

Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 28, 2014
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, 2013

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)
7.125% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred 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: \$953.4 million
As of February 24, 2014, there were 38,932,617 shares of the Registrant's \$0.01 par value Common Stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Proxy Statement for the registrant's 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission not later than 120 days after December 31, 2013, are incorporated by reference in Part III herein.

SABRA HEALTH CARE REIT, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

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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 Genesis HealthCare LLC, the parent of 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 maintain our status as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”); and
- compliance with REIT requirements and certain tax matters related to our 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 materially affect the outcome of our forward-looking statements and our future 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”), 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, events or results, 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.

GENESIS HEALTHCARE LLC AND SUN HEALTHCARE GROUP, INC. INFORMATION

This 10-K includes information regarding Genesis HealthCare LLC (“Genesis”), and Sun Healthcare Group, Inc. (formerly known as SHG Services, Inc.; “Sun”), a subsidiary of Genesis effective December 1, 2012. Prior to December 1, 2012, Sun was subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC and was required to file with the SEC annual

reports containing audited financial information and quarterly reports containing unaudited financial information. Genesis is not subject to SEC reporting requirements. The information related to Genesis and Sun provided in this 10-K has been provided by Genesis and Sun or derived from Sun's historical 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 historical filings with the SEC can be found at www.sec.gov.

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 was then 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 began operating as a self-administered, self-managed REIT that, directly or indirectly, owns and invests in real estate serving the healthcare industry.

As of December 31, 2013, our investment portfolio consisted of 121 real estate properties held for investment (consisting of (i) 96 skilled nursing/post-acute facilities, (ii) 23 senior housing facilities, and (iii) two acute care hospitals), 10 debt investments (consisting of (i) four mortgage loans, (ii) three construction loans, (iii) one mezzanine loan, and (iv) two pre-development loans) and two preferred equity investments. As of December 31, 2013, our real estate properties held for investment had a total of 12,468 licensed beds, or units, spread across 27 states. As of December 31, 2013, all of our real estate properties were leased under triple-net operating leases with expirations ranging from seven to 21 years.

We expect to continue to grow our portfolio primarily through the acquisition of senior housing and memory care facilities with a secondary focus on acquiring skilled nursing facilities. We have and will continue to opportunistically acquire other types of healthcare real estate (including acute care hospitals) and originate financing secured directly or indirectly by healthcare facilities. We also expect to continue to work with operators to identify strategic development opportunities. These opportunities may involve replacing or renovating facilities in our portfolio that may have become less competitive and new development opportunities that present attractive risk-adjusted returns. In addition to pursuing acquisitions with triple-net leases, we expect to continue to pursue other forms of investment, including investments in senior housing through RIDEA-compliant structures, mezzanine and secured debt investments, and joint ventures for senior housing, memory care and skilled nursing assets. We also expect to consider acquiring independent living and continuing care retirement community facilities.

As we acquire additional properties and expand our portfolio, we expect to further diversify by tenant, asset class and geography within the healthcare sector. 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 elected to be treated as a REIT with the filing of our U.S. federal income tax return for the taxable year beginning January 1, 2011. We believe that we have been organized and have operated, and we intend to continue to operate, in a manner to qualify as a REIT. 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”), or by subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership. We and one of our wholly owned subsidiaries are currently the only partners of the Operating Partnership.

Our principal executive offices are located at 18500 Von Karman Avenue, 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 holds investments in income-producing healthcare facilities, principally long-term care facilities, located in the United States. 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, as of December 2013, the nursing home industry was comprised of approximately 15,700 facilities with approximately 1.7 million Medicare certified beds in the United States. The nursing home industry is highly fragmented.

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 40.3 million in 2010 to approximately 56.0 million by 2020, representing a compounded annual growth rate of 3.3%. 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, nursing home expenditures are projected to grow from approximately \$151 billion in 2012 to approximately \$264 billion in 2022, representing a compounded annual growth rate of 5.7%. 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 services including skilled nursing, assisted and independent living, mental health and acute care. Of our 121 properties held for investment as of December 31, 2013, we owned fee title to 115 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, 2013:

Skilled Nursing/Post-Acute Facilities

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

Senior Housing

- **Assisted living facilities.** Assisted living facilities provide services that include minimal assistance for activities in daily living and permit residents to maintain some of their privacy and independence as they do not require constant supervision and assistance. 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. Assisted living facilities typically are comprised of one and two bedroom suites equipped with private bathrooms and efficiency kitchens.
- **Memory care facilities.** Memory care facilities offer specialized options for seniors with Alzheimer's disease and other forms of dementia. Purpose built, free-standing memory care facilities offer an attractive alternative for private-pay residents affected by memory loss in comparison to other accommodations that typically have been provided within a secured unit of an assisted living or skilled nursing facility. These facilities offer dedicated care and specialized programming for various conditions relating to memory loss in a secured environment that is typically smaller in scale and more residential in nature than traditional assisted living facilities. Residents require a higher level of care and more assistance with activities of daily living than in assisted living facilities. Therefore, these facilities have staff available 24 hours a day to respond to the unique needs of their residents.

•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

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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.

•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 and outpatient medical care and other related services for surgery, acute medical conditions or injuries (usually for a short-term illness or condition).

Geographic and Property Type Diversification

The following tables display the distribution of our licensed beds/units and the geographic concentration of our real estate held for investment by property type, investment and rental income as of or for the year ended December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

Distribution of Licensed Beds/Units ⁽¹⁾

State	Total Number of Properties	Bed Type			Total	% of Total	
		Skilled Nursing/Post-Acute	Assisted Living	Acute Care Hospitals			
Connecticut	13	1,770	49	—	1,819	14.6	%
New Hampshire	16	1,470	203	—	1,673	13.4	
Kentucky	15	1,020	128	—	1,148	9.2	
Ohio	8	897	—	—	897	7.2	
Texas	9	720	34	124	878	7.0	
Florida	5	660	—	—	660	5.3	
Michigan	10	—	571	—	571	4.6	
Montana	4	538	—	—	538	4.3	
Delaware	4	500	—	—	500	4.0	
Colorado	3	362	48	—	410	3.3	
Other (17 states)	34	2,889	485	—	3,374	27.1	
	121	10,826	1,518	124	12,468	100.0	%
% of Total beds/units		86.8	% 12.2	% 1.0	% 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 12,008 as of December 31, 2013.

Geographic Concentration — Property Type

State	Skilled Nursing/Post-Acute	Assisted Living	Acute Care Hospitals	Total	% of Total	
New Hampshire	14	2	—	16	13.2	%
Kentucky	13	2	—	15	12.4	
Connecticut	12	1	—	13	10.7	
Michigan	—	10	—	10	8.3	
Texas	6	1	2	9	7.4	
Ohio	8	—	—	8	6.6	
Florida	5	—	—	5	4.1	
Oklahoma	3	1	—	4	3.3	

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Delaware	4	—	—	4	3.3	
Montana	4	—	—	4	3.3	
Other (17 states)	27	6	—	33	27.4	
Total	96	23	2	121	100.0	%

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Geographic Concentration — Investment⁽¹⁾

State	Total Number of Properties	Skilled Nursing/Post-Acute	Assisted Living	Acute Care Hospitals	Total	% of Total	
Texas	9	\$ 65,795	\$1,396	\$175,807	\$242,998	22.8	%
Connecticut	13	140,810	7,965	—	148,775	14.0	
Delaware	4	95,780	—	—	95,780	9.0	
New Hampshire	16	76,437	12,645	—	89,082	8.4	
Michigan	10	—	73,968	—	73,968	6.9	
Kentucky	15	56,409	9,739	—	66,148	6.2	
Colorado	3	28,594	15,702	—	44,296	4.2	
Montana	4	42,629	—	—	42,629	4.0	
Ohio	8	41,913	—	—	41,913	3.9	
Florida	5	29,907	—	—	29,907	2.8	
Other (17 states)	34	158,914	31,832	—	190,746	17.8	
Total	121	\$ 737,188	\$153,247	\$175,807	\$1,066,242	100.0	%
% of Total properties		69.1	% 14.4	% 16.5	% 100.0	%	

⁽¹⁾ Represents the undepreciated book value of our real estate held for investment as of December 31, 2013.

Geographic Concentration — Rental Income

State	Total Number of Properties	Skilled Nursing/Post-Acute	Senior Housing	Acute Care Hospital	Total	% of Total	
Texas	9	\$ 7,508	\$99	\$9,171	\$16,778	13.0	%
New Hampshire	16	13,858	1,565	—	15,423	12.0	
Connecticut	13	15,090	332	—	15,422	12.0	
Kentucky	15	11,474	579	—	12,053	9.3	
Delaware	4	10,578	—	—	10,578	8.2	
Florida	5	8,818	—	—	8,818	6.8	
Michigan	10	—	6,921	—	6,921	5.4	
Montana	4	5,932	—	—	5,932	4.6	
Ohio	8	5,885	—	—	5,885	4.6	
Colorado	3	3,763	1,467	—	5,230	4.1	
Other (17 states)	34	21,873	4,075	—	25,948	20.0	
Total	121	\$ 104,779	\$15,038	\$9,171	\$128,988	100.0	%
% of Total properties		81.2	% 11.7	% 7.1	% 100.0	%	

Significant Tenant Overview

As of December 31, 2013, 81 of our 121 properties held for investment were operated by subsidiaries of Genesis, the parent company of Sun, effective December 1, 2012 upon Genesis's acquisition of Sun. These properties are leased to subsidiaries of Genesis pursuant to triple-net leases that are guaranteed by Genesis. Genesis is a privately held healthcare services company, serving principally the senior population through its various subsidiaries. As of

December 31, 2013, Genesis and its subsidiaries, operated or managed 373 skilled nursing centers, 32 assisted or independent living centers and 6 mental health centers across 28 states. Genesis also provides rehabilitation therapy services to over 1,400 affiliated and non-affiliated centers in 45 states.

Our lease agreements with subsidiaries of Genesis provide for an initial term of between 10 and 15 years with no purchase options. At the sole option of Genesis, 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 Genesis from our properties. Under our original lease agreements with subsidiaries of Sun, the annual rent

escalator was 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. Effective December 1, 2012 with the acquisition of Sun by Genesis, these lease agreements were amended to fix the annual rent escalators at 2.5%. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we recognized \$80.6 million of rent under these lease agreements.

Because we currently lease the majority of our properties to Genesis and Genesis is a significant source of our rental revenues, Genesis'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 Genesis 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, 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 Genesis 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 Genesis until we substantially diversify our portfolio, and an event that has a material adverse effect on Genesis'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. 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 under our Revolving Credit Facility (as defined below), future borrowings or the proceeds from issuances of common stock (including through our ATM Program (as defined below)), preferred 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 contribute significantly to our success:

Geographically Diverse and Stable Property Portfolio

Our portfolio of 121 properties held for investment as of December 31, 2013, comprising 12,468 licensed beds/units, is broadly diversified by location across 27 states. The properties in any one state did not account for more than 15% of our total licensed beds/units as of December 31, 2013, and the properties in any one state did not account for more than 13%, 14% and 16%, respectively, of our total rental revenue during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. Our geographic diversification will limit the effect of a decline in any one regional market on our overall performance. The annual weighted average occupancy percentages of our properties remained stable at between 88.2% and 90.2% 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 seven to 21 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, 2013, the leases had a weighted-average remaining term of 11 years. We retain substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the real estate assets leased to tenants. As of December 31, 2013, the lease agreements with subsidiaries of Genesis are guaranteed by Genesis, and as a result, we did not require a security deposit from any of Genesis's subsidiaries. For our properties that are leased to tenants other than Genesis'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

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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. 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

Our management team has extensive healthcare and real estate experience. Richard K. Matros, Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer of Sabra, has more than 25 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 15 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 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 where such acquisitions meet our investing and financing strategy. 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 continue to grow our portfolio primarily through the acquisition of senior housing and memory care facilities with a secondary focus on acquiring skilled nursing facilities. We have and will continue to opportunistically acquire other types of healthcare real estate (including acute care hospitals) and originate financing secured directly or indirectly by healthcare facilities. In addition to pursuing acquisitions with triple-net leases, we expect to continue to pursue other forms of investment, including investments in senior housing through RIDEA-compliant structures, mezzanine and secured debt investments, and joint ventures for senior housing, memory care and skilled nursing

assets. We also expect to consider acquiring independent living and continuing care retirement community facilities. As we acquire additional properties and expand our portfolio, 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, 2013, we had approximately \$139.4 million in liquidity, consisting of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$4.3 million and available borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility of \$135.1 million. We intend to maintain a mix of credit facility debt, mortgage debt and unsecured term debt which, together with our anticipated ability to complete future equity financings, we expect will fund the growth of our operations. In addition, as of December 31, 2013, we had \$61.7 million available under our at-the-market common stock offering program (“ATM Program”). Further, we expect to opportunistically seek access to U.S. government agency financing, including through Fannie Mae and HUD, in appropriate circumstances in connection with acquisitions and refinancings of existing mortgage loans.

Develop New Tenant Relationships

We seek to cultivate our relationships with tenants and healthcare providers in order to expand the mix of tenants operating our properties and, in doing so, to reduce our dependence on any single tenant or operator. We expect to continue to develop new tenant relationships as part of our overall strategy to acquire new properties and further diversify our overall portfolio of healthcare properties.

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 and new development opportunities that present attractive risk-adjusted returns. In addition to pursuing acquisitions with triple-net leases, we expect to continue to pursue other forms of investment, including investments in senior housing through RIDEA-compliant structures, mezzanine and secured debt investments, and joint ventures for senior housing, memory care and skilled nursing assets.

Our Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we employed nine 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

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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

Our tenants 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 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.

As of December 31, 2013, our subsidiaries owned seven healthcare facilities with mortgage loans that are guaranteed by HUD. Subsequent to December 31, 2013, we refinanced \$44.8 million of existing variable rate mortgage indebtedness due August 2015 with mortgages guaranteed by HUD and secured by five additional healthcare facilities. 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 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.

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 Genesis until we substantially diversify our portfolio, and an event that has a material adverse effect on Genesis'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 Genesis are currently the lessees of 81 of our 121 properties held for investment (with Genesis guaranteeing the obligations under these lease agreements) and are, therefore, a significant source of our revenues. There can be no assurance that Genesis 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 Genesis 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 Genesis 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 Genesis 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 Genesis 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 Genesis 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 Genesis'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 Genesis 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, 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, 2013, after giving effect to the January 2014 offering of \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2021 Notes (as defined below), the use of net proceeds therefrom for the tender offer and redemption of all of our outstanding 2018 Notes (as defined below) and the acquisition of the Nye Portfolio (as discussed in Item 7,

“Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Recent Transactions”), the use of the remainder of the net proceeds to repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under our Revolving Credit Facility, the refinancing of \$44.8 million of mortgage notes and the repayment of a \$12.0 million mortgage note, our indebtedness consisted of \$550.0 million of 2021 Notes and 2023 Notes (collectively with the 2018 Notes, the “Senior Notes”), \$131.0 million outstanding under our Revolving Credit Facility and aggregate mortgage indebtedness to third parties of \$130.8 million on certain of our properties,

and we had \$139.6 million available for borrowing under our Revolving Credit Facility. 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 expose us to the risk of increased interest rates as borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility are subject to variable rates of interest;

• We may need to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow from operations to the payment of debt service, thereby limiting our ability to invest in our business;

• 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.

In addition, the Senior Notes Indentures (as defined below) permit 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 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 Revolving Credit Facility, on commercially reasonable terms or at all. In particular, our 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 Revolving Credit Facility and the Senior Notes Indentures 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 Senior Notes Indentures and our 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 Revolving Credit Facility requires us to

maintain

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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 Senior Notes Indentures require 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 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 portions of our existing debt and any new debt. This increased cost could 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;

- Our ability to meet or exceed investor expectations of prospective investment and earnings targets;

- 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. We could also incur substantial additional expenses in connection with any licensing, receivership or change-of-ownership proceedings.

Our tenants may be adversely affected by increasing healthcare regulation and enforcement.

Over the last several years, the regulatory environment of the long-term healthcare industry has intensified both in the amount and type of regulations and in the efforts to enforce those regulations. This is particularly true for large for-profit, multi-facility providers. The extensive federal, state and local laws and regulations affecting the healthcare industry include those relating to, among other things, licensure, conduct of operations, ownership of facilities, addition of facilities and equipment, allowable costs, services, prices for services, qualified beneficiaries, quality of care, patient rights, fraudulent or abusive behavior, and financial and other arrangements that may be entered into by healthcare providers. Changes in enforcement policies by federal and state governments have resulted in a significant increase in the number of inspections, citations of regulatory deficiencies and other regulatory sanctions, including terminations from the Medicare and Medicaid programs, bars on Medicare and Medicaid payments for new admissions, civil monetary penalties and even criminal penalties.

If our tenants fail to comply with the extensive laws, regulations and other requirements applicable to their businesses and the operation of our properties, they could become ineligible to receive reimbursement from governmental and private third-party payor programs, face bans on admissions of new patients or residents, suffer civil or criminal penalties or be required to make significant changes to their operations. Our tenants also could be forced to expend considerable resources responding to an investigation or other enforcement action under applicable laws or regulations. In such event, the results of operations and financial condition of our tenants and the results of operations of our properties operated by those entities could be adversely affected, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on us. We are unable to predict future federal, state and local regulations and legislation, including the Medicare and Medicaid statutes and regulations, or the intensity of enforcement efforts with respect to such regulations and legislation, and any changes in the regulatory framework could have a material adverse effect on our tenants, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on us.

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 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.

In March 2010, President Obama signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, along with the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (collectively, the "Affordable Care Act"). The passage of the Affordable Care Act has resulted in comprehensive reform legislation that expanded health care coverage to millions of previously uninsured people beginning in 2014 and is expected to provide for significant changes to the U.S. healthcare system over the next ten years. To help fund this expansion, the Affordable Care Act outlines certain reductions in Medicare reimbursement rates for various healthcare providers, including long-term acute care hospitals and skilled nursing facilities, as well as certain other changes to Medicare payment methodologies. This

comprehensive health care legislation provides for extensive future rulemaking by regulatory authorities, and also may be altered or amended. We cannot accurately predict whether any pending legislative proposals will be adopted or, if adopted, what effect, if any, these proposals would have on our tenants and, thus, our business. Similarly, while we can anticipate that some of the rulemaking that will be promulgated by regulatory authorities will affect our tenants and the manner in which they are reimbursed by the federal health care programs, we cannot accurately predict today the impact of those regulations on our tenants and thus on our business.

In addition to the Affordable Care Act and related rulemaking, other legislation that could also affect Medicare reimbursement rates includes the enactment of the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2014 and Congressional consideration of legislation pertaining to the federal debt ceiling, tax reform, and entitlement programs, including reimbursement rates for physicians. These legislative changes could have a material adverse effect on our tenants' liquidity, financial condition or results of operations. In particular, funding for entitlement programs such as Medicare and Medicaid may result in increased

costs and fees for programs such as Medicare Advantage Plans and reductions in reimbursements to providers; Congressional action related to the federal debt ceiling may have an impact on credit markets; and tax reform may impact corporate and individual tax rates as well as impact retirement plans. Additionally, amendments to the Affordable Care Act, implementation of the Affordable Care Act by the Administration, and decisions by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services could impact the delivery of services and benefits under Medicare, Medicaid or Medicare Advantage Plans. Such changes could have a material adverse effect on our tenants' business, financial position or results of operations, which could materially adversely affect their ability to meet their financial obligations to us and could have a material adverse effect on 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 effective time of our REIT election, 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, 2013, we employed nine 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 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. In addition, from time to time, we

may be subject to claims brought against us in lawsuits and other legal proceedings arising out of our alleged actions or the alleged actions of our tenants for which such tenants may have agreed to indemnify, defend and hold us harmless. An unfavorable resolution of any such pending or future litigation could materially adversely affect our liquidity, financial condition and results of operations and have a material adverse effect on us in the event that we are not ultimately indemnified by our tenants.

We face potential adverse consequences of bankruptcy or insolvency by our tenants, operators, borrowers, managers and other obligors.

We are exposed to the risk that our tenants could become bankrupt or insolvent. Although our lease agreements provide us with the right to exercise certain remedies in the event of default on the obligations owing to us or upon the occurrence of certain insolvency events, the bankruptcy and insolvency laws afford certain rights to a party that has filed for bankruptcy or reorganization. For example, a lessee may reject its lease with us in a bankruptcy proceeding. In such a case, our claim against the lessee for unpaid and future rents would be limited by the statutory cap of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code. This statutory cap could be substantially less than the remaining rent actually owed under the lease, and any claim we have for unpaid rent might not be paid in full. In addition, a lessee may assert in a bankruptcy proceeding that its lease should be re-characterized as a financing agreement. If such a claim is successful, our rights and remedies as a lender, compared to a landlord, are generally more limited.

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 currently 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.

We rely on information technology in our operations, and any material failure, inadequacy, interruption or security failure of that technology could harm our business.

We rely on information technology networks and systems, including the Internet, to process, transmit and store electronic information, and to manage or support a variety of business processes, including financial transactions and records, personal identifying information, tenant and lease data. We purchase some of our information technology from vendors, on whom our systems depend. We rely on commercially available systems, software, tools and monitoring to provide security for processing, transmission and storage of confidential tenant and other customer information, such as individually identifiable information, including information relating to financial accounts. Although we have taken steps to protect the security of our information systems and the data maintained in those systems, it is possible that our safety and security measures will not be able to prevent the systems' improper functioning or damage, or the improper access or disclosure of personally identifiable information such as in the event of cyber-attacks. Security breaches, including physical or electronic break-ins, computer viruses, attacks by hackers and similar breaches, can create system disruptions, shutdowns or unauthorized disclosure of confidential information. Any failure to maintain proper function, security and availability of our information systems could interrupt our operations, damage our reputation, subject us to liability claims or regulatory penalties and could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Risks Associated with Our Status as a REIT

Our failure to maintain our qualification 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.

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 currently be subject to a preferential rate of taxation). 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.

The 90% distribution requirement will decrease our liquidity and may limit our ability to engage in otherwise beneficial transactions.

To comply with the 90% distribution requirement applicable to REITs and to avoid the nondeductible excise tax, we must make distributions to our stockholders. The Senior Notes Indentures permit us to declare or pay any dividend or make any distribution that is necessary to maintain our REIT status if the aggregate principal amount of all outstanding Indebtedness of the Parent and its Restricted Subsidiaries on a consolidated basis at such time is less than 60% of Adjusted Total Assets (as each term is defined in the Senior Notes Indentures) and to make additional distributions if we pass certain other financial tests.

We are required under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), to distribute at least 90% of our taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends-paid deduction and excluding any net capital gain, and the Operating Partnership is required to make distributions to us to allow us to satisfy these REIT distribution requirements. However, distributions may limit our ability to rely upon rental payments from our properties or subsequently acquired properties to finance investments, acquisitions or new developments.

Although we anticipate that we generally will have sufficient cash or liquid assets to enable us to satisfy the REIT distribution requirement, it is possible that, from time to time, we may not have sufficient cash or other liquid assets to meet the 90% distribution requirement. This may be due to the timing differences between the actual receipt of income and actual payment of deductible expenses, on the one hand, and the inclusion of that income and deduction of those expenses in arriving at our taxable income, on the other hand. In addition, non-deductible expenses such as principal amortization or repayments or capital expenditures in excess of non-cash deductions also may cause us to fail to have sufficient cash or liquid assets to enable us to satisfy the 90% distribution requirement.

In the event that such an insufficiency occurs, in order to meet the 90% distribution requirement and maintain our status as a REIT, we may have to sell assets at unfavorable prices, borrow at unfavorable terms, make taxable stock dividends, or pursue other strategies. This may require us to raise additional capital to meet our obligations. The terms of our Revolving Credit Facility and the terms of the Senior Notes Indentures may restrict our ability to engage in some of these transactions.

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 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 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 lessees are not characterized as true leases for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we may fail to qualify as a REIT. In addition, rents received by us from a lessee 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 the lessee's stock, capital or profits. We will be treated as owning, under the applicable attribution rules, 10% or more of a lessee's stock, capital or profits 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 the lessee's stock, capital or profits. 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 a 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 a 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.

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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.

The IRS has issued private letter rulings to other REITs treating certain distributions that are paid partly in cash and partly in shares as dividends that would satisfy the REIT annual distribution requirement and qualify for the dividends paid deduction for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Those rulings may be relied upon only by taxpayers to whom they were issued. Accordingly, it is unclear whether and to what extent we will be able to make taxable dividends payable in cash and shares. We have no current intention to make a taxable dividend payable in cash and our shares. However, 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. 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 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 in 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. As of January 1, 2011, the effective time of our REIT election, the built-in-gains tax associated with our properties totaled approximately \$145.8 million assuming 40% corporate tax rate.

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.

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

The maximum income tax rate applicable to “qualified dividends” payable to domestic stockholders taxed at individual rates is currently 20%. Dividends payable by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for the reduced rates.

Although not adversely affecting 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, 2013, our investment portfolio consisted of 121 real estate properties held for investment (consisting of (i) 96 skilled nursing/post-acute facilities, (ii) 23 senior housing facilities, and (iii) two acute care hospitals), 10 debt investments (consisting of (i) four mortgage loans, (ii) three construction loans, (iii) one mezzanine loan, and (iv) two pre-development loans) and two preferred equity investments.

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, 2013 by year and facility type (dollars in thousands) and, in each case, without giving effect to any renewal options:

	2014 - 2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	Thereafter	Total
Skilled Nursing/Post-Acute Properties									
Properties	—	27	30	12	—	1	4	22	96
Licensed Beds/Units	—	3,025	3,508	869	—	360	575	2,489	10,826
Annualized Revenues	\$—	\$27,061	\$30,831	\$10,155	\$—	\$2,134	\$5,141	\$29,593	\$104,915
Senior Housing Properties									
Properties	—	2	3	14	—	—	1	3	23
Licensed Beds/Units	—	251	197	807	—	—	114	149	1,518
Annualized Revenues	—	1,974	1,501	9,901	—	—	837	1,353	15,566
Acute Care Hospitals Properties									
Properties	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Licensed Beds/Units	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	124	124
Annualized Revenues	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19,909	19,909
Total Properties	—	29	33	26	—	1	5	27	121
Total Licensed Beds/Units	—	3,276	3,705	1,676	—	360	689	2,762	12,468
Total Annualized Revenues	\$—	\$29,035	\$32,332	\$20,056	\$—	\$2,134	\$5,978	\$50,855	\$140,390
% of Rental Revenue	— %	20.7 %	23.0 %	14.3 %	— %	1.5 %	4.3 %	36.2 %	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,					
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	
Skilled Nursing/Post-Acute	88.3	% 89.1	% 89.3	% 89.0	% 90.4	%
Senior Housing	87.4	% 86.3	% 82.8	% 84.4	% 88.3	%
Weighted Average	88.2	% 88.7	% 88.8	% 88.6	% 90.2	%

⁽¹⁾ 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 multiple residents could occupy a single unit. All facility financial performance data were derived solely from information provided by operators/tenants without independent verification by us and are only included for stabilized properties. All facility financial performance data are presented one quarter in arrears. We include the occupancy

percentage for a property if it was owned by us at any time during the period presented and exclude the impact of strategic disposition candidates and facilities held for sale. Occupancy percentage for facilities with new tenants/operators 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 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,

2013	2012	2011	2010	2009	
36.6	% 38.1	% 41.4	% 39.5	% 39.3	%

⁽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. All facility financial performance data were derived solely from information provided by our tenants without independent verification by us and are only included for stabilized properties. All facility financial performance data are presented one quarter in arrears. We include Skilled Mix for a skilled nursing facility if it was owned by us at any time during the period presented and exclude the impact of strategic disposition candidates and facilities held for sale. Skilled Mix for facilities with new tenants/operators are only included in periods subsequent to our acquisition of the facilities. 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 121 properties held for investment, 24 are subject to mortgage indebtedness to third parties that, as of December 31, 2013, totaled approximately \$141.3 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. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, our mortgage notes payable consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

Interest Rate Type	Book Value as of December 31, 2013	Book Value as of December 31, 2012	Weighted Average Interest Rate at December 31, 2013	Maturity Date
Fixed Rate	\$54,688	\$94,373	2.62	% August 2015 - June 2047
Variable Rate ⁽¹⁾	86,640	57,949	5.00	% August 2015
	\$141,328	\$152,322	4.08	%

⁽¹⁾ Contractual interest rates under variable rate mortgages are equal to the 90-day LIBOR plus 4.0% (subject to a 1.0% LIBOR floor).

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.

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 dividends paid per share of common stock.

	Sales Price		Dividends
	High	Low	Paid
2012			
First Quarter	\$ 16.99	\$ 11.91	\$0.33
Second Quarter	\$ 17.24	\$ 13.37	\$0.33
Third Quarter	\$ 20.90	\$ 17.07	\$0.33
Fourth Quarter	\$ 22.86	\$ 19.89	\$0.33
2013			
First Quarter	\$ 29.14	\$ 22.08	\$0.34
Second Quarter	\$ 32.40	\$ 23.81	\$0.34
Third Quarter	\$ 28.54	\$ 21.55	\$0.34
Fourth Quarter	\$ 27.77	\$ 22.50	\$0.34

At February 19, 2014, we had approximately 3,192 stockholders of record.

We did not repurchase any shares of our common stock during the year ended December 31, 2013.

On January 23, 2014, our board of directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.36 per share of common stock.

The dividend was paid on February 28, 2014 to stockholders of record as of February 14, 2014.

To 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 Senior Notes Indentures and our 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, 2013. 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 SNL US Healthcare REIT Index and assumes the reinvestment of all dividends. Stock price performances shown in the graph are not necessarily indicative of future price performances.

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 table sets forth our selected financial data and other data for our company on a historical basis. The following data should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included elsewhere herein. Our historical operating results may not be comparable to our future operating results. The comparability of our selected financial data is significantly affected by our acquisitions and new investments in 2011, 2012 and 2013. See Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations":

	As of December 31,			
	2013	2012	2011	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)			
Balance sheet data:				
Total real estate investments, net	\$915,418	\$827,135	\$653,377	\$476,973
Loans receivable and other investments, net	\$185,293	\$12,017	\$—	\$—
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,308	\$17,101	\$42,250	\$74,233
Total assets	\$1,197,835	\$916,882	\$749,650	\$599,599
Mortgage notes	\$141,328	\$152,322	\$153,942	\$156,913
Secured revolving credit facility	\$135,500	\$92,500	\$—	\$—
Senior unsecured notes	\$414,402	\$330,666	\$225,000	\$225,000
Total liabilities	\$737,671	\$611,394	\$423,077	\$422,026
Total stockholders' equity	\$460,164	\$305,488	\$326,573	\$177,533
	Year Ended December 31,			Separation
	2013	2012	2011	Date
				through
				December 31,
				2010
	(Dollars in thousands, except per share data)			
Operating data:				
Total revenues	\$134,780	\$103,170	\$84,225	\$8,795
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$25,749	\$19,513	\$12,842	\$7
Net income per common share—basic	\$0.69	\$0.53	\$0.43	\$—
Net income per common share—diluted	\$0.68	\$0.52	\$0.43	\$—
Other data:				
Cash flows provided by operations	\$62,099	\$56,252	\$44,705	\$6,592
Cash flows (used in) provided by investing activities	\$(297,509)	\$(218,650)	\$(204,586)	\$67,118
Cash flows provided by financing activities	\$222,617	\$137,249	\$127,898	\$523
Dividends declared and paid per common share	\$1.36	\$1.32	\$0.96	\$—
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, basic	37,514,637	37,061,111	30,109,417	25,110,936
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, diluted—net income and FFO	38,071,926	37,321,517	30,171,225	25,186,988
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, diluted—AFFO	38,364,727	37,829,421	30,399,132	25,645,131
FFO ⁽¹⁾	\$59,030	\$52,257	\$39,433	\$3,141
Diluted FFO per common share ⁽¹⁾	\$1.55	\$1.40	\$1.31	\$0.12
AFFO ⁽¹⁾	\$57,942	\$60,287	\$47,142	\$3,704

Diluted AFFO per common share ⁽¹⁾	\$1.51	\$1.59	\$1.55	\$0.14
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We believe that net income attributable to common stockholders as defined by U.S generally accepted accounting principals (“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. 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, impairment charges, and real estate depreciation and amortization, and for AFFO, by excluding non-cash revenues (including, but not limited to, straight-line rental income adjustments, non-cash interest income adjustments and amortization of debt premium), non-cash expenses (including, but not limited to, stock-based compensation expense, amortization of deferred financing costs and amortization of debt discounts) 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.”

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

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.

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

Overview

Recent Transactions

Critical Accounting Policies

Results of Operations

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Concentration of Credit Risk

Skilled Nursing Facility Reimbursement Rates

Obligations and Commitments

Impact of Inflation

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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 was then 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 began operating as a self-administered, self-managed REIT that, directly or indirectly, owns and invests in real estate serving the healthcare industry.

As of December 31, 2013, our investment portfolio consisted of 121 real estate properties held for investment (consisting of (i) 96 skilled nursing/post-acute facilities, (ii) 23 senior housing facilities, and (iii) two acute care hospitals), 10 debt investments (consisting of (i) four mortgage loans, (ii) three construction loans, (iii) one mezzanine loan, and (iv) two pre-development loans) and two preferred equity investments. As of December 31, 2013, our real estate properties held for investment had a total of 12,468 licensed beds, or units, spread across 27 states. As of December 31, 2013, all of our real estate properties were leased under triple-net operating leases with expirations ranging from seven to 21 years.

We expect to continue to grow our portfolio primarily through the acquisition of senior housing and memory care facilities and with a secondary focus on acquiring skilled nursing facilities. We have and will continue to opportunistically acquire other types of healthcare real estate (including acute care hospitals) and originate financing secured directly or indirectly by healthcare facilities. We also expect to continue to work with operators to identify strategic development opportunities. These opportunities may involve replacing or renovating facilities in our portfolio that may have become less competitive and new development opportunities that present attractive risk-adjusted returns. In addition to pursuing acquisitions with triple-net leases, we expect to continue to pursue other

forms of investment, including investments in senior housing through RIDEA-compliant structures, mezzanine and secured debt investments, and joint ventures for senior housing, memory care and skilled nursing assets. As we acquire additional properties and expand our portfolio, we expect to further diversify by tenant, asset class and geography within the healthcare sector. 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 elected to be treated as a REIT with the filing of our U.S. federal income tax return for the taxable year beginning January 1, 2011. We believe that we have been organized and have operated, and we intend to continue to operate, in a manner to qualify as a REIT. 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 Operating Partnership, of which we are the sole general partner, or by subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership.

Recent Transactions

Nye Portfolio

On February 14, 2014, we acquired six senior housing campuses (the “Nye Portfolio”) with a total of 673 beds/units, covering the spectrum of care (292 skilled nursing beds, 213 independent living units and 168 assisted living units) for \$90.0 million. All six facilities are located within approximately 100 miles of Omaha, Nebraska. Concurrently with the purchase, we entered into a triple-net master lease agreement with affiliates of Nye Senior Services, LLC. The lease has an initial term of 10 years with four renewal options of five years each and provides for an annual rent escalator of 3.0%, resulting in annual lease revenues, determined in accordance with GAAP, of \$8.0 million and an initial yield on cash rent of 7.78%.

In addition, we will pay an earn-out based on incremental portfolio value created through expansion and conversion projects. The earn-out amount will be determined based on portfolio performance following the third anniversary of the master lease.

Issuance of 2021 Notes

On January 23, 2014, we, through the Operating Partnership and Sabra Capital Corporation (the “Issuers”), completed an underwritten public offering of \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.5% senior unsecured notes (the “2021 Notes”) pursuant to a supplemental indenture, dated January 23, 2014 (the “2021 Notes Indenture”). The 2021 Notes were sold at par, resulting in gross proceeds of \$350.0 million and net proceeds of approximately \$341.4 million after deducting underwriting discounts and other offering expenses. The 2021 Notes mature on February 1, 2021 assuming they are not redeemed by us prior to that time in accordance with the terms of the 2021 Notes Indenture. See “Liquidity and Capital Resources—Loan Agreements.”

Tender Offer and Redemption of 2018 Notes

On January 8, 2014, we commenced a cash tender offer with respect to any and all of the outstanding \$211.3 million of our 8.125% senior notes due 2018 (the “2018 Notes”). Pursuant to the tender offer, we retired \$210.9 million of the 2018 Notes at a premium of 109.837%, plus accrued and unpaid interest, on January 23, 2014. Pursuant to the terms of the 2018 Notes Indenture (as defined below), the remaining \$0.4 million of the 2018 Notes were called and were retired on February 11, 2014 at a redemption price of 109.485% plus accrued and unpaid interest. The tender offer and redemption will result in approximately \$21.6 million of tender offer and redemption related costs and write-offs for the three months ending March 31, 2014, including \$20.8 million in payments made to noteholders for early redemption and \$0.8 million of write-offs associated with unamortized deferred financing and premium costs.

Mortgage Debt Refinancing

On January 21, 2014, we refinanced \$44.8 million of existing variable rate mortgage indebtedness due August 2015 with mortgages guaranteed by HUD at a rate of 4.25% with maturities between 2039 and 2044. As a result of these refinancings, we reduced our weighted-average effective interest rate related to our mortgage debt to 3.97% per annum from 4.08% per annum. The refinance will result in \$0.5 million of write-offs for the three months ending March 31, 2014, associated with unamortized deferred financing costs.

Stoney River – Weston Interim Mortgage Loan

On November 7, 2013, we originated a \$14.7 million mortgage loan with an affiliate of the First Phoenix Group (the “Weston Loan”) secured by a 50-unit assisted living facility with a 35-bed skilled nursing rehabilitation unit built in 2013 and located in Weston, Wisconsin (the “Weston Facility”), of which \$14.4 million was funded at closing. The Weston Loan is our fourth project under the Stoney River pipeline agreement entered into in August 2012. The Weston Facility is operated by the First Phoenix Group under the Stoney River brand. We have an option to acquire the Weston Facility from the borrower (“Sabra Purchase Option”) and the borrower has the option to require us to

purchase the Weston Facility (“Borrower's Put Option”). Both the Sabra Purchase Option and the Borrower's Put Option become exercisable upon stabilization of the facility through

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May 6, 2015. The Weston Loan bears interest at a rate of 9.0% per annum and matures upon the earlier to occur of (i) the exercise of the Sabra Purchase Option, (ii) the exercise of the Borrower's Put Option, (iii) in the event the Sabra Purchase Option and the Borrower's Put Option are not exercised, six months after the facility is stabilized, or (iv) November 7, 2016. The purchase price under the Sabra Purchase Option and Borrower's Put Option is formula-based and is expected to approximate market value at the time of exercise. Should we acquire ownership of the facility, we expect to enter into a long-term triple net lease with the First Phoenix Group with an expected initial cash yield of 8.23%, which is dependent on the performance of the Weston Facility. If acquired, this facility will not be part of a RIDEA-compliant joint venture.

New Dawn – Virginia Construction Loans

On October 31, 2013, we made two construction mortgage loan commitments with affiliates of New Dawn Holding Company (“New Dawn”) totaling \$17.1 million for the construction of two memory care facilities in Virginia (collectively, the “New Dawn Virginia Loans”), of which \$2.0 million was funded at closing. The two memory care facilities, located in Henrico, Virginia, and Williamsburg, Virginia, will each have 48 units and will be operated by New Dawn. We currently lease one memory care facility to New Dawn and are the secured lender for another facility operated by New Dawn. We have an option to acquire the facility securing each of the New Dawn Virginia Loans upon stabilization of that facility. Each of the New Dawn Virginia Loans bears interest at a rate of 10.0% per annum and matures upon the earlier to occur of (i) Sabra exercising its purchase option on the facility securing that New Dawn Virginia Loan or (ii) October 31, 2018. The purchase price under our purchase option agreement is formula-based and is expected to approximate market value at the time of exercise. Should we exercise our option to purchase these facilities, we expect to enter into a long-term triple net lease with New Dawn with an initial cash yield of at least 8.25% (subject to increase based on market conditions as of the time of exercise).

Forest Park Medical Center – Frisco

On October 22, 2013, we purchased Forest Park Medical Center - Frisco, a 54-bed acute care hospital located in Frisco, Texas for \$119.8 million. This acute care hospital contains 30 inpatient rooms, 14 family suites, 10 ICU beds and 12 operating rooms. Approximately \$10.5 million of the purchase price is being held in escrow for up to 20 months, the release of which is contingent on the tenant achieving certain performance hurdles. The seller will be paid a fee of \$0.5 million per annum during the escrow period. Concurrently with the purchase, we assumed the existing long-term triple net lease with Forest Park Medical Center at Frisco, LLC, resulting in annual lease revenues determined in accordance with GAAP of \$13.3 million and an initial yield on cash rent of 8.75%. The obligations under the lease with Forest Park Medical Center - Frisco, LLC are guaranteed by the physician-owners of the tenant.

Forest Park Medical Center – Dallas Mortgage Loan

On October 22, 2013, we entered into a \$110.0 million mortgage loan secured by Forest Park Medical Center - Dallas, an 84-bed acute care hospital located in Dallas, Texas (the “Forest Park - Dallas Mortgage Loan”). This acute care hospital contains 22 operating rooms and 84 patient rooms. The Forest Park - Dallas Mortgage Loan has a three-year term, bears interest at a fixed rate of 8.0% per annum and cannot be prepaid until the final six months of the loan term. The Forest Park - Dallas Mortgage Loan is secured by the Forest Park Medical Center - Dallas facility. In addition, we have an option at any time during the term of the loan to purchase the facility securing the Forest Park - Dallas Mortgage Loan for up to \$168.0 million. The borrowers under the Forest Park - Dallas Mortgage Loan have the right, if Forest Park Medical Center - Dallas is able to achieve certain EBITDAR coverage levels, to require us to purchase the facility for up to \$168.0 million. As of December 31, 2013, this option was not exercisable as the facility had not achieved those certain EBITDAR coverage levels. If either option on the facility is exercised, we would expect to assume the existing long-term triple net lease on the facility.

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.

Principles of Consolidation and Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Sabra and our wholly owned subsidiaries. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. The condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP.

GAAP requires us to identify entities for which control is achieved through means other than voting rights and to determine which business enterprise is the primary beneficiary of variable interest entities (“VIEs”). A VIE is broadly defined as an entity with one or more of the following characteristics: (a) the total equity investment at risk is insufficient to finance the entity's activities without additional subordinated financial support; (b) as a group, the holders of the equity investment at risk lack (i) the ability to make decisions about the entity's activities through voting or similar rights, (ii) the obligation to absorb the expected losses of the entity, or (iii) the right to receive the expected residual returns of the entity; or (c) the equity investors have voting rights that are not proportional to their economic interests, and substantially all of the entity's activities either involve, or are conducted on behalf of, an investor that has disproportionately few voting rights. If we were determined to be the primary beneficiary of the VIE, we would consolidate investments in the VIE. We may change our original assessment of a VIE due to events such as modifications of contractual arrangements that affect the characteristics or adequacy of the entity's equity investments at risk and the disposal of all or a portion of an interest held by the primary beneficiary.

We identify the primary beneficiary of a VIE as the enterprise that has both: (i) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance; and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the VIE that could be significant to the entity. We perform this analysis on an ongoing basis. At December 31, 2013, we did not have any consolidated VIEs.

As it relates to investments in loans, in addition to our assessment of VIEs and whether we are the primary beneficiary of those VIEs, we evaluate the loan terms and other pertinent facts to determine if the loan investment should be accounted for as a loan or as a real estate joint venture. If an investment has the characteristics of a real estate joint venture, including if we participate in the majority of the borrower's expected residual profit, we would account for the investment as an investment in a real estate joint venture and not as a loan investment. Expected residual profit is defined as the amount of profit, whether called interest or another name, such as an equity kicker, above a reasonable amount of interest and fees expected to be earned by a lender. At December 31, 2013, none of our investments in loans are accounted for as real estate joint ventures.

As it relates to investments in joint ventures, based on the type of rights held by the limited partner(s), GAAP may preclude consolidation by the sole general partner in certain circumstances in which the general partner would otherwise consolidate the joint venture. We assess limited partners' rights and their impact on the presumption of control of the limited partnership by the sole general partner when an investor becomes the sole general partner, and we reassess if: there is a change to the terms or in the exercisability of the rights of the limited partners; the sole general partner increases or decreases its ownership of limited partnership interests; or there is an increase or decrease in the number of outstanding limited partnership interests. We also apply this guidance to managing member interests in limited liability companies.

Real Estate Investments and Rental Revenue Recognition

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 an acquisition of real estate are measured at their acquisition-date fair values. The acquisition value of land, building and improvements are included in real estate investments 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 years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, we acquired two, 23, and 11 real estate properties, respectively, and expensed \$1.5 million, \$1.7 million and \$3.2 million of acquisition pursuit costs, respectively, which amounts are included in general and administrative expense on the accompanying consolidated statements of income.

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. We make our best estimate based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease. 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.

Depreciation and Amortization

Real estate costs related to the acquisition and improvement of properties are capitalized and amortized over the lesser of the lease term, the expected useful life of the asset on a straight-line basis and the remaining lease term of any ground leases. 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 recorded a \$2.5 million impairment loss during the year ended December 31, 2012 related to the asset held for sale. We did not record any impairment losses on our real estate investments during the years ended December 31, 2013 or 2011.

Rental Revenue Recognition

We recognize rental revenue from tenants, including rental abatements, lease incentives and contractual fixed increases attributable to operating leases, on a straight-line basis over the term of the related leases when collectability 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.

We make estimates of the collectibility of our tenant receivables related to base rents, straight-line rent and other revenues. When we analyze accounts receivable and evaluate the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts, we consider such things as historical bad debts, tenant creditworthiness, current economic trends, current developments relevant to a tenant's business specifically and to its business category generally, and changes in tenants' payment patterns. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, there was no allowance for doubtful accounts recorded against our tenant receivables.

Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

We generally consider real estate to be "held for sale" when the following criteria are met: (i) management commits to a plan to sell the property, (ii) the property is available for sale immediately, (iii) the property is actively being marketed for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current fair value, (iv) the sale of the property within one year is considered probable and (v) significant changes to the plan to sell are not expected. Real estate that is held for sale and its related assets are classified as "assets held for sale" for all periods presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Mortgage notes payable and other liabilities related to real estate held for sale are classified as "liabilities related to assets held for sale" for all periods presented in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Real estate classified as held for sale is no longer depreciated and is reported at the lower of its carrying value or its estimated fair value less estimated costs to sell.

Discontinued operations is a component of an entity that has either been disposed of or is deemed to be held-for-sale and, (i) the operations and cash flows of the component have been or will be eliminated from ongoing operations as a result of the disposal transaction, and (ii) the entity will not have any significant continuing involvement in the operations of the component after the disposal transaction. Under the agreement with our tenant pertaining to the asset held for sale as of December 31, 2012, revenues and cash flows associated with the asset held for sale will not be eliminated as a result of the ultimate disposal of the asset. Accordingly, the operations of the asset held for sale as of December 31, 2012 are not classified as discontinued operations.

Loans Receivable and Interest Income

Loans Receivable

Loans receivable are recorded at amortized cost on our consolidated balance sheets. The amortized cost of a real estate loan receivable is the outstanding unpaid principal balance, net of unamortized costs and fees directly associated with the origination of the loan.

We review on a quarterly basis credit quality indicators such as payment status, changes affecting the underlying real estate collateral (for collateral dependent loans), changes affecting the operations of the facilities securing the loans, and

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national and regional economic factors. Our loans receivable are evaluated for impairment at each balance sheet date. We consider a loan to be impaired when, based upon current information and events, we believe that it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due under the contractual terms of the loan agreement resulting from the borrower's failure to repay contractual amounts due, the granting of a concession by us or our expectation that we will receive assets with fair values less than the carrying value of the loan in satisfaction of the loan. If a loan is considered to be impaired, a reserve is established when the present value of payments expected to be received, observable market prices, the estimated fair value of the collateral (for loans that are dependent on the collateral for repayment) or amounts expected to be received in satisfaction of a loan are lower than the carrying value of that loan. As of December 31, 2013, all of our loans were performing and none were considered to be impaired.

Interest Income

Interest income on our loans receivable is recognized on an accrual basis over the life of the investment using the interest method. Direct loan origination costs are amortized over the term of the loan as an adjustment to interest income. 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.

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, as adjusted. 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. Compensation expense for awards with performance based vesting conditions is recognized based on our estimate of the ultimate value of such award after considering our expectation of future performance.

Income Taxes

We elected to be treated as a REIT with the filing of our U.S. federal income tax return for the taxable year beginning January 1, 2011. We believe that we have been organized and have operated, and we intend to continue to operate, in a manner to qualify as a REIT. 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 IRS 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.

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

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 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 may use several valuation sources (including internal valuations, discounted cash flow analysis and quoted market prices) to establish a fair value. If more than one valuation source is used, we will assign 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.

Results of Operations

As of December 31, 2013, our investment portfolio consisted of 121 real estate properties held for investment, 10 debt investments and two preferred equity investments. As of December 31, 2012, our investment portfolio consisted of 119 real estate properties held for investment, one asset held for sale and two mortgage loan investments. As of December 31, 2011, our investment portfolio consisted of 97 real estate properties. In general, we expect that our income and expenses related to our portfolio will increase in future periods as a result of owning acquired investments for an entire period and the anticipated future acquisition of additional investments. The results of operations presented are not directly comparable due to the increase in acquisition activity.

Comparison of results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 (dollars in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		Increase / (Decrease)	Percentage Difference	Increase (Decrease) due to Acquisitions and Originations ⁽¹⁾	Remaining Increase (Decrease) ⁽²⁾
	2013	2012				
Revenues:						
Rental income	\$ 128,988	\$ 101,742	\$ 27,246	27	% \$ 18,015	\$ 9,231
Interest and other income	5,792	1,428	4,364	306	% 5,107	(743)
Expenses:						
Depreciation and amortization	33,281	30,263	3,018	10	% 4,663	(1,645)
Interest	40,460	34,335	6,125	18	% —	6,125
General and administrative	16,423	16,104	319	2	% (188)	507
Impairment	—	2,481	(2,481)	(100)	% —	(2,481)
Other income (expense):						
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(10,101)	(2,670)	(7,431)	278	% —	(7,431)
Other income (expense)	(800)	2,196	(2,996)	(136)	% —	(2,996)

⁽¹⁾ Represents the dollar amount increase (decrease) for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012 as a result of properties acquired and loans originated after January 1, 2012.

⁽²⁾ Represents the dollar amount increase (decrease) for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to the year ended December 31, 2012 that is not a direct result of investments made on or after January 1, 2012.

Rental Income

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we recognized \$129.0 million of rental income compared to \$101.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The \$27.2 million increase in rental income is due to an increase of \$18.0 million from properties acquired after January 1, 2012 and an increase of \$9.2 million due to straight-line rental income adjustments recognized on Genesis properties that did not have fixed rent escalators until December 2012 and therefore did not have straight-line rental income adjustments during the entire year ended December 31, 2012. Under our original lease agreements with subsidiaries of Sun, the annual rent escalator was 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. Effective December 1, 2012 with the acquisition of Sun by Genesis, these lease agreements were amended to fix the annual rent escalators at 2.5%. 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 and Other Income

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we recognized \$5.8 million of interest and other income, which consisted primarily of interest income earned on our 10 loans receivable investments and preferred dividends earned on our two preferred equity investments. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized \$1.4 million of interest income, which consisted mostly of interest income earned on three loans receivable investments, one of which was repaid in November 2012 when we exercised our option to acquire the properties securing the loan.

Depreciation and Amortization

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we incurred \$33.3 million of depreciation and amortization expense compared to \$30.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The \$3.0 million net increase in depreciation and amortization was primarily due to an increase of \$4.7 million from properties acquired after January 1, 2012, partially offset by a decrease of \$1.6 million related to assets that have been fully depreciated.

Interest Expense

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, 2013, we incurred \$40.5 million of interest expense

compared to \$34.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The \$6.1 million net increase is primarily related to (i) a \$6.8 million increase in interest expense and amortization of deferred financing costs related to the May 2013 issuance of the \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2023 Notes (as defined below) and (ii) a \$1.7 million increase in interest expense, unused facility fees and amortization of deferred financing costs related to the amounts outstanding and increase in capacity under our Prior Revolving Credit Facility (as defined below) from \$230.0 million to \$375.0 million. The increases were offset by (i) a \$0.4 million net decrease in interest expense, amortization of deferred financing costs and premium primarily related to the \$113.8 million in

aggregate principal amount of the outstanding 2018 Notes that were redeemed and (ii) a \$2.0 million decrease in interest expense and amortization of deferred financing costs primarily due to decreased interest rates on refinanced mortgage notes and a 50 basis point reduction in the interest rate spread on certain floating rate mortgage notes. We expect interest expense to increase due to the issuance of the 2021 Notes and fluctuate from period to period depending on the usage of the Revolving Credit Facility.

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, 2013, general and administrative expenses were \$16.4 million compared to \$16.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The \$0.3 million net increase is primarily related a \$0.5 million net increase in payroll expenses, offset by a \$0.2 million decrease in acquisition pursuit costs, from \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 to \$1.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. The \$0.5 million net increase in payroll expenses includes a \$1.0 million increase in payroll expenses due in part to increased staffing and annual pay increases, offset by a \$0.5 million decrease in stock-based compensation expense. The decrease in stock-based compensation expense, from \$8.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 to \$7.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, is primarily related to the change in our stock price during the year ended December 31, 2013 (an increase of \$4.42 per share) compared to the year ended December 31, 2012 (an increase of \$9.63 per share) associated with annual stock bonuses. We issued stock to employees who had elected to receive annual bonuses in stock rather than in cash and therefore changes in our stock price will result in changes to our bonus expense. We expect acquisition pursuit costs to 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.

Impairment Charges

We did not recognize any impairment charges during the year ended December 31, 2013. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized a \$2.5 million impairment charge on one asset held for sale. The impairment charge was a result of the asset being held for sale and the resulting adjustment of its net book value to estimated fair value, less estimated costs to sell.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we recognized \$10.1 million of loss on debt extinguishment. Of this amount, \$9.8 million related to the redemption fee paid and the write-offs of deferred financing costs and issuance premium in connection with the June 2013 redemption of \$113.8 million in aggregate principal amount of the then outstanding 2018 Notes and \$0.3 million related to the write-offs of deferred financing costs in connection with amending and restating the Revolving Credit Facility. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized \$2.7 million of debt extinguishment loss due to prepayment penalty fees and the write-offs of unamortized deferred financing costs and issuance premiums associated with mortgage debt refinancing.

Other Income (Expense)

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we recognized \$0.8 million in other expense as a result of adjusting the fair value of our contingent consideration liability. Of this amount, \$0.6 million was related to the acquisition of the Stoney River Marshfield facility as described in Note 4, "Real Estate Properties Held for Investment," in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and \$0.2 million was related to the acquisition of the Forest Park - Frisco facility as described in Note 3, "Recent Real Estate Acquisitions," in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. The \$1.9 million contingent consideration related to the Stoney River facility was paid in the fourth quarter of 2013 and resulted in additional rental income from the time of payment through the term of the related lease starting at an initial cash yield of 8.24%, increasing over time through annual rent escalators equal to the greater of the change in the Consumer Price Index or 3.0%. During the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized other income of \$2.2 million related to the granting of a consent to our tenant to close the facility designated as held for sale.

Comparison of results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 (dollars in thousands):

	For the Year Ended December 31,		Increase / (Decrease)	Percentage Difference		Increase (Decrease) due to Acquisitions and Originations ⁽¹⁾	Remaining Increase (Decrease) ⁽²⁾
	2012	2011					
Revenues:							
Rental income	\$101,742	\$80,678	\$21,064	26	%	\$18,630	\$2,434
Interest and other income	1,428	3,547	(2,119)	(60)%	1,405	(3,524)
Expenses:							
Depreciation and amortization	30,263	26,591	3,672	14	%	4,839	(1,167)
Interest	34,335	30,319	4,016	13	%	—	4,016
General and administrative	16,104	14,473	1,631	11	%	(1,682)	3,313
Impairment	2,481	—	2,481	100	%	—	2,481
Other income (expense):							
Loss on extinguishment of debt	(2,670)	—	(2,670)	100	%	—	(2,670)
Other income (expense)	2,196	—	2,196	100	%	—	2,196

⁽¹⁾ Represents the dollar amount increase (decrease) for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year ended December 31, 2011 as a result of properties acquired and loans originated after January 1, 2011.

⁽²⁾ Represents the dollar amount increase (decrease) for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to the year ended December 31, 2011 that is not a direct result of investments made on or after January 1, 2011.

Rental Income

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized \$101.7 million of rental income compared to \$80.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The \$21.1 million increase in rental income is due to an increase of \$18.6 million from properties acquired after January 1, 2011 and an increase of \$2.4 million due to straight-line rental income adjustments recognized on Genesis properties that did not have fixed rent escalators until December 2012 and therefore did not have straight-line rental income adjustments as of December 31, 2011. Under our original lease agreements with subsidiaries of Sun, the annual rent escalator was 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. Effective December 1, 2012 with the acquisition of Sun by Genesis, these lease agreements were amended to fix the annual rent escalators at 2.5%. 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 and Other Income

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized \$1.4 million of interest income, which consisted primarily of interest income earned on three loans receivable investments, one of which was repaid in November 2012 when we exercised our option to acquire the properties securing the loan. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we recognized \$3.5 million of interest income, which consisted mostly of interest income earned on a defaulted mortgage note we purchased at a discount (the "Hillside Terrace Mortgage Note"), which we acquired on March 25, 2011 and which was subsequently repaid on December 5, 2011. Included in 2011 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.

Depreciation and Amortization

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we incurred \$30.3 million of depreciation and amortization expense compared to \$26.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The \$3.7 million net increase in depreciation and amortization was primarily due to an increase of \$4.8 million from properties acquired after January 1, 2011, partially

offset by a decrease of \$1.2 million related to assets that have been fully depreciated.

Interest Expense

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, 2012, we incurred \$34.3 million of interest expense compared to \$30.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The \$4.0 million net increase is primarily related to a \$3.5 million increase in interest expense, amortization of deferred financing costs and premium related to the July 2012 issuance of the \$100.0 million aggregate principal amount of 8.125% Senior Notes and a \$1.4 million increase in interest expense, unused facility fees and amortization of deferred financing costs related to the amounts outstanding and increase in capacity under our Prior

Secured Revolving Credit Facility from \$100.0 million to \$230.0 million. These increases were offset by a decrease of \$0.6 million due to the decreased interest rates on the refinanced mortgage notes and the repayment by us of one mortgage note and a decrease of \$0.3 million due to a 50 basis point reduction in the interest rate spread on certain floating rate mortgage notes.

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, 2012, general and administrative expenses were \$16.1 million compared to \$14.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The \$1.6 million net increase is primarily related to a \$3.7 million increase in stock-based compensation expense, from \$4.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 to \$8.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, partially offset by a \$1.5 million decrease in acquisition pursuit costs, from \$3.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2011 to \$1.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The increase in stock-based compensation expense is primarily related to the increase in our stock price during the year ended December 31, 2012 (an increase of \$9.63 per share) compared to the year ended December 31, 2011 (a decrease of \$6.31 per share) associated with annual stock bonuses. In 2012 and 2011, we issued stock to employees who had elected to receive annual bonuses in stock rather than in cash and therefore changes in our stock price will result in changes to our bonus expense. We expect acquisition pursuit costs to fluctuate from period to period depending upon 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.

Impairment Charges

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized a \$2.5 million impairment charge on one asset held for sale. The impairment charge was a result of the asset being held for sale and the resulting adjustment of its net book value to estimated fair value, less estimated costs to sell. We did not recognize any impairment charges during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Loss on Extinguishment of Debt

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized \$2.7 million of debt extinguishment loss due to prepayment penalty fees and write-offs of unamortized deferred financing costs and issuance premiums associated with mortgage debt refinancing. We did not recognize any debt extinguishment loss during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Other Income (Expense)

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized other income of \$2.2 million related to the granting of a consent to our tenant to close the facility designated as held for sale.

Funds from Operations and Adjusted Funds from Operations

We believe that net income attributable to common stockholders 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 attributable to common stockholders, as defined by GAAP. FFO is defined as net income attributable to common stockholders, computed in accordance with GAAP, excluding gains or losses from real estate dispositions, plus real estate depreciation and amortization and impairment charges. AFFO is defined as FFO excluding non-cash revenues (including, but not limited to, straight-line rental income adjustments, non-cash interest income adjustments and amortization of debt premium), non-cash expenses (including, but not limited to, stock-based compensation expense, amortization of deferred financing costs and amortization of debt discounts) 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 from real estate dispositions, impairment charges, and real estate depreciation and amortization, and for AFFO, by excluding non-cash revenues (including, but not limited to, straight-line rental income adjustments, non-cash interest income adjustments and amortization of debt premium), non-cash expenses (including, but not limited to, stock-based compensation expense, amortization of deferred financing costs and amortization of debt discounts) 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 attributable to common stockholders 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 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 years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, to net income attributable to common stockholders, the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, for the same periods (in thousands, except share and per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$25,749	\$19,513	\$12,842
Depreciation and amortization of real estate assets	33,281	30,263	26,591
Impairment	—	2,481	—
FFO	59,030	52,257	39,433
Acquisition pursuit costs	1,455	1,654	3,218
Stock-based compensation expense	7,819	8,279	4,600
Straight-line rental income adjustments	(14,709)	(4,893)	(2,092)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	3,280	2,685	1,998
Amortization of debt premium	(671)	(347)	(15)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	800	—	—
Non-cash portion of loss on extinguishment of debt	859	628	—
Non-cash interest income adjustments	79	24	—
AFFO	\$57,942	\$60,287	\$47,142
FFO per diluted common share	\$1.55	\$1.40	\$1.31
AFFO per diluted common share	\$1.51	\$1.59	\$1.55
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding, diluted:			
FFO	38,071,926	37,321,517	30,171,225
AFFO	38,364,727	37,829,421	30,399,132

Set forth below is additional information related to certain other items included in net income attributable to common stockholders 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 Attributable to Common Stockholders:

During year ended December 31, 2013, we incurred \$10.1 million of debt extinguishment loss. This amount includes \$0.3 million related to write-offs of deferred financing costs in connection with the Revolving Credit Facility and \$9.3 million for the cash payment made to noteholders for early redemption of \$113.8 million in aggregate principal

amount of the outstanding 2018 Notes and \$0.5 million for the write-off of unamortized deferred financing costs and issuance premiums. This entire amount of the loss on extinguishment of debt is included in FFO for the year ended December 31, 2013.

During year ended December 31, 2013, we incurred \$0.8 million of other expense. This amounts includes \$0.6 million as a result of adjusting the fair value of our contingent consideration liability related to the Stoney River Marshfield facility acquisition as described in Note 4, "Real Estate Properties Held for Investment," in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements and \$0.2 million as a result of adjusting the fair value our contingent consideration liability related to the Forest Park - Frisco facility as described in Note 3, "Recent Real Estate Acquisitions," in the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements. This entire amount is included in FFO for the year ended December 31, 2013.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we recognized other income of \$2.2 million related to the granting of a consent to our tenant to close the facility designated as held for sale. This entire amount is included in FFO and AFFO for the year ended December 31, 2012.

During the year ended December 31, 2012, we incurred \$2.7 million of debt extinguishment loss. The \$2.7 million includes \$0.7 million of debt extinguishment loss due to the write-offs of unamortized deferred financing costs and \$2.0 million due to prepayment penalty fees related to the mortgage notes that were refinanced during the year ended December 31, 2012. This entire amount is included in FFO and AFFO for the year ended December 31, 2012.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we recognized 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. This entire amount is included in FFO for the year ended December 31, 2011.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we incurred general and administrative expense of \$0.3 million related to one-time start-up costs. This entire amount is included in FFO and AFFO for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of December 31, 2013, we had approximately \$139.4 million in liquidity, consisting of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$4.3 million and available borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility of \$135.1 million. The Revolving Credit Facility provides for a borrowing capacity of \$375.0 million and includes an accordion feature that allows the Operating Partnership to increase the borrowing availability by up to \$225.0 million, subject to terms and conditions.

On January 23, 2014, we completed an underwritten public offering of \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 2021 Notes, providing net proceeds of approximately \$341.4 million after deducting underwriting discounts and other offering expenses. A portion of these proceeds was used to (i) fund a tender offer for the 2018 Notes, (ii) fund the redemption price for 2018 Notes that were not retired in the tender offer, (iii) acquire the Nye Portfolio (see “—Recent Transactions” for further details) and (iv) repay \$4.5 million outstanding under our Revolving Credit Facility as of December 31, 2013. See “—Loan Agreements.”

After giving effect to the January 2014 offering of \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2021 Notes, the use of net proceeds therefrom for the tender offer and redemption of all of our outstanding 2018 Notes and the acquisition of the Nye Portfolio, the use of the remainder of the net proceeds to repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under our Revolving Credit Facility, and the repayment of a \$12.0 million mortgage note, we had approximately \$143.9 million in liquidity, consisting of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents of \$4.3 million and available borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility of \$139.6 million.

On March 18, 2013, we entered into a sales agreement (each, a “Sales Agreement”) with each of Barclays Capital Inc., Cantor Fitzgerald & Co., Credit Agricole Securities (USA) Inc., RBC Capital Markets, LLC, RBS Securities Inc. and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (individually, a “Sales Agent” and together, the “Sales Agents”) to sell shares of our common stock having aggregate gross proceeds of up to \$100.0 million (the “ATM Shares”) from time to time through the Sales Agents.

Pursuant to the terms of the Sales Agreements, the ATM Shares may be sold by any method permitted by law deemed to be an “at-the-market” offering, including, without limitation, sales made directly on the NASDAQ Global Select Market, on any other existing trading market for our common stock or to or through a market maker. In addition, with our prior consent, the Sales Agents may also sell the ATM Shares in privately negotiated transactions. We will pay each Sales Agent a commission of up to 2% of the gross proceeds from the sales of ATM Shares sold pursuant to the applicable Sales Agreement. We are not obligated to sell and the Sales Agents are not obligated to buy or sell any ATM Shares under the Sales Agreements. No assurance can be given that we will sell any shares under the Sales Agreements, or, if we do, as to the price or amount of shares that we sell, or the dates when such sales will take place. During the three months and year ended December 31, 2013, we sold 1.4 million ATM Shares, at an average price of \$27.01 per share, generating gross proceeds of approximately \$38.3 million, before \$0.7 million of commissions. As of December 31, 2013, we had \$61.7 million available under our ATM Program.

In addition, we have filed a shelf registration statement with the SEC that expires in May 2016, which will allow us to offer and sell shares of common stock, preferred stock, warrants, rights, units, and certain of our subsidiaries to offer and sell debt securities, through underwriters, dealers or agents or directly to purchasers, on a continuous or delayed

basis, in amounts, at prices and on terms we determine at the time of the offering.

We believe that our available cash, operating cash flows and borrowings available to us under the Revolving Credit Facility provide sufficient funds for our operations, scheduled debt service payments with respect to our Senior Notes, mortgage indebtedness on our properties, and dividend requirements for the next twelve months. In addition, we do not believe

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that the restrictions under our Senior Notes Indentures (defined below) significantly limit our ability to use our available liquidity for these purposes.

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 under our Revolving Credit Facility, future borrowings or the proceeds from issuances of common stock (including through our ATM Program), preferred 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.

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Net cash provided by operating activities was \$62.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013. Operating cash inflows were derived primarily from the rental payments received under the lease agreements with subsidiaries of Genesis and our other tenants and interest payments from borrowers under our loan investments. Operating cash outflows consisted primarily of interest payments on our outstanding debt and payment of general and administrative expenses. Net cash provided by operating activities increased in 2013 primarily as a result of acquisitions which resulted in increased rental income, offset by \$9.3 million in payments made to noteholders in June 2013 for early redemption of \$113.8 million in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding 2018 Notes. We expect our annualized cash flows provided by operating activities to increase as a result of completed and anticipated future real estate investments.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2013, net cash used in investing activities was \$297.5 million and consisted primarily of \$126.0 million used in the acquisition of one senior housing facility and one acute care hospital, \$166.0 million used to originate nine loans receivable, \$7.0 million used for two preferred equity investments, and \$0.8 million used for tenant improvements, partially offset by \$2.2 million net proceeds from the sale of one real estate asset.

We expect to continue using available liquidity in connection with anticipated future real estate investments and loan originations.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

During the year ended December 31, 2013, net cash provided by financing activities was \$222.6 million and consisted of \$138.2 million in net proceeds from the issuance of preferred stock, \$200.0 million in net proceeds from the June 2013 offering of \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2023 Notes, \$34.5 million in net proceeds related to shares sold through the ATM Program and the issuance of common stock pursuant to equity compensation arrangements (net of expenses with respect to the ATM Program), offset by the redemption of \$113.8 million in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding 2018 Notes, \$58.2 million of dividends paid to stockholders, \$11.0 million of principal repayments of mortgage notes payable and \$9.0 million of payments for deferred financing costs primarily related to the issuance of the 2023 Notes and the Revolving Credit Facility. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2013, we borrowed \$143.5 million on our Revolving Credit Facility and repaid \$100.5 million during the same period.

Loan Agreements

2021 Notes. On January 23, 2014, the Issuers issued \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2021 Notes. The 2021 Notes were sold at par, resulting in gross proceeds of \$350.0 million and net proceeds of approximately \$341.4 million after deducting underwriting discounts and other offering expenses. The 2021 Notes accrue interest at a rate of 5.5% per annum payable semiannually on February 1 and August 1 of each year.

The 2021 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 February 1, 2017, at the redemption prices set forth in the 2021 Notes Indenture, plus accrued and unpaid interest to the applicable redemption date. In addition, prior to February 1, 2017, the Issuers may redeem all or a portion of the 2021 Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2021 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 February 1, 2017, the Issuers may redeem up to 35% of the principal amount of the 2021

Notes, using the proceeds of specific kinds of equity offerings, at a redemption price of 105.5% of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date. Assuming the 2021 Notes are not redeemed, the 2021 Notes mature on February 1, 2021.

2023 Notes. On May 23, 2013, the Issuers issued \$200.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.375% senior notes due 2023 (the “2023 Notes”). The 2023 Notes were sold at par, resulting in gross proceeds of \$200.0 million and net proceeds of approximately \$194.6 million after deducting underwriting discounts and other offering expenses. The 2023 Notes accrue interest at a rate of 5.375% per annum payable semiannually on June 1 and December 1 of each year.

The 2023 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 June 1, 2018, at the redemption prices set forth in the supplemental indenture governing the 2023 Notes (the “2023 Notes Indenture”), plus accrued and unpaid interest to the applicable redemption date. In addition, prior to June 1, 2018, the Issuers may redeem all or a portion of the 2023 Notes at a redemption price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2023 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 June 1, 2016, the Issuers may redeem up to 35% of the principal amount of the 2023 Notes, using the proceeds of specific kinds of equity offerings, at a redemption price of 105.375% of the principal amount to be redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest, if any, to the applicable redemption date. Assuming the 2023 Notes are not redeemed, the 2023 Notes mature on June 1, 2023.

2018 Notes. On October 27, 2010, the Issuers issued \$225.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2018 Notes, resulting in gross proceeds of \$225.0 million and net proceeds of approximately \$219.9 million after deducting underwriting discounts and other offering expenses. The 2018 Notes accrue interest at a rate of 8.125% per annum payable semiannually on May 1 and November 1 of each year.

On July 26, 2012, the Issuers issued an additional \$100.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2018 Notes, which were treated as a single class with the then-outstanding 2018 Notes. The notes were issued at 106.0% providing net proceeds of \$103.0 million after underwriting costs and other offering expenses and a yield-to-maturity of 6.92%. We used a portion of the proceeds from this offering to repay the borrowings outstanding under the Prior Revolving Credit Facility. Pursuant to exchange offers completed on March 14, 2011 and November 14, 2012, respectively, the Issuers exchanged \$225.0 million and \$100.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2018 Notes that were issued in October 2010 and July 2012 for substantially identical 2018 Notes registered under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

On June 24, 2013, pursuant to the terms of the indenture governing the 2018 Notes (the “2018 Notes Indenture”), the Issuers redeemed \$113.8 million in aggregate principal amount of the outstanding 2018 Notes, representing 35% of the aggregate principal amount of the 2018 Notes outstanding. The 2018 Notes were redeemed at a redemption price of 108.125% of the principal amount redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to the redemption date. The redemption resulted in a \$9.8 million loss on extinguishment of debt, including \$9.3 million in payments made to noteholders for early redemption and \$0.5 million of write-offs associated with unamortized deferred financing costs and issuance premium.

On January 8, 2014, we commenced a cash tender offer with respect to any and all of the outstanding \$211.3 million of the 2018 Notes. Pursuant to the tender offer, we retired \$210.9 million of the 2018 Notes at a premium of 109.837%, plus accrued and unpaid interest, on January 23, 2014. Pursuant to the terms of the 2018 Notes Indenture, the remaining \$0.4 million of the 2018 Notes were called and were retired on February 11, 2014 at a redemption price of 109.485% plus accrued and unpaid interest.

The obligations under the Senior Notes (i.e., the 2018 Notes, the 2021 Notes, and the 2023 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 material subsidiaries; provided, however, that such guarantees are subject to release under certain customary circumstances. See Note 13, “Summarized Consolidating Information,” in the Notes to 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 indentures governing the Senior Notes (the “Senior Notes Indentures”) contain 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's restricted subsidiaries to pay dividends or other

amounts to Sabra. Such limitations on distributions also includes a limitation on the extent of allowable cumulative distributions made not to exceed the greater of (a) the sum of (x) 95% of cumulative Adjusted Funds from Operations and (y) the net proceeds from the issuance of common and preferred equity and (b) the minimum amount of distributions required Sabra to maintain its REIT status. The Senior Notes Indentures also provide 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 Senior Notes Indentures 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, 2013, we were in compliance with all applicable financial covenants under the 2018 Notes Indenture and 2023 Notes Indenture.

Revolving Credit Facility. On November 3, 2010, the Operating Partnership and certain subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership (together with the Operating Partnership, 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). On February 10, 2012, the Borrowers amended the secured revolving credit facility (as amended, "Prior 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 allowed the Borrowers to increase borrowing availability under the Prior Revolving Credit Facility by up to an additional \$150.0 million, subject to certain terms and conditions. On September 20, 2012, the Borrowers utilized the accordion feature to increase the borrowing capacity to \$230.0 million. On July 29, 2013, the Operating Partnership entered into an amended and restated secured revolving credit facility (the "Revolving Credit Facility"). The Revolving Credit Facility provides for a borrowing capacity of \$375.0 million and includes an accordion feature that allows the Operating Partnership to increase the borrowing availability by up to \$225.0 million, subject to terms and conditions. While the Prior Revolving Credit Facility was secured by mortgages on certain of our real estate assets, the Revolving Credit Facility is secured by pledges of equity by our wholly-owned subsidiaries that own certain of our real estate assets. This feature provides us with increased flexibility to increase the available borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility. Borrowing availability under the Revolving Credit Facility is subject to a borrowing base calculation based on, among other factors, the mortgageability cash flow (as such term is defined in the Revolving Credit Facility). The Revolving Credit Facility has a maturity date of July 29, 2016, and includes a one year extension option. As of December 31, 2013, there was \$135.5 million outstanding under our Revolving Credit Facility and \$135.1 million available for borrowing. Subsequent to December 31, 2013, we used a portion of the net proceeds from the offering of the 2021 Notes to repay \$4.5 million of the borrowings outstanding under our Revolving Credit Facility.

Borrowings under the Revolving Credit Facility bear interest on the outstanding principal amount at a rate equal to an applicable percentage plus, at the Operating Partnership's 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 Revolving Credit Facility, and will range from 2.50% to 3.50% per annum for LIBOR based borrowings and 1.50% to 2.50% per annum for borrowings at the Base Rate. As of December 31, 2013, the interest rate on the Revolving Credit Facility was 3.17%. In addition, the Operating Partnership is 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 Revolving Credit Facility. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we incurred \$1.7 million in interest expense on amounts outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility and \$1.2 million of unused facility fees.

The obligations of the Operating Partnership under the Revolving Credit Facility are guaranteed by us and certain of our subsidiaries.

The Revolving Credit Facility contains customary covenants that include restrictions or limitations 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. Such limitations on distributions also include a limitation on the extent of allowable distributions made during a trailing four-quarter period not to exceed the greater of (a) the sum of (x) Adjusted Funds from Operations for the trailing four-quarter periods and (y) the net proceeds from the issuance of common and preferred equity and (b) the minimum amount of distributions required us to maintain its REIT status. The Revolving Credit Facility also requires us, through the Operating Partnership, to comply with specified financial covenants, which include a maximum leverage ratio, a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio and a minimum tangible net worth requirement. As of December 31, 2013, we were in compliance with all applicable financial covenants under the Revolving Credit Facility.

Mortgage Indebtedness

Of our 121 properties held for investment, 24 are subject to mortgage indebtedness to third parties that, as of December 31, 2013, totaled approximately \$141.3 million. As of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, our mortgage notes payable consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

Interest Rate Type	Book Value as of December 31, 2013	Book Value as of December 31, 2012	Weighted Average Interest Rate at December 31, 2013	Maturity Date
Fixed Rate	\$54,688	\$94,373	2.62	% August 2015 - June 2047
Variable Rate ⁽¹⁾	86,640	57,949	5.00	% August 2015
	\$141,328	\$152,322	4.08	%

(1) Contractual interest rates under variable rate mortgages are equal to the 90-day LIBOR plus 4.0% (subject to a 1.0% LIBOR floor).

Capital Expenditures

For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, our aggregate capital expenditures were \$0.8 million, \$1.0 million, and \$0.1 million, respectively. The capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 include \$14,000 and \$9,000, respectively, of capital expenditures for corporate office needs. There are no present plans for the improvement or development of any unimproved or undeveloped property; however, from time to time we may agree to fund improvements our tenants make at our facilities. Accordingly, we anticipate that our aggregate capital expenditure requirements for the next 12 months will not exceed \$3.0 million, and that such expenditures will principally be for improvements to our facilities and result in incremental rental income.

Dividends

We paid dividends of \$58.2 million on our common and preferred stock during the year ended December 31, 2013. On January 23, 2014, our board of directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.36 per share of common stock. The dividend was paid on February 28, 2014 to stockholders of record as of February 14, 2014. Also, on January 23, 2014, our board of directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.4453125 per share of Series A Preferred Stock. The dividend was paid on February 28, 2014 to stockholders of record as of the close of business on February 14, 2014.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentrations of credit risks arise when a number of operators, tenants or obligors related to our investments are engaged in similar business activities, or activities in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their ability to meet contractual obligations, including those to us, to be similarly affected by changes in economic conditions. We regularly monitor our portfolio to assess potential concentrations of risks.

Genesis

Effective December 1, 2012, Sun was acquired by Genesis, becoming a wholly owned subsidiary of Genesis. In connection with this transaction, we obtained a parent guaranty from Genesis to replace the then-existing Sun guaranty of the lease obligations of its subsidiaries that are tenants under our lease agreements. As of December 31, 2013, 81 of our 121 real estate properties held for investment were leased to subsidiaries of Genesis. During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, 60%, 71% and 84% respectively, of our total revenues were derived from these leases. Prior to December 1, 2012, Sun was subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC and was required to file with the SEC annual reports containing audited financial information and quarterly reports containing unaudited financial information. Genesis is not an SEC registrant and is not subject to SEC reporting requirements. As of December 31, 2013, Genesis and its subsidiaries operated or managed 373 skilled nursing centers, 32 assisted or independent living centers and 6 mental health centers across 28 states. Genesis also provides rehabilitation therapy services to over 1,400 affiliated and non-affiliated centers in 45 states. Genesis's net revenues and adjusted normalized earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation, amortization and rent were \$4.7 billion and \$591.6 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2013, \$3.1 billion and \$359.2 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2012, and \$2.7 billion and \$363.6 million, respectively for the year ended December 31, 2011. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, Genesis's long-term debt, net of cash, totaled \$428.0 million and \$407.8 million, respectively. As of

December 31, 2013 and 2012, Genesis had liquidity of approximately \$153.7 million and \$132.8 million, respectively, consisting of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents and available borrowings under its revolving credit facility. We have presented below unaudited summary financial information for Genesis as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011. We will make the Genesis audited financial statements available by filing those financial statements with the SEC as an exhibit to a current report on Form 8-K. As described above, Genesis has provided a parent guaranty of the lease obligations of its subsidiaries that are tenants under our lease agreements. The summary

financial information presented below has been provided by Genesis, remains subject to adjustment in connection with the completion and issuance of Genesis's audited financial statements and has not been independently verified by us. We have no reason to believe that such information is inaccurate in any material respect.

	Year Ended December 31, (unaudited) (in thousands)		
	2013	2012	2011
Statements of Operations:			
Revenues	\$4,749,754	\$3,078,949	\$2,745,760
Operating expenses (including building expenses)	4,299,514	2,768,601	2,403,709
Net income (loss)	(177,995) (171,274) 94,723

	As of December 31, (unaudited) (in thousands)	
	2013	2012
Balance Sheets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$61,413	\$50,218
Total current assets	927,027	876,012
Total current liabilities	685,683	640,255
Long-term debt, excluding current portion	473,165	446,302
Capital lease obligations, excluding current portion	972,760	1,024,340
Financing obligation, excluding current portion	2,785,103	2,668,793

Other than our significant tenant concentrations, management believes our current portfolio is reasonably diversified across healthcare related real estate and geographical location and does not contain any other significant concentration of credit risks. Our portfolio of 121 real estate properties held for investment as of December 31, 2013 is diversified by location across 27 states. The properties in any one state did not account for more than 13%, 14% and 16%, respectively, of our total rental revenue during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011.

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 the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (“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 31, 2013, CMS released final fiscal year 2014 Medicare rates for skilled nursing facilities providing a net increase of 1.3% over fiscal year 2013 payments (comprised of a market basket increase of 2.3% less 0.5% for a forecast error correction and less the productivity adjustment of 0.5%).

Obligations and Commitments

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations and commitments in future years, including our Senior Notes, Revolving Credit Facility and our mortgage indebtedness to third parties on certain of our properties. The following table is presented as of December 31, 2013 (in thousands):

	Total	Payments Due During the Years Ending December 31,					
		2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	After 2018
Mortgage indebtedness ⁽¹⁾	\$187,633	\$7,830	\$35,818	\$5,681	\$5,681	\$5,681	\$126,942
Revolving Credit Facility ⁽²⁾	145,073	5,445	5,445	134,183	—	—	—
Senior Notes ⁽³⁾	786,875	20,375	30,000	30,000	30,000	30,000	646,500
Contingent consideration	7,500	7,500	—	—	—	—	—
Operating lease	186	95	91	—	—	—	—
Total	\$1,127,267	\$41,245	\$71,354	\$169,864	\$35,681	\$35,681	\$773,442

Mortgage indebtedness is presented as of December 31, 2013 after giving effect to the January 2014 refinancing of \$44.8 million of existing variable rate mortgage indebtedness due August 2015 with mortgages guaranteed by HUD with maturities between 2039 and 2044 and the repayment of a \$12.0 million mortgage note. Mortgage indebtedness includes principal payments and interest payments through the maturity dates. Total interest on mortgage indebtedness, based on contractual rates, is \$56.9 million, of which \$2.5 million is attributable to variable interest rates.

The Revolving Credit Facility is presented as of December 31, 2013 after giving effect to the use of a portion of the proceeds from the January 2014 offering of the 2021 Notes to repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under the Revolving Credit Facility.

Senior Notes is presented as of December 31, 2013 after giving effect to the January 2014 offering of \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2021 Notes and the use of net proceeds therefrom for the tender offer and redemption of all of our outstanding 2018 Notes. Senior Notes includes interest payments through the maturity date. Total interest on the Senior Notes is \$236.9 million.

In addition to the above, we have committed to provide up to \$105.9 million of funding related to four debt investments and two preferred equity investments. As of December 31, 2013, we had funded \$35.3 million. The debt investments have maturity dates ranging from 2016 through 2018.

Impact of Inflation

Our rental income in future years will be impacted by changes in inflation. Several 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. Our lease agreements with subsidiaries of Genesis provide for a fixed 2.5% annual rent escalator.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

None.

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).

	For the Year Ended December 31, 2013			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Operating data				
Total revenues	\$32,022	\$32,275	\$32,926	\$37,557
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	9,253	(3,185)	9,242	10,439
Net income (loss) per common share-basic	0.25	(0.09)	0.25	0.27
Net income (loss) per common share-diluted	0.25	(0.09)	0.24	0.27
Other data				
Cash flows provided by operations	\$21,603	\$1,383	\$26,225	\$12,888
Cash flows used in investing activities	(15,311)	(19,270)	(2,791)	(260,137)
Cash flows provided by (used in) financing activities	30,172	57,092	(19,563)	154,916
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, basic	37,286,121	37,357,112	37,358,334	38,050,301
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, diluted:				
Net income	37,739,964	37,357,112	37,828,573	38,680,409
FFO	37,739,964	37,834,496	37,828,573	38,680,409
AFFO	38,134,659	38,190,891	38,065,299	38,882,963
FFO ⁽¹⁾	\$17,499	\$5,037	\$17,500	\$18,994
FFO per diluted common share ⁽¹⁾	0.46	0.13	0.46	0.49
AFFO ⁽¹⁾	16,559	5,644	16,261	19,478
AFFO per diluted common share ⁽¹⁾	0.43	0.15	0.43	0.50
Reconciliation of FFO and AFFO				
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$9,253	\$(3,185)	\$9,242	\$10,439
Add:				
Depreciation of real estate assets	8,246	8,222	8,258	8,555
FFO	17,499	5,037	17,500	18,994
Acquisition pursuit costs	197	229	281	748
Stock-based compensation	2,474	1,459	1,276	2,610
Straight-line rental income adjustments	(3,683)	(3,617)	(3,536)	(3,873)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	766	823	806	885
Amortization of debt premium	(199)	(202)	(134)	(136)
Change in fair value of contingent consideration	(500)	1,400	(300)	200
Non-cash portion of loss on extinguishment of debt	—	508	351	—
Non-cash interest income adjustments	5	7	17	50
AFFO	\$16,559	\$5,644	\$16,261	\$19,478

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	For the Year Ended December 31, 2012			
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Operating data				
Total revenues	\$23,727	\$25,117	\$26,038	\$28,288
Net income attributable to common stockholders	4,405	5,923	5,226	3,959
Net income per common share-basic	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.11
Net income per common share-diluted	0.12	0.16	0.14	0.11
Other data				
Cash flows provided by operations	\$16,464	\$7,623	\$23,815	\$8,350
Cash flows used in investing activities	(40,209)	(37,247)	(43,744)	(97,450)
Cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities	(15,830)	30,059	47,296	75,724
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, basic	37,035,970	37,147,942	37,178,162	37,106,473
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding, diluted:				
Net income and FFO	37,058,886	37,191,687	37,465,114	37,594,583
AFFO	37,284,423	37,538,337	37,748,716	37,917,964
FFO ⁽¹⁾	\$11,708	\$13,480	\$12,722	\$14,347
FFO per diluted common share(1)	0.32	0.36	0.34	0.38
AFFO(1)	13,995	15,665	14,868	15,759
AFFO per diluted common share(1)	0.38	0.42	0.39	0.42
Reconciliation of FFO and AFFO				
Net income	\$4,405	\$5,923	\$5,226	\$3,959
Add:				
Depreciation of real estate assets	7,303	7,557	7,496	7,907
Impairment	—	—	—	2,481
FFO	11,708	13,480	12,722	14,347
Acquisition pursuit costs	491	381	367	415
Stock-based compensation	2,203	1,639	1,907	2,530
Straight-line rental income adjustments	(969)	(721)	(1,167)	(2,036)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	566	631	720	768
Amortization of debt premium	(4)	(4)	(143)	(196)
Non-cash portion of loss on extinguishment of debt	—	250	453	(75)
Non-cash interest income adjustments	—	9	9	6
AFFO	\$13,995	\$15,665	\$14,868	\$15,759

(1) We believe that net income attributable to common stockholders 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. 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, impairment charges, and real estate depreciation and amortization, and for AFFO, by excluding non-cash revenues (including, but not limited to, straight-line rental income adjustments, non-cash interest income adjustments and amortization of debt premium), non-cash expenses (including, but not limited to, stock-based compensation expense, amortization of deferred financing costs and amortization of debt discounts) 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, 2013, after giving effect to the January 2014 offering of \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2021 Notes, the use of net proceeds therefrom for the tender offer and redemption of all of our outstanding 2018 Notes and the use of the remainder of the net proceeds to repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under our Revolving Credit Facility, the refinancing of \$44.8 million of mortgage notes and the repayment of a \$12.0 million mortgage note, this indebtedness included the \$550.0 million aggregate principal amount of Senior Notes outstanding and \$130.8 million of mortgage indebtedness to third parties on certain of the properties that our subsidiaries own. Approximately \$30.0 million of our outstanding mortgage indebtedness as of December 31, 2013 had a variable interest rate. In addition, as of December 31, 2013, after giving effect to the January 2014 offering of \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 2021 Notes, the use of net proceeds therefrom for the tender offer and redemption of all of our outstanding 2018 Notes and the use of the remainder of the net proceeds to repay a portion of the borrowings outstanding under our Revolving Credit Facility, we also had \$131.0 million outstanding under our Revolving Credit Facility and \$139.6 million available for borrowing. From time to time, we may borrow under the 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 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. 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 described above, interest expense would increase \$1.4 million for the twelve months following December 31, 2013. As of December 31, 2013, the index underlying our variable rate mortgages was below 100 basis points and if this index would have decreased to zero during the 12 months ended December 31, 2013, interest expense on our variable rate debt would decrease by \$0.2 million.

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, 2013 based on the maturity dates (dollars in thousands):

	Maturity						Total Book Value ⁽¹⁾	Total Fair Value
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Thereafter		
Mortgage Indebtedness								
Fixed rate	\$1,567	\$1,607	\$1,647	\$1,688	\$1,730	\$46,449	\$54,688	\$45,306
Weighted average effective interest rate	2.62 %	2.62 %	2.62 %	2.62 %	2.62 %	2.60 %	2.62 %	%
Variable rate	\$2,172	\$84,468	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$86,640	\$85,316
Weighted average effective interest rate	5.00 %	5.00 %	— %	— %	— %	— %	5.00 %	%
Secured Revolving Credit Facility	\$—	\$—	\$135,500	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$135,500	\$135,500
	— %	— %	3.17 %	— %	— %	— %	3.17 %	%

Weighted average
effective interest
rate

Senior Unsecured Notes	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$211,250	\$200,000	\$411,250	\$421,122
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Weighted average effective interest rate	—	%	—	%	—	%	—	%	5.375	%	7.75	%	6.6	%
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⁽¹⁾ Total book value for Senior Notes does not include premium of \$3.2 million as of December 31, 2013.

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, 2013 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 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 the 1992 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, 2013. The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, 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, 2013 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, 2013 in connection with our 2014 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

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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, 2013 in connection with our 2014 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, 2013 in connection with our 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

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, 2013 in connection with our 2014 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, 2013 in connection with our 2014 Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(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 Schedules

The following financial statement schedules are included herein at pages F-40 through F-46 of this report:

Schedule III - Real Estate Assets and Accumulated Depreciation

Schedule IV - Mortgage Loans on Real Estate

(3) Exhibits

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

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 October 22, 2013, by and between FPMC Frisco Realty Partners, LP and Sabra Texas Holdings, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 2.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on October 22, 2013).†
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).
3.1.1	Articles Supplementary designating Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc.'s 7.125% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on March 21, 2013).
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).
4.1.2	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated July 20, 2012, 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 4.1.2 of the

Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on July 26, 2012).

4.1.3 Third Supplemental Indenture, dated September 12, 2012, 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 4.1.3 of the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-183878) filed by the issuers and guarantors on September 13, 2012).

4.1.4 Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated October 9, 2012, 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 4.1.4 of Amendment No. 1 to the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-183878) filed by the issuers and guarantors on September 13, 2012).

4.1.5 Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated January 11, 2013, 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 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on May 6, 2013).

- 4.1.6 Sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated January 23, 2014, 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 4.4 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on January 23, 2014).
- 4.2 Form of 8.125% Senior Note due 2018 (included in Exhibit 4.1).
- 4.3 Form of Specimen Certificate for Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc.'s 7.125% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on March 21, 2013).
- 4.4 Indenture, dated as of May 23, 2013, among Sabra Health Care Limited Partnership, Sabra Capital Corporation, Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc., 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 May 23, 2013).
- 4.4.1 First Supplemental Indenture, dated May 23, 2013, among Sabra Health Care Limited Partnership, Sabra Capital Corporation, Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc., the other guarantors named therein, and Wells Fargo National Bank Association, as Trustee (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on May 23, 2013).
- 4.4.2 Second Supplemental Indenture, dated January 8, 2014, 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 January 23, 2014).
- 4.4.3 Third Supplemental Indenture, dated January 23, 2014, 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 4.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on January 23, 2014)
- 4.5 Form of 5.375% senior note due 2023 (included in Exhibit 4.4.1).
- 4.6 Form of 5.5% senior note due 2021 (included in Exhibit 4.4.3).
- 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

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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).

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).

10.3.1 Form of Amendment to Master Lease Agreement entered into between subsidiaries of Sun Healthcare Group, Inc., subsidiaries of Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc., and Genesis HealthCare LLC, dated December 1, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on December 6, 2012).

10.4 Form of Guaranty entered into by Genesis HealthCare LLC in favor of subsidiaries of Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc., as landlords under the Master Lease Agreements, dated December 1, 2012 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on December 6, 2012).

10.5 Limited Partnership Agreement of Sabra Health Care Limited Partnership, dated as of November 15, 2010 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.4 of the Registration Statement on Form S-4 (File No. 333-171820) filed by the issuers and guarantors on January 21, 2011).

- 10.5.1 First Amendment to the Limited Partnership Agreement by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. and Sabra Health Care, LLC, dated March 21, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on March 21, 2013).
- 10.6 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated July 29, 2013, among Sabra Health Care Limited Partnership, as Borrower; Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc., as REIT Guarantor; the other guarantors party thereto; the lenders party thereto; Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, swing line lender and L/C issuer; Barclays Bank PLC, Citibank, N.A., Credit Agricole Corporate and Investment Bank, RBS Citizens, N.A., Royal Bank of Canada and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Co-Documentation Agents; and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith, as Sole Lead Arranger and Sole Book Manager (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on July 31, 2013).
- 10.6.1 First Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated October 15, 2013, by and among Sabra Health Care Limited Partnership, as Borrower; Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc., as REIT Guarantor; the other guarantors party thereto; the lenders party thereto; Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent, swing line lender and L/C issuer (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on October 22, 2013).
- 10.7 Loan Agreement, dated as of October 22, 2013, by and among Forest Park Realty Partners III, LP, BT Forest Park Realty Partners, LP, and Sabra Texas Holdings, L.P. (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on October 22, 2013).
- 10.8 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).
- 10.9+ 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).
- 10.10+ 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).
- 10.11+ 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).
- 10.12+ Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. 2009 Performance Incentive Plan, amended and restated as of June 19, 2013 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 of the Current Report on Form 8-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on June 20, 2013).
- 10.12.1+

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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).

10.12.2+ 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).

10.12.3+ 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).

10.12.4+ 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).

10.12.5+ 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).

10.13+ 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).

- 10.14+ Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. Directors' Compensation Policy (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on May 8, 2012).
- 10.15+ Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. 2013 Bonus Plan (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 of the Annual Report on Form 10-K filed by Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. on March 14, 2013).
- 10.16*+ Sabra Health Care REIT, Inc. 2014 Bonus Plan.
- 12.1* Statement Re: Computation of Ratios of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends.
- 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.

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Financial Statement Schedules

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

F-1

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, 2013 and 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules listed in the index appearing under Item 15(a)(2) present 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, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) 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 schedules, 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 schedules, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the 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
February 28, 2014

SABRA HEALTH CARE REIT, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	December 31, 2013	2012
Assets		
Real estate investments, net of accumulated depreciation of \$151,078 and \$129,479 as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	\$915,418	\$827,135
Loans receivable and other investments, net	185,293	12,017
Cash and cash equivalents	4,308	17,101
Restricted cash	5,352	4,589
Deferred tax assets	24,212	24,212
Assets held for sale, net	—	2,215
Prepaid expenses, deferred financing costs and other assets	63,252	29,613
Total assets	\$1,197,835	\$916,882
Liabilities and stockholders' equity		
Mortgage notes	\$141,328	\$152,322
Secured revolving credit facility	135,500	92,500
Senior unsecured notes	414,402	330,666
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	22,229	11,694
Tax liability	24,212	24,212
Total liabilities	737,671	611,394
Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)		
Stockholders' equity		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value; 10,000,000 shares authorized, 5,750,000 and zero shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	58	—
Common stock, \$.01 par value; 125,000,000 shares authorized, 38,788,745 and 37,099,209 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	388	371
Additional paid-in capital	534,639	353,861
Cumulative distributions in excess of net income	(74,921)	(48,744)
Total stockholders' equity	460,164	305,488
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$1,197,835	\$916,882
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

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

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenues:			