, Development and Quality for FPL Group, a full service energy provider located in Florida. From April 1996 to April 1997, he served as Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for Quaker Chemical Corporation in Pennsylvania. From December 1987 to March 1996, he served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer for Rhone-Poulenc, S.A. in Princeton, New Jersey and Paris, France. From March 1977 to November 1988, he was employed by St. Joe Minerals Corp., a division of Fluor Corporation. Prior to this he held positions in sales, commercial development, and engineering with Koppers Co., Inc. Mr. Kirk holds a Ph.D. degree in strategic planning/marketing, and an M.B.A. degree in finance, from the University of Pittsburgh. He also holds a Bachelor of Science degree in mechanical engineering from Carnegie Mellon University. He is a registered professional engineer and a member of the Financial Executives Institute.

Richmond L. Taylor is our Executive Vice President, and the President and Chief Operating Officer of Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics, Inc. and HPO, Inc., our two wholly-owned subsidiaries which operate all of our patient-care centers. Previously, Mr. Taylor served as the Chief Operating Officer of NovaCare O&P from June 1996 until July 1999, and held the positions of Region Vice-President and Region President of NovaCare O&P for the West Region from 1989 to June 1996. Prior to joining NovaCare O&P, Mr. Taylor spent 20 years in the healthcare industry in a variety of management positions including Regional Manager at American Hospital Supply Corporation, Vice President of Operations at Medtech, Vice President of Sales at Foster Medical Corporation and Vice President of Sales at Integrated Medical Systems.

George E. McHenry has been our Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer since October 2001. From 1987 until he joined us in October 2001, Mr. McHenry served as Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of U.S. Vision, Inc., an optical company with 600 locations in 47 states. Prior to joining U.S. Vision, Inc., he was employed principally as a Senior Manager by the firms of

Touche Ross & Co. (now Deloitte & Touche) and Main Hurdman (now KPMG LLP) from 1974 to 1987. Mr. McHenry is a Certified Public Accountant and received a Bachelor of Science degree in accounting from St. Joseph's University.

Ron N. May has been our President and Chief Operating Officer of Southern Prosthetic Supply, Inc., our wholly-owned subsidiary that distributes orthotic and prosthetic products, since December 1998. From January 1984 to December 1998, Mr. May was Executive Vice President of the distribution division of J.E. Hanger, Inc. of Georgia until that company was acquired by us in November 1996. Mr. May also currently serves as a Board Member of the O&P Athletic Fund.

Thomas C. Hofmeister joined us in October of 2004 as our Vice President of Finance and Chief Accounting Officer and was previously employed as the Chief Financial Officer of Woodhaven Health Services from October 2002 through October 2004. Prior to that, Mr. Hofmeister served as Senior Vice President and Chief Accounting Officer of Magellan Health Services, Inc. from 1999 to 2002; Controller of London Fog Industries, Inc. from 1998 to 1999 and Vice President and Controller of Pharmerica, Inc. from 1995 to 1998. Mr. Hofmeister was also employed as a senior manager at KPMG Peat Marwick from 1988 to 1995. Mr. Hofmeister holds a B.S. degree in accounting from Mount Saint Mary's College.

Jason P. Owen has been our Vice President and Treasurer since August 2001 and Corporate Secretary since December 2004. Previously, Mr. Owen served as our Vice President of Strategic Planning from 2000 to 2001. Mr. Owen also served as our Director of Business Development from 1998 to 1999, during which time he was jointly responsible for our small to medium-sized acquisitions. Prior to joining us, Mr. Owen spent five years in the banking industry with GE Capital and SunTrust Bank, during which time he held positions responsible for portfolio management, origination, capital markets and treasury management services. Mr. Owen holds an M.B.A. degree in finance from Georgia State University. He also holds a Bachelor of Business Administration degree in finance from Georgia Southern University.

Marion L. Mullauer has been our Vice President and Chief Information Officer since August 2005. She is an experienced CIO, having held that position most recently at the American Chemical Society and Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, Inc., a leading publisher of health care information. She has over 25 years of experience in information technology in senior management positions, much of it with healthcare companies. Ms. Mullauer holds a B.S. degree in Business Administration from Towson University and a Masters in Business Administration from Loyola College.

Brian A. Wheeler has been our Vice President, Human Resources since November 2002. Prior to joining Hanger, he was the Vice President of Human Resources for Rhodia Inc., a wholly-owned U.S. subsidiary of the French Specialty Chemicals Company. Mr. Wheeler holds a B.A. degree in Political Science from the University of Florida.

John J. Rush, MD has been our Vice President and Chief Medical Officer since April 2005. From 2004 until he joined Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., Dr. Rush served as President of Inpatient Physicians Network of America, an organization that provides hospitalists (in-hospital admitting physicians) across the southwest. Prior to that, Dr. Rush served as Vice President, Medical Management and as a Regional Health Services Director for PacifiCare Health Systems from 2000 to 2004; Associate Medical Director for CIGNA HealthCare in New Jersey from 1998 to 2000; Vice President of Medical Affairs for Coastal Physicians Network in North Carolina from 1995 to 2000; and Chief Financial Officer of Wake Emergency Physicians

in North Carolina from 1991 to 1995. Dr. Rush earned a medical degree at Northeastern Ohio University College of Medicine in Rootstown, Ohio, and completed his residency at Loma Linda University Medical Center in Loma Linda, California. Dr. Rush also holds a Master of Business Administration/Master of Health Administration degree from Pfeiffer University in Charlotte, North Carolina. He is a fellow of the American College of Emergency Physicians and is board certified in Emergency Medicine.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES.

Market Information

Our common stock has been listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange since December 15, 1998, under the symbol "HGR." The following table sets forth the high and low closing sale prices for the common stock for the periods indicated as reported on the New York Stock Exchange:

Year Ended December 31, 2005	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
First Quarter	\$ 8.08	\$ 5.83
Second Quarter	6.35	4.59
Third Quarter	8.58	5.27
Fourth Quarter	7.70	5.51
 Year Ended December 31, 2004	 <u>High</u>	 <u>Low</u>
First Quarter	\$ 19.06	\$ 15.67
Second Quarter	18.56	9.34
Third Quarter	11.52	4.31
Fourth Quarter	8.20	5.25

Holders

At March 10, 2006, there were approximately 362 holders of record of our common stock.

Dividend Policy

We have never paid cash dividends on our common stock and intend to continue this policy for the foreseeable future. We plan to retain earnings for use in our business. The terms of our agreements with our financing sources and certain other agreements prohibit the payment of dividends on our common stock and preferred stock and such agreements will continue to prohibit the payment of dividends in the future. Any future determination to pay cash dividends will be at the discretion of our Board of Directors and will be dependent on our results of operations, financial condition, contractual and legal restrictions and any other factors deemed to be relevant.

Equity Compensation Plans

The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2005 regarding our equity compensation plans:

Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, <u>warrants and rights</u> (a)	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, <u>warrants and rights</u> (b)	Number of securities remaining available for future issuance (excluding securities <u>reflected</u> <u>in column (a)</u>) (c)
Equity Compensation Plans:			
approved by security holders	2,774,461	\$ 10.22	571,744
not approved by security holders	406,000	5.95	N/A
Total	<u>3,180,461</u>		<u>571,744</u>

Sales of Unregistered and Registered Securities

During the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, we issued no securities without registration under the Securities Act of 1933 ("Securities Act").

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We did not repurchase any of our outstanding equity securities during 2005.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA.

The selected consolidated financial data presented below is derived from the audited Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto that are included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Statement of Operations Data: (In thousands, except per share data)	Year Ended December 31,				
	2005	2004	2003	2002	2001
Net sales	\$ 578,241	\$ 568,721	\$ 547,903	\$ 525,534	\$ 508,053
Cost of goods sold (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	283,591	275,961	258,383	247,068	245,269
Selling, general and administrative	219,454	218,689	195,516	185,087	180,056
Depreciation and amortization	13,920	13,531	10,690	9,892	11,613
Amortization of excess cost over net assets acquired (1)	-	-	-	-	13,073
Other charges (2)	-	45,808	(213)	1,860	24,438
Income from operations	61,276	14,732	83,527	81,627	33,604
Interest expense	37,141	34,558	36,278	38,314	43,065
Extinguishment of debt (3)	-	-	20,082	4,686	-
Income (loss) before taxes	24,135	(19,826)	27,167	38,627	(9,461)
Provision for income taxes	6,382	3,568	11,521	15,635	267
Net income (loss)	17,753	(23,394)	15,646	22,992	(9,728)
Preferred stock dividend and accretion	5,892	4,587	5,342	5,202	4,858
Premium paid and loss on redemption of preferred stock (4)	-	-	2,120	-	-
Net income (loss) applicable to common stock	\$ 11,861	\$ (27,981)	\$ 8,184	\$ 17,790	\$ (14,586)
Basic Per Common Share Data					
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.55	\$ (1.30)	\$ 0.39	\$ 0.91	\$ (0.77)
Shares used to compute basic per common share amounts	21,695	21,474	20,813	19,535	18,920
Diluted Per Common Share Data (5)					
Net income (loss)	\$ 0.53	\$ (1.30)	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.83	\$ (0.77)
Shares used to compute diluted per common share amounts	22,232	21,474	22,234	21,457	18,920

(1) We discontinued amortization related to goodwill and other indefinite-lived intangible assets commencing January 1, 2002 pursuant to Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets*.

(2) The 2004 results includes goodwill impairment recognized as a result of an interim impairment analysis triggered by a decrease in the fair value of the Company's stock during the third quarter of 2004. The 2003 results reflect the write-off of \$0.2 million of restructuring accruals on lease payments that were renegotiated. The 2002 results include payments made to a prior workman's compensation carrier related to claims for the 1995 through 1998 policy years and a non-cash charge related to the write-off of abandoned leaseholds of \$1.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively. The 2001 results include impairment, restructuring, and improvement costs of \$24.4 million, comprised of: (i) a non-cash charge of approximately \$4.8 million related to stock compensation to AlixPartners, LLC (formerly Jay Alix & Associates, Inc.; "JA&A") for services rendered; (ii) restructuring charges of \$3.7 million principally related to severance and lease termination expenses; (iii) an asset impairment loss of approximately \$8.1 million incurred in connection with the 2001 sale of substantially all of the manufacturing assets of Seattle Orthopedic Group, Inc. ("SOGI"); and (iv) approximately \$7.8 million of the charges primarily comprised of fees paid to JA&A in connection with the development of our performance improvement plan.

(3) The 2003 charge of \$20.1 million relates to the tender offer for the purchase of the Senior Subordinated Notes. The 2002 charge of \$4.7 million relates to the write-off of debt issuance costs as a result of extinguishing \$228.4 million of bank debt in connection with the issuance of 10 3/8% Senior Notes with a principal amount of \$200.0 million due 2009 and the establishment of a \$75.0 million senior secured revolving line of credit.

(4) The 2003 amount relates to the repurchase of 22,119 shares of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock.

(5) For 2004 and 2001, excludes the effect of all dilutive options and warrants as a result of our net loss for the years ended December 31, 2004 and 2001.

Balance Sheet Data:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
(In thousands)					
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,921	\$ 8,351	\$ 15,363	\$ 6,566	\$ 10,043
Working capital	135,551	126,273	141,273	125,245	108,371
Total assets	704,467	703,306	738,348	710,803	699,062
Total debt	378,431	393,111	409,436	383,282	397,827
Redeemable convertible preferred stock	61,942	56,050	51,463	75,941	70,739
Shareholders' equity	165,242	152,016	178,075	166,244	144,829

Other Financial Data:

	Year Ended December 31,				
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
(In thousands)					
Capital expenditures	\$ 8,759	\$ 19,454	\$ 17,932	\$ 9,112	\$ 6,697
Net cash provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$ 25,741	\$ 49,094	\$ 59,892	\$ 47,534	\$ 51,166
Investing activities	(11,247)	(35,949)	(27,477)	(18,012)	1,105
Financing activities	(14,924)	(20,157)	(23,618)	(32,999)	(62,897)

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATION.

Overview

The following is a discussion of our results of operations and financial position for the periods described below. This discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements included in this report. Our discussion of our results of operations and financial condition includes various forward-looking statements about our markets, the demand for our products and services and our future results. These statements are based on certain assumptions that we consider reasonable. Our actual results may differ materially from those indicated in the forward looking statements.

We are the largest owner and operator of orthotic and prosthetic ("O&P") patient-care centers in the United States. Through our subsidiary, Southern Prosthetics Supply, Inc. ("SPS"), we are also the largest distributor of branded and private label O&P devices and components in the United States, all of which are manufactured by third parties. We also create products, through our subsidiary Innovative Neurotronics, Inc. ("IN, Inc."), for sale in our patient-care centers and through a sales force. The first such product will be available for sale in the first half of 2006 for patients who have had a loss of mobility due to strokes, multiple

sclerosis or other similar conditions. Another subsidiary, Linkia LLC ("Linkia"), develops programs to manage all aspects of O&P patient care for large private payors.

Patient Care

We are the largest operator and developer of orthotic and prosthetic ("O&P") patient-care centers in the United States. Orthotics is the design, fabrication, fitting and device maintenance of custom-made braces and other devices (such as spinal, knee and sports-medicine braces) that provide external support to treat musculoskeletal disorders. Musculoskeletal disorders are ailments of the back, extremities or joints caused by traumatic injuries, chronic conditions, diseases, congenital disorders or injuries resulting from sports or other activities. Prosthetics is the design, fabrication and fitting of custom-made artificial limbs for patients who have lost limbs as a result of traumatic injuries, vascular diseases, diabetes, cancer or congenital disorders. The patient care services segment generated 92.1% of our net sales in 2005. Our patient-care centers are located in 45 states and the District of Columbia, with a substantial presence in California, Florida, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Georgia, Arizona, New York, Illinois and Texas. We operated 624 and 619 patient-care centers at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

We generate sales primarily from patient care services related to the fabrication, fitting and maintenance of O&P devices. The increase or decrease in our same-center sales growth represents the aggregate change in our patient-care centers' sales in the current fiscal year compared to the preceding fiscal year. Patient-care centers that have been owned by the Company for at least one full year are included in the computation. During 2005 and 2004, same-center sales increased by 0.2% and decreased by 1.7%, respectively, compared to the preceding year. Net sales increased \$4.0 million in 2005 as a result of \$1.2 million in same-store sales growth and \$2.8 million from acquired practices. Same-store sales increased despite continued reimbursement pressure due to continued focus by a dedicated sales team, the introduction of new products and services and increased volume from national payors.

Our revenues and results of operations are affected by seasonal considerations. The adverse weather conditions often experienced in certain geographical areas of the United States during the first calendar quarter of each year, together with a greater degree of patients' sole responsibility for their insurance deductible payment obligations during the beginning of each calendar year, have generally contributed to lower net sales and profits in the first quarter.

Distribution

SPS, our distribution segment, is the largest distributor of O&P devices in the United States. SPS had net sales of \$124.6 million in 2005 with \$45.4 million, or 36.4%, made to non-Hanger patient-care centers. SPS' external sales increased \$5.5 million, or 13.7%, over the prior year as a result of increased sales volume in its existing customer base, an addition of approximately 200 new accounts and the rollout of its updated product catalogue containing expanded product offerings.

SPS has three distribution centers strategically located in the United States. SPS is able to deliver virtually any order within 48 hours of receipt. The ability to quickly deliver orders allows us to maintain much lower levels of inventory in our patient-care centers and to provide enhanced service levels to our external customers.

Products

Our new subsidiary, IN, Inc., is focused on introducing emerging Myo-Orthotic® products to the O&P market. IN, Inc.'s first product, the WalkAide System, is designed to improve the mobility of stroke patients. During 2005, we received FDA and other regulatory approvals for the WalkAide System. We will begin to market and sell the WalkAide System during the first half of 2006. Since inception, we have incurred and expensed \$3.2 million of start-up costs associated with IN, Inc.

Provider Network Management

Our subsidiary, Linkia, provides O&P provider network management services to regional and national insurance carriers. During the second half of 2005, Linkia entered into a contract with CIGNA Healthcare to manage CIGNA's O&P network. Linkia will continue to implement the CIGNA contract through the first half of 2006 with the anticipation of an increase in net sales in the second half of 2006. During 2005, our patient-care centers experienced increased patient volume as a result of Linkia's contracts, a trend we expect to continue through 2006.

Results and Outlook

Net income from operations, although higher than prior year, did not meet management's expectations principally due to lower than expected sales growth in our patient-care centers, which was offset by higher than expected sales of the distribution segment. The patient care segment continues to be affected by reimbursement pressure, including a freeze on government reimbursement through December 31, 2006, which we continue to counter through an effort to control operating costs. Our net income was also impacted by our continued investment in IN, Inc. and Linkia, which totaled \$4.8 million in 2005.

Day's sales outstanding ("DSO"), which is the number of days between the billing for our O&P services and the date of our receipt of payment for the year ended December 31, 2005 decreased to 64 days from 69 days for the prior year. The decrease in DSO is due to an increased effort at the patient-care centers to target collections as well as the implementation of electronic billing and other workflow enhancements.

We expect 2006 results to show a slight increase as we go through the last year of the Medicare freeze. We expect to see an increase in our sales volume over the next year as a result of the reimbursement contracts entered into by Linkia, sales from IN, Inc.'s new product and increased sales from our distribution segment. We will also continue our efforts to counter the cyclical trends and challenges present in our market by undertaking several specific initiatives:

- the inclusion of large regional insurance carriers in Linkia's customer base;
- the utilization of our centralized billing system, OPS, to analyze related O&P procedures in an effort to provide comprehensive services;
- increasing the number of lower extremity evaluation clinics, which focus on bringing in patients for regular checkups;
- the use of our Insignia laser scanning system for other than prosthetics fittings, such as burn garments and cranial helmets;
- the rollout of the "People in Motion" program, which introduces potential patients to new O&P technology;

- the rollout of TotalCare, a program designed to provide comprehensive O&P services to our patients;
- the introduction of new products by entering into exclusive distribution contracts with O&P product manufacturers; and
- continuing discussions with rehabilitation providers to enable us to provide more comprehensive O&P services.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our analysis and discussion of our financial condition and results of operations is based upon our Consolidated Financial Statements that have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America ("GAAP"). The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. GAAP provides the framework from which to make these estimates, assumptions and disclosures. We have chosen accounting policies within GAAP that management believes are appropriate to accurately and fairly report our operating results and financial position in a consistent manner. Management regularly assesses these policies in light of current and forecasted economic conditions. Our accounting policies are stated in Note B to the Consolidated Financial Statements as presented elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We believe the following accounting policies are critical to understanding the results of operations and affect the more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of the Consolidated Financial Statements.

- *Revenue Recognition:* Revenues on the sale of orthotic and prosthetic devices and associated services to patients are recorded when the device is accepted by the patient, provided that (i) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (ii) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable; and (iv) collectibility is reasonably assured. Revenues on the sale of orthotic and prosthetic devices to customers by our distribution segment are recorded upon the shipment of products, in accordance with the terms of the invoice, net of merchandise returns received and the amount established for anticipated returns. Discounted sales are recorded at net realizable value. Deferred revenue represents prepaid tuition and fees received from students enrolled in our practitioner education program.

Revenue at our patient-care centers segment is recorded net of all governmental adjustments, contractual adjustments and discounts. We employ a systematic process to ensure that our sales are recorded at net realizable value and that any required adjustments are recorded on a timely basis. The contracting module of our centralized, computerized billing system is designed to record revenue at net realizable value based on our contract with the patient's insurance company. Updated billing information is received periodically from payors and is uploaded into our centralized contract module and then disseminated to all patient-care centers electronically.

The following represents the composition of our patient-care segment's accounts receivable balance by payor at December 31, 2005:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>
Commercial, private pay and other	\$ 67,312
Medicaid	15,224
Medicare	15,830
VA	1,570
	<u>\$ 99,936</u>

We completed the rollout of OPS in the second quarter of 2005, prior to which we were unable to develop reports to determine the composition of our accounts receivable by payor. Additionally, we will endeavor to develop reports to determine the composition of our allowance for doubtful accounts by payor. The composition of our accounts receivable and allowance for doubtful accounts by payor will not be comparable until the third quarter of 2006.

Disallowed sales generally relate to billings to payors with whom we do not have a formal contract. In these situations we record the sale at usual and customary rates and simultaneously record a disallowed sale to reduce the sale to net value, based on our historical experience with the payor in question. Disallowed sales may also result if the payor rejects or adjusts certain billing codes. Billing codes are frequently updated within our industry. As soon as updates are received, we reflect the change in our centralized billing system.

As part of our preauthorization process with payors, we validate our ability to bill the payor for the service we are providing before we deliver the device. Subsequent to billing for our devices and services, there may be problems with pre-authorization or with other insurance coverage issues with payors. If there has been a lapse in coverage, the patient is financially responsible for the charges related to the devices and services received. If we do not collect from the patient, we record bad debt expense. Occasionally, a portion of a bill is rejected by a payor due to a coding error on our part and we are prevented from pursuing payment from the patient due to the terms of our contract with the insurance company. We appeal these types of decisions and are generally successful. This activity is factored into our methodology to determine the estimate for the allowance for doubtful accounts. We immediately record, as a reduction of sales, a disallowed sale for any claims that we know we will not recover and adjust our future estimates accordingly.

Certain accounts receivable may be uncollectible, even if properly pre-authorized and billed. Regardless of the balance, accounts receivable amounts are periodically evaluated to assess collectibility. In addition to the actual bad debt expense recognized during collection activities, we estimate the amount of potential bad debt expense that may occur in the future. This estimate is based upon our historical experience as well as a review of our receivable balances. On a quarterly basis, we evaluate cash collections, accounts receivable balances and write-off activity to assess the adequacy of our allowance for doubtful accounts. Additionally, a company-wide evaluation of collectibility of receivable balances older than 180 days is performed at least semi-annually, the results of which are used in the next allowance analysis. In these detailed reviews, the account's net

realizable value is estimated after considering the customer's payment history, past efforts to collect on the balance and the outstanding balance, and a specific reserve is recorded if needed. From time to time, the Company may outsource the collection of such accounts to outsourced agencies after internal collection efforts are exhausted. In the cases when valid accounts receivable cannot be collected, the uncollectible account is written off to bad debt expense.

- *Inventories:* Inventories, which consist principally of raw materials, work in process and finished goods, are stated at the lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out method. At our patient-care centers segment, we calculate cost of goods sold in accordance with the gross profit method for all reporting periods. We base the estimates used in applying the gross profit method on the actual results of the most recently completed fiscal year and other factors, such as sales mix and purchasing trends among other factors, affecting cost of goods sold during the current reporting periods. Estimated cost of goods sold during the period is adjusted when the annual physical inventory is taken. We treat these adjustments as changes in accounting estimates. At our distribution segment, a perpetual inventory is maintained. Management adjusts our reserve for inventory obsolescence whenever the facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying cost of certain inventory items is in excess of its market price. Shipping and handling costs are included in cost of goods sold.
- *Property, Plant and Equipment:* We record property, plant and equipment at cost. Equipment acquired under capital leases is recorded at the lower of fair market value or the present value of the future lease payments. The cost and related accumulated depreciation of assets sold, retired or otherwise disposed of are removed from the respective accounts, and any resulting gains or losses are included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Depreciation is computed for financial reporting purposes using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets as follows:

Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Machinery and equipment	5 years
Computers and software	5 years
Buildings	10 to 40 years
Assets under capital leases	Shorter of asset life or term of lease
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of asset life or term of lease

We capitalize internally developed computer software costs incurred during the application development stage in accordance with Statement of Position 98-1, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use*.

- *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets:* Excess cost over net assets acquired ("Goodwill") represents the excess of purchase price over the value assigned to net identifiable assets of purchased businesses. We assess goodwill for impairment when events or circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the reporting units may not be recoverable, or, at a minimum, annually. Any impairment would be recognized by a charge to operating results and a reduction in the carrying value of the intangible asset. Our annual impairment test utilizes income, market and cost approaches in determining the value of our reporting units. As of October 1, 2005, our test did not result in an impairment charge. Non-compete agreements are recorded based on agreements entered into by us and are amortized, using the straight-line method, over their terms ranging from five to seven years. Other definite-lived

intangible assets are recorded at cost and are amortized, using the straight-line method, over their estimated useful lives of up to 16 years. Whenever the facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying amounts of these intangibles may not be recoverable, management reviews and assesses the future cash flows expected to be generated from the related intangible for possible impairment. Any impairment would be recognized as a charge to operating results and a reduction in the carrying value of the intangible asset.

- *Deferred Tax Assets (Liabilities):* We account for certain income and expense items differently for financial accounting purposes than for income tax purposes. Deferred income tax assets or liabilities are provided in recognition of these temporary differences. We recognize deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not the assets will be realized in future years. We are required to estimate our income taxes in each of the jurisdictions in which we operate. This process requires us to estimate our actual current tax exposure and assess the temporary differences resulting from differing treatment of items, such as the deductibility of certain intangible assets, for tax and accounting purposes. These differences result in deferred tax assets and liabilities, which are included within our consolidated balance sheet. We must then assess the likelihood that our deferred tax assets will be recovered from future taxable income. To the extent we believe the recovery is not likely, we must establish a valuation allowance, which will continually be assessed. After having determined that we will be able to begin utilizing a significant portion of the deferred tax assets, the valuation allowance may be reversed, resulting in a benefit to the statement of operations in some future period.
- *Stock-Based Compensation.* Stock-based compensation is accounted for using the intrinsic-value-based method. No stock-based employee compensation expense for stock options is reflected in net income as all options granted under our stock-based employee compensation plans had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. As it pertains to restricted shares of common stock issued to our directors and certain employees, we recognize the fair value of those shares at the date of grant as unearned compensation and amortize such amount to compensation expense ratably over the vesting period of each grant.
- *Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan.* Benefit costs and liabilities balances are calculated based on certain assumptions including benefits earned, discount rates, interest costs, mortality rates and other factors. Actual results that differ from the assumptions are accumulated and amortized over future periods, affecting the recorded obligation and expense in future periods. The following assumptions were used in the calculation of the net benefit cost and obligation at December 31:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Discount rate	5.5%	6.0%
Average rate of increase in compensation	3.0%	3.0%

The discount rate at December 31, 2005 of 5.5% represents a 50 basis point reduction from the 6.0% discount rate used at December 31, 2004. The updated rate was actuarially determined and represents an average of benefit liability indices.

We believe the assumptions used are appropriate, however, changes in assumptions or differences in actual experience may affect our benefit obligation and future expenses.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 151, *Inventory Costs, an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4* ("SFAS 151"). SFAS 151, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005, requires abnormal balances of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs and spoilage to be recognized as current period charges regardless of whether such costs meet the criterion of "so abnormal" as defined in ARB 43. In addition, SFAS 151 requires that the allocation of fixed production overhead to conversion costs be based on the normal capacity of the production facilities. We adopted SFAS 151 on January 1, 2006 and anticipate this will not have a material impact on our financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 123R, *Share-Based Payment* ("SFAS 123R"), which revises SFAS 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* ("SFAS 123"), supersedes the Accounting Principles Board's Opinion 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* ("APB 25"), and amends SFAS 95, *Statement of Cash Flows*. Although the methodology of accounting for share-based payments in SFAS 123R is similar to that under SFAS 123, SFAS 123R requires that all share-based payments to employees, including stock option grants, be recognized at fair value in the statement of operations. We adopted SFAS 123R on January 1, 2006 using the modified prospective method allowed for in SFAS 123R. Under the modified prospective method, compensation expense related to awards granted prior to and not vested as of the adoption of SFAS 123R is calculated in accordance with SFAS 123 and recognized in the statements of operations over the requisite remaining service period; compensation expense for all awards granted after the adoption of SFAS 123R is recognized according to the provision of SFAS 123R. Given our recent trend of compensating certain of our employees with restricted shares of common stock instead of options, and in anticipation of the implementation of SFAS 123R, during the second quarter of 2005, we accelerated the vesting of 1.2 million non-director stock options which had a grant price in excess of the market value of the underlying common stock. These options had grant prices ranging from \$6.02 to \$16.81 and vesting periods through January 2009. We do not anticipate that the remaining director options will have a significant effect on the 2006 financial statements.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* ("SFAS 154"). This pronouncement replaces APB Opinion No. 20, *Accounting Changes*, and SFAS 3, *Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements*. Under the provisions of SFAS 154, changes to accounting principles require retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements, unless such effect is impracticable to determine. Additionally, SFAS 154 requires changes in depreciation, amortization or depletion method for long-lived, nonfinancial assets to be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate effected by a change in accounting principle. We adopted SFAS 154 on January 1, 2006 and do not anticipate it will have a material impact on our financial statements.

Results of Operations

The following table sets forth for the periods indicated certain items of our statements of operations as a percentage of our net sales:

	For the Year Ended December 31,		
	2005	2004	2003
Net sales	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %
Cost of goods sold	49.0	48.5	47.2
Selling, general and administrative	38.0	38.4	35.6
Depreciation and amortization	2.4	2.4	2.0
Other charges	-	8.1	-
Income from operations	10.6	2.6	15.2
Interest expense, net	6.4	6.1	6.6
Extinguishment of debt	-	-	3.7
Income (loss) before taxes	4.2	(3.5)	4.9
Provision for income taxes	1.1	0.6	2.0
Net income (loss)	3.1	(4.1)	2.9

Year ended December 31, 2005 compared with the year ended December 31, 2004

Net Sales. Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2005 were \$578.2 million, an increase of \$9.5 million, or 1.7%, versus net sales of \$568.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The net sales growth was the result of a \$5.5 million, or 13.7%, increase in external sales of the distribution segment, a \$1.2 million, or 0.2%, increase in same-center sales with the balance contributed from acquired patient-care centers.

Cost of Goods Sold. Cost of goods sold for the year ended December 31, 2005 totaled \$283.6 million, or 49.0% of net sales, compared to \$276.0 million, or 48.5% of net sales, for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales was due to an increase in material costs resulting from inflation and reimbursement related factors.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2005 totaled \$219.5 million, or 38.0% of net sales, which was \$0.8 million, or 0.4%, higher than the prior year amount of \$218.7 million, or 38.4% of net sales. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily due to (i) \$5.1 million in labor costs as a result of the annual rate changes and increased healthcare insurance costs; (ii) \$1.9 million in other expenses including rent and occupancy and other professional fees; and (iii) \$1.7 million in expenditures to support growth initiatives including Linkia and IN, Inc., offset by a \$7.9 million reduction in bonus expense.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization for the year ended December 31, 2005 amounted to \$13.9 million, a 3.0% increase in such costs from \$13.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. The increase in depreciation and amortization is the result of \$3.4 million of leasehold improvements, \$2.4 million of computer hardware and \$1.9 million of software costs being placed in service during the year. These additions contributed \$0.2 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, to the increase in depreciation and amortization. The computer hardware and software costs resulted from several IT initiatives as well as the rollout of the Insignia technology.

Other Charges. Other charges for the year ended December 31, 2004 amounted to an expense of \$45.8 million and represents the goodwill impairment charge that was triggered by the decline in fair value of the Company's stock during the third quarter. There were no unusual charges in 2005.

Income from Operations. Principally as a result of the above, income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$61.3 million compared to \$14.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. Income from operations as a percentage of net sales increased by 8.0% to 10.6% for the year ended December 31, 2005 from 2.6% for the year ended December 31, 2004.

Interest Expense. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$37.1 million, an increase of \$2.5 million from the \$34.6 million incurred in 2004. The increase in interest expense was attributable to higher interest rates on the Revolving Credit Facility and Term Loan.

Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2005 was \$6.4 million, or 26.4% of pretax income, compared to \$3.6 million, or 18.0% of pretax loss, for the year ended December 31, 2004. The year ended December 31, 2005 was favorably impacted by \$3.7 million of previously reserved state net operating loss carryforwards, net of certain discrete tax items, while 2004 was impacted by the partial tax deductibility of the goodwill impairment charge.

Net Income. As a result of the above, we recorded net income of \$17.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, compared to a net loss of \$23.4 million in the prior year.

Year ended December 31, 2004 compared with the year ended December 31, 2003

Net Sales. Net sales for the year ended December 31, 2004 were \$568.7 million, an increase of \$20.8 million, or 3.8%, versus net sales of \$547.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. The net sales growth was primarily the result of \$24.6 million in net sales from newly acquired practices and a \$4.7 million, or 13.2%, increase in outside sales of the distribution segment, offset by a 1.7% decrease in same-center sales at the patient-care segment. The decrease in same-center sales was principally the result of a combination of the freeze on Medicare reimbursement, reductions in Medicaid coverage and reduced reimbursement from private payors. The increase in outside sales by our distribution segment was principally the result of the introduction of new products to existing external customers.

Cost of Goods Sold. Cost of goods sold for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$276.0 million, an increase of \$17.6 million, or 6.8%, over cost of goods sold of \$258.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. The increase was the result of increased labor costs at our patient-care centers segment. Cost of goods sold as a percentage of net sales increased to 48.5% in 2004 from 47.2% in 2003.

Selling, General and Administrative. Selling, general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2004 totaled \$218.7 million, or 38.4% of net sales, which was \$23.2 million, or 11.9%, higher than the prior year amount of \$195.5 million, or 35.6% of net sales. The increase in selling, general and administrative expenses was primarily due to (i) \$5.6 million in selling, general and administrative expenses attributable to current year acquisitions; (ii) \$4.4 million in labor and benefit costs, including the expansion of the marketing and internal audit functions and increased healthcare costs; (iii) \$2.9 million in professional fees and outsourced labor due to compliance costs related to internal controls requirements imposed by

Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act; (iv) \$2.8 million of costs related to the ongoing development of Linkia and IN, Inc.; (v) \$2.5 million from annual increases in rent and occupancy costs; (vi) \$1.9 million in selling and advertising costs; (vii) \$1.3 million in cost of liability insurance; (viii) \$1.0 million related to the West Hempstead investigation; and (ix) \$2.7 million in other operating expenses, offset by a \$1.9 million decrease in bad debt expense.

Depreciation and Amortization. Depreciation and amortization for the year ended December 31, 2004 amounted to \$13.5 million, a 26.2% increase in such costs versus \$10.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. The increase in depreciation and amortization is a result of \$6.5 million of computer hardware and \$4.4 million of software costs being placed in service during the year. These hardware and software costs resulted from several IT initiatives including the rollout of OPS-compatible hardware and Insignia hardware and software.

Other Charges. Other charges for the year ended December 31, 2004, amounted to an expense of \$45.8 million compared to income of \$0.2 million in 2003. The 2004 expense represents the goodwill impairment charge that was triggered by the decline in fair value of the Company's stock during the third quarter. The 2003 amount corresponded to a reduction of restructuring accrual, as discussed below in "Restructuring and Integration Costs".

Income from Operations. Principally as a result of the above, income from operations for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$14.7 million, a decrease of \$68.8 million, or 82.4%, from the year ended December 31, 2003. Income from operations as a percentage of net sales decreased by 12.6% to 2.6% for the year ended December 31, 2004 from 15.2% for the year ended December 31, 2003.

Interest Expense. Interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$34.6 million, a decrease of \$1.7 million from the \$36.3 million incurred in 2003. The decrease in interest expense was primarily attributable to the refinancing of the 11 1/4% Senior Subordinated Notes with the variable rate Term Loan during the fourth quarter of 2003.

Income Taxes. The provision for income taxes for the year ended December 31, 2004 was \$3.6 million compared to \$11.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2003. The decrease in the income tax provision was primarily due to decreased taxable earnings in 2004.

Net Income. As a result of the above, we recorded a net loss of \$23.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2004, compared to net income of \$15.6 million in the prior year.

Restructuring and Integration Costs

The following summarizes the components of the restructuring reserve and the remaining balances:

	Employee Severance Costs	Lease Termination and other Exit Costs	Total Restructuring Reserve
<i>(In thousands)</i>			
2001 Restructuring Reserve			
Balance at December 31, 2003	\$ -	\$ 377	\$ 377
Spending	-	(123)	(123)
Balance at December 31, 2004	-	254	254
Spending	-	(34)	(34)
Balance at December 31, 2005	-	220	220
2004 Restructuring Reserve			
Balance at December 31, 2003	-	-	-
Restructuring liability	139	550	689
Spending	(110)	(152)	(262)
Balance at December 31, 2004	29	398	427
Spending	(29)	(237)	(266)
Balance at December 31, 2005	-	161	161
2001 and 2004 Restructuring Reserves	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 381</u>	<u>\$ 381</u>

2001 Restructuring Reserve

In January 2001, we developed, with the assistance of AlixPartners, LLC (formerly Jay Alix & Associates, Inc.; "JA&A"), a comprehensive performance improvement program aimed at improving cash collections, reducing working capital requirements and improving operating performance. In connection with these initiatives, we recorded \$4.5 million in restructuring and asset impairment costs. These initiatives called for the closure of certain patient-care centers and the termination of 135 employees. As of December 31, 2002, all of the contemplated employee terminations and property closures had taken place. During 2003, we reduced our accrual for lease payments related to the restructured facilities by \$0.2 million as a result of favorable renegotiations of the lease terms. All payments have been made under the severance initiative. During 2004 we made lease payments of \$0.1 million and expect all lease costs to be paid by October 2012.

2004 Restructuring Reserve

During January of 2004, the Company adopted a restructuring plan as a result of acquiring an orthotics and prosthetics company. The restructuring plan includes estimated expenses of \$0.7 million primarily related to the closure/merger of nine facilities and the payment of severance costs to 20 terminated employees. As of December 31, 2005, all of the nine patient-care centers had been closed/merged and approximately \$0.3 million in lease costs were paid, and the employment of 11 employees had been terminated and \$0.1 million of severance payments had been paid. Approximately \$0.2 million of lease payments are expected to be paid through April 2008. During 2005, we reduced our restructuring accrual for the outstanding benefit payments as a result of certain terminated employees continuing their employment with us.

Financial Condition, Liquidity and Capital Resources

Cash Flows

Our working capital at December 31, 2005 was approximately \$135.6 million compared to \$126.3 million at December 31, 2004. The \$9.3 million increase in working capital was attributable to an increase in current assets of \$4.3 million and a decrease in current liabilities of \$5.0 million. Current assets increased due to increased inventories at SPS and an increase in deferred income tax assets, offset by a decrease in accounts receivable. SPS' inventory increased as a result of both the fulfillment of the purchase obligation between the Company and USMC and an increase to support our footwear initiative. Deferred income tax assets increased due to the recognition of previously reserved state net operating loss carryforwards. Our accounts receivable balance decreased as result of better collection efforts and an entity-wide assessment of older accounts receivable balances. Working capital was also affected by the decrease in current liabilities which was attributable to a reduction in accrued compensation expense as a result of decreased bonus expense. The ratio of current assets to current liabilities was 3.1 to 1 at December 31, 2005 compared to 2.8 to 1 at December 31, 2004. Availability under our revolving line of credit increased to \$72.1 million at December 31, 2005 compared to \$59.4 million at December 31, 2004. Availability under our revolving line of credit is net of standby letters of credit approximating \$2.2 million.

We generated \$25.7 million in cash in 2005 from operating activities compared to \$49.1 million in 2004. The decrease of \$23.4 million resulted from the change in working capital discussed above.

Net cash used in investing activities was \$11.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2005, versus \$35.9 million in the prior year. Cash used in investing activities was lower for 2005 compared to 2004 as a result of the following: (i) a significant reduction in acquisition activity during 2005; (ii) lower capital expenditures during 2005; and (iii) lower proceeds from the sale of fixed assets. During 2005, we purchased five O&P businesses for approximately \$2.3 million compared to six O&P entities in 2004 for \$23.0 million. Our capital expenditures were lower during 2005 as a result of the substantial completion of the rollout of our OPS billing system and Insignia during 2004. Lower proceeds from the sale of fixed assets was a result of the sale of three buildings in 2004 compared to the sale of only one during 2005.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$14.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2005 compared to \$20.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2004. During the year ended December 31, 2005, we paid down the Revolving Credit Facility by \$10.0 million to \$5.0 million, as well as making all other scheduled debt payments.

Debt

The following summarizes our debt balance at December 31:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Revolving credit facility	\$ 5,000	\$ 15,000
10 3/8% Senior Notes due 2009 ⁽¹⁾	201,605	202,112
11 1/4% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2009	15,562	15,562
Term Loan	146,625	148,125
Subordinated seller notes, non-collateralized, net of unamortized discount with principal and interest payable in either monthly, quarterly or annual installments at effective interest rates ranging from 6.0% to 10.5%, maturing through December 2011	9,639	12,312
	<u>378,431</u>	<u>393,111</u>
Less current portion	(4,466)	(4,498)
	<u>\$ 373,965</u>	<u>\$ 388,613</u>

(1) At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the outstanding amount includes \$1.6 million and \$2.1 million, respectively, of interest rate swap termination income to be recognized, as a reduction of interest expense, using the effective interest method, over the remaining life of the Senior Notes.

Revolving Credit Facility

The Revolving Credit Facility, which was provided by a syndicate of banks and other financial institutions led by GE Capital, is a senior secured revolving credit facility bearing interest, at our option, at an annual rate equal to LIBOR plus a variable margin rate or the Base Rate (as defined in the debt agreement) plus a variable margin rate. In each case, the variable margin rate is subject to adjustments based on financial performance. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the interest rates have been adjusted to 8.1% and 6.5%, respectively. Our obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility are guaranteed by our subsidiaries and are collateralized by a first priority perfected security interest in our subsidiaries' shares, all of our assets and all of the assets of our subsidiaries. We can prepay borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility at any time without premium or penalty.

During April 2003, the Revolving Credit Facility's total availability was increased from \$75.0 million to \$100.0 million and the administrative agent was changed. During the third quarter of 2004, the Revolving Credit Facility agreement was amended to modify certain covenant calculations. The amended provisions increased the total leverage and senior secured leverage ratio limitations, reduced the interest coverage and fixed charge coverage ratio limitations and reduced permitted acquisitions and capital expenditures. We incurred \$0.4 million in debt financing costs related to that amendment. Similarly, the Revolving Credit Facility was amended during the third quarter of 2005 to reduce its availability from \$100.0 million to \$75.0 million and to extend its term from February 2007 to September 2009. Additionally, the covenants relating to total leverage, senior secured leverage ratio limitations, interest coverage, fixed charge coverage ratio limitations, and amounts permitted for acquisitions and capital expenditures were amended. We incurred \$1.3 million in debt financing costs related to the 2005 amendment.

The Revolving Credit Facility contains customary events of default and is subject to various mandatory prepayments and commitment reductions. The Revolving Credit Facility requires compliance with various financial covenants, including a minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio, a maximum total leverage ratio, a maximum senior secured leverage ratio and a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio, as well as other covenants. We assess, on a quarterly basis, our compliance with these covenants and monitor any matters critical to continue our compliance. As of December 31, 2005, we were in compliance with these covenants.

Senior Notes

On February 15, 2002, we received \$200.0 million in proceeds from the sale of the 10 3/8% Senior Notes due 2009 ("Senior Notes") in a private placement exempt from registration under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended. The Senior Notes were issued under an indenture, dated as of February 15, 2002, with Wilmington Trust Company, as trustee. We also closed, concurrent with the sale of the Senior Notes, a \$75.0 million senior secured revolving line of credit ("Revolving Credit Facility"). The proceeds from the sale of the Senior Notes and Revolving Credit Facility were offset by (i) principal payments of \$153.6 million to retire our Tranche A & B Term Facilities, (ii) a net paydown of \$38.3 million of our prior revolving line of credit, and (iii) payment of \$8.1 million in financing costs related to the issuance of the Senior Notes and the establishment of the Revolving Credit Facility. In addition to the aforementioned proceeds, we received \$3.9 million in proceeds from the exercise of stock options, offset by: (i) payment of approximately \$2.4 million to JA&A to repurchase 601,218 shares underlying an outstanding option to purchase shares of our Common Stock, (ii) scheduled principal payments of \$11.3 million on our long-term debt, (iii) an additional net pay down of \$21.5 million of our Revolving Credit Facility and (iv) an additional payment of \$1.7 million in financing costs related to the issuance of the Senior Notes and the establishment of the Revolving Credit Facility.

The Senior Notes mature on February 15, 2009 and do not require any prepayments of principal prior to maturity. Interest on the Senior Notes accrues from February 15, 2002, and is payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15 of each year, commencing August 15, 2002. Payment of principal and interest on the Senior Notes is guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by all of our current and future domestic subsidiaries. On and after February 15, 2006, we may redeem all or part of the Senior Notes at 105.188% of the principal amount during the 12-month period commencing on February 15, 2006, at 102.594% of the principal amount if redeemed during the 12-month period commencing on February 15, 2007, and at 100% of the principal amount if redeemed on or after February 15, 2008. Upon the occurrence of certain specified change of control events, unless we have exercised our option to redeem all the Senior Notes and Senior Subordinated Notes as described above, each holder of a Senior Note will have the right to require us to repurchase all or a portion of such holder's Senior Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase. The terms of the Senior Notes, Senior Subordinated Notes, and the Revolving Credit Facility limit our ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, create liens, pay dividends on or redeem capital stock, make certain investments, make restricted payments, make certain dispositions of assets, engage in transactions with affiliates, engage in certain business activities and engage in mergers, consolidations and certain sales of assets.

Senior Subordinated Notes

The \$15.6 million in Senior Subordinated Notes bear interest at 11.25%, and matures on June 15, 2009. Interest is payable on June 15 and December 15. Beginning June 15, 2004 through the date of maturity, we may redeem all or part of the Senior Subordinated Notes, at a redemption price expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. For the twelve-month periods commencing on June 15, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the redemption percentage would be 105.625%, 104.219%, 102.813% and 101.406%, respectively. Commencing on June 15, 2008 and through the date of maturity, the redemption percentage would be 100%.

Term Loan

In October 2003, we obtained a variable interest \$150.0 million credit facility maturing September 30, 2009 ("Term Loan"). Payments on the Term Loan commenced December 31, 2003 and continue on a quarterly basis until maturity. The Term Loan incurs interest, at our option, of LIBOR plus a variable margin rate or a Base Rate (as defined in the debt agreement) plus a variable margin rate. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the interest rates have been adjusted to 7.8% and 6.1%, respectively. The covenants of the Term Loan mirror those under the Revolving Credit Facility in addition to (i) requiring us to apply cash proceeds from certain activities toward the repayment of debt and (ii) increasing the maximum senior secured leverage ratio used in the calculation of one of the covenants. The Term Loan permitted us to repurchase up to \$30.0 million of outstanding Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock in November 2003 when certain criteria were met. The obligations under the Term Loan are guaranteed by our subsidiaries and by a first priority perfected security interest in our subsidiaries' shares, all of our assets and all of the assets of our subsidiaries.

During the third quarter of 2005, the Term Loan was amended to modify certain covenants, namely those relating to total leverage, senior secured leverage ratio limitations, interest coverage, fixed charge coverage ratio limitations, and amounts permitted for acquisitions and capital expenditures.

Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock

We have 10.0 million authorized shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, which may be issued in various classes with different characteristics. In July 1999, in connection with our acquisition of NovaCare O&P, we issued \$60.0 million of non-voting 7% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock. The outstanding shares of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock, which have a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share, are convertible into shares of our non-voting common stock at a price of \$16.50 per share, subject to adjustment. We are entitled to require that the Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock be converted into non-voting common stock on and after July 2, 2002, if the average closing price of the common stock for 20 consecutive trading days is equal to or greater than 175% of the conversion price. The Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock will be mandatorily redeemable on July 1, 2010 at a redemption price equal to the liquidation preference plus all accrued and unpaid dividends. The Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock is redeemable, in its entirety but not in part, at any time at the Company's option at a redemption price equal to the liquidation preference plus all accrued and unpaid dividends. In the event of a change in control, we must offer to redeem all of the outstanding Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock at a redemption price equal to 101% of the sum of the per share liquidation preference thereof plus all accrued and unpaid dividends through the date of payment. The Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock accrues annual dividends, compounded quarterly, is subject to put rights and will not require redemption prior to maturity on July 1, 2010.

During November 2003, we repurchased 22,119 shares of our outstanding Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock for a total price of \$31.7 million including a premium of \$1.7 million. We incurred costs of \$0.4 million on the transaction.

General

We believe that, based on current levels of operations and anticipated growth, cash generated from operations, together with other available sources of liquidity, including borrowings available under the Revolving Credit Facility, will be sufficient for the foreseeable future to fund anticipated capital expenditures and make required payments of principal and interest on our debt, including payments due on the Senior Notes, Senior Subordinated Notes, Term Loan and obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility. Most of our debt facilities expire in 2009. Should net sales and earnings continue to improve, we will likely evaluate refinancing our debt structure in 2006. We will continue to evaluate potential acquisitions and expect to fund such acquisitions from our available sources of liquidity, as discussed above. However, we are limited to \$8.0 million in acquisitions in fiscal 2006, according to the terms of the amended Revolving Credit Facility agreement.

Obligations and Commercial Commitments

The following table sets forth our contractual obligations and commercial commitments as of December 31, 2005:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	<u>2006</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>Thereafter</u>	<u>Total</u>
Long-term debt	\$ 4,466	\$ 4,584	\$ 3,844	\$ 363,539	\$ 211	\$ 182	\$ 376,826
Interest payments on long-term debt	35,528	35,213	34,907	20,399	19	8	126,074
Operating leases	26,031	20,299	15,842	10,861	4,887	4,189	82,109
Capital leases	150	144	65	13	-	-	372
Other long-term obligations	1,217	416	232	276	12,744	720	15,605
Total contractual cash obligations	<u>\$ 67,392</u>	<u>\$ 60,656</u>	<u>\$ 54,890</u>	<u>\$ 395,088</u>	<u>\$ 17,861</u>	<u>\$ 5,099</u>	<u>\$ 600,986</u>

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

In 2004, we implemented an unfunded noncontributory defined benefit plan that covers certain of our senior executives. We have engaged an actuary to calculate the benefit obligation and net benefits cost at December 31, 2005; and have utilized the actuarial calculation as a basis for our benefit obligation liability.

The following weighted average assumptions were used to determine the benefit obligation and net benefit cost at December 31:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Discount rate	5.5%	6.0%
Average rate of increase in compensation	3.0%	3.0%

The discount rate at December 31, 2005 of 5.5% represents a 50 basis point reduction from the 6.0% discount rate used at December 31, 2004. The updated rate was actuarially determined and represents an average of pension liability indices.

Future payments under the supplemental executive retirement plan as of December 31, 2005 are as follows:

	(In thousands)
2006	\$ -
2007	-
2008	-
2009	-
2010	512
Thereafter	6,161
	<u>\$ 6,673</u>

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We were party to a supply agreement and escrow arrangement with Seattle Systems (formerly USMC) under which we committed to make annual purchases of at least \$9.0 million during the years 2004 and 2005. Concurrently, \$1.0 million was placed in escrow, to be released ratably over the agreement's term upon fulfillment of our minimum annual purchases. If we had not made such minimum annual purchases, \$0.5 million of escrow would have been released, each year, to Seattle Systems.

As of December 31, 2005, the purchase commitment has been fully met, all escrows have been released and we have no further future obligation to Seattle Systems.

Selected Operating Data

The following table sets forth selected operating data as of the end of the years indicated:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>	<u>2002</u>	<u>2001</u>
Patient-care centers	624	619	585	583	597
Revenue-generating O&P practitioners	1,021	1,020	955	962	983
Number of states (including D.C.)	46	45	45	45	45
Same-center net sales growth (decline) (1)	0.2 %	(1.7) %	1.6 %	4.6 %	6.8 %

(1) Represents the aggregate increase or decrease of our patient-care centers' sales in the current year compared to the preceding year. Patient-care centers that have been owned by the Company for at least one full year are included in the computation.

Market Risk

We are exposed to the market risk that is associated with changes in interest rates. In 2002, we entered into \$100.0 million fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps, consisting of floating rate instruments benchmarked to LIBOR. The swaps were entered into in connection with the consummation of our \$200.0 million Senior Notes obligation in order to balance our exposure to fixed rate debt instruments. During 2003, we terminated the interest rate swaps and as a result, received \$2.8 million, which we will recognize as a reduction of interest expense, using the effective interest rate method, over the remaining term of the Senior Subordinated Notes.

Other

Inflation has not had a significant effect on our operations, as increased costs to us, particularly with respect to our distribution business, generally have been offset by increased prices of products sold.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK.

We have existing obligations relating to our Senior Notes, Senior Subordinated Notes, Term Loan, Subordinated Seller Notes, and Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock. As of December 31, 2005 we have cash flow exposure to the changing interest rates on the Term Loan and Revolving Credit Facility, the other obligations have fixed interest or dividend rates.

We have a \$75.0 million revolving line of credit, with an outstanding balance of \$5.0 million at December 31, 2005, as discussed in Note G to our Consolidated Financial Statements. The rates at which interest accrues under the entire outstanding balance are variable.

In addition, in the normal course of business, we are exposed to fluctuations in interest rates. From time to time, we execute LIBOR contracts to fix interest rate exposure for specific periods of time. At December 31, 2005, we had one contract outstanding which fixed LIBOR at 8.1% and expired on January 3, 2006.

Presented below is an analysis of our financial instruments as of December 31, 2005 that are sensitive to changes in interest rates. The table demonstrates the change in cash flow related to the outstanding balance under the Term Loan and the Revolving Credit Facility, calculated for an instantaneous parallel shift in interest rates, plus or minus 50 basis points ("BPS"), 100 BPS, and 150 BPS.

Cash Flow Risk (In thousands)	Annual Interest Expense Given an Interest Rate Decrease of X Basis Points			No Change in Interest Rates	Annual Interest Expense Given an Interest Rate Increase of X Basis Points		
	(150 BPS)	(100 BPS)	(50 BPS)		50 BPS	100 BPS	150 BPS
Term Loan	\$ 9,927	\$ 10,661	\$ 11,394	\$ 12,127	\$ 12,860	\$ 13,593	\$ 14,326
Revolving Credit Facility	328	353	378	403	428	453	478
	<u>\$ 10,255</u>	<u>\$ 11,014</u>	<u>\$ 11,772</u>	<u>\$ 12,530</u>	<u>\$ 13,288</u>	<u>\$ 14,046</u>	<u>\$ 14,804</u>

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA.

The consolidated financial statements and schedules required hereunder and contained herein are listed under Item 15(a) below.

Quarterly Financial Data

2005 (Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	Quarter Ended			
	<u>Mar 31</u>	<u>Jun 30</u>	<u>Sep 30</u>	<u>Dec 31</u>
Net Sales	\$ 133,000	\$ 149,654	\$ 146,393	\$ 149,193
Income from Operations	11,108	15,979	16,748	17,439
Net Income	1,335	3,816	4,323	8,279
Basic per Common Share Net (Loss) Income	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.31
Diluted per Common Share Net (Loss) Income (1)	\$ (0.00)	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.30

2004 (Dollars in thousands, except per share amounts)	Quarter Ended			
	<u>Mar 31</u>	<u>Jun 30</u>	<u>Sep 30</u>	<u>Dec 31</u>
Net Sales	\$ 131,609	\$ 145,125	\$ 146,133	\$ 145,854
Income (Loss) from Operations	15,504	14,279	(30,794)	15,743
Net Income (loss)	4,390	3,166	(34,902)	3,952
Basic per Common Share Net Income (Loss)	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.10	\$ (1.68)	\$ 0.12
Diluted per Common Share Net Income (Loss) (1)	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.10	\$ (1.68)	\$ 0.12

(1) For 2005 and 2004, excludes the effect of the conversion of the 7% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock as it is considered anti-dilutive. For the quarter ended September 30, 2004, excludes the effect of options to purchase shares of common stock as a result of the net loss.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE.

None.

Item 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES.

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Company's disclosure controls and procedures, as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934 (the "1934 Act"), are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed by it in its periodic reports filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission is recorded, processed, summarized and reported, within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms. Based on an evaluation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures conducted by the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, such officers concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2005.

Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

(a) *Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting*

In accordance with Section 404(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Item 308(a) of the Commission's Regulation S-K, the report of management on the Company's internal control over financial reporting is set forth immediately preceding the Company's financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(b) *Report of the Registrant's Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm*

Our management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

(c) *Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting*

In accordance with Rule 13a-15(d) under the 1934 Act, management, with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness, as of December 31, 2005, of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Management determined that there was no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fourth quarter ended December 31, 2005, that has materially effected, or is reasonably likely to materially effect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION.

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS OF THE REGISTRANT.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K, the information called for by this item regarding directors is hereby incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement or amendment hereto to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report. Information regarding our executive officers is set forth under Item 4A of this Form 10-K.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K, the information called for by this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement or amendment hereto to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

**ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND
MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS.**

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K, the information called for by this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement or amendment hereto to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K, the information called for by this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement or amendment hereto to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES.

Pursuant to General Instruction G(3) of Form 10-K, the information called for by this item is hereby incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement or amendment hereto to be filed pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this report.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE.

(a) Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedule:

(1) Financial Statements:

Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2005 and 2004

Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three Years Ended December 31, 2005

Consolidated Statements of Changes in Shareholders' Equity for the Three Years Ended December 31, 2005

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Three Years Ended December 31, 2005

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(2) **Financial Statements Schedule:**

Schedule II - Valuation and Qualifying Accounts

All other schedules are omitted either because they are not applicable or required, or because the required information is included in the financial statements or notes thereto.

(3) **Exhibits:**

See Part (b) of this Item 15.

(b) **Exhibits:** The following exhibits are filed herewith or incorporated herein by reference:

<u>Exhibit No.</u>	<u>Document</u>
3(a)	Certificate of Incorporation, as amended, of the Registrant. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1988.)
3(b)	Certificate of Amendment of the Registrant's Certificate of Incorporation (which, among other things, changed the Registrant's corporate name from Sequel Corporation to Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.), as filed on August 11, 1989 with the Office of the Secretary of State of Delaware. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(b) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 10-K dated February 13, 1990.)
3(c)	Certificate of Agreement of Merger of Sequel Corporation and Delaware Sequel Corporation. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3.1(a) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended September 30, 1988.)
3(d)	Certificate of Ownership and Merger of Hanger Acquisition Corporation and J. E. Hanger, Inc. as filed with the Office of the Secretary of the State of Delaware on April 11, 1989. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2(f) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 15, 1989.)
3(e)	Certificate of Designation, Preferences and Rights of Preferred Stock of the Registrant as filed on February 12, 1990 with the Office of the Secretary of State of Delaware. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3(a) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 13, 1990.)
3(f)	Certificate of Amendment to Certificate of Incorporation of the Registrant, as filed with the Secretary of State of Delaware on September 16, 1999. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3 to the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 1999.)

- 3(g) Certificate of Designation, Rights and Preferences of 7% Redeemable Preferred Stock as filed with the Office of the Secretary of State of Delaware on June 28, 1999.
(Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2(b) to the Registrant's Current Report of Form 8-K dated July 1, 1999.)
- 3(h) Certificate of Elimination of Class A, B, C, D, E and F Preferred Stock of the Registrant as filed with the Office of the Secretary of State of Delaware on June 18, 1999.
(Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2(c) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 1, 1999.)
- 3(i) By-Laws of the Registrant, as amended. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 3 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 15, 1989.)
- 10(a) 1991 Stock Option Plan of the Registrant, as amended through September 16, 1999.
(Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4(a) to the Registrant's Proxy Statement, dated July 28, 1999, relating to the Registrant's Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on September 8, 1999.)*
- 10(b) 1993 Non-Employee Directors Stock Option Plan of the Registrant. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4(b) to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 33-63191).)*
- 10(c) Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of March 26, 1997, by and between Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics, Inc., Acor Orthopedic, Inc., and Jeff Alaimo, Greg Alaimo and Mead Alaimo. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the Registrant on April 15, 1997.)
- 10(d) Asset purchase Agreement, dated as of May 8, 1997, by and between Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics, Inc., Fort Walton Orthopedic, Inc., Mobile Limb and Brace, Inc. and Frank Deckert, Ronald Deckert, Thomas Deckert, Robert Deckert and Charles Lee. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by the Registrant on June 5, 1997.)
- 10(e) Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of November 3, 1997, by and between Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics, Inc., Morgan Prosthetic-Orthotics, Inc. and Dan Morgan. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(v) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997.)
- 10(f) Asset Purchase Agreement, dated as of December 23, 1997, by and between Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics, Inc., Harshberger Prosthetic & Orthotic Center, Inc., Harshberger Prosthetic & Orthotic Center of Mobile, Inc., Harshberger Prosthetic & Orthotic Center of Florence, Inc., FAB-CAM, Inc. and Jerald J. Harshberger. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(w) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1997.)
- 10(g) Stock Purchase Agreement, dated as of April 2, 1999, by and among NovaCare, Inc., NC Resources, Inc., the Registrant and HPO Acquisition Corporation, Amendment No. 1 thereto, dated as of May 19, 1999, and Amendment No. 2 thereto, dated as of June 30,

1999. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 2(a) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 15, 1999.)

- 10(h) Indenture, dated as of June 16, 1999, among the Registrant, its subsidiaries and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 1, 1999.)
- 10(i) Form of First Supplemental Indenture, dated as of August 12, 1999, to Indenture, dated as of June 16, 1999, among the Registrant, its subsidiaries and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as Trustee. (Filed with original Registration Statement on Form S-4 on August 12, 1999.)
- 10(j) Credit Agreement, dated as of June 16, 1999, among the Registrant, various bank lenders, and The Chase Manhattan Bank, as administrative agent, collateral agent and issuing bank, Chase Securities Inc., as lead arranger and book manager, Bankers Trust Company, as syndication agent, and Paribas, as documentation agent. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(a) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 1, 1999.)
- 10(k) Senior Subordinated Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 9, 1999, relating to 11.25% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2009, among the Registrant, Deutsche Banc Securities Inc., Chase Securities Inc. and Paribas Corporation. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(b) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 1, 1999.)
- 10(l) Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of June 16, 1999, by and among the Registrant, Deutsche Banc Securities, Inc., Chase Securities Inc. and Paribas Corporation, relating to the 11.25% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2009. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(d) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 1, 1999.)
- 10(m) Securities Purchase Agreement, dated as of June 16, 1999, Relating to 7% Redeemable Preferred Stock, among the Registrant, Chase Equity Associates, L.P. and Paribas North America, Inc. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(e) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 1, 1999.)
- 10(n) Investor Rights Agreement, dated July 1, 1999, among the Registrant, Chase Equity Associates, L.P. and Paribas North America, Inc. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(f) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 1, 1999.)
- 10(o) Purchase Agreement, dated as of February 8, 2002, among Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., the guarantors signatory thereto, Lehman Brothers Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., Salomon Smith Barney Inc. and BNP Paribas Securities Corp. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 1 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 15, 2002.)

- 10(p) Indenture, dated as of February 15, 2002, among Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., the Subsidiary Guarantors and Wilmington Trust Company as trustee, relating to the 10 3/8% Senior Notes due 2009. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4(a) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 15, 2002.)
- 10(q) Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of February 15, 2002, among Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., the guarantors signatory thereto, Lehman Brothers Inc., J.P. Morgan Securities Inc., Salomon Smith Barney Inc. and BNP Paribas Securities Corp. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 4(b) to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 15, 2002.)
- 10(r) Credit Agreement, dated as of February 15, 2002, among Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., BNP Paribas Securities Corp. as administrative agent, and various other lenders. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 15, 2002.)
- 10(s) Employment Agreement, dated as of April 29, 1999, between the Registrant and Ivan R. Sabel. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(r) to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-85045).)*
- 10(t) Employment Agreement, dated as of July 1, 1999, between the Registrant and Rick Taylor. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(u) to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-85045).)*
- 10(u) Employment Agreement, dated as of November 1, 1996, between the Registrant and Ron May. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(w) to the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-85045).)*
- 10(v) Employment Agreement, dated as of August 29, 2001, between the Registrant and George McHenry. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10 (cc) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.)*
- 10(w) Employment Agreement, dated as of January 2, 2002, between the Registrant and Thomas Kirk. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10 (dd) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001.)*
- 10(x) 2002 Stock Incentive Plan of the Registrant. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit A to the Registrant's Proxy Statement, dated April 30, 2003, relating to the Registrant's Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on May 30, 2003. (File No. 001-10670).)*
- 10(y) 2003 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Incentive Plan of the Registrant. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit A to the Registrant's Proxy Statement, dated April 30, 2003, relating to the Registrant's Annual Meeting of Stockholders held on May 30, 2003. (File No. 001-10670).)*

- 10(z) Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of October 3, 2003, between the Registrant, various lenders and General Electric Capital Corporation, as administrative agent. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(dd) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.)
- 10(aa) Master Amendment, dated as of October 9, 2003, between the Registrant, Seattle Systems, Inc.(formerly known as USMC Corp., the successor in interest to United States Manufacturing Company, LLC, and which merged with and into OPMC Acquisition Corp. on December 26, 2001), Southern Prosthetic Supply, Inc., and DOBI-Symplex, Inc. (formerly known as Seattle Orthopedic Group, Inc.) (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(ee) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003.)
- 10(bb) Third Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement and Waiver, dated as of September 2, 2004, among the Registrant, the lenders' signatory thereto and General Electric Capital Corporation, as Administrative Agent. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Registrant's Form 8-K dated September 2, 2004.)
- 10(cc) Form of Stock Option Agreement (Non-Executive Employees), Stock Option Agreement (Executive Employees), Restricted Stock Agreement (Non-Executive Employees) and Restricted Stock Agreement (Executive Employees). (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibits 10.1, 10.2, 10.3 and 10.4, respectively, to the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on February 24, 2005.)
- 10(dd) Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan, dated January 1, 2004 (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10(dd) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004.)*
- 10(ee) Fourth Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of August 26, 2005, among the Registrant, the lenders' signatory thereto and General Electric Capital Corporation, as Administrative Agent. (Incorporated herein by reference to Exhibit 10 to the Registrant's Form 8-K filed on August 30, 2005.)
- 10(ff) Employment and Non-Compete Agreement, commencing as of April 1, 2005, between the Registrant and John Rush, M.D.*
- 21 List of Subsidiaries of the Registrant. (Filed herewith.)
- 23.1 Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP. (Filed herewith.)
- 31.1 Written Statement of the Chief Executive Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (Filed herewith.)
- 31.2 Written Statement of the Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (Filed herewith.)
- 32 Written Statement of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. (Furnished herewith.)

* Management contract or compensatory plan

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

HANGER ORTHOPEDIC GROUP, INC.

Dated: March 14, 2006

By: /s/ Ivan R. Sabel
Ivan R. Sabel, CPO
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Dated: March 14, 2006

/s/ Ivan R. Sabel
Ivan R. Sabel, CPO
Chairman, Chief Executive Officer and Director
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: March 14, 2006

/s/ George E. McHenry
George E. McHenry
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Dated: March 14, 2006

/s/ Thomas C. Hofmeister
Thomas C. Hofmeister
Vice President of Finance
(Chief Accounting Officer)

Dated: March 14, 2006

/s/ Thomas F. Kirk
Thomas F. Kirk
President, Chief Operating Officer
and Director

Dated: March 14, 2006

/s/ Edmond E. Charrette, M.D.
Edmond E. Charrette, M.D.
Director

Dated: March 14, 2006

/s/ Thomas P. Cooper, M.D.
Thomas P. Cooper, M.D.
Director

Dated: March 14, 2006

/s/ Cynthia L. Feldmann
Cynthia L. Feldmann
Director

Dated: March 14, 2006

/s/ Eric Green
Eric Green
Director

Dated: March 14, 2006

/s/ Isaac Kaufman
Isaac Kaufman
Director

Dated: March 14, 2006

/s/ H.E. Thranhardt, CPO
H.E. Thranhardt, CPO
Director

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Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.

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Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The following sets forth, in accordance with Section 404(a) of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and Item 308(a) of the Securities and Exchange Commission's Regulation S-K, the annual report of management of Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc. (the "Company") on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

1. Management of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, and effected by the Company's Board of Directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles and includes those policies and procedures that:

- Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and
- Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

2. Management of the Company, in accordance with Rule 13a-15(c) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and with the participation of the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005. The framework on which management's evaluation of the Company's internal control over financial reporting is based is the "Internal Control – Integrated Framework" published in 1992 by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations ("COSO") of the Treadway Commission.

3. Management has determined that the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, was effective. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

4. Management's assessment of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.:

We have completed integrated audits of Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.'s 2005 and 2004 consolidated financial statements and of its internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, and an audit of its 2003 consolidated financial statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Our opinions, based on our audits, are presented below.

Consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedule

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2005 and 2004, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2005 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. These financial statements and financial statement schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and financial statement schedule based on our audits. We conducted our audits of these statements in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit of financial statements includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Internal control over financial reporting

Also, in our opinion, management's assessment, included in "Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting" appearing on page F-1, that the Company maintained effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005 based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO), is fairly stated, in all material respects, based on those criteria. Furthermore, in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2005, based on criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the COSO. The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting. Our responsibility is to express opinions on management's assessment and on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit of internal control over financial reporting in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we

plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. An audit of internal control over financial reporting includes obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, evaluating management's assessment, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control, and performing such other procedures as we consider necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

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

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

McLean, VA

March 13, 2006

HANGER ORTHOPEDIC GROUP, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
ASSETS		
CURRENT ASSETS		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 7,921	\$ 8,351
Accounts receivable, less allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4,582 and \$5,252 in 2005 and 2004, respectively	103,200	109,191
Inventories	76,725	67,691
Prepaid expenses, other assets and income taxes receivable	6,554	5,952
Deferred income taxes	7,087	6,014
Total current assets	<u>201,487</u>	<u>197,199</u>
PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT		
Land	1,094	1,157
Buildings	5,833	6,095
Furniture and fixtures	11,874	11,680
Machinery and equipment	23,867	22,641
Leasehold improvements	29,431	26,820
Computer and software	44,364	39,680
Total property, plant and equipment, gross	116,463	108,073
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	72,966	60,107
Total property, plant and equipment, net	<u>43,497</u>	<u>47,966</u>
INTANGIBLE ASSETS		
Excess cost over net assets acquired	445,979	442,586
Patents and other intangible assets, \$9,999 in each of 2005 and 2004, less accumulated amortization of \$6,234 and \$5,384 in 2005 and 2004, respectively	3,765	4,615
Total intangible assets, net	<u>449,744</u>	<u>447,201</u>
OTHER ASSETS		
Debt issuance costs, net	8,142	9,308
Other assets	1,597	1,632
Total other assets	<u>9,739</u>	<u>10,940</u>
TOTAL ASSETS	<u>\$ 704,467</u>	<u>\$ 703,306</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

HANGER ORTHOPEDIC GROUP, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	December 31,	
	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 4,466	\$ 4,498
Accounts payable	20,520	18,121
Accrued expenses	10,955	9,559
Accrued interest payable	8,320	8,217
Accrued compensation related costs	21,675	30,531
Total current liabilities	<u>65,936</u>	<u>70,926</u>
LONG-TERM LIABILITIES		
Long-term debt, less current portion	373,965	388,613
Deferred income taxes	30,851	31,596
Other liabilities	6,531	4,105
Total liabilities	<u>477,283</u>	<u>495,240</u>
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Refer to Note H)		
PREFERRED STOCK		
10% Redeemable Convertible Preferred stock, liquidation preference \$1,000 per share, 10,000,000 shares authorized, 37,881 shares issued and outstanding in 2005 and 2004	<u>61,942</u>	<u>56,050</u>
SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 60,000,000 shares authorized, 22,227,607 shares and 21,767,312 shares issued and outstanding in 2005 and 2004, respectively	222	218
Additional paid-in capital	156,346	154,434
Unearned compensation	(2,615)	(1,980)
Retained earnings	11,945	-
	<u>165,898</u>	<u>152,672</u>
Treasury stock at cost (141,154 shares)	<u>(656)</u>	<u>(656)</u>
Total shareholders' equity	<u>165,242</u>	<u>152,016</u>
TOTAL LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	<u>\$ 704,467</u>	<u>\$ 703,306</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

HANGER ORTHOPEDIC GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
For the Years Ended December 31,
(Dollars in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Net sales	\$ 578,241	\$ 568,721	\$ 547,903
Cost of goods sold (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	283,591	275,961	258,383
Selling, general and administrative	219,454	218,689	195,516
Depreciation and amortization	13,920	13,531	10,690
Other charges	-	45,808	(213)
Income from operations	<u>61,276</u>	<u>14,732</u>	<u>83,527</u>
Interest expense	37,141	34,558	36,278
Extinguishment of debt	-	-	20,082
Income (loss) before taxes	<u>24,135</u>	<u>(19,826)</u>	<u>27,167</u>
Provision for income taxes	6,382	3,568	11,521
Net income (loss)	<u>17,753</u>	<u>(23,394)</u>	<u>15,646</u>
Preferred stock dividend and accretion	5,892	4,587	5,342
Premium paid and loss on redemption of preferred stock	-	-	2,120
Net income (loss) applicable to common stock	<u>\$ 11,861</u>	<u>\$ (27,981)</u>	<u>\$ 8,184</u>
 <u>Basic Per Common Share Data</u>			
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 0.55</u>	<u>\$ (1.30)</u>	<u>\$ 0.39</u>
Shares used to compute basic per common share amounts	<u>21,694,807</u>	<u>21,473,765</u>	<u>20,813,456</u>
 <u>Diluted Per Common Share Data</u>			
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 0.53</u>	<u>\$ (1.30)</u>	<u>\$ 0.37</u>
Shares used to compute diluted per common share amounts	<u>22,232,453</u>	<u>21,473,765</u>	<u>22,234,361</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

HANGER ORTHOPEDIC GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
For the Three Years Ended December 31, 2005
(In thousands)

	Common Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid in Capital	Unearned Compensation	Retained Earnings	Treasury Stock	Total
Balance, December 31, 2002	20,277	\$ 203	\$ 150,287	\$ -	\$ 16,410	\$ (656)	\$ 166,244
Preferred dividends declared	-	-	-	-	(5,271)	-	(5,271)
Accretion of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock	-	-	-	-	(71)	-	(71)
Premium paid and loss on redemption of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock	-	-	-	-	(2,120)	-	(2,120)
Net income	-	-	-	-	15,646	-	15,646
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with the exercise of stock options	805	8	2,936	-	-	-	2,944
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with the exercise of warrants	193	2	(2)	-	-	-	-
Tax benefit associated with the exercise of stock options	-	-	356	-	-	-	356
Issuance of restricted stock	216	2	2,944	(2,946)	-	-	-
Compensation expense associated with restricted stock	-	-	-	347	-	-	347
Balance, December 31, 2003	21,491	\$ 215	\$ 156,521	\$ (2,599)	\$ 24,594	\$ (656)	\$ 178,075
Preferred dividends declared	-	-	(3,387)	-	(1,153)	-	(4,540)
Accretion of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock	-	-	-	-	(47)	-	(47)
Net loss	-	-	-	-	(23,394)	-	(23,394)
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with the exercise of stock options	258	3	1,133	-	-	-	1,136
Issuance of restricted stock	25	-	363	(363)	-	-	-
Forfeiture of restricted stock	(7)	-	(102)	102	-	-	-
Compensation expense associated with restricted stock	-	-	-	880	-	-	880
Tax benefit associated with vesting of restricted stock	-	-	(94)	-	-	-	(94)
Balance, December 31, 2004	21,767	\$ 218	\$ 154,434	\$ (1,980)	\$ -	\$ (656)	\$ 152,016
Preferred dividends declared	-	-	(84)	-	(5,761)	-	(5,845)
Accretion of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock	-	-	-	-	(47)	-	(47)
Net income	-	-	-	-	17,753	-	17,753
Issuance of Common Stock in connection with the exercise of stock options	158	1	394	-	-	-	395
Issuance of restricted stock	340	3	2,112	(2,115)	-	-	-
Forfeiture of restricted stock	(37)	-	(348)	348	-	-	-
Compensation expense associated with restricted stock	-	-	-	1,137	-	-	1,137
Adjustment to compensation expense related to restricted stock	-	-	5	(5)	-	-	-
Tax benefit associated with vesting of restricted stock	-	-	(167)	-	-	-	(167)
Balance, December 31, 2005	22,228	\$ 222	\$ 156,346	\$ (2,615)	\$ 11,945	\$ (656)	\$ 165,242

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

HANGER ORTHOPEDIC GROUP, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Years Ended December 31,
(Dollars in thousands)

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 17,753	\$ (23,394)	\$ 15,646
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Goodwill impairment	-	45,808	-
Extinguishment of debt	-	-	20,082
Tax benefit associated with exercise of stock options	-	-	356
Gain on disposal of assets	(116)	(377)	(233)
Provision for bad debt	19,887	20,551	22,435
Provision for deferred income taxes	(1,818)	(1,325)	6,342
Depreciation and amortization	13,920	13,531	10,690
Amortization of debt issuance costs	2,495	2,495	2,511
Compensation expense on restricted stock	1,137	881	347
Proceeds from termination of swaps	-	-	2,795
Amortization of terminated interest rate swaps	(507)	(512)	(171)
Restructuring costs	-	-	(213)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effects of acquired companies:			
Accounts receivable	(13,896)	(12,900)	(28,332)
Inventories	(8,646)	(5,925)	(3,791)
Prepaid expenses, other assets, and income taxes receivable	(598)	4,374	4,848
Other assets	(105)	(334)	1,092
Accounts payable	1,514	(426)	3,035
Accrued expenses, accrued interest payable, and income taxes payable	1,164	5,273	4,353
Accrued compensation related costs	(8,840)	(624)	(2,209)
Other liabilities	2,397	1,998	309
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>25,741</u>	<u>49,094</u>	<u>59,892</u>
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (net of acquisitions)	(8,759)	(19,454)	(17,932)
Acquisitions and earnouts (net of cash acquired)	(2,792)	(19,462)	(10,450)
Acquisition of distribution rights	-	(65)	-
Purchase of technology license and patent	-	(298)	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	304	3,330	905
Net cash used in investing activities	<u>(11,247)</u>	<u>(35,949)</u>	<u>(27,477)</u>
Cash flows from financing activities:			
Borrowings under revolving credit agreement	52,000	45,000	59,461
Repayments under revolving credit agreement	(62,000)	(60,000)	(44,461)
Borrowings under term loan	-	-	150,000
Repayments under term loan	(1,500)	(1,875)	-
Repayment of senior subordinated notes	-	-	(134,438)
Scheduled repayment of long-term debt	(3,158)	(3,429)	(5,516)
Increase in financing costs	(1,329)	(988)	(19,922)
Proceeds from issuance of Common Stock	396	1,135	2,944
Repurchase of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock	-	-	(31,686)
Change in book overdraft	667	-	-
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(14,924)</u>	<u>(20,157)</u>	<u>(23,618)</u>
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(430)	(7,012)	8,797
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of year	8,351	15,363	6,566
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of year	<u>\$ 7,921</u>	<u>\$ 8,351</u>	<u>\$ 15,363</u>

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the consolidated financial statements.

HANGER ORTHOPEDIC GROUP, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE A - THE COMPANY

The consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 and for the three years ended December 31, 2005 have been prepared by the Company pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") for annual financial reporting. These consolidated statements, in the opinion of management, include all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments and accruals) necessary to present fairly the consolidated balance sheets, consolidated operating results, and consolidated cash flows for the periods presented in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc. is the nation's largest owner and operator of orthotic & prosthetic ("O&P") patient-care centers. In addition to providing patient care services through its operating subsidiaries, the Company also distributes components and finished patient care products to the O&P industry primarily in the United States. Hanger's subsidiary, Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics, Inc. formerly known as J.E. Hanger, Inc., was founded in 1861 by a Civil War amputee and is the oldest company in the O&P industry in the United States of America. Orthotics is the design, fabrication, fitting and supervised use of custom-made braces and other devices that provide external support to treat musculoskeletal disorders. Prosthetics is the design, fabrication and fitting of custom-made artificial limbs.

NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions and balances have been eliminated.

Use of Estimates

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase to be cash equivalents. At various times throughout the year, the Company maintains cash balances in excess of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation limits.

NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Credit Risk

The Company primarily provides customized O&P devices throughout the United States of America and is reimbursed by the patients' third-party insurers or governmentally funded health insurance programs. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluations of its distribution customers. Accounts receivable are not collateralized. The ability of the Company's debtors to meet their obligations is dependent upon the financial stability of the insurers of the Company's customers and future legislation and regulatory actions. Additionally, the Company maintains reserves for potential losses from these receivables that historically have been within management's expectations.

Inventories

Inventories, which consist principally of raw materials, work in process and finished goods, are stated at the lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out method. For its patient-care centers segment, the Company calculates cost of goods sold in accordance with the gross profit method for all reporting periods. The Company bases the estimates used in applying the gross profit method on the actual results of the most recently completed fiscal year and other factors affecting cost of goods sold during the current reporting periods, such as a change in the sales mix or changes in the trend of purchases. Estimated cost of goods sold during the period is reconciled and adjusted when the annual physical inventory is taken. The Company treats these adjustments as changes in accounting estimates. During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company did not record any book-to-physical inventory adjustment. In the fourth quarter of 2004 and 2003, the Company recorded book-to-physical adjustments as income (expense) of \$1.6 million and \$(1.0) million, respectively. For its distribution segment, a perpetual inventory is maintained. Management adjusts the reserve for inventory obsolescence whenever the facts and circumstances indicate that the carrying cost of certain inventory items is in excess of its market price. Shipping and handling activities are reported as part of cost of goods sold.

Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are recorded at cost. Equipment acquired under capital leases is recorded at the lower of fair market value or the present value of the future lease payments. The cost and related accumulated depreciation of assets sold, retired or otherwise disposed of are removed from the respective accounts, and any resulting gains or losses are included in the Consolidated Statements of Operations. Depreciation is computed for financial reporting purposes using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the related assets as follows:

NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Property, Plant and Equipment (continued)

Furniture and fixtures	5 years
Machinery and equipment	5 years
Computers and software	5 years
Buildings	10 to 40 years
Assets under capital leases	Shorter of asset life or term of lease
Leasehold improvements	Shorter of asset life or term of lease

Depreciation and amortization expense related to property, plant and equipment was approximately \$13.1 million, \$12.7 million and \$9.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

In accordance with Statement of Position 98-1, *Accounting for the Costs of Computer Software Developed or Obtained for Internal Use*, the Company capitalizes internally developed computer software costs incurred during the application development stage. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, computers and software included capitalized computer software currently under development of \$0.9 million and \$1.7 million, respectively.

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets

Statement of Financial Accounting Standard ("SFAS") 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* ("SFAS 142"), requires that purchased goodwill and certain indefinite-lived intangibles no longer be amortized, but instead be tested for impairment at least annually (the Company has selected October 1st as its annual test date). The Company evaluated its intangible assets, other than goodwill, and determined that all such assets have determinable lives. Refer to Note D for further discussion.

Non-compete agreements are recorded based on agreements entered into by the Company and are amortized, using the straight-line method, over their estimated useful lives ranging from five to seven years. Other definite-lived intangible assets are recorded at cost and are amortized, using the straight-line method, over their estimated useful lives of up to 16 years. The Company periodically evaluates the recoverability of intangible assets and takes into account events or circumstances that may warrant revised estimates of useful lives or that indicate that impairment had occurred.

Amortization expense related to definite-lived intangible assets for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, was \$0.9 million, \$0.8 million and \$0.9 million, respectively. Estimated aggregate amortization expense for definite-lived intangible assets for each of the five years ending December 31, 2010 and thereafter is as follows:

NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets (continued)

	(In thousands)
2006	\$ 830
2007	812
2008	809
2009	792
2010	336
Thereafter	436
	<u>\$ 4,015</u>

Debt Issuance Costs

Debt issuance costs incurred in connection with the Company's long-term debt are amortized, on a straight-line basis, which is not materially different from the effective interest method, through the maturity of the related debt instrument. Amortization of these costs is included in Interest Expense in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Long-Lived Asset Impairment

The Company evaluates the carrying value of long-lived assets to be held and used whenever events or changes in circumstance indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. The carrying value of a long-lived asset is considered impaired when the undiscounted cash flow value is less than the asset's carrying value. The Company measures impairment as the amount by which the carrying value exceeds the fair market value. Fair market value is determined primarily using the projected future cash flows discounted at a rate commensurate with the risk involved. Losses on long-lived assets to be disposed of are determined in a similar manner, except that fair market values are reduced for the cost to dispose.

Derivatives

From time to time, the Company uses derivative financial instruments for the purpose of hedging interest rate exposures that exist as part of ongoing business operations. The Company's derivative financial instruments were designated as and qualified as fair value hedges. The Company's policy requires that the Company formally document all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking various hedging transactions. As a policy, the Company does not engage in speculative or leveraged transactions, nor does the Company hold or issue financial instruments for trading purposes. There were no derivatives in place at December 31, 2005.

As discussed in Note G, in 2002, the Company entered into two fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps with an aggregate notional amount of \$100.0 million in connection with the sale of the Senior Notes in order to mitigate the Company's interest rate risk. The Company designated the interest rate swaps as fair value hedges which qualified for the short-cut method of accounting. The Company adjusted the carrying amount of the Senior Notes and the swaps by \$8.4 million to

NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Derivatives (continued)

reflect the fair value of the swaps as of December 31, 2002. The fair value of the interest rate swaps was included in other assets. During 2003, the Company terminated its interest rate swap agreements and as a result, the Company received \$2.8 million, which will be recognized, using the effective interest rate method, over the remaining term of the Senior Notes.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

Expense and liability balances associated with the Company's Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan are calculated based on certain assumptions including benefits earned, discount rates, interest costs, mortality rates and other factors. Refer to Note M for further discussion.

Fair Value of Financial Instruments

The carrying value of the Company's short-term financial instruments, such as receivables and payables, approximate their fair values, based on the short-term maturities of these instruments. The carrying value of the Company's long-term debt, excluding the Senior Notes and the Senior Subordinated Notes, approximates fair value based on rates currently available to the Company for debt with similar terms and remaining maturities. The fair value of the Senior Notes, at December 31, 2005, was \$199.3 million, as compared to the carrying value of \$200.0 million at that date. The fair value of the Senior Subordinated Notes, at December 31, 2005, was \$15.4 million, as compared to the carrying value of \$15.6 million at that date. The fair values of the Senior Notes and the Senior Subordinated Notes were based on quoted market prices at December 31, 2005.

Revenue Recognition

Revenues on the sale of orthotic and prosthetic devices and associated services to patients are recorded when the device is accepted by the patient, provided that (i) delivery has occurred or services have been rendered; (ii) persuasive evidence of an arrangement exists; (iii) the sales price is fixed or determinable; and (iv) collectibility is reasonably assured. Revenues on the sale of orthotic and prosthetic devices to customers by the distribution segment are recorded upon the shipment of products, in accordance with the terms of the invoice, net of merchandise returns received and the amount established for anticipated returns. Discounted sales are recorded at net realizable value. Deferred revenue represents prepaid tuition and fees received from students enrolled in our practitioner education program.

Revenue at the patient-care centers segment is recorded net of all governmental adjustments, contractual adjustments and discounts. A systematic process is employed to ensure that sales are recorded at net realizable value and that any required adjustments are recorded on a timely basis. The contracting module of the Company's centralized, computerized billing system is designed to record revenue at net realizable value based on the Company's contract with the patient's insurance company. Updated billing information is received periodically from payors and is uploaded into the Company's centralized contract module and then disseminated, electronically, to all patient-care centers.

NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Revenue Recognition (continued)

Disallowed sales generally relate to billings to payors with whom the Company does not have a formal contract. In these situations the Company records the sale at usual and customary rates and simultaneously recognizes a disallowed sale to reduce the sale to net value, based on its historical experience with the payor in question. Disallowed sales may also result if the payor rejects or adjusts certain billing codes. Billing codes are frequently updated. As soon as updates are received, the Company reflects the change in its centralized billing system.

As part of the Company's preauthorization process with payors, it validates its ability to bill the payor, if applicable, for the service provided before the delivery of the device. Subsequent to billing for devices and services, there may be problems with pre-authorization or with other insurance coverage issues with payors. If there has been a lapse in coverage, the patient is financially responsible for the charges related to the devices and services received. If the Company is unable to collect from the patient, a bad debt expense is recognized. Occasionally, a portion of a bill is rejected by a payor due to a coding error on the Company's part and the Company is prevented from pursuing payment from the patient due to the terms of its contract with the insurance company. The Company appeals these types of decisions and is generally successful. This activity is factored into the Company's methodology of determining the estimate for the allowance for doubtful accounts. The Company recognizes, as reduction of sales, a disallowed sale for any claims that it believes will not be recovered and adjusts future estimates accordingly.

Certain accounts receivable may be uncollectible, even if properly pre-authorized and billed. Regardless of the balance, accounts receivable amounts are periodically evaluated to assess collectibility. In addition to the actual bad debt expense recognized during collection activities, the Company estimates the amount of potential bad debt expense that may occur in the future. This estimate is based upon historical experience as well as a review of the receivable balances.

On a quarterly basis, the Company evaluates cash collections, accounts receivable balances and write-off activity to assess the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. Additionally, a company-wide evaluation of collectibility of receivable balances older than 180 days is performed at least semi-annually, the results of which are used in the next allowance analysis. In these detailed reviews, the account's net realizable value is estimated after considering the customer's payment history, past efforts to collect on the balance and the outstanding balance, and a specific reserve is recorded if needed. From time to time, the Company may outsource the collection of such accounts to outsourced agencies after internal collection efforts are exhausted. In the cases when valid accounts receivable cannot be collected, the uncollectible account is written off to bad debt expense.

Repairs and Maintenance

Repairs and maintenance costs are expensed as incurred. During the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003 the Company incurred \$1.2 million, \$1.4 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, in repair and maintenance costs.

NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Marketing

Marketing costs, including advertising, are expensed as incurred. The Company incurred \$4.1 million, \$4.6 million and \$3.6 million in marketing costs during the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively.

Income Taxes

The Company recognizes deferred income tax liabilities and assets for the expected future tax consequences of events that have been included in the financial statements or tax returns. Deferred income tax liabilities and assets are determined based on the difference between the financial statement and the tax basis of assets and liabilities using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the differences are expected to reverse. The Company recognizes deferred tax assets if it is more likely than not that the assets will be realized in future years.

Stock-Based Compensation

Restricted Shares of Common Stock

The Company issues restricted shares of common stock to its directors and certain employees. The Company recognizes the fair value of those shares at the date of grant as unearned compensation and amortizes such amount to compensation expense ratably over the vesting period of each grant.

Options

The Company has multiple stock-based employee compensation plans and has outstanding non-qualified options held by employees, which are described more fully in Note N. Stock-based compensation is accounted for using the intrinsic-value-based method. No stock-based employee compensation expense for stock options is reflected in net income as all options granted under these plans had an exercise price equal to the market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. The effect on net income (loss) and earnings per share if the Company had applied fair value recognition to stock-based employee compensation is as follows:

NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

Options (continued)

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
<i>(In thousands, except per share amounts)</i>			
Net income (loss) applicable to common stock, as reported	\$ 11,861	\$ (27,981)	\$ 8,184
Add: restricted shares of common stock compensation expense, net of related tax effects, included in net income (loss) as reported	686	524	200
Deduct: total stock-based employee compensation expense determined under the fair value method for all awards, net of related tax effects	<u>(3,358)</u>	<u>(2,232)</u>	<u>(1,753)</u>
Pro forma net income (loss) applicable to common stock	<u>\$ 9,189</u>	<u>\$ (29,689)</u>	<u>\$ 6,631</u>
Earnings per share:			
Basic - as reported	\$ 0.55	\$ (1.30)	\$ 0.39
Basic - pro forma	0.42	(1.38)	0.32
Diluted - as reported	0.53	(1.30)	0.37
Diluted - pro forma	0.41	(1.38)	0.30

The fair value for these options was estimated at the date of grant using a Black-Scholes option pricing model with the weighted average assumptions as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Expected term (years)	3.4	4.5	4.5
Volatility factor	85 %	83 %	78 %
Risk free interest rate	4.1 %	3.4 %	3.3 %
Dividend yield	0 %	0 %	0 %
Fair value	\$ 4.15	\$ 9.51	\$ 8.05

Segment Information

The Company applies a “management” approach to disclosure of segment information. The management approach designates the internal organization that is used by management for making operating decisions and assessing performance as the basis of the Company’s reportable segments. The description of the Company’s reportable segments and the disclosure of segment information are presented in Note Q.

New Accounting Standards

In November 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 151, *Inventory Costs, an amendment of ARB No. 43, Chapter 4* (“SFAS 151”). SFAS 151, which is effective for fiscal years beginning after June 15, 2005, requires abnormal balances of idle facility expense, freight, handling costs, and spoilage to be recognized as current period charges regardless of whether such costs meet the criterion of “so abnormal” as defined in ARB 43. In addition, SFAS 151 requires that the allocation of fixed production overhead to conversion costs be based on the normal capacity of the production

NOTE B - SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (CONTINUED)

New Accounting Standards (continued)

facilities. The Company adopted SFAS 151 on January 1, 2006 and anticipates it will not have a material effect on its financial statements.

In December 2004, the FASB issued SFAS 123R, *Share-Based Payment* ("SFAS 123R"), which revises SFAS 123, *Accounting for Stock-Based Compensation* ("SFAS 123"), supersedes the Accounting Principles Board's Opinion 25, *Accounting for Stock Issued to Employees* ("APB 25"), and amends SFAS 95, *Statement of Cash Flows*. Although the methodology of accounting for share-based payments in SFAS 123R is similar to that under SFAS 123, SFAS 123R requires that all share-based payments to employees, including stock option grants, be recognized at fair value in the statement of operations. The Company adopted SFAS 123R on January 1, 2006 using the modified prospective method allowed for in SFAS 123R. Under the modified prospective method, compensation expense related to awards granted prior to and not vested as of the adoption of SFAS 123R is calculated in accordance with SFAS 123 and recognized in the statements of operations over the requisite remaining service period; compensation expense for all awards granted after the adoption of SFAS 123R is recognized according to the provision of SFAS 123R. Given the Company's recent trend of compensating certain of its employees with restricted shares of common stock instead of options, and in anticipation of the implementation of SFAS 123R, during the second quarter of 2005, the Company accelerated the vesting of 1.2 million non-director stock options which had grant prices in excess of the market value of the underlying common stock. These options had grant prices ranging from \$6.02 to \$16.81 and vesting periods through January 2009. The compensation expense related to this acceleration, of \$3.3 million, has been reflected net of tax in the Company's pro-forma net income calculation set forth above.

In May 2005, the FASB issued SFAS 154, *Accounting Changes and Error Corrections* ("SFAS 154"). This pronouncement replaces APB Opinion No. 20, *Accounting Changes*, and SFAS 3, *Reporting Accounting Changes in Interim Financial Statements*. Under the provisions of SFAS 154, changes to accounting principles require retrospective application to prior periods' financial statements, unless such effect is impracticable to determine. Additionally, SFAS 154 requires changes in depreciation, amortization or depletion method for long-lived, nonfinancial assets to be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate effected by a change in accounting principle. The Company adopted SFAS 154 on January 1, 2006 and does not anticipate it will have a material impact on its financial statements.

NOTE C - SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The supplemental disclosure requirements for the statements of cash flows are as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Cash paid (received) during the period for:			
Interest	\$ 36,483	\$ 34,451	\$ 36,227
Income taxes	8,665	(1,960)	(3,762)
Non-cash financing and investing activities:			
Preferred stock dividends declared and accretion	\$ 5,892	\$ 4,587	\$ 5,342
Issuance of notes in connection with acquisitions	485	4,350	6,883
Issuance of restricted shares of common stock	1,773	262	2,946

NOTE D - GOODWILL AND OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

The Company completed its annual goodwill impairment analysis in October 2005, which did not result in an impairment. In completing the analysis, the Company determined that it had two reporting units, which were the same as its reportable segments: (i) patient-care centers and (ii) distribution. The fair value of the Company's reporting units was determined based on the results of three valuation methods, namely the income approach, the market approach and the cost approach.

The activity related to goodwill for the two years ended December 31, 2005 is as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	Patient-Care		
	Centers	Distribution	Total
Balance at December 31, 2003	\$ 440,547	\$ 28,383	\$ 468,930
Additions due to acquisitions	18,007	-	18,007
Additions due to earn-outs	1,457	-	1,457
Impairment charge	(45,808)	-	(45,808)
Balance at December 31, 2004	414,203	28,383	442,586
Additions due to acquisitions	2,288	-	2,288
Additions due to earn-outs	1,105	-	1,105
Balance at December 31, 2005	<u>\$ 417,596</u>	<u>\$ 28,383</u>	<u>\$ 445,979</u>

All goodwill additions for the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004 were allocated to the patient-care centers segment.

NOTE E - INVENTORY

Inventories, which are recorded at the lower of cost or market using the first-in, first-out method, were as follows at December 31:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Raw materials	\$ 31,796	\$ 32,120
Work in process	26,409	22,558
Finished goods	18,520	13,013
	<u>\$ 76,725</u>	<u>\$ 67,691</u>

NOTE F - ACQUISITIONS

During 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company acquired five, six and five orthotic and prosthetic companies, respectively. The aggregate acquisitions were insignificant to the Company's consolidated results of operations. The aggregate purchase price, excluding potential earn-out provisions, for 2005 was \$2.3 million, comprising of \$1.5 million in cash, \$0.5 million in promissory notes, and \$0.3 million in transaction costs. The notes are payable over the next one to six years with interest rates ranging from 6.0% to 10.5%. The aggregate purchase price, excluding potential earn-out provisions, for 2004 acquisitions was \$23.0 million, consisting of \$17.7 million in cash, \$4.4 million in promissory notes, and \$0.9 million in transaction costs. The Company's 2003 purchases were made with an aggregate purchase price, excluding potential earn-out provisions, of \$14.9 million, comprised of \$7.6 million in cash, \$6.9 million in promissory notes, and \$0.4 million in transaction costs.

All of the above acquisitions have been accounted for under the purchase method of accounting. The results of operations for these acquisitions are included in the Company's results of operations from their date of acquisition. Pro forma results would not be materially different.

In connection with acquisitions, the Company occasionally agrees to make earnout payments if future earnings targets are reached. In connection with these agreements, the Company paid \$0.9 million in each of 2005, 2004 and 2003. The Company has accounted for these amounts as additional purchase price, resulting in an increase in excess cost over net assets acquired. The Company estimates that it may pay up to \$1.7 million related to earn-out provisions in future periods.

NOTE G - LONG-TERM DEBT

Long-term debt as of December 31 was as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Revolving credit facility	\$ 5,000	\$ 15,000
10 3/8% Senior Notes due 2009 ⁽¹⁾	201,605	202,112
11 1/4% Senior Subordinated Notes due 2009	15,562	15,562
Term Loan	146,625	148,125
Subordinated seller notes, non-collateralized, net of unamortized discount with principal and interest payable in either monthly, quarterly or annual installments at effective interest rates ranging from 6.0% to 10.5%, maturing through December 2011	<u>9,639</u>	<u>12,312</u>
	378,431	393,111
Less current portion	<u>(4,466)</u>	<u>(4,498)</u>
	<u>\$ 373,965</u>	<u>\$ 388,613</u>

(1) At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the outstanding amount includes \$1.6 million and \$2.1 million, respectively, of interest rate swap termination income to be recognized, as a reduction of interest expense, using the effective interest method, over the remaining life of the Senior Notes.

Revolving Credit Facility

During 2002, in conjunction with the Senior Notes, the Company established a senior secured revolving line of credit (the "Revolving Credit Facility") that bears an interest rate, at the Company's option, of LIBOR plus a variable margin rate or the Base Rate (as defined in the debt agreement) plus a variable margin rate. In each case, the variable margin rate is subject to adjustments based on financial performance. During April 2003, the Revolving Credit Facility's total availability was increased from \$75.0 million to \$100.0 million and the administrative agent was changed. During the third quarter of 2004, the Revolving Credit Facility agreement was amended to modify certain covenant calculations. The amended provisions increased the total leverage and senior secured leverage ratio limitations, reduced the interest coverage and fixed charge coverage ratio limitations and reduced permitted acquisitions and capital expenditures. The Company incurred \$0.4 million in debt financing costs related to that amendment. During the third quarter of 2005 the Revolving Credit Facility was amended to reduce its availability from \$100.0 million to \$75.0 million and to extend its term from February 2007 to September 2009. Additionally, the covenants relating to total leverage, senior secured leverage ratio limitations, interest coverage, fixed charge coverage ratio limitations, and amounts permitted for acquisitions and capital expenditures were amended. The Company incurred \$1.3 million in debt financing costs related to the 2005 amendment.

The Company's availability under the Revolving Credit Facility is calculated based on its last-twelve-months earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortization, as defined in the debt agreement. At December 31, 2005, the Company had \$72.1 million available under the Revolving Credit Facility. Availability under the Company's revolving line of credit is net of standby letters of credit approximating \$2.2 million.

NOTE G - LONG-TERM DEBT

Revolving Credit Facility (continued)

At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the interest rate on the Revolving Credit Facility has been adjusted to 8.1% and 6.5%, respectively. The obligations under the Revolving Credit Facility are guaranteed by the Company's subsidiaries and are collateralized by a first priority perfected security interest in the Company's subsidiaries' shares, all of the Company's assets and all of the assets of the Company's subsidiaries. The Company can prepay borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility at any time without premium or penalty.

The Revolving Credit Facility contains customary events of default and is subject to various mandatory prepayments and commitment reductions. The Revolving Credit Facility requires compliance with various financial covenants, including a minimum consolidated interest coverage ratio, a maximum total leverage ratio, a maximum senior secured leverage ratio and a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio, as well as other covenants. The Company assesses, on a quarterly basis, its compliance with these covenants and monitors any matters critical to continue its compliance. As of December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company was in compliance with these covenants.

Senior Notes

The Senior Notes mature on February 15, 2009, are senior indebtedness and are guaranteed on a senior unsecured basis by all of the Company's current and future domestic subsidiaries. Interest is payable semi-annually on February 15 and August 15, commencing August 15, 2002. The Senior Notes do not require any prepayments of principal prior to maturity.

Beginning February 15, 2006 through the date of maturity, the Company may redeem all or part of the Senior Notes, at a redemption price as a percentage of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. For the twelve-month periods commencing on February 15, 2006 and 2007, the percentage would be 105.188% and 102.594%, respectively. Commencing on February 15, 2008 through the date of maturity, the percentage would be 100%. Upon the occurrence of certain specified change of control events, unless the Company has exercised its option to redeem all the Senior Notes and Senior Subordinated Notes, as described above, each holder of a Senior Note will have the right to require the Company to repurchase all or a portion of such holder's Senior Notes at a purchase price in cash equal to 101% of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the date of repurchase.

In March 2002, the Company entered into two fixed-to-floating interest rate swaps with an aggregate notional amount of \$100.0 million in connection with the sale of the Senior Notes and in order to mitigate its interest rate risk. Payments were to be made semi-annually through the maturity date of February 15, 2009. The terms of these agreements were identical to the Senior Notes. During August 2003, the Company terminated its interest rate swap agreements, and as a result, the Company received \$2.8 million, which will be recognized, using the effective interest rate method, over the remaining term of the Senior Notes.

NOTE G - LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

Senior Subordinated Notes

The \$15.6 million in Senior Subordinated Notes bear interest at 11.25%, and matures on June 15, 2009. Interest is payable on June 15 and December 15. Beginning June 15, 2004 through the date of maturity, the Company may redeem all or part of the Senior Subordinated Notes, at a redemption price expressed as a percentage of the principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any. For the twelve-month periods commencing on June 15, 2004, 2005, 2006 and 2007, the redemption percentage would be 105.625%, 104.219%, 102.813% and 101.406%, respectively. Commencing on June 15, 2008 and through the date of maturity, the redemption percentage would be 100%.

During 2003, the Company recognized a loss of \$20.1 million on extinguishment of debt relating to the purchase of the Senior Subordinated Notes.

Term Loan

In October 2003, the Company obtained a variable interest \$150.0 million credit facility maturing September 30, 2009 ("Term Loan"). Payments on the Term Loan commenced December 31, 2003 and continue on a quarterly basis. The Term Loan bears interest, at the Company's option, of LIBOR plus a variable margin rate or a Base Rate (as defined in the debt agreement) plus a variable margin rate. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the interest rate on the Term Loan was 7.8% and 6.1%, respectively. The covenants of the Term Loan mirror those under the Revolving Credit Facility in addition to (i) requiring the Company to apply cash proceeds from certain activities toward the repayment of debt, and (ii) increasing the maximum senior secured leverage ratio used in the calculation of one of the covenants. The Term Loan permitted the Company to redeem \$30.0 million of its outstanding redeemable preferred stock if certain criteria are met, which the Company was able to accomplish during 2003, as discussed in Note I. The obligations under the Term Loan are guaranteed by the Company's subsidiaries and by a first priority perfected security interest in the Company's subsidiaries' shares, all of the Company's assets and all of the assets of the Company's subsidiaries.

The Company used the proceeds of the Term Loan to purchase tendered Senior Subordinated Notes for an aggregate principal of \$134.4 million. The balance, in addition to a draw on the Revolving Credit Facility, was used to pay a \$15.5 million tender fee and approximately \$4.6 million in debt issuance and transaction costs.

General

The terms of the Senior Notes and the Revolving Credit Facility limit the Company's ability to, among other things, incur additional indebtedness, create liens, pay dividends on or redeem capital stock, make certain investments, make restricted payments, make certain dispositions of assets, engage in transactions with affiliates, engage in certain business activities and engage in mergers, consolidations and certain sales of assets.

NOTE G - LONG-TERM DEBT (CONTINUED)

General (continued)

Maturities of long-term debt at December 31, 2005 are as follows:

	(In thousands)
2006	\$ 4,466
2007	4,584
2008	3,844
2009	363,539
2010	211
Thereafter	182
	<u>\$ 376,826</u>

NOTE H - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

Commitments

The Company entered into a supply agreement and escrow arrangement with Seattle Systems (formerly USMC) under which it committed to make annual purchases of at least \$9.0 million during the years 2004 and 2005. Concurrently, \$1.0 million was placed in escrow, to be released ratably over the agreement's term upon fulfillment of the minimum annual purchases. If the Company had not made such minimum annual purchases, \$0.5 million of escrow would have been released, each year, to Seattle Systems.

As of December 31, 2005, the purchase commitment has been fully met, all escrows have been released and the Company has no further future obligation to Seattle Systems.

Contingencies

The Company is subject to legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of its business, including additional payments under business purchase agreements. In the opinion of management, the amount of ultimate liability, if any, with respect to these actions will not have a materially adverse effect on the financial position, liquidity or results of operations of the Company.

On June 15, 2004, the Company announced that an employee at its patient-care center in West Hempstead, New York alleged in a television news story aired on June 14, 2004 that there were instances of billing discrepancies at that facility.

NOTE H - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Contingencies (continued)

On June 18, 2004, the Company announced that on June 17, 2004, the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors had engaged the law firm of McDermott, Will & Emery LLP to serve as independent counsel to the committee and to conduct an independent investigation of the allegations. The scope of that independent investigation was expanded to cover certain of the Company's other patient-care centers and included consideration of some of the allegations made in the Amended Complaint recently filed in the class actions discussed below. On June 17, 2004, the U.S. Attorney's Office for the Eastern District of New York subpoenaed records of the Company regarding various billing activities and locations. In addition, the Company also announced on June 18, 2004 that the Securities and Exchange Commission had commenced an informal inquiry into the matter. The Company is cooperating with the regulatory authorities.

While the Audit Committee's investigation will not be complete until all regulatory authorities have indicated that their inquiries are complete, the Committee's independent counsel made a presentation to the Committee in September 2005. Management believes that any billing discrepancies are likely to be primarily at the West Hempstead patient-care center. Furthermore, management does not believe the resolution of the matters raised by the allegations will have a materially adverse effect on the Company's financial statements. The West Hempstead facility generated \$0.7 million and \$1.2 million in net sales during 2005 and 2004, respectively, or less than 0.5% of the Company's net sales, for each year. It should be noted that additional regulatory inquiries may be raised relating to the Company's billing activities at other locations. No assurance can be given that the final results of the regulatory agencies' inquiries will be consistent with the results to date or that any discrepancies identified during the ongoing regulatory review will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements.

Between June 22, 2004 and July 1, 2004, five putative securities class action complaints were filed against the Company, four in the Eastern District of New York, Twist Partners v. Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., et al., No. 1:04-cv-02585 (filed 06/22/2004, E.D.N.Y.); Shapiro v. Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., et al., No. 1:04-cv-02681 (filed 06/28/2004, E.D.N.Y.); Imperato v. Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., No. 1:04-cv-02736 (filed 06/30/2004, E.D.N.Y.); Walters v. Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., et al., No. 1:04-cv-02826 (filed 07/01/2004, E.D.N.Y.); and one in the Eastern District of Virginia, Browne v. Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., et al., No. 1:04-cv-715 (filed 06/23/2004, E.D. Va.). The complaints asserted that the Company's reported revenues were inflated through certain billing improprieties at one of the Company's facilities. The plaintiffs in Browne subsequently dismissed their complaint without prejudice, and the four remaining cases were consolidated into a single action in the Eastern District of New York encaptioned In re Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc. Securities Litigation, No. 1:04-cv-2585 (the "Consolidated Securities Class Action"). On February 15, 2005, the lead plaintiffs in the Consolidated Securities Class Action filed a Consolidated Amended Complaint (the "Amended Complaint"). The Amended Complaint asserts that the Company's reported revenues were inflated through certain billing improprieties at some of the Company's facilities. In addition, the Amended Complaint asserts that the Company violated the federal securities laws in connection with a restatement announced by the Company on August 16, 2004, restating certain of the Company's financial statements during 2001 through the first quarter of 2004. The Amended Complaint purports to allege violations of Section 10(b) of the Securities Exchange

NOTE H - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Contingencies (continued)

Act of 1934 (the "Exchange Act") and Rule 10b-5 promulgated thereunder, as well as violations of Section 20(a) of the Exchange Act by certain of the Company's executives as "controlling persons" of the Company. On February 28, 2006, the court granted the Company's motion to transfer the Consolidated Securities Class Action to the District of Maryland. The Company has filed a motion to dismiss the Amended Complaint.

The Company believes that the class action allegations of fraudulent conduct by the Company's executive directors and officers are without merit and it intends to vigorously defend the suits. The claims have been reported to the Company's insurance carrier.

On March 17, 2005, a derivative action was filed against the Company and its directors in the Circuit Court for Montgomery County, Maryland. The lawsuit which is encaptioned *James Elgas v. Ivan Sabel, et al, Civil No. 259940-V*, largely repeats the billing allegations made in the consolidated amended complaint filed by the plaintiffs in *In re Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc. Securities Litigation*, discussed above. On that basis, the *Elgas* complaint alleges that Hanger's directors breached their fiduciary duties to the Company. The plaintiff purports to seek monetary damages and unspecified equitable relief, on behalf of the Company, against the Company's directors. The Company and the individual defendants filed motions to dismiss the suit for failure to state a claim and for failure to comply with the demand requirement under Delaware law. At a hearing on August 12, 2005, the Circuit Court granted the defendants' motion to dismiss for failure to comply with the demand requirement, granting the plaintiff leave to amend within 90 days. The plaintiff filed an amended complaint, and the defendants again moved to dismiss the suit for failure to state a claim and for failure to comply with the demand requirement. The Company understands that the plaintiff has sold his shares of the Company's common stock and has agreed to dismissal of the action.

On September 8, 2005, a derivative action was filed against the Company and certain of its current and former directors in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of New York. The lawsuit, which is encaptioned *Green Meadows Partners, LLP v. Ivan R. Sabel, et al*, No. CV 05 4259 (E.D.N.Y.), also largely repeats the allegations made in the consolidated amended complaint filed by the plaintiffs in *In re Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc. Securities Litigation*, discussed above. On that basis, the *Green Meadows Partners* complaint purports to assert claims against the individual defendants, on behalf of the Company, for contribution in connection with the *In re Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc. Securities Litigation* matter; forfeiture of certain bonuses and other incentive-based or equity-based compensation pursuant to Section 304; breach of fiduciary duty; unjust enrichment; and "abuse of control." The Complaint seeks unspecified compensatory damages, restitution and disgorgement, injunctive relief, and award of attorneys' fees and costs. The defendants have not yet filed their response to the *Green Meadows Partners* Complaint.

NOTE H - COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES (CONTINUED)

Guarantees and Indemnifications

In the ordinary course of its business, the Company may enter into service agreements with service providers in which it agrees to indemnify or limit the service provider against certain losses and liabilities arising from the service provider's performance of the agreement. The Company has reviewed its existing contracts containing indemnification or clauses of guarantees and does not believe that its liability under such agreements will result in any material liability.

NOTE I - REDEEMABLE CONVERTIBLE PREFERRED STOCK

The Company has 10.0 million authorized shares of preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share, which may be issued in various classes with different characteristics.

In July 1999, in connection with its acquisition of NovaCare O&P, the Company issued \$60.0 million of non-voting 7% Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock. The outstanding shares of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock, which have a liquidation preference of \$1,000 per share, are convertible into shares of the Company's non-voting common stock at a price of \$16.50 per share, subject to adjustment. The Company is entitled to require that the Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock be converted into non-voting common stock on and after July 2, 2002, if the average closing price of the common stock for 20 consecutive trading days is equal to or greater than 175% of the conversion price. The Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock will be mandatorily redeemable on July 1, 2010 at a redemption price equal to the liquidation preference plus all accrued and unpaid dividends. The Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock is redeemable, in its entirety but not in part, at any time at the Company's option at a redemption price equal to the liquidation preference plus all accrued and unpaid dividends. In the event of a change in control of the Company, the Company must offer to redeem all of the outstanding Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock at a redemption price equal to 101% of the sum of the per share liquidation preference thereof plus all accrued and unpaid dividends through the date of payment. The Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock accrues annual dividends, compounded quarterly, is subject to put rights and will not require redemption prior to maturity on July 1, 2010.

In November 2003, the Company repurchased 22,119 shares of its outstanding shares of the Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock for \$31.7 million, paid a premium of \$1.7 million and incurred costs related to the repurchase of \$0.4 million. The premium paid and costs incurred were recognized in retained earnings.

The agreement associated with the issuance of the Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock calls for an increase in the stock's dividend rate in the event the Company does not declare or pay cash dividends on the fifth anniversary of issuance. Accordingly, the dividend rate on the Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock increased from 7% to 10% effective July 2004. The Company continues to accrue dividends ratably over the life of the Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock.

At December 31, 2005, the 37,881 outstanding shares of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock have an aggregate redemption balance of \$62.2 million and are recorded net of accretion.

NOTE J - NET INCOME PER COMMON SHARE

Basic per common share amounts are computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted per common share amounts are computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the year and dilutive potential common shares. Dilutive potential common shares consist of stock options and the Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock and are calculated using the treasury stock method.

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
<i>(In thousands, except share and per share data)</i>			
Net income (loss)	\$ 17,753	\$ (23,394)	\$ 15,646
Less preferred stock dividends declared and accretion	5,892	4,587	5,342
Premium paid and loss on redemption of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock	-	-	2,120
Net income (loss) applicable to common stock	<u>\$ 11,861</u>	<u>\$ (27,981)</u>	<u>\$ 8,184</u>
Shares of common stock outstanding used to compute basic per common share amounts	21,694,807	21,473,765	20,813,456
Effect of dilutive options	537,646	-	1,420,905
Shares used to compute dilutive per common share amounts (1)	<u>22,232,453</u>	<u>21,473,765</u>	<u>22,234,361</u>
Basic income (loss) per share applicable to common stock	\$ 0.55	\$ (1.30)	\$ 0.39
Diluted income (loss) per share applicable to common stock	0.53	(1.30)	0.37

(1) For 2005, 2004 and 2003, excludes the effect of the conversion of the Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock as it is considered anti-dilutive. For 2005, 2004 and 2003, options to purchase 1,694,565, 1,639,210 and 1,507,195 shares of common stock, respectively, are not included in the computation of diluted income per share as these options are anti-dilutive because the exercise prices of the options were greater than the average market price of the Company's common stock during the year.

NOTE K - OTHER CHARGES

Summary

Other charges are as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Goodwill impairment	\$ -	\$ 45,808	\$ -
Restructuring and asset impairment costs	-	-	(213)
	<u>\$ -</u>	<u>\$ 45,808</u>	<u>\$ (213)</u>

NOTE K - OTHER CHARGES (CONTINUED)

Restructuring and Asset Impairment Costs

Components of the restructuring reserves, spending during the periods, and remaining reserve balances are as follows:

	Employee Severance Costs	Lease Termination and other Exit Costs	Total Restructuring Reserve
<i>(In thousands)</i>			
2001 Restructuring Reserve			
Balance at December 31, 2003	\$ -	\$ 377	\$ 377
Spending	-	(123)	(123)
Balance at December 31, 2004	-	254	254
Spending	-	(34)	(34)
Balance at December 31, 2005	-	220	220
2004 Restructuring Reserve			
Balance at December 31, 2003	-	-	-
Restructuring liability	139	550	689
Spending	(110)	(152)	(262)
Balance at December 31, 2004	29	398	427
Spending	(29)	(237)	(266)
Balance at December 31, 2005	-	161	161
2001 and 2004 Restructuring Reserves	\$ -	\$ 381	\$ 381

2001 Restructuring Reserve

During 2001, as a result of the initiatives associated with the Company's performance improvement plan developed in conjunction with AlixPartners, LLC (formerly Jay Alix & Associates, Inc.; "JA&A"), the Company recorded approximately \$4.5 million in restructuring and asset impairment costs. The plan called for the closure of certain facilities and the termination of approximately 135 employees.

As of December 31, 2002, all properties had been vacated, all of the employees had been terminated and all corresponding payments under the severance initiative had been made. As of December 31, 2005, the remaining reserve is adequate to provide for the lease costs which are expected to be paid by October 2012.

2004 Restructuring Reserve

During the first quarter of 2004, the Company adopted a restructuring plan as a result of acquiring an O&P company. The restructuring plan includes estimated expenses of \$0.7 million related to the closure/merger of nine facilities and the payment of severance costs to 20 terminated employees. As of December 31, 2005, all of the nine patient-care centers had been closed/merged and approximately \$0.3 million in lease costs were paid, and the employment of 11 employees had been terminated and \$0.1 million of severance payments had been paid. Approximately \$0.2 million of lease payments are expected to be paid through April 2008. During 2005, the Company reversed the remaining balance of restructuring accrual related to

NOTE K - OTHER CHARGES (CONTINUED)

Restructuring and Asset Impairment Costs (continued)

2004 Restructuring Reserve (continued)

severance payments as a result of the associated employees continuing their employment with the Company.

Expenses recognized under the restructuring plans have been included in "Selling, general and administrative" on the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

NOTE L - INCOME TAXES

The provision for income taxes is as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Current:			
Federal	\$ 8,076	\$ 2,691	\$ 3,500
State	124	2,202	1,679
	<u>8,200</u>	<u>4,893</u>	<u>5,179</u>
Deferred:			
Federal and State	(1,818)	(1,325)	6,342
Provision for income taxes	<u>\$ 6,382</u>	<u>\$ 3,568</u>	<u>\$ 11,521</u>

A reconciliation of the federal statutory tax rate to the Company's effective tax rate is as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
Federal statutory tax rate	35.0 %	(35.0) %	35.0 %
Increase in taxes resulting from:			
State income taxes (net of federal effect)	4.7	5.6	6.6
Goodwill impairment	-	49.2	-
Release of net operating loss valuation allowance	(13.8)	-	-
Reduction in current taxes payable	-	(2.7)	-
Other, net	0.5	0.9	0.8
Provision for income taxes	<u>26.4 %</u>	<u>18.0 %</u>	<u>42.4 %</u>

NOTE L - INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

During the fourth quarter of 2005, the Company completed and implemented a transfer pricing tax strategy resulting in the ability to utilize past state net operating losses. The Company had accumulated state net operating losses during the period 2000 through 2004 totaling \$196.4 million; the Company anticipates utilizing \$51.7 million in tax years 2005 through 2015. The following table summarizes the state net operating loss activity for the years ended December 31:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
<i>(In thousands)</i>		
State net operating loss, at beginning of year	\$ 196,391	\$ 129,421
Net operating loss generated	<u>-</u>	<u>66,970</u>
Total net operating loss available	196,391	196,391
Net operating loss utilized	<u>(19,464)</u>	<u>-</u>
State net operating loss, at end of year	<u>\$ 176,927</u>	<u>\$ 196,391</u>

The following table summarizes the activity in the valuation allowance for the years ended December 31:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Valuation allowance, at beginning of year	\$ 196,391	\$ 129,421
Net operating loss utilized	(19,464)	-
Valuation allowance (reduction) increase	<u>(32,253)</u>	<u>66,970</u>
Valuation allowance, at end of year	<u>\$ 144,674</u>	<u>\$ 196,391</u>

NOTE L - INCOME TAXES (CONTINUED)

The Company's management believes that it is more likely than not that deferred tax assets will be realized. Temporary differences and carryforwards which give rise to deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31 are as follows:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
<i>(In thousands)</i>		
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Goodwill amortization	\$ 30,552	\$ 27,894
Property, plant and equipment	4,534	7,443
Patent amortization	1,348	-
Debt issuance costs	15	20
Other	358	391
	<u>36,807</u>	<u>35,748</u>
Deferred tax assets:		
State net operating loss	11,940	13,245
Net operating loss	-	59
Accrued expenses	2,825	2,031
Deferred benefit plan compensation	1,611	-
Accrued vacation	875	-
Provision for bad debt allowance	1,817	2,378
Inventory capitalization and reserves	1,630	1,696
Restricted stock	410	-
Other	553	4,002
	<u>21,661</u>	<u>23,411</u>
Valuation allowance on NOL	<u>(8,618)</u>	<u>(13,245)</u>
	<u>13,043</u>	<u>10,166</u>
Net deferred tax liabilities	<u>\$ (23,764)</u>	<u>\$ (25,582)</u>

The Company is subject to U.S. federal, state and local jurisdictions. Significant judgment is required in determining the provision for income taxes. However, the Company files its tax returns in compliance with existing tax laws. The Company is subject to audit by federal, state, as well as local authorities. The Company has established \$1.5 million and \$0.6 million of reserves for taxes at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. While it is often difficult to predict the final outcome or the timing of resolution of any particular tax matter, the Company believes that its tax reserves reflect the possible outcome of known contingencies.

NOTE M - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

Savings Plan

The Company maintains a 401(k) Savings and Retirement plan that covers all of the employees of the Company. Under this 401(k) plan, employees may defer such amounts of their compensation up to the levels permitted by the Internal Revenue Service. During 2005, 2004 and 2003, the Company recorded contributions of \$2.2 million, \$2.4 million and \$2.0 million under this plan, respectively.

NOTE M - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Deferred Compensation

In conjunction with the acquisition of J.E. Hanger, Inc. of Georgia ("JEH") in 1996, the Company assumed the unfunded deferred compensation plan that had been established for certain key JEH officers. The plan provides for benefits ratably over the period of active employment from the time the contract is entered into to the time the participant retires. Participation was determined by JEH's Board of Directors. The Company purchased individual life insurance contracts with respect to each employee covered by this plan. The Company is the owner and beneficiary of the insurance contracts. The liability related to the deferred compensation arrangements amounted to approximately \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan

Effective January 2004, the Company implemented an unfunded noncontributory defined benefit plan (the "Plan") for certain senior executives. The Plan, which is administered by the Company, calls for annual payments upon retirement based on years of service and final average salary. Net periodic benefit expense is actuarially determined.

The Company uses a December 31 measurement date for the Plan. The Plan's net benefit cost is as follows:

	<i>(In thousands)</i>
Net benefit cost at December 31, 2003	\$ -
Service cost	1,625
Net benefit cost at December 31, 2004	<u>1,625</u>
Service cost	1,902
Interest cost	97
Amortization of (gain) loss	<u>-</u>
Net benefit cost at December 31, 2005	<u><u>\$ 3,624</u></u>

NOTE M - EMPLOYEE BENEFITS (CONTINUED)

Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (continued)

The status of the Plan at December 31 is as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	
Change in Benefit Obligation	
Benefit obligation at December 31, 2003	\$ -
Service cost	1,625
Benefit obligation at December 31, 2004	1,625
Service cost	1,902
Interest cost	97
Amortization of (gain) loss	-
Benefit obligation at December 31, 2005	<u>\$ 3,624</u>
Unfunded status	3,812
Unamortized net (gain) loss	188
Net amount recognized	<u>\$ 3,624</u>
Amounts Recognized in the Consolidated Balance Sheet	
Accrued liabilities	\$ 3,624

The following weighted average assumptions were used to determine the benefit obligation and net benefit cost at December 31:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>
Discount rate	5.5%	6.0%
Average rate of increase in compensation	3.0%	3.0%

The discount rate at December 31, 2005 of 5.5% represents a 50 basis point reduction from the 6.0% discount rate used at December 31, 2004. The updated rate was actuarially determined and represents an average of benefit liability indices.

At December 31, 2005, the estimated accumulated benefit obligation is \$3.6 million. Future payments under the Plan are as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	
2006	\$ -
2007	-
2008	-
2009	-
2010	512
Thereafter	6,161
	<u>\$ 6,673</u>

NOTE N - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

Restricted Shares of Common Stock

During the years ended December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company granted 339,571 and 24,725 restricted shares of the Company's common stock, respectively, to certain employees and directors. The aggregate granted shares have vesting dates through November 2009. The aggregate market value of these shares was \$5.4 million at the date of grant which is being amortized to expense ratably over the vesting period of each group of granted shares. The balance of unamortized compensation was \$2.6 million and \$2.0 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively. During 2005 and 2004, 36,875 and 7,000 restricted shares of common stock, respectively, were cancelled.

Options

Employee Plans

Under the Company's 2002 Stock Option Plan, 1.5 million shares of common stock were authorized for issuance. Options may only be granted at an exercise price that is not less than the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant and may expire no later than ten years after grant. Vesting and expiration periods are established by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, generally with vesting of four years following grant and generally with expirations of ten years after grant. During 2003, the 2002 Stock Option Plan was amended to permit the grant of restricted shares of common stock awards in addition to stock options and to change the name of the plan to the 2002 Stock Incentive Plan. During 2005, 102,167 shares were cancelled under the 2002 Stock Option Plan. There were no cancellations during 2004. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, 391,002 and 491,002 shares of common stock were available for issuance, respectively.

Director Plans

During April and May 2003, the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors and the shareholders of the Company, respectively, approved the 2003 Non-Employee Directors' Stock Incentive Plan ("2003 Directors' Plan") which replaced the Company's 1993 Non-Employee Director Stock Option Plan ("Director Plan"). The 2003 Directors' Plan authorized 500,000 shares of common stock for grant and permits the issuance of stock options and restricted shares of common stock. The 2003 Directors' Plan also provides for the automatic annual grant of 1,000 shares of restricted shares of common stock to each director (in addition to the annual grant of an option to purchase 5,000 shares of common stock) and permits the grant of an additional stock option in the event the director elects to receive his or her annual director fee in shares of restricted shares of common stock rather than cash. Options may only be granted at an exercise price that is not less than the fair market value of the common stock on the date of grant and may expire no later than ten years after grant. Vesting and expiration periods are established by the Compensation Committee of the Board of Directors, generally with vesting of one year following grant and generally with expirations of ten years after grant. During 2005, 15,535 shares were cancelled under the 2003 Directors' Plan. No cancellations occurred during 2004. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, 380,461 and 426,371 shares of common stock, respectively, were available for issuance.

NOTE N - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

Non-qualified Options

Under an employment agreement, in October 2001, the Company issued to its Chief Financial Officer a non-qualified option to purchase 75,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$5.50 per share. Similarly, under an employment agreement, in January 2002, the Company issued to its President and Chief Operating Officer a non-qualified option to purchase 350,000 shares of its common stock at an exercise price of \$6.02 per share. In addition, the Company has issued to other employees non-qualified options to purchase an aggregate of 80,000 shares of its common stock at a weighted average exercise price of \$8.73 per share. These options were granted at fair market value of the underlying common stock on the date of grant. During 2005 and 2004, no options were exercised under this plan. During 2005, options to exercise 55,000 shares were cancelled due to the termination of two of the Company's employees and holders of such shares. Options to exercise 20,000 shares were cancelled during 2004 as a result of the termination of one of the Company's employees and the holder of such shares. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, 406,000 and 229,750 non-qualified options were exercisable, respectively.

General

The summary of option activity and weighted average exercise prices are as follows:

	<u>Employee Plans</u>		<u>Director Plans</u>		<u>Non-Qualified Awards</u>	
	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Price</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Price</u>	<u>Shares</u>	<u>Weighted Average Price</u>
Outstanding at December 31, 2002	3,321,568	\$ 6.98	230,000	\$ 8.50	500,000	\$ 6.42
Granted	308,832	14.00	36,171	11.74	332	4.63
Terminated	(44,256)	5.31	(41,250)	11.36	-	-
Exercised	<u>(592,804)</u>	4.16	<u>(48,750)</u>	6.45	<u>(39,332)</u>	7.37
Outstanding at December 31, 2003	2,993,340	\$ 9.39	176,171	\$ 9.06	461,000	\$ 6.34
Granted	100,000	15.67	31,865	16.10	-	-
Terminated	(13,387)	4.82	-	-	-	-
Exercised	<u>(253,486)</u>	4.39	<u>(5,000)</u>	4.38	<u>-</u>	-
Outstanding at December 31, 2004	2,826,467	\$ 10.13	203,036	\$ 10.28	461,000	\$ 6.34
Granted	100,000	8.08	45,910	5.16	-	-
Terminated	(217,818)	12.53	(25,535)	12.06	(55,000)	9.20
Exercised	<u>(132,599)</u>	2.49	<u>(25,000)</u>	2.62	<u>-</u>	-
Outstanding at December 31, 2005	<u>2,576,050</u>	\$ 10.25	<u>198,411</u>	\$ 9.83	<u>406,000</u>	\$ 5.95

NOTE N - STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION (CONTINUED)

General (continued)

The summary of the exercisable options is as follows:

	Employee	Director	Non-Qualified
	Plans	Plans	Awards
December 31,			
2005	2,576,050	127,295	406,000
2004	2,259,305	131,639	229,750
2003	1,937,838	107,500	119,750

Information concerning outstanding and exercisable options as of December 31, 2005 is as follows:

				Options Outstanding			Options Exercisable	
				Number of	Weighted Average		Number of	Weighted
Range of				Options	Remaining	Exercise	Options	Average
Exercise Prices				or Awards	Life (Years)	Price	or Awards	Exercise Price
\$	1.64	to	\$ 1.65	553,752	3.5	\$ 1.64	553,752	\$ 1.64
	4.13	to	6.13	932,144	3.3	5.39	891,234	5.40
	8.08	to	12.10	177,105	6.6	9.27	169,903	9.19
	12.96	to	18.63	1,402,210	4.6	14.71	1,379,206	14.69
	20.81	to	22.50	115,250	2.8	22.19	115,250	22.19
				3,180,461	4.0	\$ 9.67	3,109,345	\$ 9.68

NOTE O - LEASES

Operating Leases

The Company leases office space under noncancellable operating leases, the majority of which contain escalation clauses. Certain of these leases also contain renewal options. Rent expense was approximately \$30.3 million, \$28.6 million and \$25.4 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively. Sublease rental income of \$0.3 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, was netted against rent expense. The Company estimates it will receive approximately \$0.9 million of sublease rent income in the future.

NOTE O – LEASES (CONTINUED)

Operating Leases (continued)

Future minimum rental payments, by year and in the aggregate, under operating leases with terms of one year or more at December 31, 2005 are as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	
2006	\$ 26,031
2007	20,299
2008	15,842
2009	10,861
2010	4,887
Thereafter	4,189
	<u>\$ 82,109</u>

Capital Leases

The Company leases copiers under a master lease agreement that allows for a purchase option at the end of the lease term. All leases under the master agreement are for four years with an annual renewal option. At December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company had recorded capital assets of \$0.4 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, related to this agreement. Accumulated amortization related to the leased assets was \$0.1 million and less than \$0.1 million at December 31, 2005 and 2004, respectively.

Future minimum lease payments under non-cancelable capital leases and the present value of the minimum lease payments at December 31, 2005 is as follows:

<i>(In thousands)</i>	
2006	\$ 151
2007	144
2008	65
2009	13
2010	-
Thereafter	-
Total minimum lease payments	<u>373</u>
Less: executory costs	<u>(100)</u>
Net minimum lease payments	273
Less: interest cost	<u>(225)</u>
Present value of net minimum lease payments	<u>\$ 48</u>

NOTE P - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The firm of Foley & Lardner LLP serves as the Company's outside general counsel. The Company's Chairman and Chief Executive Officer is the brother-in-law of the partner in charge of the relationship. Total fees paid by the Company to Foley & Lardner LLP were \$2.4 million, \$2.3 million and \$2.1 million for the years ended 2005, 2004 and 2003, respectively, which amounted to less than one-half of one percent of that firm's annual revenues for each such year. At both December 31, 2005 and 2004, the Company had \$0.5 million payable to Foley & Lardner LLP.

NOTE Q – SEGMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION

The Company has identified two reportable segments in which it operates based on the products and services it provides. The Company evaluates segment performance and allocates resources based on the segments' income from operations.

The reportable segments are: (i) patient-care centers and (ii) distribution. The reportable segments are described further below:

Patient-Care Centers – This segment consists of the Company's owned and operated patient-care centers, fabrication centers of O&P components, Innovative Neurotronics, Inc. ("IN, Inc.") and Linkia LLC ("Linkia"). The patient-care centers provide services to design and fit O&P devices to patients. These centers also instruct patients in the use, care and maintenance of the devices. Fabrication centers are involved in the fabrication of O&P components for both the O&P industry and the Company's own patient-care centers. IN, Inc. specializes in bringing emerging MyoOrthotics Technologies® to the O&P market. MyoOrthotics Technologies represents the merging of orthotic technologies with electrical stimulation. Linkia is a national managed-care agent for O&P services and a patient referral clearing house.

Distribution – This segment distributes O&P products and components to both the O&P industry and the Company's own patient-care practices.

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those described in the summary of "Significant Accounting Policies" in Note B to the consolidated financial statements.

Summarized financial information concerning the Company's reportable segments is shown in the following table. Intersegment sales mainly include sales of O&P components from the distribution segment to the patient-care centers segment and were made at prices which approximate market values.

NOTE Q - SEGMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	Patient-Care			
	Centers	Distribution	Other	Total
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
2005				
Net sales				
Customers	\$ 532,831	\$ 45,410	\$ -	\$ 578,241
Intersegments	-	79,152	(79,152)	-
Depreciation and amortization	11,835	292	1,793	13,920
Income from operations	81,483	15,675	(35,882)	61,276
Interest (income) expense	(6,226)	6,930	36,437	37,141
Income before taxes and extraordinary items	87,709	8,746	(72,320)	24,135
Total assets	568,414	76,876	59,177	704,467
Capital expenditures	7,867	168	724	8,759
2004				
Net sales				
Customers	\$ 528,783	\$ 39,938	\$ -	\$ 568,721
Intersegments	-	69,419	(69,419)	-
Depreciation and amortization	11,387	257	1,887	13,531
Other charges	45,808	-	-	45,808
Income from operations	35,280	12,738	(33,286)	14,732
Interest (income) expense	(6,144)	6,930	33,772	34,558
Income before taxes and extraordinary items	41,423	5,807	(67,056)	(19,826)
Total assets	556,688	65,636	80,982	703,306
Capital expenditures	15,205	573	3,676	19,454
2003				
Net sales				
Customers	\$ 512,625	\$ 35,278	\$ -	\$ 547,903
Intersegments	-	60,816	(60,816)	-
Depreciation and amortization	8,956	261	1,473	10,690
Other charges	(213)	-	-	(213)
Income from operations	94,398	11,362	(22,233)	83,527
Interest (income) expense	(6,329)	6,930	35,677	36,278
Income before taxes and extraordinary items	100,727	4,432	(77,992)	27,167
Total assets	584,512	59,511	94,325	738,348
Capital expenditures	14,327	185	3,420	17,932

NOTE Q - SEGMENT AND RELATED INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

The following table presents the details of "Other" total assets at December 31:

	<u>2005</u>	<u>2004</u>	<u>2003</u>
<i>(In thousands)</i>			
Corporate intercompany receivable (payable) from:			
Patient-care centers segment	\$ 66,474	\$ 72,889	\$ 71,895
Distribution segment	(23,077)	(16,454)	(14,369)
Other	<u>15,780</u>	<u>24,547</u>	<u>36,799</u>
	<u>\$ 59,177</u>	<u>\$ 80,982</u>	<u>\$ 94,325</u>

The Company's foreign and export sales and assets located outside of the United States of America are not significant. Additionally, no single customer accounted for more than 10% of revenues in 2005, 2004 or 2003.

NOTE R - CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION

The Company's Revolving Credit Facility, Senior Notes, Senior Subordinated Notes, and Term Loan are guaranteed fully, jointly and severally, and unconditionally by all of the Company's current and future domestic subsidiaries. The following is summarized condensed Consolidating Balance Sheets, as of December 31, 2005 and 2004 and Statements of Operations and Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2005, 2004 and 2003, of the Company, segregating the parent company (Hanger Orthopedic Group) and its guarantor subsidiaries, as each of the Company's subsidiaries is wholly-owned.

NOTE R - CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	Hanger Orthopedic			
	Group (Parent	Guarantor	Consolidating	
BALANCE SHEET - December 31, 2005	Company)	Subsidiaries	Adjustments	Consolidated Totals
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
<u>ASSETS</u>				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,120	\$ 4,801	\$ -	\$ 7,921
Accounts receivable	-	103,200	-	103,200
Inventories	-	76,725	-	76,725
Prepaid expenses, other assets and income taxes receivable	1,520	5,034	-	6,554
Intercompany receivable	425,211	-	(425,211)	-
Deferred income taxes	7,087	-	-	7,087
Total current assets	436,938	189,760	(425,211)	201,487
Property, plant and equipment, net	5,263	38,234	-	43,497
Intangible assets, net	-	449,744	-	449,744
Investment in subsidiaries	206,163	-	(206,163)	-
Other assets	8,400	1,339	-	9,739
Total assets	\$ 656,764	\$ 679,077	\$ (631,374)	\$ 704,467
<u>LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK</u>				
<u>AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</u>				
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 1,500	\$ 2,966	\$ -	\$ 4,466
Accounts payable	2,534	17,986	-	20,520
Accrued expenses	7,096	3,859	-	10,955
Accrued interest payable	8,257	63	-	8,320
Accrued compensation related costs	1,485	20,190	-	21,675
Total current liabilities	20,872	45,064	-	65,936
Long-term debt, less current portion	367,292	6,673	-	373,965
Deferred income taxes	35,713	(4,862)	-	30,851
Income taxes payable	2,418	(2,418)	-	-
Intercompany payable	-	425,211	(425,211)	-
Other liabilities	3,285	3,246	-	6,531
Total liabilities	429,580	472,914	(425,211)	477,283
Redeemable preferred stock	61,942	-	-	61,942
Common stock	222	35	(35)	222
Additional paid-in capital	156,346	7,460	(7,460)	156,346
Unearned compensation	(2,615)	-	-	(2,615)
Retained earnings	11,945	199,208	(199,208)	11,945
Treasury stock	(656)	(540)	540	(656)
Total shareholders' equity	165,242	206,163	(206,163)	165,242
Total liabilities, redeemable preferred stock and shareholders' equity	\$ 656,764	\$ 679,077	\$ (631,374)	\$ 704,467

NOTE R - CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

BALANCE SHEET - December 31, 2004	Hanger Orthopedic			
	Group (Parent Company)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Totals
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
ASSETS				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 3,466	\$ 4,885	\$ -	\$ 8,351
Accounts receivable	-	109,191	-	109,191
Inventories	-	67,691	-	67,691
Prepaid expenses, other assets and income taxes receivable	741	5,211	-	5,952
Intercompany receivable	503,954	-	(503,954)	-
Deferred income taxes	6,014	-	-	6,014
Total current assets	514,175	186,978	(503,954)	197,199
Property, plant and equipment, net	6,770	41,196	-	47,966
Intangible assets, net	-	447,201	-	447,201
Investment in subsidiaries	114,472	-	(114,472)	-
Other assets	9,562	1,378	-	10,940
Total assets	\$ 644,979	\$ 676,753	\$ (618,426)	\$ 703,306
LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE PREFERRED STOCK AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 1,500	\$ 2,998	\$ -	\$ 4,498
Accounts payable	1,998	16,123	-	18,121
Accrued expenses	6,190	3,369	-	9,559
Accrued interest payable	8,108	109	-	8,217
Accrued compensation related costs	1,594	28,937	-	30,531
Total current liabilities	19,390	51,536	-	70,926
Long-term debt, less current portion	379,299	9,314	-	388,613
Deferred income taxes	36,458	(4,862)	-	31,596
Intercompany payable	-	503,954	(503,954)	-
Other liabilities	1,766	2,339	-	4,105
Total liabilities	436,913	562,281	(503,954)	495,240
Redeemable preferred stock	56,050	-	-	56,050
Common stock	218	35	(35)	218
Additional paid-in capital	154,434	7,460	(7,460)	154,434
Unearned compensation	(1,980)	-	-	(1,980)
Retained earnings	-	107,517	(107,517)	-
Treasury stock	(656)	(540)	540	(656)
Total shareholders' equity	152,016	114,472	(114,472)	152,016
Total liabilities, redeemable preferred stock and shareholders' equity	\$ 644,979	\$ 676,753	\$ (618,426)	\$ 703,306

NOTE R - CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	Hanger Orthopedic			
	Group (Parent	Guarantor	Consolidating	
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS	Company)	Subsidiaries	Adjustments	Consolidated Totals
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Year ended December 31, 2005				
Net sales	\$ -	\$ 578,241	\$ -	\$ 578,241
Cost of goods sold (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	-	283,591	-	283,591
Selling, general and administrative	29,577	189,877	-	219,454
Depreciation and amortization	1,544	12,376	-	13,920
Other charges	-	-	-	-
(Loss) income from operations	(31,121)	92,397	-	61,276
Interest expense, net	36,438	703	-	37,141
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	91,694	-	(91,694)	-
Income before taxes	24,135	91,694	(91,694)	24,135
Provision for income taxes	6,382	-	-	6,382
Net income	\$ 17,753	\$ 91,694	\$ (91,694)	\$ 17,753

Year ended December 31, 2004

Net sales	\$ -	\$ 568,721	\$ -	\$ 568,721
Cost of goods sold (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	-	275,961	-	275,961
Selling, general and administrative	28,628	190,061	-	218,689
Depreciation and amortization	1,844	11,687	-	13,531
Other charges	-	45,808	-	45,808
(Loss) income from operations	(30,472)	45,204	-	14,732
Interest expense, net	33,772	786	-	34,558
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	44,418	-	(44,418)	-
(Loss) income before taxes	(19,826)	44,418	(44,418)	(19,826)
Provision for income taxes	3,568	-	-	3,568
Net (loss) income	\$ (23,394)	\$ 44,418	\$ (44,418)	\$ (23,394)

NOTE R - CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	Hanger Orthopedic			
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS	Group (Parent Company)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Totals
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Year ended December 31, 2003				
Net sales	\$ -	\$ 547,903	\$ -	\$ 547,903
Cost of goods sold (exclusive of depreciation and amortization)	-	258,383	-	258,383
Selling, general and administrative	20,760	174,756	-	195,516
Depreciation and amortization	1,473	9,217	-	10,690
Other charges	-	(213)	-	(213)
(Loss) income from operations	(22,233)	105,760	-	83,527
Interest expense, net	35,677	601	-	36,278
Equity in earnings of subsidiaries	105,159	-	(105,159)	-
Extinguishment of debt	20,082	-	-	20,082
Income before taxes	27,167	105,159	(105,159)	27,167
Provision for income taxes	11,521	-	-	11,521
Net income	\$ 15,646	\$ 105,159	\$ (105,159)	\$ 15,646

NOTE R - CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	Hanger Orthopedic			
	Group (Parent Company)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Totals
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS				
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Year ended December 31, 2005				
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 12,312	\$ 13,429	\$ -	\$ 25,741
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(892)	(7,867)	-	(8,759)
Acquisitions and earnouts	-	(2,792)	-	(2,792)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	304	-	304
Net cash used in investing activities	(892)	(10,355)	-	(11,247)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Borrowings under revolving credit agreement	52,000	-	-	52,000
Repayments under revolving credit agreement	(62,000)	-	-	(62,000)
Repayments under term loan	(1,500)	-	-	(1,500)
Scheduled repayment of long-term debt	-	(3,158)	-	(3,158)
Increase in financing costs	(1,329)	-	-	(1,329)
Proceeds from issuance of Common Stock	396	-	-	396
Change in book overdraft	667	-	-	667
Net cash used in financing activities	(11,766)	(3,158)	-	(14,924)
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(346)	(84)	-	(430)
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of year	3,466	4,885	-	8,351
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of year	\$ 3,120	\$ 4,801	\$ -	\$ 7,921

Year ended December 31, 2004

Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (51,633)	\$ 100,727	\$ -	\$ 49,094
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(4,249)	(15,205)	-	(19,454)
Acquisitions and earnouts	-	(19,462)	-	(19,462)
Acquisition of distribution rights	-	(65)	-	(65)
Purchase of technology license and patent	-	(298)	-	(298)
Intercompany dividends	65,411	(65,411)	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	-	3,330	-	3,330
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	61,162	(97,111)	-	(35,949)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Borrowings under revolving credit agreement	45,000	-	-	45,000
Repayments under revolving credit agreement	(60,000)	-	-	(60,000)
Repayments under term loan	(1,875)	-	-	(1,875)
Scheduled repayment of long-term debt	-	(3,429)	-	(3,429)
Increase in financing costs	(988)	-	-	(988)
Proceeds from issuance of Common Stock	1,135	-	-	1,135
Net cash used in financing activities	(16,728)	(3,429)	-	(20,157)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(7,199)	187	-	(7,012)
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of year	10,665	4,698	-	15,363
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of year	\$ 3,466	\$ 4,885	\$ -	\$ 8,351

NOTE R - CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL INFORMATION (CONTINUED)

	Hanger Orthopedic			
	Group (Parent Company)	Guarantor Subsidiaries	Consolidating Adjustments	Consolidated Totals
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS				
<i>(In thousands)</i>				
Year ended December 31, 2003				
Cash flows from operating activities:				
Net cash (used in) provided by operating activities	\$ (36,050)	\$ 95,942	\$ -	\$ 59,892
Cash flows from investing activities:				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(1,208)	(16,724)	-	(17,932)
Acquisitions and earnouts	-	(10,450)	-	(10,450)
Intercompany dividends	65,451	(65,451)	-	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	4	901	-	905
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	64,247	(91,724)	-	(27,477)
Cash flows from financing activities:				
Borrowings under revolving credit agreement	59,461	-	-	59,461
Repayments under revolving credit agreement	(44,461)	-	-	(44,461)
Borrowings under term loan	150,000	-	-	150,000
Repayments of senior subordinated notes	(134,438)	-	-	(134,438)
Scheduled repayment of long-term debt	-	(5,516)	-	(5,516)
Increase in financing costs	(19,922)	-	-	(19,922)
Proceeds from issuance of Common Stock	2,944	-	-	2,944
Repurchase of Redeemable Convertible Preferred Stock	(31,686)	-	-	(31,686)
Net cash used in financing activities	(18,102)	(5,516)	-	(23,618)
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	10,095	(1,298)	-	8,797
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of year	570	5,996	-	6,566
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of year	\$ 10,665	\$ 4,698	\$ -	\$ 15,363

HANGER ORTHOPEDIC GROUP, INC.
SCHEDULE II VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS

Year	Classification	Balance at beginning of year	Additions		Balance at end of year
			Charged to Costs and Expenses	Write-offs	
(In thousands)					
2005	Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 5,252	\$ 19,887	\$ 20,557	\$ 4,582
	Inventory reserves	229	146	187	188
2004	Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 3,875	\$ 20,551	\$ 19,174	\$ 5,252
	Inventory reserves	120	200	91	229
2003	Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 8,649	\$ 22,435	\$ 27,209	\$ 3,875
	Inventory reserves	118	2	-	120

Year	Classification	Balance at				Balance at end of year
		beginning of year	Generated	Utilized/Released	Expired	
(In thousands)						
2005	Net Operating Loss	\$ 13,245	\$ -	\$ 1,305	\$ -	\$ 11,940
	Valuation Allowance	13,245	-	4,627	-	8,618
2004	Net Operating Loss	\$ 8,783	\$ 4,462	\$ -	\$ -	\$ 13,245
	Valuation Allowance	8,783	4,462	-	-	13,245
2003	Net Operating Loss	\$ 4,672	\$ 4,291	\$ 180	\$ -	\$ 8,783
	Valuation Allowance	4,672	4,291	180	-	8,783

EXHIBIT 21**SUBSIDIARIES OF HANGER ORTHOPEDIC GROUP, INC.**

Each of the subsidiaries in the following list is a wholly-owned subsidiary of Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc., unless otherwise indicated below:

Name	State/Country of Incorporation
Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics, Inc.	Delaware
Southern Prosthetic Supply, Inc.	Georgia
DOBI-Symplex, Inc.	Delaware
OPNET, Inc.	Nevada
Hanger Europe, N.V. ⁽¹⁾	Belgium
Hanger Services Corporation	Nevada
Innovative Neurotronics, Inc.	Nevada
Linkia, LLC ⁽²⁾	Maryland
Dosteon Solutions, LLC ⁽²⁾	Maryland

The following are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics, Inc.

Eugene Teufel & Son Orthotics & Prosthetics, Inc.	Pennsylvania
HPO, Inc.	Delaware
ABI Orthotic/Prosthetic Laboratories, Ltd. ⁽²⁾	Ohio
Greater Chesapeake Orthotics & Prosthetics, Inc.	Delaware
Rehab Designs of America Corporation	Delaware
Rehab Designs of Colorado, Inc.	Colorado
Rehab Designs of Wisconsin, Inc.	Kansas
Certified Orthotic & Prosthetic Associates, Inc.	Missouri
The Brace Shop Prosthetic Orthotic Centers, Inc.	Ohio

The following are wholly-owned subsidiaries of HPO, Inc.

Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics West, Inc.	Delaware
Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics East, Inc.	California
	Delaware

The following are wholly-owned subsidiaries of Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics West, Inc.

Orthotics West, Inc.	California
NWPO Associates, Inc.	Washington
Advanced Bio-Mechanics, Inc.	California
Laurence's Orthotics & Prosthetics, Inc.	California
Shasta Orthotic Prosthetic Service, Inc.	California
Conner Brace Co., Inc.	Texas
Elite Care, Inc.	Arizona
Fortitude Medical Specialists, Inc.	Arizona

(1) Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc. owns 60% of Hanger Europe, N.V., a Belgian limited liability company.

(2) Limited Liability Company

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference in the Registration Statements on Form S-8 (Nos. 333-108470, 333-91506, 333-90497, and 33-63191), Form S-3 (Nos. 333-114038, 333-98661, 333-56629) and Form S-3/A (No. 333-56629) of Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc. and Subsidiaries of our report dated March 13, 2006 relating to the financial statements, financial statement schedule, management's assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting and the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, which appears in this Form 10-K.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

McLean, Virginia

March 13, 2006

**Certification of Chief Executive Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and Rule 13a-14(a)
or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

I, Ivan R. Sabel, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation, and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 14, 2006

/s/ Ivan R. Sabel
Ivan R. Sabel, CPO
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

**Certification of Chief Financial Officer
Pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act and Rule 13a-14(a)
or 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934**

I, George E. McHenry, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation, and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal controls over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: March 14, 2006

/s/ George E. McHenry
George E. McHenry
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

**Written Statement of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer
Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted
Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002**

Solely for the purposes of complying with 18 U.S.C. §1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, the undersigned Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc. (the "Company"), hereby certify, based on our knowledge, that the Annual Report on Form 10-K of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2005 (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Ivan R. Sabel
Ivan R. Sabel
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ George E. McHenry
George E. McHenry
Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer

March 14, 2006

Board of Directors

Ivan R. Sabel, CPO
*Chairman of the Board
and Chief Executive Officer,
Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.*

Edmond E. Charrette, M.D.
*Chairman, Health Resources Corporation;
General Partner, Ascendant Healthcare
International; President, Latin Health
Investment Management Co., LLC*

Thomas P. Cooper, M.D.
*Chief Executive Officer,
VeriCare Management, Inc.;
Adjunct Professor,
Columbia University*

Cynthia L. Feldmann
*Founder and President,
Jetty Lane Associates*

Eric Green
Senior Partner, Friedberg Milstein

Thomas F. Kirk, Ph.D.
*President and
Chief Operating Officer,
Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.*

Isaac Kaufman, CPA
*Senior Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer of Advanced
Medical Management, Inc.*

H.E. Thranhardt, CPO
*Former President and
Chief Executive Officer,
JE Hanger of Georgia, Inc.*

Management Team

Ivan R. Sabel, CPO
*Chairman of the Board
and Chief Executive Officer,
Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.*

Rebecca Hast
President, Linkia, LLC

Thomas C. Hofmeister
*Vice President of Finance and
Chief Accounting Officer
Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.*

Thomas F. Kirk, Ph.D.
*President and
Chief Operating Officer,
Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.*

Jeffrey L. Martin
President, Innovative Neurotronics, Inc.

Ronald N. May
*President and Chief Operating Officer,
Southern Prosthetic Supply, Inc.*

George E. McHenry
*Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.*

Marion Mullauer
*Vice President, and Chief Information Officer
Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.*

Jason P. Owen
*Vice President,
Treasurer and Corporate Secretary
Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.*

John Rush, M.D.
*Chief Medical Officer,
Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.*

Richmond L. Taylor
*President and
Chief Operating Officer,
Hanger Prosthetics & Orthotics, Inc.*

Brian A. Wheeler
*Vice President, Human Resources
Hanger Orthopedic Group, Inc.*

Corporate Information

INDEPENDENT ACCOUNTANTS

PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP
1751 Pinnacle Drive
McLean, VA 22102

LEGAL COUNSEL

Foley & Lardner LLP
3000 K Street, NW Suite 500
Washington, DC 20007

ANNUAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS

May 12, 2006 at 10:00 am
Mayflower Hotel
1127 Connecticut Avenue
Washington, DC 20036

All shareholders are welcome to attend.

COMMON STOCK

The company's common stock is traded on
the New York Stock Exchange. The ticker
symbol is HGR.

TRANSFER AGENT

Mellon Investor Services, LLC
Overpeck Centre
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