

Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc.
Form 10-K
March 01, 2012
Table of Contents

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

OR

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

Commission file number 001-34950

SABRA HEALTH CARE REIT, INC.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Maryland
(State of Incorporation)
18500 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 550
Irvine, CA 92612
(888) 393-8248
(Address, zip code and telephone number of Registrant)

27-2560479
(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

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

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
Common Stock	The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC (NASDAQ Global Select Market)

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

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the 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 whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and

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post such files). 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 of this Form 10-K. ☐

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

Large accelerated filer ☐ Accelerated filer ☒

Non-accelerated filer ☐ (Do not check if a smaller reporting company) Smaller reporting company ☐

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 voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates 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: \$412.2 million
As of February 24, 2012, there were 36,908,166 shares of the Registrant's \$0.01 par value Common Stock outstanding.

Table of Contents

SABRA HEALTH CARE REIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Index

<u>PART I</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>ITEM 1. BUSINESS</u>	<u>3</u>
<u>ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS</u>	<u>12</u>
<u>ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>ITEM 2. PROPERTIES</u>	<u>20</u>
<u>ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES</u>	<u>22</u>
<u>PART II</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES</u>	<u>23</u>
<u>ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA</u>	<u>24</u>
<u>ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	<u>26</u>
<u>ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	<u>38</u>
<u>ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>PART III</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS</u>	<u>40</u>
<u>ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE</u>	<u>40</u>

<u>ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES</u>	<u>41</u>
<u>PART IV</u>	<u>41</u>
<u>ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE</u>	<u>41</u>
<u>INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS</u>	<u>F-1</u>

Table of Contents

References throughout this document to “Sabra,” “we,” “our,” “ours” and “us” refer to Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. and its direct and indirect consolidated subsidiaries and not any other person.

STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

Certain statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K (this “10-K”) contain “forward-looking” information as that term is defined by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and the federal securities laws. Any statements that do not relate to historical or current facts or matters are forward-looking statements. Examples of forward-looking statements include all statements regarding our expected future financial position, results of operations, cash flows, liquidity, financing plans, business strategy, budgets, the expected amounts and timing of dividends and other distributions, projected expenses and capital expenditures, competitive position, growth opportunities, potential acquisitions, plans and objectives for future operations, and compliance with and changes in governmental regulations. You can identify some of the forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking words such as “anticipate,” “believe,” “plan,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “should,” “may” and other similar expressions, although not all forward-looking statements contain these identifying words.

Our actual results may differ materially from those projected or contemplated by our forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including among others, the following:

- our dependence on Sun Healthcare Group, Inc. until we are able to further diversify our portfolio;
- our dependence on the operating success of our tenants;
- changes in general economic conditions and volatility in financial and credit markets;
 - the dependence of our tenants on reimbursement from governmental and other third-party payors;
- the significant amount of and our ability to service our indebtedness;
- covenants in our debt agreements that may restrict our ability to make acquisitions, incur additional indebtedness and refinance indebtedness on favorable terms;
- increases in market interest rates;
- our ability to raise capital through equity financings;
- the relatively illiquid nature of real estate investments;
- competitive conditions in our industry;
- the loss of key management personnel or other employees;
- the impact of litigation and rising insurance costs on the business of our tenants;
- uninsured or underinsured losses affecting our properties and the possibility of environmental compliance costs and liabilities;
- our ability to qualify and maintain our status as a REIT;
- compliance with REIT requirements and certain tax matters related to status as a REIT;

We urge you to carefully consider these risks and review the additional disclosures we make concerning risks and other factors that may affect our business and operating results, including those made in Item 1A, “Risk Factors” in this 10-K, as such risk factors may be amended, supplemented or superseded from time to time by other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) in the future, including subsequent Annual Reports on Form 10-K and Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q. We caution you that any forward-looking statements made in this 10-K are not guarantees of future performance and you should not place undue reliance on these forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this report. We do not intend, and we undertake no obligation, to update any forward-looking information to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this 10-K or to reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events, unless required by law to do so.

SUN HEALTHCARE GROUP, INC. INFORMATION

This 10-K includes information regarding Sun Healthcare Group, Inc. (formerly known as SHG Services, Inc.; “Sun”), a Delaware corporation. Sun is subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC and is required to file with the SEC annual reports containing audited financial information and quarterly reports containing unaudited financial information. The information related to Sun provided in this 10-K has been provided by Sun or derived from its public filings. We have not independently verified this information. We have no reason to believe that such information is inaccurate in any material respect. We are providing this data for informational purposes only. Sun’s filings with the

SEC can be found at www.sec.gov.

Table of Contents

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Overview

We were incorporated on May 10, 2010 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Sun Healthcare Group, Inc. ("Old Sun"), a provider of nursing, rehabilitative and related specialty healthcare services principally to the senior population in the United States. Pursuant to a restructuring plan by Old Sun, Old Sun restructured its business by separating its real estate assets and its operating assets into two separate publicly traded companies, Sabra and SHG Services Inc. (which has been renamed "Sun Healthcare Group, Inc." or "Sun"). In order to effect the restructuring, Old Sun distributed to its stockholders on a pro rata basis all of the outstanding shares of common stock of Sun (this distribution is referred to as the "Separation"), together with an additional cash distribution. Immediately following the Separation, Old Sun merged with and into Sabra, with Sabra surviving the merger and Old Sun stockholders receiving shares of Sabra common stock in exchange for their shares of Old Sun common stock (this merger is referred to as the "REIT Conversion Merger"). The Separation and REIT Conversion Merger were completed on November 15, 2010, which we refer to as the Separation Date.

We did not have any operations prior to the Separation Date. Following the restructuring of Old Sun's business and the completion of the Separation and REIT Conversion Merger, we became a self-administered, self-managed real estate investment trust ("REIT") that, directly or indirectly, owns and invests in real estate serving the healthcare industry. As of December 31, 2011, our investment portfolio consisted of 97 real estate properties: (i) 76 skilled nursing facilities, (ii) ten combined skilled nursing, assisted living and independent living facilities, (iii) six assisted living facilities, (iv) two mental health facilities, (v) one independent living facility, (vi) one continuing care retirement community, and (vii) one acute care hospital. As of December 31, 2011, our real estate properties had a total of 10,877 licensed beds, or units, spread across 23 states. As of December 31, 2011, all of our real estate properties are leased under triple-net operating leases with expirations ranging from 9 to 23 years.

We expect to continue to grow our portfolio primarily through the acquisition of healthcare facilities, including skilled nursing facilities, senior housing facilities (which may include assisted living, independent living and continuing care retirement community facilities) and hospitals. As we acquire additional properties and expand our portfolio, we expect to further diversify by tenant, asset class and geography within the healthcare sector. Over time, we expect to pursue the acquisition of other healthcare property types, such as medical office buildings and life science facilities (commercial facilities that are primarily focused on life sciences research, development or commercialization, including properties that house biomedical and medical device companies). We employ a disciplined, opportunistic approach in our healthcare real estate investment strategy by investing in assets that provide attractive opportunities for dividend growth and appreciation of asset values, while maintaining balance sheet strength and liquidity, thereby creating long-term stockholder value.

We are organized to qualify as a REIT and we will elect to be treated as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the filing of our U.S. federal income tax return for the taxable year beginning January 1, 2011. We operate through an umbrella partnership (commonly referred to as an UPREIT) structure in which substantially all of our properties and assets are held by Sabra Health Care Limited Partnership, a Delaware limited partnership (the "Operating Partnership"), of which we are the sole general partner, or by subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership. Our principal executive offices are located at 18500 Von Karman, Suite 550, Irvine, CA 92612, and our telephone number is (888) 393-8248. We maintain a website at www.sabrahealth.com. Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. files reports with the SEC, including annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act"). We will make such filings available free of charge on our website as soon as reasonably practicable after such information has been filed or furnished with the SEC.

Our Industry

We operate as a REIT that invests in income-producing healthcare facilities, principally long-term care facilities, located in the United States. As we acquire additional properties and expand our portfolio, we expect to further diversify by geography, asset class and tenant within the healthcare sector. We invest primarily in the United States

nursing home industry and other senior housing segments such as assisted living and independent living facilities. According to the American Health Care Association, the nursing home industry was comprised of approximately 15,700 facilities with approximately 1.7 million Medicare certified beds in the United States as of March 2011. The nursing home industry is highly fragmented. As of March 2011, the four largest for-profit chains accounted for 11.0% of industry revenues and the largest for-profit chain represented 3.8% of total revenue.

Table of Contents

The primary growth drivers for the long-term care industry are expected to be the aging of the population and increased life expectancies. According to the United States Census Bureau, the number of Americans aged 65 or older is projected to increase from approximately 40.1 million in 2010 to approximately 54.3 million by 2020, representing a compounded annual growth rate of 3.1%. In addition to positive demographic trends, we expect demand for services provided by skilled nursing facilities to continue increasing due to the impact of cost containment measures adopted by the federal government that encourage patient treatment in more cost-effective settings, such as skilled nursing facilities. As a result, high acuity patients that previously would have been treated in long-term acute care hospitals and inpatient rehabilitation facilities are increasingly being treated in skilled nursing facilities. According to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, or CMS, nursing home expenditures are projected to grow from approximately \$137 billion in 2009 to approximately \$246 billion in 2019, representing a compounded annual growth rate of 6.0%. We believe that these trends will support an increasing demand for long-term care services, which in turn will support an increasing demand for our properties.

Portfolio of Healthcare Properties

We have a geographically diverse portfolio of healthcare properties in the United States that offer a range of long-term care health services in the areas of skilled nursing, assisted and independent living and mental health. Of our 97 properties, we own fee title to 91 properties and title under long-term ground leases for six properties.

Our portfolio consisted of the following types of healthcare facilities as of December 31, 2011:

Skilled nursing facilities. Skilled nursing facilities provide services that include daily nursing, therapeutic rehabilitation, social services, housekeeping, nutrition and administrative services for individuals requiring certain assistance for activities in daily living. A typical skilled nursing facility includes mostly one and two bed units, each equipped with a private or shared bathroom and community dining facilities.

Assisted living facilities. Assisted living facilities provide services that include minimal nursing assistance, housekeeping, nutrition, laundry and administrative services for individuals requiring minimal assistance for activities in daily living. Assisted living facilities permit residents to maintain some of their privacy and independence as they do not require constant supervision and assistance. Assisted living facilities typically are comprised of one and two bedroom suites equipped with private bathrooms and efficiency kitchens. Services bundled within one regular monthly fee usually include three meals per day in a central dining room, daily housekeeping, laundry, medical reminders and 24-hour availability of assistance with the activities of daily living, such as eating, dressing and bathing. Professional nursing and healthcare services are usually available at the facility on call or at regularly scheduled times.

Independent living facilities. Independent living facilities are age-restricted multi-family properties with central dining facilities that provide services that include security, housekeeping, nutrition and limited laundry services. Our independent living facilities are designed specifically for independent seniors who are able to live on their own, but desire the security and conveniences of community living. Independent living facilities typically offer several services covered under a regular monthly fee.

Mental health facilities. Mental health facilities provide a range of inpatient and outpatient behavioral health services for adults and children through specialized treatment programs.

Continuing care retirement community. Continuing care retirement communities, or CCRCs, provide, as a continuum of care, the services described above for independent living facilities, assisted living facilities and skilled nursing facilities in an integrated campus, under long-term contracts with the residents.

Acute care hospital. Acute care hospitals provide inpatient medical care and other related services for surgery, acute medical conditions or injuries (usually for a short-term illness or condition).

The following tables display the distribution of our licensed beds/units and the geographic concentration of our real estate investments by property type, investment and revenues as of or for the year ended December 31, 2011 (dollars in thousands):

Table of ContentsDistribution of Licensed Beds/Units ⁽¹⁾

State	Total Number of Properties	Bed Type					Total	% of Total	
		Skilled Nursing	Assisted Living	Mental Health	Independent Living	Acute Care Hospital			
New Hampshire	15	1,131	474	—	—	—	1,605	14.7	%
Connecticut	11	1,477	23	—	49	—	1,549	14.2	
Kentucky	15	976	172	—	—	—	1,148	10.6	
Ohio	8	954	—	—	—	—	954	8.8	
Florida	5	660	—	—	—	—	660	6.1	
Oklahoma	5	441	71	60	12	—	584	5.4	
Montana	4	538	—	—	—	—	538	4.9	
Delaware	4	500	—	—	—	—	500	4.6	
Texas	4	360	—	—	—	70	430	4.0	
New Mexico	3	190	120	—	60	—	370	3.4	
Colorado	2	362	—	—	—	—	362	3.3	
Georgia	2	310	—	—	—	—	310	2.9	
California	3	301	—	—	—	—	301	2.8	
Massachusetts	3	301	—	—	—	—	301	2.8	
Idaho	3	229	16	22	—	—	267	2.5	
Rhode Island	2	261	—	—	—	—	261	2.4	
West Virginia	2	185	—	—	—	—	185	1.7	
Maryland	1	135	—	—	—	—	135	1.2	
Tennessee	1	134	—	—	—	—	134	1.2	
North Carolina	1	100	—	—	—	—	100	0.9	
Indiana	1	88	—	—	—	—	88	0.8	
Wisconsin	1	—	59	—	—	—	59	0.5	
Washington	1	—	36	—	—	—	36	0.3	
	97	9,633	971	82	121	70	10,877	100.0	%
% of Total beds/units		88.6	% 8.9	% 0.8	% 1.1	% 0.6	% 100.0	%	

“Licensed Beds” refer to the number of beds for which a license has been issued, which may vary in some instances ⁽¹⁾ from licensed beds available for use, which is used in the computation of occupancy percentage. Available beds aggregated 10,495 as of December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

Geographic Concentration - Property Type

State	Skilled Nursing	Multi-License Designation	Assisted Living	Mental Health	Independent Living	CCRC	Acute Care Hospital	Total	% of Total	
Kentucky	11	2	2	—	—	—	—	15	15.5	%
New Hampshire	8	5	2	—	—	—	—	15	15.5	
Connecticut	9	1	—	—	1	—	—	11	11.3	
Ohio	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	8.2	
Florida	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	5.2	
Oklahoma	3	1	—	1	—	—	—	5	5.2	
Montana	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4.1	
Delaware	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	4.1	
Texas	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	4.1	
California	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3.1	
Idaho	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	3	3.1	
Massachusetts	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3.1	
New Mexico	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	3.1	
Colorado	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.1	
Georgia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.1	
Rhode Island	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.1	
West Virginia	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2.1	
Indiana	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.0	
North Carolina	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.0	
Maryland	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.0	
Tennessee	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1.0	
Washington	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.0	
Wisconsin	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	1.0	
Total	76	10	6	2	1	1	1	97	100.0	%

Table of ContentsGeographic Concentration - Investment ⁽¹⁾

State	Total Number of Centers	Skilled Nursing	Multi-Licens Designation	Assisted Living	Mental Health	Independent Living	CCRC	Acute Care Hospital	Total	% of Total	
Connecticut	11	\$107,181	\$ 21,870	\$—	\$—	\$ 8,008	\$—	\$—	\$137,059	17.8	%
Delaware	4	95,780	—	—	—	—	—	—	95,780	12.4	
New Hampshire	15	40,383	33,521	12,997	—	—	—	—	86,901	11.3	
Texas	4	24,990	—	—	—	—	—	61,640	86,630	11.3	
Kentucky	15	50,464	10,087	10,503	—	—	—	—	71,054	9.3	
Ohio	8	43,662	—	—	—	—	—	—	43,662	5.7	
Montana	4	42,809	—	—	—	—	—	—	42,809	5.6	
Florida	5	31,600	—	—	—	—	—	—	31,600	4.1	
Oklahoma	5	23,526	5,708	—	704	—	—	—	29,938	3.9	
Colorado	2	28,920	—	—	—	—	—	—	28,920	3.8	
Rhode Island	2	19,990	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,990	2.6	
New Mexico	3	7,213	—	—	—	—	7,253	—	14,466	1.9	
West Virginia	2	14,332	—	—	—	—	—	—	14,332	1.9	
Massachusetts	3	13,105	—	—	—	—	—	—	13,105	1.7	
Idaho	3	1,731	9,164	—	267	—	—	—	11,162	1.5	
Maryland	1	9,764	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,764	1.3	
North Carolina	1	9,748	—	—	—	—	—	—	9,748	1.3	
California	3	4,602	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,602	0.6	
Tennessee	1	4,506	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,506	0.6	
Indiana	1	4,379	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,379	0.6	
Georgia	2	3,924	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,924	0.5	
Wisconsin	1	—	—	2,549	—	—	—	—	2,549	0.3	
Washington	1	—	—	174	—	—	—	—	174	0.0	
	97	\$582,609	\$ 80,350	\$26,223	\$971	\$ 8,008	\$7,253	\$61,640	\$767,054	100.0	%

⁽¹⁾ Represents the undepreciated book value of our properties as of December 31, 2011.

Table of Contents

Geographic Concentration - Revenue

State	Total Number of Centers	Skilled Nursing	Multi-Licens Designation	Assisted Living	Mental Health	Independent Living	CCRC	Acute Care Hospital	Total	% of Total
New Hampshire	15	\$6,567	\$4,853	\$1,311	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$12,731	15.9 %
Connecticut	11	8,908	1,706	—	—	288	—	—	10,902	13.5
Kentucky	15	7,831	1,415	464	—	—	—	—	9,710	12.0
Florida	5	7,692	—	—	—	—	—	—	7,692	9.5
Texas	4	921	—	—	—	—	—	4,360	5,281	6.5
Ohio	8	5,134	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,134	6.4
Montana	4	5,109	—	—	—	—	—	—	5,109	6.3
Delaware	4	4,408	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,408	5.5
Colorado	2	3,241	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,241	4.0
Idaho	3	101	2,447	—	280	—	—	—	2,828	3.5
California	3	2,722	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,722	3.4
New Mexico	3	913	—	—	—	—	1,546	—	2,459	3.0
Oklahoma	5	1,732	513	—	131	—	—	—	2,376	2.9
West Virginia	2	1,360	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,360	1.7
North Carolina	1	1,136	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,136	1.4
Massachusetts	3	1,048	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,048	1.3
Rhode Island	2	815	—	—	—	—	—	—	815	1.0
Georgia	2	612	—	—	—	—	—	—	612	0.8
Tennessee	1	370	—	—	—	—	—	—	370	0.5
Maryland	1	325	—	—	—	—	—	—	325	0.4
Indiana	1	216	—	—	—	—	—	—	216	0.3
Washington	1	—	—	176	—	—	—	—	176	0.2
Wisconsin	1	—	—	27	—	—	—	—	27	—
Total	97	\$61,161	\$10,934	\$1,978	\$411	\$288	\$1,546	\$4,360	\$80,678	100.0 %
		75.7	% 13.6	% 2.5	% 0.5	% 0.4	% 1.9	% 5.4	% 100.0	%

Significant Tenant Overview

As of December 31, 2011, 86 of our 97 properties were operated by subsidiaries of Sun. These properties are leased to subsidiaries of Sun pursuant to triple-net leases that are guaranteed by Sun. Sun is a healthcare services company, serving principally the senior population through its various subsidiaries. As of December 31, 2011, Sun's subsidiary SunBridge Healthcare and its subsidiaries operated 165 skilled nursing centers, 14 combined skilled nursing, assisted and independent living centers, 10 assisted living centers, 2 independent living centers and 8 mental health centers with an aggregate of 22,860 licensed beds in 25 states. Other Sun subsidiaries include: SunDance Rehabilitation, which provides rehabilitation therapy services to affiliated and non-affiliated centers in 36 states; CareerStaff Unlimited, which provides medical staffing services in 40 states; and SolAmor Hospice, which provides hospice services in 11 states.

Our lease agreements with subsidiaries of Sun provide for an initial term of between 10 and 15 years with no purchase options. At the option of Sun, these lease agreements may be extended for up to two five-year renewal terms beyond the initial term and, if elected, the renewal will be effective for all of the leased property then subject to the applicable lease agreement. Amounts due under these lease agreements are fixed (except for an annual rent escalator described

below), and there is no contingent rental income based upon the revenues, net income or other measures which may be derived by subsidiaries of Sun from our properties. Under our lease agreements with subsidiaries of Sun, there is an annual rent escalator equal to the product of (a) the lesser of the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (but not less than zero) or 2.5%, and (b) the prior year's rent. During the year ended December 31, 2011, Sun paid \$70.4 million of rent to us under these lease agreements.

Because we currently lease the majority of our properties to Sun and Sun is a significant source of our rental revenues, Sun's financial condition and ability and willingness to satisfy its obligations under its lease agreements with us and its willingness to renew those leases upon expiration of the initial base terms thereof will significantly impact our revenues and our ability to service our indebtedness and to make distributions to our stockholders. There can be no assurance that Sun will have sufficient assets, income and access to financing to enable it to satisfy its obligations under its lease agreements with us, and any inability or unwillingness on its part to do so would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition,

Table of Contents

results of operations and liquidity, on our ability to service our indebtedness and other obligations and on our ability to make distributions to our stockholders, as required for us to qualify, and maintain our status, as a REIT. We also cannot assure you that Sun will elect to renew its lease agreements with us upon expiration of the initial base terms or any renewal terms thereof or, if such leases are not renewed, that we can reposition the affected properties on the same or better terms. See “Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business—We are dependent on Sun until we substantially diversify our portfolio, and an event that has a material adverse effect on Sun's business, financial position or results of operations would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or results of operations.”

Investment and Financing Strategy

We intend to invest in additional healthcare properties as suitable opportunities arise and adequate sources of financing are available. In making investments in healthcare properties, our investment objectives are to increase cash flow, provide quarterly cash distributions, maximize the value of our properties and acquire properties with cash flow growth potential. To date, we have generally structured our acquisitions with triple-net leases; however, we may choose to pursue other forms of investment structures, including taxable REIT subsidiary structures, mezzanine and secured debt investments, and joint ventures.

We expect that future investments in properties, including any improvements or renovations of current or newly-acquired properties, will depend on and will be financed, in whole or in part, by our existing cash, borrowings available to us pursuant to our secured revolving credit facility, future borrowings or the proceeds from additional issuances of common stock, debt or other securities. In addition, we expect to seek financing from U.S. government agencies, including through Fannie Mae and the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”), in appropriate circumstances in connection with acquisitions and refinancings of existing mortgage loans.

Competitive Strengths

We believe the following competitive strengths will contribute significantly to our success:

Geographically Diverse and Stable Property Portfolio

Our portfolio of 97 properties, comprising 10,877 licensed beds, is broadly diversified by location across 23 states. The properties in any one state did not account for more than 15% of our total licensed beds as of December 31, 2011, and the properties in any one state did not account for more than 16% and 19%, respectively, of our total revenue during the year ended December 31, 2011 and the period from the Separation Date through December 31, 2010. Our geographic diversification will limit the effect of a decline in any one regional market on our overall performance. The annual occupancy percentages of our properties remained stable at between 87.5% and 91.4% over the last five years.

Long-Term, Triple-Net Lease Structure

All of our real estate properties are leased under triple-net operating leases with expirations ranging from 9 to 23 years, pursuant to which the tenants are responsible for all facility maintenance, insurance required in connection with the leased properties and the business conducted on the leased properties, taxes levied on or with respect to the leased properties and all utilities and other services necessary or appropriate for the leased properties and the business conducted on the leased properties. As of December 31, 2011, the leases have a weighted-average remaining term of 12 years. We retain substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the real estate assets leased to tenants. As of December 31, 2011, the lease agreements with subsidiaries of Sun are guaranteed by Sun, and as a result, we did not require a security deposit from any of Sun's subsidiaries. For our properties that are leased to tenants other than Sun's subsidiaries, we have in certain instances obtained security deposits.

Strong Relationships with Operators

The members of our management team have developed an extensive network of relationships with qualified local, regional and national operators of skilled nursing and senior housing facilities across the United States. This extensive network has been built by our management team through over 20 years of operating experience, involvement in industry trade organizations and the development of banking relationships and investor relations within the skilled nursing and senior housing industries. We work collaboratively with our operators to help them achieve their growth and business objectives. We believe these strong relationships with operators help us to source investment opportunities.

Ability to Identify Talented Operators

As a result of our management team's operating experience, network of relationships and industry insight, we have been able and expect to continue to be able to identify qualified local, regional and national operators. We seek operators who possess local market knowledge, demonstrate hands-on management, have proven track records and emphasize patient care.

Table of Contents

We believe our management team's experience gives us a key competitive advantage in objectively evaluating an operator's financial position, emphasis on care and operating efficiency.

Significant Experience in Proactive Asset Management

The members of our management team have significant experience developing systems to collect and evaluate data relating to the underlying operational and financial success of healthcare companies and healthcare-related real estate assets. We are able to utilize this experience and expertise to provide our operators, when requested, with significant assistance in the areas of marketing, development, facility expansion and strategic planning. We actively monitor the operating results of our tenants and, when requested, will work closely with our operators to identify and capitalize on opportunities to improve the operations of our facilities and the overall financial and operating strength of our operators.

Experienced Management Team

Although our management team has limited experience in operating a REIT, it has extensive healthcare and real estate experience. Richard K. Matros, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Sabra, has more than 20 years of experience in the acquisition, development and disposition of skilled nursing facilities and other healthcare facilities, including nine years at Old Sun. Harold W. Andrews, Jr., Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary of Sabra, is a finance professional with more than 10 years of experience in both the provision of healthcare services and healthcare real estate. Talya Nevo-Hacohen, Executive Vice President, Chief Investment Officer and Treasurer of Sabra, is a real estate finance executive with more than 20 years of experience in real estate finance, acquisition and development, including three years of experience managing and implementing the capital markets strategy of an S&P 500 healthcare REIT. Through years of public company experience, our management team also has extensive experience accessing both debt and equity capital markets to fund growth and maintain a flexible capital structure.

Flexible UPREIT Structure

We operate through an umbrella partnership, commonly referred to as an UPREIT structure, in which substantially all of our properties and assets are held by the Operating Partnership or by subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership. Conducting business through the Operating Partnership allows us flexibility in the manner in which we structure and acquire properties. In particular, an UPREIT structure enables us to acquire additional properties from sellers in exchange for limited partnership units, which may provide property owners the opportunity to defer the tax consequences that would otherwise arise from a sale of their real properties and other assets to us. As a result, this structure allows us to acquire assets more efficiently and may allow us to acquire assets that the owner would otherwise be unwilling to sell because of tax considerations.

Business Strategies

We pursue business strategies focused on opportunistic acquisitions and property diversification. We do not currently have a fixed schedule of the number of acquisitions we intend to make over a particular time period, but instead we pursue those acquisitions that meet our investing and financing strategy and that are attractively priced. We also intend to further develop our relationships with tenants and healthcare providers with a goal to progressively expand the mixture of tenants managing and operating our properties.

The key components of our business strategies include:

Diversify Asset Portfolio

We expect to diversify through the acquisition of new properties. We are employing what we believe to be a disciplined, opportunistic acquisition strategy with an initial focus on the acquisition of skilled nursing facilities, senior housing facilities and hospitals. Over time, we expect to pursue the acquisition of other healthcare property types, such as medical office buildings and life sciences facilities (commercial facilities that are primarily focused on life sciences research, development or commercialization, including properties that house biomedical and medical device companies). As we acquire additional properties, we expect to further diversify by tenant, asset class and geography within the healthcare sector.

Maintain Balance Sheet Strength and Liquidity

We seek to maintain a capital structure that provides the resources and flexibility to support the growth of our business. As of December 31, 2011, we had approximately \$142.3 million in liquidity, consisting of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$42.3 million and available borrowings under our secured revolving credit facility of \$100 million, which amount was increased to \$200.0 million as of February 10, 2012 pursuant to an amendment to our secured revolving credit facility. Further, we expect to opportunistically seek access to U.S. government agency financing, including through Fannie Mae and HUD. We intend to maintain a mix of credit facility debt, mortgage debt and unsecured term debt which, together with

Table of Contents

our anticipated ability to complete future equity financings, we expect will fund the growth of our operations.

Develop New Tenant Relationships

We seek to cultivate our relationships with tenants and healthcare providers in order to expand the mixture of tenants operating our properties and, in doing so, to reduce our dependence on any single tenant or operator. We expect that this objective will be achieved over time as part of our overall strategy to acquire new properties and further diversify our overall portfolio of healthcare properties. From the Separation Date through December 31, 2011, we developed six new tenant relationships.

Capital Source to Underserved Operators

We believe that there is a significant opportunity to be a capital source to healthcare operators through the acquisition and leasing of healthcare properties that are consistent with our investment and financing strategy, but that, due to size and other considerations, are not a focus for larger healthcare REITs. We utilize our management team's operating experience, network of relationships and industry insight to identify financially strong and growing operators in need of capital funding for future growth. In appropriate circumstances, we may negotiate with operators to acquire individual healthcare properties from those operators and then lease those properties back to the operators pursuant to long-term triple-net leases.

Strategic Capital Improvements

We intend to continue to support operators by providing capital to them for a variety of purposes, including for capital expenditures and facility modernization. We expect to structure these investments as either lease amendments that produce additional rents or as loans that are repaid by operators during the applicable lease term.

Pursue Strategic Development Opportunities

We intend to work with our operators to identify strategic development opportunities. These opportunities may involve replacing or renovating facilities in our portfolio that may have become less competitive. We also intend to identify new development opportunities that present attractive risk-adjusted returns. There are no present plans for the improvement or development of any unimproved or undeveloped property.

Our Employees

As of December 31, 2011, we employed seven full-time employees (including our executive officers), none of whom is subject to a collective bargaining agreement.

Competition

We compete for real property investments with other REITs, investment companies, private equity and hedge fund investors, sovereign funds, healthcare operators, lenders and other investors. Some of our competitors are significantly larger and have greater financial resources and lower costs of capital than we do. Increased competition will make it more challenging to identify and successfully capitalize on acquisition opportunities that meet our investment objectives. Our ability to compete is also impacted by national and local economic trends, availability of investment alternatives, availability and cost of capital, construction and renovation costs, existing laws and regulations, new legislation and population trends. See "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business—Real estate is a competitive business and this competition may make it difficult for us to identify and purchase suitable healthcare properties."

In addition, revenues from our properties are dependent on the ability of our tenants and operators to compete with other healthcare operators. These operators compete on a local and regional basis for residents and patients, and the operators' ability to successfully attract and retain residents and patients depends on key factors such as the number of facilities in the local market, the types of services available, the quality of care, reputation, age and appearance of each facility and the cost of care in each locality. Private, federal and state payment programs and the effect of other laws and regulations may also have a significant impact on the ability of our tenants and operators to compete successfully for residents and patients at the properties.

Government Regulation

The tenants of our properties who operate the skilled nursing, assisted living, independent living and mental health facilities are subject to extensive and complex federal, state and local healthcare laws and regulations, including anti-kickback, anti-fraud and abuse provisions codified under the Social Security Act. These provisions prohibit certain business practices and relationships that might affect the provision and cost of healthcare services reimbursable under Medicare and Medicaid. Sanctions for violating these anti-kickback, anti-fraud and abuse provisions include

criminal penalties, civil sanctions, fines and possible exclusion from government programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. If a center is decertified as a Medicare or

Table of Contents

Medicaid provider by CMS or a state, the center will not thereafter be reimbursed for caring for residents that are covered by Medicare and Medicaid, and the center would be forced to care for such residents without being reimbursed or to transfer such residents.

Our tenants' skilled nursing centers and mental health centers are licensed under applicable state law, and are certified or approved as providers under the Medicare and Medicaid programs. State and local agencies survey all skilled nursing centers on a regular basis to determine whether such centers are in compliance with governmental operating and health standards and conditions for participation in government sponsored third party payor programs. Under certain circumstances, the federal and state agencies have the authority to take adverse actions against a center or service provider, including the imposition of a monitor, the imposition of monetary penalties and the decertification of a center or provider from participation in the Medicare and/or Medicaid programs or licensure revocation. Challenging and appealing notices or allegations of noncompliance can require significant legal expenses and management attention.

Various states in which our tenants operate our centers have established minimum staffing requirements or may establish minimum staffing requirements in the future. Failure to comply with such minimum staffing requirements may result in the imposition of fines or other sanctions. Most states in which our tenants operate have statutes requiring that prior to the addition or construction of new nursing home beds, to the addition of new services or to certain capital expenditures in excess of defined levels, the tenant first must obtain a certificate of need, which certifies that the state has made a determination that a need exists for such new or additional beds, new services or capital expenditures. The certification process is intended to promote quality healthcare at the lowest possible cost and to avoid the unnecessary duplication of services, equipment and centers. This certification process can restrict or prohibit the undertaking of a project or lengthen the period of time required to enlarge or renovate a facility or replace a tenant.

In addition to the above, those of our tenants who provide services that are paid for by Medicare and Medicaid are subject to federal and state budgetary cuts and constraints that limit the reimbursement levels available from these government programs.

Our subsidiaries own eight health facilities with mortgage loans that are guaranteed by HUD. Those facilities are subject to the rules and regulations of HUD, including periodic inspections by HUD, although the tenants of those facilities have the primary responsibility for maintaining the facilities in compliance with HUD's rules and regulations. The regulatory agreements entered into by each owner and each operator of the property restrict, among other things, any sale or other transfer of the property, modification of the lease between the owner and the operator, use of surplus cash from the property except upon certain conditions, renovations of the property and use of the property other than for a skilled nursing facility, all without prior HUD approval.

In addition, as an owner of real property, we are subject to various federal, state and local environmental and health and safety laws and regulations. These laws and regulations address various matters, including asbestos, fuel oil management, wastewater discharges, air emissions, medical wastes and hazardous wastes. The costs of complying with these laws and regulations and the penalties for non-compliance can be substantial. For example, although we do not operate or manage our properties, we may be held primarily or jointly and severally liable for costs relating to the investigation and clean up of any property from which there has been a release or threatened release of a regulated material as well as other affected properties, regardless of whether we knew of or caused the release. In addition to these costs, which are typically not limited by law or regulation and could exceed the property's value, we could be liable for certain other costs, including governmental fines and injuries to persons, property or natural resources. See "Risk Factors—Risks Relating to Our Business—Environmental compliance costs and liabilities associated with real estate properties owned by us may materially impair the value of those investments."

The Operating Partnership

We own substantially all of our assets and properties and conduct our operations through the Operating Partnership. We believe that conducting business through the Operating Partnership provides flexibility with respect to the manner in which we structure and acquire properties. In particular, an UPREIT structure could enable us to acquire additional properties from sellers in tax deferred transactions. In these transactions, the seller would typically contribute its assets to the Operating Partnership in exchange for limited partnership interests. Holders of these limited partnership

interests would be entitled to redeem their partnership interests for shares of the stock of Sabra on a specified basis, or, at our option, an equivalent amount of cash. We manage and control the Operating Partnership and are its sole general partner.

Table of Contents

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following describes the risks and uncertainties that could cause our actual results to differ materially from those presented in our forward-looking statements. The risks and uncertainties described below are not the only ones we face but do represent those risks and uncertainties that we believe are material to us. Additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also harm our business.

Risks Relating to Our Business

We are dependent on Sun until we substantially diversify our portfolio, and an event that has a material adverse effect on Sun's business, financial position or results of operations would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or results of operations.

Subsidiaries of Sun are currently the lessees of 86 of our 97 properties (with Sun guaranteeing the obligations under these lease agreements) and, therefore, a significant source of our revenues. There can be no assurance that Sun and its subsidiaries will have sufficient assets, income and access to financing to enable them to satisfy their payment obligations under their lease agreements. The inability of Sun and its subsidiaries to meet their rent obligations would materially adversely affect our business, financial position or results of operations including our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders as required to maintain our status as a REIT. The inability of Sun and its subsidiaries to satisfy their other obligations under their lease agreements such as the payment of taxes, insurance and utilities could have a material adverse effect on the condition of the leased properties as well as on our business, financial position and results of operations. For these reasons, if Sun were to experience a material adverse effect on its business, financial position or results of operations, our business, financial position or results of operations would also be materially adversely affected.

Due to our dependence on rental payments from Sun and its subsidiaries as a significant source of revenues, we may be limited in our ability to enforce our rights under these lease agreements or to terminate a lease thereunder. Failure by Sun and its subsidiaries to comply with the terms of their lease agreements or to comply with the healthcare regulations to which the leased properties and Sun's operations are subject could require us to find other lessees for any affected leased properties and there could be a decrease or cessation of rental payments by Sun and its subsidiaries. In such event, we may be unable to locate suitable replacement lessees willing to pay similar rental rates or at all, which would have the effect of reducing our rental revenues.

We are dependent on the operating success of our tenants.

Our tenants' revenues are primarily driven by occupancy, Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement and private pay rates. Revenues from government reimbursement have been, and may continue to be, subject to rate cuts and further pressure from federal and state budgetary cuts and constraints. Overall weak economic conditions in the United States may adversely affect occupancy rates of healthcare facilities that rely on private pay residents. Our tenants' expenses are driven by the costs of labor, food, utilities, taxes, insurance and rent or debt service. To the extent any decrease in revenues and/or any increase in operating expenses results in our tenants' not generating enough cash to make scheduled lease payments to us, or if a tenant is subject to bankruptcy or insolvency, our business, financial position or results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

We have substantial indebtedness and the ability to incur significant additional indebtedness.

As of December 31, 2011, our indebtedness consisted of \$225.0 million of 8.125% senior notes due 2018 (the "Senior Notes") and aggregate mortgage indebtedness to third parties of \$157.9 million on certain of our properties. In addition, we had \$100.0 million available for borrowing under our secured revolving credit facility as of December 31, 2011, which availability increased to \$200 million following the amendment of our secured revolving credit facility on February 10, 2012. Our high level of indebtedness may have the following important consequences to us:

- It may become more difficult for us to satisfy our obligations (including ongoing interest payments and, where applicable, scheduled amortization payments) with respect to the Senior Notes and our other debt;
- It may limit our ability to obtain additional financing to fund future acquisitions, working capital, capital expenditures or other general corporate requirements;
- It may increase our cost of borrowing;

It may limit our ability to adjust rapidly to changing market conditions and we may be vulnerable in the event of a downturn in general economic conditions or in the real estate and/or healthcare sectors;
It may place us at a competitive disadvantage against less leveraged competitors; and
It may require us to sell assets and properties at an inopportune time.

Table of Contents

In addition, the indenture governing the Senior Notes permits us to incur substantial additional debt, including secured debt (to which the Senior Notes will be effectively subordinated). If we incur additional debt, the related risks described above could intensify.

We may be unable to service our indebtedness.

Our ability to make scheduled payments on and to refinance our indebtedness depends on and is subject to our financial and operating performance, which in turn is affected by general and regional economic, financial, competitive, business and other factors beyond our control, including the availability of financing in the international banking and capital markets. Our business may fail to generate sufficient cash flow from operations or future borrowings may be unavailable to us under our secured revolving credit facility or from other sources in an amount sufficient to enable us to service our debt, to refinance our debt or to fund our other liquidity needs. If we are unable to meet our debt obligations or to fund our other liquidity needs, we will need to restructure or refinance all or a portion of our debt. We may be unable to refinance any of our debt, including our secured revolving credit facility, on commercially reasonable terms or at all. In particular, our secured revolving credit facility will mature prior to the maturity of the Senior Notes. If we were unable to make payments or refinance our debt or obtain new financing under these circumstances, we would have to consider other options, such as asset sales, equity issuances and/or negotiations with our lenders to restructure the applicable debt. Our secured revolving credit facility and the indenture governing the Senior Notes restrict, and market or business conditions may limit, our ability to take some or all of these actions. Any restructuring or refinancing of our indebtedness could be at higher interest rates and may require us to comply with more onerous covenants that could further restrict our business operations.

Covenants in our debt agreements restrict our activities and could adversely affect our business.

Our debt agreements, including the indenture governing the Senior Notes and our secured revolving credit facility, contain various covenants that limit our ability and the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to engage in various transactions including:

- Incurring additional secured and unsecured debt;
- Paying dividends or making other distributions on, redeeming or repurchasing capital stock;
- Making investments or other restricted payments;
- Entering into transactions with affiliates;
- Issuing stock of or interests in restricted subsidiaries;
- Engaging in non-healthcare related business activities;
- Creating restrictions on the ability of our restricted subsidiaries to pay dividends or other amounts to us;
- Selling assets; or
- Effecting a consolidation or merger or selling all or substantially all of our assets.

These covenants limit our operational flexibility and could prevent us from taking advantage of business opportunities as they arise, growing our business or competing effectively. In addition, our secured revolving credit facility requires us to maintain specified financial covenants, which include a maximum leverage ratio, a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio and a minimum tangible net worth ratio, as well as satisfy other financial condition tests. The indenture governing the Senior Notes requires us to maintain total unencumbered assets of at least 150% of our unsecured indebtedness. Our ability to meet these requirements may be affected by events beyond our control, and we may not meet these requirements.

Our secured revolving credit facility also allows for the lenders thereunder to conduct periodic appraisals of our owned properties that secure such facility, and if the appraised values were to decline in the future, the amount that can be borrowed under such facility would be decreased unless we pledge additional assets as collateral.

A breach of any of the covenants or other provisions in our debt agreements could result in an event of default, which if not cured or waived, could result in such debt becoming immediately due and payable. This, in turn, could cause our other debt to become due and payable as a result of cross-acceleration provisions contained in the agreements governing such other debt. We may be unable to maintain compliance with these covenants and, if we fail to do so, we may be unable to obtain waivers from the lenders and/or amend the covenants. In the event that some or all of our debt is accelerated and becomes immediately due and payable, we may not have the funds to repay, or the ability to

refinance, such debt.

An increase in market interest rates could increase our interest costs on existing and future debt and could adversely affect our stock price.

If interest rates increase, so could our interest costs for our existing debt and any new debt. This increased cost could

Table of Contents

make the financing of any acquisition more costly. Rising interest rates could limit our ability to refinance existing debt when it matures or cause us to pay higher interest rates upon refinancing. In addition, an increase in interest rates could decrease the access third parties have to credit, thereby decreasing the amount they are willing to pay for our assets, and consequently limit our ability to reposition our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions.

Our ability to raise capital through equity financings is dependent, in part, on the market price of our common stock, which depends on market conditions and other factors affecting REITs generally.

Our ability to raise capital through equity financings depends, in part, on the market price of our common stock, which in turn depends on fluctuating market conditions and other factors including the following:

- the reputation of REITs and attractiveness of their equity securities in comparison with other equity securities, including securities issued by other real estate companies;

- our financial performance and that of our tenants;

- concentrations in our investment portfolio by tenant and facility type;

- concerns about our tenants' financial condition due to uncertainty regarding reimbursement from governmental and other third-party payor programs;

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

- changes in interest rates on fixed-income securities, which may lead prospective investors to demand a higher annual yield from investments in our common stock;

- maintaining or increasing our dividend, which is determined by our board of directors and depends on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, capital requirements, debt covenants (which include limits on distributions by us), applicable law, and other factors as our board of directors deems relevant; and

- regulatory action and changes in REIT tax laws.

The market value of a REIT's equity securities is generally based upon the market's perception of the REIT's growth potential and its current and potential future earnings and cash distributions. If we fail to meet the market's expectation with regard to future earnings and cash distributions, the market price of our common stock could decline and our ability to raise capital through equity financings could be materially adversely affected.

Required regulatory approvals can delay or prohibit transfers of our healthcare properties, which could result in periods in which we are unable to receive rent for such properties.

Our tenants are operators of skilled nursing and other healthcare facilities, which operators must be licensed under applicable state law and, depending upon the type of facility, certified or approved as providers under the Medicare and/or Medicaid programs. Prior to the transfer of the operations of such healthcare properties to successor operators, the new operator generally must become licensed under state law and, in certain states, receive change of ownership approvals under certificate of need laws (which laws provide for a certification that the state has made a determination that a need exists for the beds located on the applicable property). If applicable, Medicare and Medicaid provider approvals may be needed as well. In the event that an existing lease is terminated or expires and a new tenant is found, then any delays in the new tenant receiving regulatory approvals from the applicable federal, state or local government agencies, or the inability of such tenant to receive such approvals, may prolong the period during which we are unable to collect the applicable rent.

Our tenants depend on reimbursement from governmental and other third-party payor programs, and reimbursement rates from such payors may be reduced.

Our tenants depend on third-party payors, including Medicare, Medicaid or private third-party payors, for the majority of their revenue. The reduction in reimbursement rates from third-party payors, including Medicare and Medicaid programs, or other measures reducing reimbursements for services provided by our tenants, has resulted, and may continue to result, in a reduction in our tenants' revenues and operating margins. In addition, reimbursement from private third-party payors may be reduced as a result of retroactive adjustment during a claims settlement processes or as a result of post-payment audits. Furthermore, new legislative and regulatory proposals could impose additional limitations on government and private payments to healthcare providers. We cannot assure you that adequate reimbursement levels will continue to be available for the services provided by our tenants. Although moderate

reimbursement rate reductions may not affect our tenants' ability to meet their financial obligations to us, significant limits on reimbursement rates or on the services reimbursed could have a material adverse effect on their business, financial position or results of operations, which could materially adversely affect their ability to meet their financial obligations to us.

For example, on July 29, 2011, CMS released its final rule regarding 2012 Medicare payment rates for skilled nursing facilities, which became effective October 1, 2011. Based on the final rule, the net reduction in fiscal year 2012 Medicare reimbursement rates for skilled nursing facilities will be 11.1%. On January 4, 2012, Sun issued a press release announcing its

Table of Contents

2012 financial outlook and guidance, in which Sun stated that it expected the net impact of the final rule in 2012 to be between \$40 million to \$45 million after mitigation strategies were implemented to partially offset the impact of the CMS final rule. Based on Sun's expected 2012 consolidated EBITDAR (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and rent) of between \$222.0 million and \$228.0 million and expected consolidated rents across all of its facilities totaling \$148.0 million, Sun's expected 2012 consolidated EBITDAR coverage would be between 1.50x and 1.54x (Sun's expected 2012 consolidated EBITDAR coverage would be between 1.46x and 1.50x before eliminating assets Sun expects to transition to held for sale status in 2012). In addition to Sun, other tenants have undertaken cost and patient mix mitigation activities intended to partially offset the impact of the CMS final rule. If Sun and our other skilled nursing facility tenants are unable to mitigate the impact of the CMS final rule as expected, this may have an adverse impact on their business and financial results, which will adversely affect our business, financial position or results of operations if they are unable to timely make their rental payments to us.

We may not be able to sell properties when we desire because real estate investments are relatively illiquid, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or results of operations.

Real estate investments generally cannot be sold quickly. In addition, some and potentially substantially all of our properties serve as collateral for our current and future secured debt obligations and cannot readily be sold unless the underlying mortgage indebtedness is concurrently repaid. We may not be able to vary our portfolio promptly in response to changes in the real estate market. A downturn in the real estate market could materially adversely affect the value of our properties and our ability to sell such properties for acceptable prices or on other acceptable terms. We also cannot predict the length of time needed to find a willing purchaser and to close the sale of a property or portfolio of properties. Further, because Sabra owns appreciated assets that were held before Sabra elected to be treated as a REIT, if Sabra sells any such property in a taxable transaction within the ten-year period following Sabra's qualification as a REIT, Sabra will generally be subject to corporate tax on that gain to the extent of the built-in gain in that property at the time Sabra became a REIT. The amount of corporate tax that Sabra would pay will vary depending on the actual amount of net built-in gain or loss present in those assets as of the time Sabra became a REIT. As of January 1, 2011, the built-in-gains tax associated with our properties totaled approximately \$145.8 million assuming a 40% corporate tax rate. These factors and any others that would impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our properties could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial position or results of operations.

Real estate is a competitive business and this competition may make it difficult for us to identify and purchase suitable healthcare properties.

We operate in a highly competitive industry and face competition from other REITs, investment companies, private equity and hedge fund investors, sovereign funds, healthcare operators, lenders and other investors, some of whom are significantly larger than us and have greater resources and lower costs of capital than we do. This competition makes it more challenging to identify and successfully capitalize on acquisition opportunities that meet our investment objectives. If we cannot identify and purchase a sufficient quantity of healthcare properties at favorable prices or if we are unable to finance acquisitions on commercially favorable terms, our business, financial position or results of operations could be materially adversely affected.

If we lose our key management personnel, we may not be able to successfully manage our business and achieve our objectives.

Our success depends in large part upon the leadership and performance of our executive management team, particularly Mr. Matros, our President and Chief Executive Officer. If we lose the services of Mr. Matros, we may not be able to successfully manage our business or achieve our business objectives.

We have a limited number of employees and, accordingly, the loss of any one of our employees could harm our operations.

As of December 31, 2011, we employed seven full-time employees, including our executive officers. Accordingly, the impact we may feel from the loss of one of our full-time employees may be greater than the impact such a loss would have on a larger organization. While it is anticipated that we could find replacements for our personnel, the loss of their services could harm our operations, at least in the short term.

Potential litigation and rising insurance costs may affect our tenants' ability to obtain and maintain adequate liability and other insurance and their ability to make lease payments and fulfill their insurance and indemnification obligations to us.

Our tenants may be subject to lawsuits filed by advocacy groups that monitor the quality of care at healthcare facilities or by patients, facility residents or their families. Significant damage awards are possible in cases where neglect has been found. This litigation has increased our tenants' costs of monitoring and reporting quality of care and has resulted in increases in the cost of liability and medical malpractice insurance. These increased costs may materially adversely affect our tenants' ability to

Table of Contents

obtain and maintain adequate liability and other insurance; manage related risk exposures; fulfill their insurance, indemnification and other obligations to us under their leases; or make lease payments to us.

We may experience uninsured or underinsured losses, which could result in a significant loss of the capital we have invested in a property, decrease anticipated future revenues or cause us to incur unanticipated expenses.

While our lease agreements require that comprehensive insurance and hazard insurance be maintained by the tenants, there are certain types of losses, generally of a catastrophic nature, such as earthquakes, hurricanes and floods, that may be uninsurable or not economically insurable. Insurance coverage may not be sufficient to pay the full current market value or current replacement cost of a loss. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations, and other factors also might make it infeasible to use insurance proceeds to replace properties after they have been damaged or destroyed. Under such circumstances, the insurance proceeds received might not be adequate to restore the economic position with respect to a damaged property.

Environmental compliance costs and liabilities associated with real estate properties owned by us may materially impair the value of those investments.

As an owner of real property, we or our subsidiaries are subject to various federal, state and local environmental and health and safety laws and regulations. Although we do not operate or manage our properties, we or our subsidiaries may be held primarily or jointly and severally liable for costs relating to the investigation and clean-up of any property where there has been a release or threatened release of a hazardous regulated material as well as other affected properties, regardless of whether we knew of or caused the release. In addition to these costs, which are typically not limited by law or regulation and could exceed an affected property's value, we could be liable for certain other costs, including governmental fines and injuries to persons, property or natural resources. Further, some environmental laws provide for the creation of a lien on a contaminated site in favor of the government as security for damages and any costs the government incurs in connection with such contamination and associated clean-up.

Although we require our operators and tenants to undertake to indemnify us for environmental liabilities they cause, the amount of such liabilities could exceed the financial ability of the tenant or operator to indemnify us. The presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contamination may adversely affect our ability to sell or lease the real estate or to borrow using the real estate as collateral.

Failure to maintain effective internal control over financial reporting could have a material adverse effect on our ability to report our financial results on a timely and accurate basis.

We are required to maintain internal control over financial reporting pursuant to Rule 13a-15 under the Exchange Act. Failure to maintain such controls could result in misstatements in our financial statements and potentially subject us to sanctions or investigations by the SEC or other regulatory authorities or could cause us to delay the filing of required reports with the SEC and our reporting of financial results. Any of these events could result in a decline in the price of shares of our common stock.

An ownership limit and certain anti-takeover defenses could inhibit a change of control of Sabra or reduce the value of our stock.

Certain provisions of Maryland law and of our charter and bylaws may have an anti-takeover effect. The following provisions of Maryland law and these governing documents could have the effect of making it more difficult for a third party to acquire control of Sabra, including certain acquisitions that our stockholders may deem to be in their best interests:

- Our charter contains transfer and ownership restrictions on the percentage by number and value of outstanding shares of our stock that may be owned or acquired by any stockholder;

- Our charter permits the issuance of one or more classes or series of preferred stock with rights and preferences to be determined by the board of directors and permits our board of directors, without stockholder action, to amend the charter to increase or decrease the aggregate number of authorized shares or the number of shares of any class or series that we have authority to issue;

- “Business combination” provisions of Maryland law, subject to certain limitations, impose a moratorium on business combinations with “interested stockholders” or affiliates thereof for five years and thereafter impose additional requirements on such business combinations;

Our bylaws require advance notice of stockholder proposals and director nominations; and
Our bylaws may be amended only by our board of directors.

Risks Associated with Our Status as a REIT

17

Table of Contents

We could fail to qualify as a REIT if income we receive is not treated as qualifying income, including as a result of one or more of the lease agreements we have entered into or assumed (as well as any other leases we enter into or assume) not being characterized as true leases for U.S. federal income tax purposes, which would subject us to U.S. federal income tax at corporate tax rates.

Under applicable provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), we will not be treated as a REIT unless we satisfy various requirements, including requirements relating to the sources of our gross income. Rents received or accrued by us will not be treated as qualifying rent for purposes of these requirements if the lease agreements we have entered into or assumed (as well as any other leases we enter into or assume) are not respected as true leases for U.S. federal income tax purposes and are instead treated as service contracts, joint ventures, loans or some other type of arrangement. In the event that the lease agreements entered into with Sun are not characterized as true leases for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we likely would fail to qualify as a REIT. In addition, rents received by us from Sun will not be treated as qualifying rent for purposes of these requirements if we are treated, either directly or under the applicable attribution rules, as owning 10% or more of Sun common stock. We will be treated as owning, under the applicable attribution rules, 10% or more of Sun common stock at any time that a stockholder owns, directly or under the applicable attribution rules, (a) 10% or more of our common stock and (b) 10% or more of Sun common stock. The provisions of our charter restrict the transfer and ownership of our common stock that would cause the rents received or accrued by us from Sun (or any other tenant of ours) to be treated as non-qualifying rent for purposes of the REIT gross income requirements. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that such restrictions will be effective in ensuring that we will not be treated as related to Sun (or any other tenant of ours). If we fail to qualify as a REIT, we would be subject to U.S. federal income tax (including any applicable minimum tax) on our taxable income at corporate tax rates, which would decrease the amount of cash available for distribution to holders of our common stock.

Complying with REIT requirements may cause us to forego otherwise attractive acquisition opportunities or liquidate otherwise attractive investments, which could materially hinder our performance.

To qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we must continually satisfy certain tests, including tests concerning the sources of our income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the amounts we distribute to our stockholders and the ownership of our stock. In order to meet these tests, we may be required to forego investments or acquisitions we might otherwise make. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may materially hinder our performance.

If we have significant amounts of non-cash taxable income, we may have to declare taxable stock dividends or make other non-cash distributions, which could cause our stockholders to incur tax liabilities in excess of cash received.

We currently intend to pay dividends in cash only, and not in-kind. However, if for any taxable year, we have significant amounts of taxable income in excess of available cash flow, we may have to declare dividends in-kind in order to satisfy the REIT annual distribution requirements. We may distribute a portion of our dividends in the form of our stock or our debt instruments. In either event, a holder of our common stock will be required to report dividend income as a result of such distributions even though we distributed no cash or only nominal amounts of cash to such stockholder.

Pursuant to Revenue Procedure 2010-12, a recent revenue procedure issued by the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”), the IRS has indicated that it will treat distributions from certain publicly traded REITs that are paid partly in cash and partly in stock (through 2011) at the election of each stockholder as dividends that would satisfy the REIT annual distribution requirements and qualify for the dividends paid deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If we make such a distribution, U.S. holders would be required to include the full amount of the dividend (i.e., the cash and

stock portion) as ordinary income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, a U.S. holder may be required to pay income taxes with respect to such dividends in excess of the cash received. If a U.S. holder sells our stock that it receives as a dividend in order to pay this tax, the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the dividend, depending on the market price of the stock at the time of the sale. Furthermore, with respect to non-U.S. holders, we may be required to withhold U.S. tax with respect to such dividends, including in respect of all or a portion of such dividend that is payable in stock. In addition, if a significant number of our stockholders determine to sell shares of our stock in order to pay taxes owed on dividends, these sales may put downward pressure on the trading price of our stock.

Further, because IRS Revenue Procedure 2010-12 only applies through 2011, it is unclear whether and to what extent we will be able to pay taxable dividends in cash and/or stock in later years. Moreover, various tax aspects of a taxable dividend payable in cash and/or stock are uncertain and have not yet been addressed by the IRS. No assurance can be given that the IRS will not impose additional requirements in the future with respect to taxable dividends payable in cash and/or stock, including

Table of Contents

on a retroactive basis, or assert that the requirements for such taxable dividends have not been met.

Our charter restricts the transfer and ownership of our stock, which may restrict change of control or business combination opportunities in which our stockholders might receive a premium for their shares.

In order for us to maintain our qualification as a REIT for each taxable year after 2011, no more than 50% of the value of our outstanding stock may be owned, directly or constructively, by five or fewer individuals, as defined in the Code. For the purpose of preserving our REIT qualification, our charter prohibits, subject to certain exceptions, direct, indirect and constructive ownership of more than 9.9% in value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding common stock or more than 9.9% in value of our outstanding stock. The constructive ownership rules are complex and may cause shares of stock owned directly or constructively by a group of related individuals to be constructively owned by one individual or entity. The ownership limits may have the effect of discouraging an acquisition of control of us without the approval of our board of directors.

We could be subject to tax on any unrealized net built-in gains in the assets held before electing to be treated as a REIT.

We own appreciated assets that were held before we elected to be treated as a REIT. If such appreciated assets are disposed of in a gain recognition transaction within the 10-year period following our qualification as a REIT, we will generally be subject to corporate tax on that gain to the extent of the built-in gain in those assets at the time we became a REIT. The total amount of gain on which we can be taxed is limited to our net built-in gain at the time we became a REIT, i.e., the excess of the aggregate fair market value of our assets at the time we became a REIT over the adjusted tax bases of those assets at that time. We would be subject to this tax liability even if we qualify and maintain our status as a REIT. Any recognized built-in gain will retain its character as ordinary income or capital gain and will be taken into account in determining REIT taxable income and our distribution requirement. Any tax on the recognized built-in gain will reduce REIT taxable income. We may choose not to dispose of appreciated assets we might otherwise dispose of during the 10-year period in which the built-in gain tax applies in order to avoid the built-in gain tax. However, there can be no assurances that such a disposition will not occur. If we dispose of such assets in a gain recognition transaction, the amount of corporate tax that we will pay will vary depending on the actual amount of net built-in gain or loss present in those assets as of the effective time of our REIT election. The amount of tax could be significant.

We may be subject to adverse legislative or regulatory tax changes that could reduce the market price of our common stock.

The rules dealing with U.S. federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Changes to the tax law could materially adversely affect our stockholders. We cannot predict with certainty whether, when, in what forms, or with what effective dates, the tax laws applicable to us or our stockholders may be changed.

Our failure to qualify as a REIT would subject us to U.S. federal income tax, which could adversely affect the value of the shares of our common stock and would substantially reduce the cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

We believe that we are organized in conformity with the requirements for qualification as a REIT under the Code, and we believe we have operated in a manner that will enable us to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT commencing with our taxable year beginning on January 1, 2011. However, we cannot assure you that we will qualify and remain qualified as a REIT. Moreover, our qualification and taxation as a REIT will depend upon our ability to meet on a continuing basis, through actual annual operating results, certain qualification tests set forth in the U.S. federal tax laws. Accordingly, given the complex nature of the rules governing REITs, the ongoing importance of

factual determinations, including the potential tax treatment of investments we make, and the possibility of future changes in our circumstances, no assurance can be given that our actual results of operations for any particular taxable year will satisfy such requirements.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any calendar year, we would be required to pay U.S. federal income tax (and any applicable state and local tax), including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates, and dividends paid to our stockholders would not be deductible by us in computing our taxable income (although such dividends received by certain non-corporate U.S. taxpayers generally would be subject to a preferential rate of taxation through December 31, 2012). Further, if we fail to qualify as a REIT, we might need to borrow money or sell assets in order to pay any resulting tax. Our payment of income tax would decrease the amount of our income available for distribution to our stockholders. Furthermore, if we fail to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we no longer would be required under U.S. federal tax laws to distribute substantially all of our REIT taxable income to our stockholders. Unless our failure to qualify as a REIT was subject to relief under U.S. federal tax laws, we could not re-elect to qualify as a REIT until the fifth calendar year following the year in which we failed to qualify.

Table of Contents

Dividends payable by REITs do not qualify for the reduced tax rates available for some dividends.

The maximum tax rate applicable to income from “qualified dividends” payable to domestic stockholders taxed at individual rates has been reduced by legislation to 15% through the end of 2012. Dividends payable by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for the reduced rates. Although this legislation does not adversely affect the taxation of REITs or dividends payable by REITs, the more favorable rates applicable to regular corporate qualified dividends could cause investors who are taxed at individual rates to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends treated as qualified dividend income, which could adversely affect the value of the stock of REITs, including our common stock.

Our ownership of and relationship with any taxable REIT subsidiaries that we have formed or will form will be limited and a failure to comply with the limits would jeopardize our REIT status and may result in the application of a 100% excise tax.

A REIT may own up to 100% of the stock of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries (“TRSs”). A TRS may earn income that would not be qualifying income if earned directly by the parent REIT. Both the subsidiary and the REIT must jointly elect to treat the subsidiary as a TRS. A corporation (other than a REIT) of which a TRS directly or indirectly owns securities possessing more than 35% of the total voting power or total value of the outstanding securities of such corporation will automatically be treated as a TRS. Overall, no more than 25% of the value of a REIT's total assets may consist of stock or securities of one or more TRSs. A domestic TRS will pay U.S. federal, state and local income tax at regular corporate rates on any income that it earns. In addition, the TRS rules limit the deductibility of interest paid or accrued by a TRS to its parent REIT to assure that the TRS is subject to an appropriate level of corporate taxation. The rules also impose a 100% excise tax on certain transactions between a TRS and its parent REIT that are not conducted on an arm's length basis. Any domestic TRS that we have formed or may form will pay U.S. federal, state and local income tax on its taxable income, and its after-tax net income will be available for distribution to us but is not required to be distributed to us unless necessary to maintain our REIT qualification.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

Not applicable.

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

As of December 31, 2011, our investment portfolio consisted of 97 real estate properties: (i) 76 skilled nursing facilities, (ii) ten combined skilled nursing, assisted living and independent living facilities, (iii) six assisted living facilities, (iv) two mental health facilities, (v) one independent living facility, (vi) one continuing care retirement community, and (vii) one acute care hospital.

All of our properties are leased under long term, triple-net leases. The following table displays the expiration of the annualized straight-line rental revenues under our lease agreements as of December 31, 2011 by year and facility type (dollars in thousands) and, in each case, without giving effect to any renewal options:

Table of Contents

	2012 - 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Thereafter	Total	
Skilled Nursing Properties	—	26	26	10	—	1	4	9	76	
Annualized Revenues	\$—	\$21,684	\$22,338	\$6,799	\$—	\$1,821	\$3,885	\$15,743	\$72,270	
Multi-License Designation Properties	—	1	4	2	—	—	3	—	10	
Annualized Revenues	—	2,502	4,846	1,447	—	—	2,388	—	11,183	
Assisted Living Properties	—	1	2	2	—	—	1	—	6	
Annualized Revenues	—	180	935	474	—	—	700	—	2,289	
Independent Living Properties	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Annualized Revenues	—	—	295	—	—	—	—	—	295	
Mental Health Properties	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	
Annualized Revenues	—	420	—	—	—	—	—	—	420	
CCRC Properties	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	
Annualized Revenues	—	1,582	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,582	
Acute Care Hospital Properties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	
Annualized Revenues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	6,593	6,593	
Total Properties	—	31	33	14	—	1	8	10	97	
Annualized Revenues	\$—	\$26,368	\$28,414	\$8,720	\$—	\$1,821	\$6,973	\$22,336	\$94,632	
% of Revenue	—	% 27.9	% 30.0	% 9.2	% —	% 1.9	% 7.4	% 23.6	% 100.0	%

Occupancy Trends

The following table sets forth the occupancy percentage for our properties for the periods indicated.

	Occupancy % ⁽¹⁾ Years Ended December 31,					
	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	
Skilled Nursing	87.4	% 87.7	% 89.7	% 94.0	% 91.0	%
Multi-License Designation	89.3	% 91.5	% 92.5	% 93.7	% 93.2	%
Assisted Living	90.0	% 88.2	% 91.3	% 94.6	% 97.8	%

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Mental Health	86.6	% 83.9	% 81.5	% 82.6	% 79.9	%
Independent Living	95.7	% 88.7	% 79.4	% 92.4	% 96.8	%
CCRC	81.9	% 85.5	% 87.4	% 85.7	% 85.5	%
Acute Care Hospital	71.8	% N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Total	87.5	% 88.2	% 90.0	% 90.9	% 91.4	%

The percentages are computed by dividing the actual census from the period presented by the available beds/units for the same period. Occupancy for independent living facilities can be greater than 100% for a given period as (1) multiple residents could occupy a single unit. We include the occupancy percentage for a property if it was owned by us at any time during the period presented. Occupancy percentage for facilities with new tenants/operators (Aurora, Encore, and Creekside) are only included in periods subsequent to our acquisition of the facilities.

You should not rely upon occupancy percentages, either individually or in the aggregate, to determine the performance of a facility. Other factors that may impact the performance of a facility include the sources of payment, terms of reimbursement

Table of Contents

and the acuity level of the patients (i.e., the condition of patients that determines the level of skilled nursing and rehabilitation therapy services required).

Skilled Mix Trends

The following table sets forth the skilled mix of the skilled nursing facilities included in our properties for the periods indicated.

Skilled Mix % ⁽¹⁾

Years Ended December 31,

2011	2010	2009	2008	2007	
41.4	% 39.3	% 39.2	% 39.1	% 36.0	%

(1) "Skilled Mix" is defined as the total Medicare and non-Medicaid managed care patient revenue at skilled nursing facilities divided by the total revenues at skilled nursing facilities for any given period.

See also the discussion above under the heading "Business—Portfolio of Healthcare Properties" for further discussion regarding the ownership of our properties and the types of healthcare facilities that comprise our properties.

Mortgage Indebtedness

Of our 97 properties, 26 are subject to mortgage indebtedness to third parties that, as of December 31, 2011, totals approximately \$157.9 million. See the discussion under the heading "Management's Discussion and Analysis—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Mortgage Indebtedness" for further discussion regarding our mortgage indebtedness.

Interest Rate Type	Principal Outstanding as of December 31, 2011 ⁽²⁾	Principal Outstanding as of December 31, 2010 ⁽²⁾	Weighted Average Interest Rate at December 31, 2011	Maturity Date
Fixed Rate	\$98,739	\$100,610	6.29	% August 2015 - June 2047
Variable Rate ⁽¹⁾	59,159	60,315	5.50	% August 2015
	\$157,898	\$160,925		

(1) Contractual interest rates under variable rate mortgages are equal to the 90-day LIBOR plus 4.5% (subject to a 1.0% LIBOR floor).

(2) Outstanding principal balance for mortgage indebtedness does not include mortgage premium of \$0.5 million as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Corporate Office

We are headquartered and have our corporate office in Irvine, California. We lease our corporate office from an unaffiliated third party.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

Neither we nor any of our subsidiaries is a party to, and none of our respective property is the subject of, any material legal proceeding, although we are from time to time party to legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

Table of Contents

PART II

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

Stockholder Information

Our common stock is listed on The NASDAQ Stock Market LLC and trades on the NASDAQ Global Select Market under the symbol "SBRA." Set forth below for the fiscal quarters indicated are the reported high and low sales prices per share of our common stock on the NASDAQ Stock Market and the common dividends paid per share.

	Sales Price High	Low	Dividends Paid
2010			
Fourth Quarter ⁽¹⁾	\$ 19.10	\$ 16.10	NA
2011			
First Quarter	\$ 19.31	\$ 16.52	NA
Second Quarter	\$ 18.44	\$ 15.85	\$0.32
Third Quarter	\$ 17.25	\$ 9.40	\$0.32
Fourth Quarter	\$ 12.27	\$ 7.86	\$0.32

⁽¹⁾ Information is provided only for the period from November 15, 2010 to December 31, 2010, which is the portion of the fourth quarter of 2010 during which we operated as a separate publicly traded company.

At February 24, 2012, we had approximately 3,253 stockholders of record.

We did not repurchase any shares of our common stock during the year ended December 31, 2011.

On February 29, 2012, our board of directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.33 per share of common stock.

The dividend will be paid on March 30, 2012 to stockholders of record as of March 15, 2012.

To qualify for and maintain REIT status, we are required each year to distribute to stockholders at least 90% of our annual REIT taxable income after certain adjustments. All distributions will be made by us at the discretion of our board of directors and will depend on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows, capital requirements, debt covenants (which include limits on distributions by us), applicable law, and other factors as our board of directors deems relevant. For example, while the indenture governing the Senior Notes and our secured revolving credit facility permit us to declare and pay any dividend or make any distribution that is necessary to maintain our REIT status, those distributions are subject to certain financial tests under the indenture, and therefore, the amount of cash distributions we can make to our stockholders may be limited.

Stock Price Performance Graph

The following graph compares the cumulative total stockholder return of our common stock for the period from November 16, 2010, the first trading date after the Separation Date, through December 31, 2011. The graph assumes that \$100 was invested at the close of market on November 15, 2010 in (i) our common stock, (ii) the NASDAQ Composite Index and (iii) the FTSE NAREIT US Health Care REIT Index, and assumes the reinvestment of all dividends. Stock price performances shown in the graph are not necessarily indicative of future price performances.

Table of Contents

The above performance graph shall not be deemed to be soliciting material or to be filed with the SEC under the Securities Act of 1933 or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 or incorporated by reference in any document as filed.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following selected financial data as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and for the year ended December 31, 2011 and the period from the Separation Date through December 31, 2010 should be read in conjunction with the accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto and Item 7, “Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations”:

Table of Contents

	As of December 31, 2011 (Dollars in thousands)	December 31, 2010
Balance sheet data		
Total real estate investments, net	\$658,377	\$482,297
Cash and cash equivalents	\$42,250	\$74,233
Total assets	\$749,650	\$599,559
Mortgage notes payable	\$158,398	\$161,440
Senior unsecured notes payable	\$225,000	\$225,000
Total liabilities	\$423,077	\$422,026
Total stockholders' equity	\$326,573	\$177,533
	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Separation Date through December 31, 2010
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)	
Operating data		
Total revenues	\$84,225	\$8,795
Net income	\$12,842	\$7
Net income per common share—basic	\$0.43	\$—
Net income per common share—diluted	\$0.43	\$—
Other data		
Cash flows provided by operations	\$44,705	\$6,592
Cash flows (used in) provided by investing activities	\$(204,586)) \$67,118
Cash flows provided by financing activities	\$127,898	\$523
Dividends declared and paid per common share	\$0.96	\$—
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, basic	30,109,417	25,110,936
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, diluted—net income and FFO	30,171,225	25,186,988
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, diluted—AFFO	30,399,132	25,645,131
FFO ⁽¹⁾	\$39,433	\$3,141
Diluted FFO per common share ⁽¹⁾	\$1.31	\$0.12
AFFO ⁽¹⁾	\$47,157	\$3,706
Diluted AFFO per common share ⁽¹⁾	\$1.55	\$0.14

We believe that net income as defined by GAAP is the most appropriate earnings measure. We also believe that funds from operations (“FFO”), as defined by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”), and adjusted funds from operations (“AFFO”) (and related per share amounts) are important non-GAAP supplemental measures of operating performance for a REIT. We consider FFO and AFFO to be useful measures for reviewing comparative operating and financial performance because, by excluding gains or losses from real estate dispositions, plus real estate depreciation and amortization, and, for AFFO, by excluding non-cash revenues (including straight-line rental income adjustments and amortization of acquired above/below market lease intangibles), non-cash expenses (including stock-based compensation expense and amortization of deferred financing costs) and acquisition pursuit costs, FFO and AFFO can help investors compare our operating performance between periods or as compared to other companies. See further discussion of FFO and AFFO in Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Results of Operations—Funds from Operations and Adjusted Funds from Operations.”

Table of Contents

ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT’S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS.

We commenced operations upon completion of the Separation and REIT Conversion Merger on November 15, 2010 (the “Separation Date”). For comparison purposes, we have presented below an unaudited pro forma consolidated income statement for the year ended December 31, 2010 as if the Separation and REIT Conversion Merger had occurred on January 1, 2010. Accordingly, the discussion and analysis of our results of operations set forth below includes a comparison of our pro forma results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 and our actual results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011.

The discussion below contains forward-looking statements that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results could differ materially from those anticipated in these forward-looking statements as a result of various factors, including those which are discussed in the section titled “Risk Factors.” Also see “Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” preceding Part I.

The following discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with the “Selected Financial Data” above and our accompanying consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto. Also see “Forward-Looking Statements” preceding Part I.

Our Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is organized as follows:

- Overview
- Recent Transactions
- Critical Accounting Policies
- Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Data
- Results of Operations
- Liquidity and Capital Resources
- Change in Skilled Nursing Facility Reimbursement Rates
- Obligations and Commitments
- Impact of Inflation
- Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements
- Recently Issued Accounting Standards Update
- Quarterly Financial Data
- Overview

We were incorporated on May 10, 2010 as a wholly owned subsidiary of Sun Healthcare Group, Inc. (“Old Sun”), a provider of nursing, rehabilitative and related specialty healthcare services principally to the senior population in the United States. Pursuant to a restructuring plan by Old Sun, Old Sun restructured its business by separating its real estate assets and its operating assets into two separate publicly traded companies, Sabra and SHG Services Inc. (which has been renamed “Sun Healthcare Group, Inc.” or “Sun”). In order to effect the restructuring, Old Sun distributed to its stockholders on a pro rata basis all of the outstanding shares of common stock of Sun (this distribution is referred to as the “Separation”), together with an additional cash distribution. Immediately following the Separation, Old Sun merged with and into Sabra, with Sabra surviving the merger and Old Sun stockholders receiving shares of Sabra common stock in exchange for their shares of Old Sun common stock (this merger is referred to as the “REIT Conversion Merger”). The Separation and REIT Conversion Merger were completed on November 15, 2010, which we refer to as the Separation Date.

Following the restructuring of Old Sun’s business and the completion of the Separation and REIT Conversion Merger, we became a self-administered, self-managed REIT that, directly or indirectly, owns and invests in real estate serving the healthcare industry.

As of December 31, 2011, our investment portfolio consisted of 97 real estate properties: consisting of (i) 76 skilled nursing facilities, (ii) ten combined skilled nursing, assisted living and independent living facilities, (iii) six assisted living facilities, (iv) two mental health facilities, (v) one independent living facility, (vi) one continuing care retirement community, and (vii) one acute care hospital. As of December 31, 2011, our real estate properties had a total of 10,877 licensed beds, or units, spread across 23 states. As of December 31, 2011, all of our real estate properties are leased under triple-net operating leases with expirations ranging from 9 to 23 years.

We expect to continue to grow our portfolio primarily through the acquisition of healthcare facilities, including skilled nursing facilities, senior housing facilities (which may include assisted living, independent living and continuing care retirement community facilities) and hospitals. As we acquire additional properties and expand our portfolio, we expect to further diversify by tenant, asset class and geography within the healthcare sector. Over time, we expect to pursue the

Table of Contents

acquisition of other healthcare property types, such as medical office buildings and life science facilities (commercial facilities that are primarily focused on life sciences research, development or commercialization, including properties that house biomedical and medical device companies). We employ a disciplined, opportunistic approach in our healthcare real estate investment strategy by investing in assets that provide attractive opportunities for dividend growth and appreciation of asset values, while maintaining balance sheet strength and liquidity, thereby creating long-term stockholder value.

We are organized to qualify as a REIT and we will elect to be treated as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the filing of our U.S. federal income tax return for the taxable year beginning January 1, 2011. We operate through an umbrella partnership (commonly referred to as an UPREIT) structure in which substantially all of our properties and assets are held by the Operating Partnership, of which we are the sole general partner, or by subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership.

Recent Transactions

Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility

On February 10, 2012, the Operating Partnership and certain subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership (together with the Operating Partnership, the "Borrowers") amended the secured revolving credit facility (as amended, the "Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility") to increase the borrowing capacity from \$100.0 million to \$200.0 million (up to \$20.0 million of which may be utilized for letters of credit) and to include an accordion feature that allows the Borrowers to increase borrowing availability under the Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility by up to an additional \$150.0 million, subject to certain terms and conditions. Borrowings under the Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility bear interest on the outstanding principal amount at a rate equal to an applicable percentage plus, at the Borrowers' option, either (a) LIBOR or (b) a base rate determined as the greater of (i) the federal funds rate plus 0.5%, (ii) the prime rate, and (iii) one-month LIBOR plus 1.0% (the "Base Rate"). The applicable percentage for borrowings will vary based on the Consolidated Leverage Ratio, as defined in the credit agreement, and will range from 2.00% to 3.00% per annum for borrowings at the Base Rate and 3.00% to 4.00% per annum for LIBOR-based borrowings. See "—Liquidity and Capital Resources" for further information. In addition, the Borrowers are required to pay a facility fee to the lenders equal to between 0.35% and 0.50% per annum based on the amount of unused borrowings under the Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility.

Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note Payoff

On March 25, 2011, we purchased, at a discount, a defaulted mortgage note ("Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note") secured by a combined assisted living, independent living and memory care facility located in Ann Arbor, Michigan, for \$5.3 million. On December 5, 2011, we received \$8.3 million in cash in full satisfaction of the amounts outstanding under the Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note. In connection with this repayment, we recognized \$3.0 million of interest income and paid a \$1.4 million fee to an unaffiliated third party for its assistance in acquiring and ultimately collecting on the Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note.

Creekside Senior Living Acquisition

On November 22, 2011, we closed the purchase of Creekside Senior Living in a sale-leaseback transaction with an affiliate of Pathway Senior Living for \$2.6 million. Creekside Senior Living is a 59-unit assisted living facility built in 2004 and located in Green Bay, Wisconsin. In connection with the acquisition, we, through an indirect wholly owned subsidiary, entered into a single 10-year triple-net master lease agreement with the sellers. The lease provides for annual rent escalators equal to the greater of the change in the Consumer Price Index or 3.0%, resulting in annual lease revenues determined in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP") of \$0.3 million, and two five-year renewal options. The lease also includes an allowance of up to \$1.6 million to be used primarily for facility improvements. The purchase price was funded with available cash and will provide an initial yield on cash rent of 9.25%.

Critical Accounting Policies

Below is a discussion of the accounting policies that management considers critical in that they involve significant management judgments and assumptions, require estimates about matters that are inherently uncertain and because they are important for understanding and evaluating our reported financial results. These judgments affect the reported

amounts of assets and liabilities and our disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting periods. With different estimates or assumptions, materially different amounts could be reported in our financial statements. Additionally, other companies may utilize different estimates that may impact the comparability of our results of operations to those of companies in similar businesses.

Revenue Recognition

We recognize rental revenue from tenants, including rental abatements, lease incentives and contractual fixed increases

Table of Contents

attributable to operating leases, on a straight-line basis over the term of the related leases when collectibility is reasonably assured. If the lease provides for tenant improvements, we determine whether the tenant improvements, for accounting purposes, are owned by the tenant or by us. When we are the owner of the tenant improvements, the tenant is not considered to have taken physical possession or have control of the physical use of the leased asset until the tenant improvements are substantially completed. When the tenant is the owner of the tenant improvements, any tenant improvement allowance that is funded is treated as a lease incentive and amortized as a reduction of revenue over the lease term.

Real Estate Investments

Depreciation and Amortization

Real estate costs related to the acquisition and improvement of properties are capitalized and amortized over the expected useful life of the asset on a straight-line basis. Repair and maintenance costs are charged to expense as incurred and significant replacements and betterments are capitalized. Repair and maintenance costs include all costs that do not extend the useful life of the real estate asset. We consider the period of future benefit of an asset to determine its appropriate useful life. Depreciation of real estate assets and amortization of lease intangibles are included in depreciation and amortization in the consolidated statements of operations. We anticipate the estimated useful lives of our assets by class to be generally as follows: land improvements, 3 to 40 years; buildings and building improvements, 3 to 40 years; and furniture and equipment, 1 to 20 years.

Impairment of Real Estate Investments

We continually monitor events and changes in circumstances that could indicate that the carrying amounts of our real estate investments may not be recoverable or realized. When indicators of potential impairment suggest that the carrying value of real estate investments may not be recoverable, we assess the recoverability by estimating whether we will recover the carrying value of our real estate investments through its undiscounted future cash flows and the eventual disposition of the investment. If, based on this analysis, we do not believe that we will be able to recover the carrying value of our real estate investments, we would record an impairment loss to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair value of our real estate investments. We did not record any impairment losses on our real estate investments during the year ended December 31, 2011 and during the period from the Separation Date through December 31, 2010.

Real Estate Acquisition Valuation

We account for the acquisition of income-producing real estate, or real estate that will be used for the production of income, as a business combination. All assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured at their acquisition-date fair values. The acquisition value of land, building and improvements are included in real estate investments, net on the consolidated balance sheets. The acquisition value of tenant relationship and origination and absorption intangible assets are included in prepaid expenses, deferred financing costs and other assets in the consolidated balance sheets. Acquisition pursuit costs are expensed as incurred, and restructuring costs that do not meet the definition of a liability at the acquisition date are expensed in periods subsequent to the acquisition date. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we completed eleven business combinations and expensed \$3.2 million of acquisition pursuit costs, which is included in general and administrative expense on the accompanying consolidated statements of income. No business combinations were completed during the period from the Separation Date through December 31, 2010.

Estimates of the fair values of the tangible assets, identifiable intangibles and assumed liabilities require us to make significant assumptions to estimate market lease rates, property operating expenses, carrying costs during lease-up periods, discount rates, market absorption periods, and the number of years the property will be held for investment. The use of inappropriate assumptions would result in an incorrect valuation of our acquired tangible assets, identifiable intangibles and assumed liabilities, which would impact the amount of our net income.

Investment in Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note

Generally, interest contractually due under a loan is recognized on an accrual basis and any acquisition premiums or discounts are amortized over the term of the loan as an adjustment to interest income. However, when concerns exist

as to the ultimate collection of principal or interest due under a loan, the loan is placed on nonaccrual status and we will not recognize interest income until the cash is received, or the loan returns to accrual status. If we determine the collection of interest according to the contractual terms of the loan is probable, we will resume the accrual of interest and amortization of acquisitions premiums or discounts as an adjustment to interest income. On March 25, 2011, we purchased, at a discount, a defaulted mortgage note ("Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note") secured by a combined assisted living, independent living and memory care facility located in Ann Arbor, Michigan, for \$5.3 million. Initially, due to significant uncertainty as to the ability of the borrower under the Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note to pay amounts contractually due, we placed this loan on nonaccrual status. During the fourth quarter of 2011, we determined it was likely that the borrower would be able to complete a discounted repayment of the Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note for \$8.3 million and therefore the \$3.0 million excess of the repayment

Table of Contents

amount over our investment in the Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note was recorded as interest income in December 2011. In addition, we paid a \$1.4 million fee to an unaffiliated third party for its assistance in acquiring and ultimately collecting on the Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note.

Stock-Based Compensation

Stock-based compensation expense for stock-based awards granted to our employees and our non-employee directors are recognized in the statement of income based on their estimated fair value. Compensation expense for awards with graded vesting schedules is generally recognized ratably over the period from the grant date to the date when the award is no longer contingent on the employee providing additional services.

Income Taxes

We are organized to qualify as a REIT and we will elect to be treated as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes upon the filing of our U.S. federal income tax return for the taxable year beginning January 1, 2011. To qualify as a REIT, we must meet certain organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement to distribute at least 90% of our annual REIT taxable income to stockholders (which is computed without regard to the dividends-paid deduction or net capital gains and which does not necessarily equal net income as calculated in accordance with GAAP). As a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal income tax on income that we distribute as dividends to our stockholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we will be subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate income tax rates and generally will not be permitted to qualify for treatment as a REIT for federal income tax purposes for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification is lost, unless the Internal Revenue Service grants us relief under certain statutory provisions. Such an event could materially and adversely affect our net income and net cash available for distribution to stockholders. However, we believe that we are organized and operate in such a manner as to qualify for treatment as a REIT.

For income tax purposes, we are the surviving taxpayer of the Separation. Accordingly, tax positions taken by Old Sun prior to the Separation will remain our obligations after the Separation. However, under an agreement with Sun relating to tax allocation matters, Sun is responsible for and will indemnify us against, among other things, federal, state and local taxes related to periods prior to the Separation to the extent the deferred tax assets allocated to us as part of the Separation are not sufficient and/or cannot be utilized to satisfy these taxes. After the 2010 tax year, we and Sun have agreed, to the extent allowable by applicable law, to allocate all net operating loss attributes generated in prior years to Sun. In addition, Sun will generally have the right to control the conduct and disposition of any tax audits or other proceedings with regard to such periods, and will be entitled to any refund or credit for such periods. We evaluate our tax positions using a two-step approach: step one (recognition) occurs when a company concludes that a tax position, based solely on its technical merits, is more likely than not to be sustained upon examination and step two (measurement) is only addressed if step one has been satisfied (i.e., the position is more likely than not to be sustained). Under step two, the tax benefit is measured as the largest amount of benefit (determined on a cumulative probability basis) that is more likely than not to be realized upon ultimate settlement. We will recognize tax penalties relating to unrecognized tax benefits as additional tax expense.

Fair Value Measurements

Under GAAP, we are required to measure certain financial instruments at fair value on a recurring basis. In addition, we are required to measure other financial instruments and balances at fair value on a non-recurring basis (e.g., carrying value of impaired real estate loans receivable and long-lived assets). Fair value is defined as the price that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The GAAP fair value framework uses a three-tiered approach. Fair value measurements are classified and disclosed in one of the following three categories:

- Level 1: unadjusted quoted prices in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for identical assets or liabilities;

- Level 2: quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-derived valuations in which significant inputs and significant value drivers are observable in active markets; and

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Level 3: prices or valuation techniques where little or no market data is available that requires inputs that are both significant to the fair value measurement and unobservable.

When available, we utilize quoted market prices from an independent third-party source to determine fair value and classify such items in Level 1 or Level 2. In instances where the market for a financial instrument is not active, regardless of the availability of a nonbinding quoted market price, observable inputs might not be relevant and could require us to make a

Table of Contents

significant adjustment to derive a fair value measurement. Additionally, in an inactive market, a market price quoted from an independent third party may rely more on models with inputs based on information available only to that independent third party. When we determine the market for a financial instrument owned by us to be illiquid or when market transactions for similar instruments do not appear orderly, we use several valuation sources (including internal valuations, discounted cash flow analysis and quoted market prices) and establish a fair value by assigning weights to the various valuation sources. Additionally, when determining the fair value of liabilities in circumstances in which a quoted price in an active market for an identical liability is not available, we measure fair value using (i) a valuation technique that uses the quoted price of the identical liability when traded as an asset or quoted prices for similar liabilities or similar liabilities when traded as assets or (ii) another valuation technique that is consistent with the principles of fair value measurement, such as the income approach or the market approach.

Changes in assumptions or estimation methodologies can have a material effect on these estimated fair values. In this regard, the derived fair value estimates cannot be substantiated by comparison to independent markets and, in many cases, may not be realized in an immediate settlement of the instrument.

We consider the following factors to be indicators of an inactive market: (i) there are few recent transactions, (ii) price quotations are not based on current information, (iii) price quotations vary substantially either over time or among market makers (for example, some brokered markets), (iv) indexes that previously were highly correlated with the fair values of the asset or liability are demonstrably uncorrelated with recent indications of fair value for that asset or liability, (v) there is a significant increase in implied liquidity risk premiums, yields, or performance indicators (such as delinquency rates or loss severities) for observed transactions or quoted prices when compared with our estimate of expected cash flows, considering all available market data about credit and other nonperformance risk for the asset or liability, (vi) there is a wide bid-ask spread or significant increase in the bid-ask spread, (vii) there is a significant decline or absence of a market for new issuances (that is, a primary market) for the asset or liability or similar assets or liabilities, and (viii) little information is released publicly (for example, a principal-to-principal market).

We consider the following factors to be indicators of non-orderly transactions: (i) there was not adequate exposure to the market for a period before the measurement date to allow for marketing activities that are usual and customary for transactions involving such assets or liabilities under current market conditions, (ii) there was a usual and customary marketing period, but the seller marketed the asset or liability to a single market participant, (iii) the seller is in or near bankruptcy or receivership (that is, distressed), or the seller was required to sell to meet regulatory or legal requirements (that is, forced), and (iv) the transaction price is an outlier when compared with other recent transactions for the same or similar assets or liabilities.

Unaudited Pro Forma Financial Data

The following reflects the unaudited pro forma consolidated income statement of Sabra for the year ended December 31, 2010 as if the Separation and REIT Conversion Merger and the offering of the Senior Notes had occurred on January 1, 2010. The pro forma adjustments represent revenues and expenses to reflect the pro forma consolidated performance for the year ended December 31, 2010 and are necessary in order to develop the pro forma financial information consistent with the requirements of the SEC. The actual results reported in periods following the Separation may differ significantly from those reflected in this pro forma consolidated income statement for a number of reasons, including differences between the assumptions used to prepare these pro forma amounts and actual amounts. In addition, no adjustments have been made to the unaudited pro forma consolidated income statement for non-recurring items related to the Separation. As a result, the pro forma financial information does not purport to be indicative of what the results of operations would have been had the Separation been completed on January 1, 2010. The unaudited pro forma consolidated income statement does not purport to project the future results of operations after giving effect to the Separation.

Table of Contents

SABRA HEALTH CARE REIT, INC.

UNAUDITED PRO FORMA CONSOLIDATED INCOME STATEMENT

For the Year Ended December 31, 2010

(in thousands)

	Actual Results from the Separation Date to December 31, 2010	Pro Forma Adjustments	Pro Forma for the Year Ended December 31, 2010
Revenues:			
Rental income	\$8,781	\$61,464	\$70,245
Interest income	14	—	14
Total revenues	8,795	61,464	70,259
Expenses:			
Depreciation and amortization	3,134	21,082	24,216
Interest	3,859	26,659	30,518
General and administrative	1,553	8,082	9,635
Total expenses	8,546	55,823	64,369
Income before income taxes	249	5,641	5,890
Income tax expense	242	(242)	—
Net income	\$7	\$5,883	\$5,890

Results of Operations

Sabra began operating as a separate company following the Separation and REIT Conversion Merger, which was completed on November 15, 2010, which we refer to as the Separation Date. The following is a discussion of our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 compared to our pro forma results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Comparison of results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2011 and pro forma results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

	Actual for the Year Ended December 31, 2011	Pro Forma for the Year Ended December 31, 2010	Variance	Percentage Difference	
Rental income	\$80,678	\$70,245	\$10,433	15	%
Interest income	3,547	14	3,533	NM	
Depreciation and amortization	26,591	24,216	2,375	10	%
Interest	30,319	30,518	(199)	(1))%
General and administrative	14,473	9,635	4,838	50	%

Rental Income

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we recognized \$80.7 million of rental income, compared to \$70.2 million on a pro forma basis for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase during the year ended December 31, 2011 primarily resulted from the recognition of \$10.3 million of rental income from the acquisitions of the Cadia Portfolio, Texas Regional Medical Center at Sunnyvale, the Aurora Portfolio, the Encore Portfolio, Oak Brook Health Care Center and Creekside Senior Living, which were completed in 2011. Amounts due under the terms of all of our lease agreements are subject to contractual increases and there is no contingent rental income that may be derived from our properties.

Interest Income

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we recognized \$3.5 million of interest income compared to \$14,000 recognized on a pro forma basis for the year ended December 31, 2010. Interest income during the year ended December 31, 2011 consisted primarily of interest income earned on the Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note, which we

acquired on March 25, 2011. Included in interest income is \$3.0 million that we recognized in connection with the repayment of the Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note on December 5, 2011, representing the difference between our \$5.3 million investment in the Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note and the repayment amount of \$8.3 million.

Table of Contents

Depreciation and Amortization

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we incurred depreciation and amortization expense of \$26.6 million compared to \$24.2 million on a pro forma basis for the year ended December 31, 2010. The increase during the year ended December 31, 2011 resulted from the recognition of \$2.6 million of depreciation and amortization expense from the acquisitions of the Cadia Portfolio, Texas Regional Medical Center at Sunnyvale, the Aurora Portfolio, the Encore Portfolio, Oak Brook Health Care Center and Creekside Senior Living, which were completed in 2011. As a result of these acquisitions, we expect annual depreciation and amortization expense to increase by approximately \$3.3 million over the depreciation and amortization expense recognized for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Interest

We incur interest expense comprised of costs of borrowings plus the amortization of deferred financing costs related to our indebtedness. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we incurred \$30.3 million of interest expense. On a pro forma basis for the year ended December 31, 2010, interest expense was \$30.5 million. See “—Liquidity and Capital Resources” below for more information.

General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses include compensation-related expenses as well as professional services, office costs and other costs associated with acquisition pursuit activities. During the year ended December 31, 2011, general and administrative expenses were \$14.5 million. The majority of our general and administrative expenses were comprised of compensation and benefit expenses totaling \$6.8 million, including stock-based compensation expense for our employees and board members totaling \$4.6 million and employee salaries and benefits of \$2.2 million. Also included in general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2011 were \$3.2 million of acquisition pursuit costs and \$1.4 million in expenses related to purchase and repayment of the Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note. On a pro forma basis for the year ended December 31, 2010, general and administrative expenses were \$9.6 million, which excludes actual one-time start-up costs totaling \$0.3 million, any acquisition pursuit costs and stock-based compensation accrual estimate adjustments. Pro forma compensation and benefit expenses for the year ended December 31, 2010 totaled \$6.8 million, including stock-based compensation for employees and board members totaling \$4.8 million and employee salaries and benefits of \$2.0 million. We do not expect to incur start-up costs in future periods. We expect acquisition pursuit costs will fluctuate from period to period depending on acquisition activity. We also expect stock-based compensation expense to fluctuate from period to period depending upon changes in our stock price and estimates associated with performance-based compensation.

Funds from Operations and Adjusted Funds from Operations

We believe that net income as defined by GAAP is the most appropriate earnings measure. We also believe that funds from operations (“FFO”), as defined in accordance with the definition used by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”), and adjusted funds from operations (“AFFO”) (and related per share amounts) are important non-GAAP supplemental measures of operating performance for a REIT. Because the historical cost accounting convention used for real estate assets requires straight-line depreciation (except on land), such accounting presentation implies that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. However, since real estate values have historically risen or fallen with market and other conditions, presentations of operating results for a REIT that uses historical cost accounting for depreciation could be less informative. Thus, NAREIT created FFO as a supplemental measure of operating performance for REITs that excludes historical cost depreciation and amortization, among other items, from net income, as defined by GAAP. FFO is defined as net income, computed in accordance with GAAP, excluding gains or losses from real estate dispositions, plus real estate depreciation and amortization. AFFO is defined as FFO excluding non-cash revenues (including straight-line rental income adjustments and amortization of acquired above/below market lease intangibles), non-cash expenses (including stock-based compensation expense and amortization of deferred financing costs) and acquisition pursuit costs. We believe that the use of FFO and AFFO (and the related per share amounts), combined with the required GAAP presentations, improves the understanding of operating results of REITs among investors and makes comparisons of operating results among such companies more meaningful. We consider FFO and AFFO to be useful measures for reviewing comparative operating and financial performance because, by excluding gains or losses related to sales of previously depreciated operating real estate assets and real estate depreciation and amortization, and, for AFFO, by excluding

non-cash revenues (including straight-line rental income adjustments and amortization of acquired above/below market lease intangibles), non-cash expenses (including stock-based compensation expense and amortization of deferred financing costs) and acquisition pursuit costs, FFO and AFFO can help investors compare our operating performance between periods or as compared to other companies. While FFO and AFFO are relevant and widely used measures of operating performance of REITs, they do not represent cash flows from operations or net income as defined by GAAP and should not be considered an alternative to those measures in evaluating our liquidity or operating performance. FFO and AFFO also do not consider the costs associated with capital expenditures related

Table of Contents

to our real estate assets nor do they purport to be indicative of cash available to fund our future cash requirements. Further, our computation of FFO and AFFO may not be comparable to FFO and AFFO reported by other REITs that do not define FFO in accordance with the current NAREIT definition or that interpret the current NAREIT definition or define AFFO differently than we do.

The following table reconciles our calculations of FFO and AFFO for the year ended December 31, 2011 and for the period from the Separation Date to December 31, 2010, to net income, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, for the same periods (in thousands, except share and per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Period from November 15, 2010 to December 31, 2010
Net income	\$ 12,842	\$ 7
Depreciation and amortization of real estate assets	26,591	3,134
FFO	39,433	3,141
Acquisition pursuit costs	3,218	—
Stock-based compensation	4,600	335
Straight-line rental income adjustments	(2,092)) —
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,998	230
AFFO	\$47,157	\$3,706
FFO per diluted common share	\$ 1.31	\$ 0.12
AFFO per diluted common share	\$ 1.55	\$ 0.14
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, diluted:		
FFO	30,171,225	25,186,988
AFFO	30,399,132	25,645,131

Set forth below is additional information related to certain other items included in net income above, which may be helpful in assessing our operating results. Please see the accompanying consolidated statement of cash flows for details of our operating, investing, and financing cash activities.

Significant Items Included in Net Income:

Interest income of \$3.0 million and \$1.4 million of expenses as a result of the repayment of the Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note on December 5, 2011;

General and administrative expense of \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million related to one-time start-up costs incurred during the year ended December 31, 2011 and from the Separation Date through December 31, 2010, respectively; and General and administrative expense of \$0.4 million during the period from the Separation Date through December 31, 2010 related to a one-time bonus paid to Mr. Matros, our president and chief executive officer, in December 2010.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We believe that our available cash, operating cash flows and borrowings available to us under the Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility provide sufficient funds for our operations, scheduled debt service payments with respect to the Senior Notes, mortgage indebtedness on our properties, and dividend requirements for the next twelve months.

The completion of our equity offering in August 2011, which raised net proceeds, before expenses, of \$163.9 million, provided us with additional liquidity for the acquisition of the Cadia Portfolio, future acquisitions and for general corporate purposes. We have also filed with the SEC a shelf registration statement on Form S-3, which became effective on October 31, 2011, that will allow us to issue up to \$500.0 million in new securities.

We intend to invest in additional healthcare properties as suitable opportunities arise and adequate sources of financing are available. We expect that future investments in properties, including any improvements or renovations of current or newly-acquired properties, will depend on and will be financed, in whole or in part, by our existing cash, borrowings available to us

Table of Contents

under the Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility, future borrowings or the proceeds from additional issuances of common stock, debt or other securities. In addition, we expect to seek financing from U.S. government agencies, including through Fannie Mae and HUD, in appropriate circumstances in connection with acquisitions and refinancings of existing mortgage loans.

In connection with the Separation and REIT Conversion Merger, we completed two significant debt financing transactions, as described below under “—Loan Agreements.” As of December 31, 2011, we had \$225.0 million of indebtedness with respect to our Senior Notes and aggregate mortgage indebtedness to third parties of approximately \$157.9 million on certain of our properties. In addition, as of December 31, 2011, we had \$100.0 million available for borrowing under the secured revolving credit facility, which amount was increased to \$200.0 million as of February 10, 2012 pursuant to the Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility.

Although we are subject to restrictions on our ability to incur indebtedness under the indenture governing the Senior Notes and under the terms of the Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility, we expect that we will be able to refinance existing indebtedness or incur additional indebtedness for acquisitions or other purposes, if needed. However, there can be no assurance that in the future we will be able to refinance our indebtedness, incur additional indebtedness or access additional sources of capital, such as by issuing common stock or other debt or equity securities, on terms that are acceptable to us or at all.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$44.7 million and \$6.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 and for the period from the Separation Date through December 31, 2010, respectively. This was derived primarily from the rental payments received under the lease agreements with subsidiaries of Sun, rental payments from our other tenants following the date of our acquisition of the underlying property we are leasing to them and interest from the Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note, which was repaid on December 5, 2011. We expect our annualized cash flows provided by operating activities to increase as a result of completed and anticipated future real estate investment acquisitions.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2011, net cash used in investing activities was \$204.6 million and consisted primarily of \$204.5 million used in the acquisitions of the Texas Regional Medical Center at Sunnyvale, the Oak Brook Health Care Center, the Cadia Portfolio, the Aurora Portfolio, the Encore Portfolio and Creekside Senior Living. We expect to have significant cash flows used in investing activities to increase as a result of anticipated future real estate investment acquisitions.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2011, net cash provided by financing activities was \$127.9 million and consisted of \$163.2 million from the issuance of common stock, partially offset by \$31.6 million of dividends paid to common stockholders, \$3.0 million of principal repayments of mortgage notes payable and \$0.7 million of payments for deferred financing costs.

Loan Agreements

8.125% Senior Notes due 2018. On October 27, 2010, we, through the Operating Partnership and Sabra Capital Corporation (the “Issuers”), issued the Senior Notes in a private placement. The Senior Notes were sold at par, resulting in gross proceeds of \$225.0 million and net proceeds of approximately \$219.9 million after deducting commissions and expenses. On December 6, 2010, substantially all of the net proceeds were used by Sun to redeem the \$200.0 million in aggregate principal amount outstanding of Old Sun’s 9.125% senior subordinated notes due 2015, including accrued and unpaid interest and the applicable redemption premium. In March 2011, the Issuers completed an exchange offer to exchange the Senior Notes for substantially identical 8.125% senior unsecured notes registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (also referred to herein as the “Senior Notes”).

The obligations under the Senior Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, on an unsecured basis, by us and certain of our other existing and, subject to certain exceptions, future subsidiaries;

provided, however, that such guarantees are subject to release under certain customary circumstances. See Note 13, "Summarized Condensed Consolidating Information," in the Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements for additional information concerning the circumstances pursuant to which the guarantors will be automatically and unconditionally released from their obligations under the guarantees.

The Senior Notes are redeemable at the option of the Issuers, in whole or in part, at any time, and from time to time, on or after November 1, 2014, at the redemption prices set forth in the indenture governing the Senior Notes (the "Indenture"), plus accrued and unpaid interest to the applicable redemption date. In addition, prior to November 1, 2014, the Issuers may redeem

Table of Contents

all or a portion of the Senior Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the Senior Notes redeemed, plus a “make-whole” premium, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the applicable redemption date. At any time, or from time to time, on or prior to November 1, 2013, the Issuers may redeem up to 35% of the principal amount of the Senior Notes, using the proceeds of specific kinds of equity offerings, at a redemption price of 108.125% of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date. Assuming the Senior Notes are not redeemed, the Senior Notes mature on November 1, 2018.

The Indenture governing the Senior Notes contains restrictive covenants that, among other things, restrict the ability of Sabra, the Issuers and their restricted subsidiaries to: (i) incur or guarantee additional indebtedness; (ii) incur or guarantee secured indebtedness; (iii) pay dividends or distributions on, or redeem or repurchase, their capital stock; (iv) make certain investments or other restricted payments; (v) sell assets; (vi) create liens on their assets; (vii) enter into transactions with affiliates; (viii) merge or consolidate or sell all or substantially all of their assets; and (ix) create restrictions on the ability of Sabra and its restricted subsidiaries to pay dividends or other amounts to Sabra. The Indenture governing the Senior Notes also provides for customary events of default, including, but not limited to, the failure to make payments of interest or premium, if any, on, or principal of, the Senior Notes, the failure to comply with certain covenants and agreements specified in the Indenture for a period of time after notice has been provided, the acceleration of other indebtedness resulting from the failure to pay principal on such other indebtedness prior to its maturity, and certain events of insolvency. If any event of default occurs, the principal of, premium, if any, and accrued interest on all the then outstanding Senior Notes may become due and payable immediately. As of December 31, 2011, we were in compliance with all applicable financial covenants under the Senior Notes.

Secured Revolving Credit Facility. On November 3, 2010, the Borrowers entered into a secured revolving credit facility with certain lenders as set forth in the related credit agreement and Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and L/C Issuer (each as defined in such credit agreement). The secured revolving credit facility is secured by, among other things, a first priority lien against certain of the properties owned by certain of our subsidiaries. The obligations of the Borrowers under the secured revolving credit facility are guaranteed by us and certain of our subsidiaries. This credit facility provided for up to a \$100.0 million secured revolving credit facility. As of December 31, 2011, there were no amounts outstanding on the secured revolving credit facility and as of December 31, 2011, we were in compliance with all applicable financial covenants under the secured revolving credit facility.

On February 10, 2012, the Borrowers entered into the Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility to increase the borrowing capacity from \$100.0 million to \$200.0 million (up to \$20.0 million of which may be utilized for letters of credit) and to include an accordion feature that allows the Borrowers to increase borrowing availability up to an additional \$150.0 million, subject to certain terms and conditions. Borrowing availability under the Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility is subject to a borrowing base calculation based on, among other factors, the lesser of (i) the mortgageability cash flow (as such term is defined in the credit agreement relating to the Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility) or (ii) the appraised value, in each case of the properties securing the Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility. The entire \$200.0 million was available for borrowing under the Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility as of the amendment date. Borrowing availability under the Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility terminates, and all borrowings mature, on February 10, 2015, subject to a one-year extension option.

Borrowings under the Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility bear interest on the outstanding principal amount at a rate equal to an applicable percentage plus, at the Borrowers' option, either (a) LIBOR or (b) a base rate determined as the greater of (i) the federal funds rate plus 0.5%, (ii) the prime rate, and (iii) one-month LIBOR plus 1.0% (the “Base Rate”). The applicable percentage for borrowings will vary based on the Consolidated Leverage Ratio, as defined in the credit agreement, and will range from 2.00% to 3.00% per annum for borrowings at the Base Rate and 3.00% to 4.00% per annum for LIBOR based borrowings. In addition, the Borrowers are required to pay a facility fee to the lenders equal to between 0.35% and 0.50% per annum based on the amount of unused borrowings under the Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility.

The Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility contains customary covenants that include restrictions on the ability to make acquisitions and other investments, pay dividends, incur additional indebtedness, engage in non-healthcare related business activities, enter into transactions with affiliates and sell or otherwise transfer certain assets as well as

customary events of default. The Amended Secured Revolving Credit Facility also requires that we, through the Borrowers, comply with specified financial covenants, which include a maximum leverage ratio, a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio and a minimum tangible net worth requirement.

Table of Contents**Mortgage Indebtedness**

Of our 97 properties, 26 are subject to mortgage indebtedness to third parties that, as of December 31, 2011, totaled approximately \$157.9 million. As of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, our mortgage notes payable consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

Interest Rate Type	Principal Outstanding as of December 31, 2011 ⁽²⁾	Principal Outstanding as of December 31, 2010 ⁽²⁾	Weighted Average Interest Rate at December 31, 2011	Maturity Date
Fixed Rate	\$98,739	\$100,610	6.29	% August 2015 - June 2047
Variable Rate ⁽¹⁾	59,159	60,315	5.50	% August 2015
	\$157,898	\$160,925		

(1) Contractual interest rates under variable rate mortgages are equal to the 90-day LIBOR plus 4.5% (subject to a 1.0% LIBOR floor).

(2) Outstanding principal balance for mortgage indebtedness does not include mortgage premium of \$0.5 million as of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010.

Capital Expenditures

For the year ended December 31, 2011 and for the period from the Separation Date through December 31, 2010, our aggregate capital expenditures were \$9,000 and \$94,000, respectively, which were primarily for corporate office needs. There are no present plans for the improvement or development of any unimproved or undeveloped property. Accordingly, we anticipate that our aggregate capital expenditure requirements for fiscal year 2012 will be less than \$250,000, which will principally be for corporate office needs.

Dividends

We paid dividends of \$31.6 million during the year ended December 31, 2011. On February 29, 2012, our board of directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.33 per share of common stock. The dividend will be paid on March 30, 2012 to stockholders of record as of March 15, 2012.

Change in Skilled Nursing Facility Reimbursement Rates

Medicare reimburses skilled nursing facilities for Medicare Part A services under the Prospective Payment System ("PPS"), as implemented pursuant to the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 and modified pursuant to subsequent laws, most recently the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (the "Affordable Care Act"). PPS regulations predetermine a payment amount per patient, per day, based on a market basket index calculated for all covered costs. The amount to be paid is determined by classifying each patient into one of 66 Resource Utilization Group ("RUG") categories that represent the level of services required to treat different conditions and levels of acuity.

The current system of 66 RUG categories, or Resource Utilization Group version IV ("RUG IV"), became effective as of October 1, 2010. RUG IV resulted from research performed by CMS and was part of CMS's continuing effort to increase the correlation of the cost of services to the condition of individual patients.

On July 29, 2011, CMS released its final rule regarding 2012 Medicare payment rates for skilled nursing facilities, which became effective October 1, 2011. Based on the final rule, the net reduction in fiscal year 2012 Medicare reimbursement rates for skilled nursing facilities will be 11.1%. On January 4, 2012, Sun issued a press release announcing its 2012 financial outlook and guidance, in which Sun stated that it expected the net impact of the final rule in 2012 to be between \$40 million to \$45 million after mitigation strategies were implemented to partially offset the impact of the CMS final rule. Based on Sun's expected 2012 consolidated EBITDAR (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and rent) of between \$222.0 million and \$228.0 million and expected consolidated rents across all of its facilities totaling \$148.0 million, Sun's expected 2012 consolidated EBITDAR coverage would be between 1.50x and 1.54x (Sun's expected 2012 consolidated EBITDAR coverage would be between 1.46x and 1.50x before eliminating assets Sun expects to transition to held for sale status in 2012). In addition to Sun, other tenants have undertaken cost and patient mix mitigation activities intended to partially offset the impact of the CMS

final rule. Although there has been no negative impact on our tenants' ability to pay their lease obligations to date, if Sun and our other skilled nursing facility tenants are unable to mitigate the impact of the CMS final rule as expected, this may have an adverse impact on their business and financial results, which will adversely affect our business, financial position or results of operations if they are unable to timely make their rental payments to us.

Table of Contents

Obligations and Commitments

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations and commitments in future years, including our Senior Notes and our approximately \$157.9 million of mortgage indebtedness to third parties on certain of our properties as of December 31, 2011 (in thousands):

	Total	Payments Due During the Years Ended December 31,					
		2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	After 2016
Mortgage indebtedness ⁽¹⁾	\$242,629	\$12,683	\$12,680	\$12,678	\$93,170	\$5,333	\$106,085
Senior Notes ⁽²⁾	352,968	18,281	18,281	18,281	18,281	18,281	261,563
Operating lease	364	87	91	95	91	—	—
Total	\$595,961	\$31,051	\$31,052	\$31,054	\$111,542	\$23,614	\$367,648

Mortgage indebtedness includes principal payments and interest payments through the maturity dates. Total

⁽¹⁾ interest on mortgage indebtedness, based on contractual rates, is \$84.7 million, of which \$11.6 million is attributable to variable interest rates determined using the weighted average method.

⁽²⁾ Senior Notes includes interest payments payable semi-annually each May 1st and November 1st at a fixed rate of 8.125%. The Senior Notes mature on November 1, 2018. Total interest on the Senior Notes is \$128.0 million.

Impact of Inflation

Our rental income in future years will be impacted by changes in inflation. The majority of our lease agreements provide for an annual rent escalator based on the percentage change in the Consumer Price Index (but not less than zero), subject to minimum or maximum fixed percentages.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

Recently Issued Accounting Standards Updates

See Note 2 to the Consolidated Financial Statements in this report for a discussion of recently issued accounting standards.

Quarterly Financial Data

The following table presents our quarterly financial data. This information has been prepared on a basis consistent with that of our audited consolidated financial statements. Our quarterly results of operations for the periods presented are not necessarily indicative of future results of operations. This unaudited quarterly data should be read together with the accompanying consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto (in thousands, except share and per share amounts).

Table of Contents

	Period from November 15, 2010 to December 31, 2010	For the Year Ended December 31, 2011			
		First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Operating data					
Total revenues	\$8,795	\$17,601	\$18,805	\$21,470	\$26,349
Net income	7	1,248	2,087	2,344	7,163
Net income per common share-basic	—	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.19
Net income per common share-diluted	—	0.05	0.08	0.07	0.19
Other data					
Cash flows provided by operations	\$6,592	\$12,458	\$5,470	\$16,581	\$10,196
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	67,118	(5,415)	(74,019)	(113,700)	(11,452)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	523	(1,066)	(8,207)	150,082	(12,911)
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, basic	25,110,936	25,136,140	25,154,284	32,986,657	36,965,431
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, diluted:					
Net income and FFO	25,186,988	25,211,585	25,226,179	33,049,621	37,052,574
AFFO	25,645,131	25,694,787	25,480,729	33,320,262	37,248,402
FFO ⁽¹⁾	\$3,141	\$7,334	\$8,377	\$9,194	\$14,528
Diluted FFO per common share ⁽¹⁾	0.12	0.29	0.33	0.28	0.39
AFFO ⁽¹⁾	3,706	9,058	10,308	12,529	15,262
Diluted AFFO per common share ⁽¹⁾	0.14	0.35	0.40	0.38	0.41
Reconciliation of FFO and AFFO					
Net income	\$7	\$1,248	\$2,087	\$2,344	\$7,163
Add:					
Depreciation of real estate assets	\$3,134	\$6,086	\$6,290	\$6,850	\$7,365
FFO	\$3,141	\$7,334	\$8,377	\$9,194	\$14,528
Acquisition pursuit costs	—	87	224	2,643	264
Stock-based compensation	335	1,142	1,335	771	1,351
Straight-line rental income adjustments	—	—	(128)	(591)	(1,372)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	230	495	500	512	491
AFFO	\$3,706	\$9,058	\$10,308	\$12,529	\$15,262

⁽¹⁾ We believe that net income as defined by GAAP is the most appropriate earnings measure. We also believe that FFO, as defined by NAREIT, and AFFO (and related per share amounts) are important non-GAAP supplemental measures of operating performance for a REIT. We consider FFO and AFFO to be useful measures for reviewing comparative operating and financial performance because, by excluding gains or losses from real estate dispositions, plus real estate depreciation and amortization, and, for AFFO, by excluding non-cash revenues (including straight-line rental income adjustments and amortization of acquired above/below market lease intangibles), non-cash expenses (including stock-based compensation expense and amortization of deferred

financing costs) and acquisition pursuit costs, FFO and AFFO can help investors compare our operating performance between periods or as compared to other companies. See “-Results of Operations-Funds from Operations and Adjusted Funds from Operations” for further discussion of FFO and AFFO.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our primary market risk exposure is interest rate risk with respect to our indebtedness. As of December 31, 2011, this indebtedness included the \$225.0 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes outstanding and \$157.9 million of mortgage indebtedness to third parties on certain of the properties that our subsidiaries own. Approximately \$59.2 million of our outstanding mortgage indebtedness as of December 31, 2011 has a variable interest rate. In addition, as of December 31, 2011, we also had \$100 million available for borrowing under our secured credit facility (which amount increased to \$200 million following the amendment of the secured revolving credit facility on February 10, 2012), although we did not have any

Table of Contents

amounts outstanding under the secured revolving credit facility as of December 31, 2011 or as of the date of our amendment of the credit facility. From time to time, however, we may borrow under the secured revolving credit facility to finance future investments in properties, including any improvements or renovations of current or newly acquired properties, or for other purposes. Because borrowings under the secured revolving credit facility bear interest on the outstanding principal amount at a rate equal to an applicable percentage plus, at our option, either (a) LIBOR or (b) a base rate determined as the greater of (i) the federal funds rate plus 0.5%, (ii) the prime rate, and (iii) one-month LIBOR plus 1.0%, the interest rate we will be required to pay on any such borrowings will depend on then applicable rates and may vary.

In addition, an increase in interest rates could make the financing of any acquisition by us more costly. Rising interest rates could also limit our ability to refinance our debt when it matures or cause us to pay higher interest rates upon refinancing and increase interest expense on refinanced indebtedness. Assuming a 100 basis point increase in the interest rate related to our variable rate debt, and assuming no change in our outstanding debt balance as of December 31, 2011, interest expense would increase \$0.2 million for the twelve months following December 31, 2011. As the index underlying our variable rate mortgages is currently below 100 basis points and is not expected to go below zero and after giving consideration to interest rate floors imbedded in our variable rate debt agreements, interest expense would not be expected to be impacted by a decline in current interest rates.

We expect to manage our exposure to interest rate risk by maintaining a mix of fixed and variable rates for our indebtedness. We also may manage, or hedge, interest rate risks related to our borrowings by means of interest rate swap agreements, although we are not currently a party to any swap agreements.

The table below summarizes the book values and the weighted-average interest rates of our indebtedness by type as of December 31, 2011 based on the maturity dates (dollars in thousands):

	Maturity						Total Book Value ⁽¹⁾	Total Fair Value
	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter		
Mortgage Indebtedness								
Fixed rate	\$1,994	\$2,142	\$2,292	\$30,742	\$1,689	\$59,880	\$98,739	\$113,940
Weighted average interest rate	6.34 %	6.32 %	6.31 %	6.20 %	5.99 %	5.66 %	6.29 %	
Variable rate	\$1,210	\$1,286	\$1,357	\$55,306	\$—	\$—	\$59,159	\$58,889
Weighted average interest rate	5.50 %	5.50 %	5.50 %	5.50 %	— %	— %	5.50 %	
Senior Unsecured Notes	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$225,000	\$225,000	\$227,813
Weighted average interest rate	— %	— %	— %	— %	— %	8.13 %	8.13 %	

⁽¹⁾ Total book value of mortgage indebtedness does not include mortgage premium of \$0.5 million as of December 31, 2011.

For a discussion of the interest rate risks related to the current capital and credit markets, see Part I, Item 1A, "Risk Factors."

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

See the Index to Financial Statements at page F-1 of this 10-K. See also "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis—Quarterly Financial Data."

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

As of the end of the period covered by this report, management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based upon, and as of the date of the evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2011 to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's

Table of Contents

rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by us in the reports we file or submit under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our chief executive officer and our chief financial officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as such term is defined in Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f). Under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, we conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting using the criteria described in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. ("COSO") Based on our evaluation using the criteria described in Internal Control—Integrated Framework, our management concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2011.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which is included herein.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2011 that have materially affected or are reasonably likely to materially affect our internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS, AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Except as provided below, the information required under Item 10 is incorporated herein by reference to our definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 in connection with our 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Code of Conduct and Ethics

We have adopted a Code of Conduct and Ethics that applies to all of our directors and employees, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer. Our Code of Conduct and Ethics can be found in the About Sabra-Corporate Governance section of our website at www.sabrahealth.com. Waivers from, and amendments to, our Code of Conduct and Ethics that apply to our directors, executive officers or persons performing similar functions will be timely posted in the About Sabra-Corporate Governance section of our website at www.sabrahealth.com.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required under Item 11 is incorporated herein by reference to our definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 in connection with our 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

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

The information required under Item 12 is incorporated herein by reference to our definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 in connection with our 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

Table of Contents

The information required under Item 13 is incorporated herein by reference to our definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 in connection with our 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information required under Item 14 is incorporated herein by reference to our definitive proxy statement to be filed with the SEC within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year ended December 31, 2011 in connection with our 2012 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE

(a) Documents filed as part of this 10-K:

(1) Financial Statements

See the Index to Financial Statements at page F-1 of this report.

(2) Financial Statement Schedule

The following financial statement schedule is included herein at pages F-34 through F-38 of this report:

Schedule III-Real Estate Assets and Accumulated Depreciation

(3) Exhibits

The following exhibits are filed herewith or are incorporated by reference, as specified below, to exhibits previously filed with the SEC.

Table of Contents

EXHIBIT LIST

Ex.	Description
2.1	Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated as of September 23, 2010, by and between Sun Healthcare Group, Inc. and Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Annex A to the proxy statement/prospectus included in Amendment No. 4 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-167040) filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on September 28, 2010).
2.2	Distribution Agreement, dated November 4, 2010, by and among Sun Healthcare Group, Inc., Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. and SHG Services, Inc. (which has been renamed Sun Healthcare Group, Inc.) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on November 5, 2010).†
2.3	Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions, dated March 30, 2011, by and between Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. and CP Sunnyvale Property, Ltd. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on May 5, 2011).
2.4	Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions, dated July 8, 2011, by and between Peninsula Healthcare Services, LLC; Broadmeadow Investment LLC; Capitol Nursing & Rehabilitation Center, L.L.C.; and Pike Creek Healthcare Services LLC, and Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on July 11, 2011).
3.1	Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc., dated October 20, 2010, filed with the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of the State of Maryland on October 21, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on October 26, 2010).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on October 26, 2010).
4.1	Indenture, dated October 27, 2010, among Sabra Health Care Limited Partnership, Sabra Capital Corporation, Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc., the other guarantors named therein, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on October 27, 2010).
4.1.1	First Supplemental Indenture, dated November 4, 2010, among Sabra Health Care Limited Partnership, Sabra Capital Corporation, Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc., the other subsidiaries of Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. named therein, the other Guarantors (as defined in the Indenture referred to therein) and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1.1 of the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-171820-26) filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on January 21, 2011).
4.2	Registration Rights Agreement, dated October 27, 2010, by and among Sabra Health Care Limited Partnership, Sabra Capital Corporation, Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc., the other guarantors listed therein and the initial purchasers of the 8.125% Senior Notes due 2018 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on October 27,

2010).

4.2.1 Joinder, dated as of November 4, 2010, to the Registration Rights Agreement dated as of October 27, 2010 among Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc., Sabra Health Care Limited Partnership, Sabra Capital Corporation, Sun Healthcare Group, Inc., the Closing Date Subsidiary Guarantors identified therein and Banc of America Securities LLC, in its individual capacity and as Representative for the other Initial Purchasers (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2.1 of the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-171820-26) filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on January 21, 2011).

4.3 Form of 8.125% Senior Note due 2018 (included in Exhibit 4.1).

10.1 Tax Allocation Agreement, dated as of September 23, 2010, by and among Sun Healthcare Group, Inc., Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. and SHG Services, Inc. (which has been renamed Sun Healthcare Group, Inc.) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of Amendment No. 3 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-167040) filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on September 24, 2010).

10.2 Transition Services Agreement, dated November 4, 2010 and effective as of the effective time of the REIT Conversion Merger, by and between SHG Services, Inc. (which has been renamed Sun Healthcare Group, Inc.) and Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on November 5, 2010).

Table of Contents

10.3	Form of Master Lease Agreement entered into between subsidiaries of SHG Services, Inc. (which has been renamed Sun Healthcare Group, Inc.) and subsidiaries of Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. that, with certain exceptions, became effective as of the Separation with respect to the 86 properties owned by subsidiaries of Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. following the Separation and REIT Conversion Merger (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on November 5, 2010).
10.4	Form of Guaranty entered into by SHG Services, Inc. (which has been renamed Sun Healthcare Group, Inc.) in favor of subsidiaries of Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc., as landlords under the Master Lease Agreements (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on November 5, 2010).
10.5	Credit Agreement, dated November 3, 2010, among Sabra Health Care Limited Partnership, Sabra Idaho, LLC, Sabra California II, LLC, Oakhurst Manor Nursing Center LLC, Sunset Point Nursing Center LLC, Sabra New Mexico, LLC, Sabra Ohio, LLC, Sabra Kentucky, LLC, Sabra NC, LLC, Sabra Connecticut II LLC, West Bay Nursing Center LLC and Orchard Ridge Nursing Center LLC, as Borrowers, Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc., as REIT Guarantor, the other guarantors party thereto, the lenders party thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, swing line lender and L/C issuer (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on November 5, 2010).
10.5.1	First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated February 10, 2012, among Sabra Health Care Limited Partnership, Sabra Idaho, LLC, Sabra California II, LLC, Oakhurst Manor Nursing Center LLC, Sunset Point Nursing Center LLC, Sabra New Mexico, LLC, Sabra Ohio, LLC, Sabra Kentucky, LLC, Sabra NC, LLC, Sabra Connecticut II LLC, West Bay Nursing Center LLC, Orchard Ridge Nursing Center LLC, Connecticut Holdings I LLC, Sabra Health Care Delaware, LLC, Sabra Texas Properties, L.P., as Borrowers, Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc., as REIT Guarantor, the lenders party thereto and Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, swing line lender and L/C issuer (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on February 14, 2012).
10.6	Form of Indemnification Agreement entered into with each of the directors and officers of Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on November 5, 2010).
10.7+	Employment Agreement, dated November 22, 2010, by and between Richard K. Matros and Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on November 24, 2010).
10.8+	Employment Agreement, dated November 22, 2010, by and between Harold W. Andrews, Jr. and Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on November 24, 2010).
10.9+	Employment Agreement, dated November 22, 2010, by and between Talya Nevo-Hacohen and Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on November 24, 2010).
10.10+	Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. 2009 Performance Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Registration Statement on Form S-8 filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on December 22,

2010).

- 10.10.1+ Form of Notice and Terms and Conditions of Stock Unit Award (Time-Based Stock Units) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10.1 of the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-171820-26) filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on January 21, 2011).
- 10.10.2+ Form of Notice and Terms and Conditions of Stock Unit Award (FFO Units) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10.2 of the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-171820-26) filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on January 21, 2011).
- 10.10.3+ Form of Notice and Terms and Conditions of Stock Unit Award (TSR Units) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10.3 of the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-171820-26) filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on January 21, 2011).
- 10.10.4+ Form of Notice and Terms and Conditions of Stock Unit Award (for Non-Employee Directors) (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10.4 of the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-171820-26) filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on January 21, 2011).

Table of Contents

10.10.5+	Non-Employee Directors Stock-for-Fees Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10.5 of the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-171820-26) filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on January 21, 2011).
10.11+	Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Registration Statement on Form S-8 (File No. 333-171350) filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on December 22, 2010).
10.12+	Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. Directors' Compensation Policy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.12 of the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-171820-26) filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on January 21, 2011).
12.1*	Statement Re: Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges.
21.1*	List of Subsidiaries of Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc.
23.1*	Consent of PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP.
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as created by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. 1350, as created by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document.
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.

* Filed herewith.

+ Designates a management compensation plan, contract or arrangement.

Schedules and exhibits have been omitted pursuant to Item 601(b)(2) of Regulation S-K. The Registrants hereby agree to furnish supplementally copies of any of the omitted schedules and exhibits upon request by the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Table of Contents

INDEX TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Consolidated Financial Statements

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm F-2

Consolidated Balance Sheets F-3

Consolidated Statements of Income F-4

Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity F-5

Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows F-6

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements F-7

Financial Statement Schedule

Schedule III—Real Estate Assets and Accumulated Depreciation F-33

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

Table of Contents

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To The Board of Directors and Stockholders

Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc.

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for the year ended December 31, 2011 and for the period from November 15, 2010 to December 31, 2010 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. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting appearing under Item 9A. Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audits (which was an integrated audit in 2011). We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included 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. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide 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
Irvine, California
March 1, 2012

F-2

Table of Contents

SABRA HEALTH CARE REIT, INC.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2011	2010
Assets		
Real estate investments, net of accumulated depreciation of \$108,916 and \$88,701 as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively	\$658,377	\$482,297
Cash and cash equivalents	42,250	74,233
Restricted cash	6,093	4,716
Deferred tax assets	25,540	26,300
Prepaid expenses, deferred financing costs and other assets	17,390	12,013
Total assets	\$749,650	\$599,559
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Mortgage notes payable	\$158,398	\$161,440
Senior unsecured notes payable	225,000	225,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	14,139	9,286
Tax liability	25,540	26,300
Total liabilities	423,077	422,026
Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized, zero shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2011 and 2010	—	—
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 125,000,000 shares authorized, 36,891,712 and 25,061,072 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively	369	251
Additional paid-in capital	344,995	177,275
Cumulative distributions in excess of net income	(18,791) 7
Total stockholders' equity	326,573	177,533
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$749,650	\$599,559
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

Table of Contents

SABRA HEALTH CARE REIT, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31, 2011	Period from November 15, 2010 to December 31, 2010
Revenues:		
Rental income	\$80,678	\$8,781
Interest income	3,547	14
Total revenues	84,225	8,795
Expenses:		
Depreciation and amortization	26,591	3,134
Interest	30,319	3,859
General and administrative	14,473	1,553
Total expenses	71,383	8,546
Income before income taxes	12,842	249
Income tax expense	—	242
Net income	\$12,842	\$7
Net income per common share, basic	\$0.43	\$—
Net income per common share, diluted	\$0.43	\$—
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, basic	30,109,417	25,110,936
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, diluted	30,171,225	25,186,988
Dividends per common share	\$0.96	\$—

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

SABRA HEALTH CARE REIT, INC.

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY

(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	Common Stock		Additional Paid-in Capital	Cumulative Distributions in Excess of Net Income	Total Stockholders' Equity
	Shares	Amounts			
Separation and REIT Conversion					
Merger, November 15, 2010	25,061,072	\$251	\$ 176,940	\$—	\$ 177,191
Net income	—	—	—	7	7
Amortization of stock based compensation	—	—	335	—	335