

Brookdale Senior Living Inc.
Form 10-K
February 26, 2010

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

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009

or

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

Commission File Number 001-32641

BROOKDALE SENIOR LIVING INC.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Delaware
(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

20-3068069
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

111 Westwood Place, Suite 200
Brentwood, Tennessee 37027
(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(Registrant's telephone number
including area code)

(615) 221-2250

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(b) OF THE ACT:

Title of Each Class
Common Stock, \$0.01 Par Value Per Share

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered
New York Stock Exchange

SECURITIES REGISTERED PURSUANT TO SECTION 12(g) OF THE ACT:
None

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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 Web site, 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 post such files). Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, 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 Act). Yes No

The aggregate market value of common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant on June 30, 2009, the last business day of the registrant’s most recently completed second fiscal quarter, was approximately \$428.1 million. The market value calculation was determined using a per share price of \$9.74, the price at which the registrant’s common stock was last sold on the New York Stock Exchange on such date. For purposes of this calculation, shares held by non-affiliates excludes only those shares beneficially owned by the registrant’s executive officers, directors, and stockholders owning 10% or more of the outstanding common stock (and, in each case, their immediate family members and affiliates).

As of February 18, 2010, 119,302,532 shares of the registrant’s common stock, \$0.01 par value, were outstanding (excluding unvested restricted shares).

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Certain sections of the registrant’s Definitive Proxy Statement relating to its 2010 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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FORM 10-K

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SAFE HARBOR STATEMENT UNDER THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995

Certain statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and other information we provide from time to time may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. Those forward-looking statements include all statements that are not historical statements of fact and those regarding our intent, belief or expectations, including, but not limited to, statements relating to our operational initiatives and our expectations regarding their effect on our results; our expectations regarding occupancy, revenue, cash flow, expense levels, the demand for senior housing, expansion activity, acquisition opportunities, asset dispositions and the impact of a failure to reinstate therapy cap exceptions; our belief regarding our growth prospects; our ability to secure financing or repay, replace or extend existing debt at or prior to maturity; our ability to remain in compliance with all of our debt and lease agreements (including the financial covenants contained therein); our expectations regarding liquidity; our plans to deleverage; our expectations regarding financings and refinancings of assets (including the timing thereof); our plans to generate growth organically through occupancy improvements, increases in annual rental rates and the achievement of operating efficiencies and cost savings; our plans to expand our offering of ancillary services (therapy and home health); our plans to expand existing communities; the expected project costs for our expansion program; our plans to acquire additional communities, asset portfolios, operating companies and home health agencies; our expected levels of expenditures and reimbursements (and the timing thereof); our expectations for the performance of our entrance fee communities; our ability to anticipate, manage and address industry trends and their effect on our business; our expectations regarding the payment of dividends; and our ability to increase revenues, earnings, Adjusted EBITDA, Cash From Facility Operations, and/or Facility Operating Income (as such terms are defined herein). Words such as “anticipate(s)”, “expect(s)”, “intend(s)”, “plan(s)”, “target(s)”, “project(s)”, “predict(s)”, “believe(s)”, “may”, “will”, “would”, “could”, “should”, “seek(s)”, “estimate(s)” and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. These statements are based on management’s current expectations and beliefs and are subject to a number of risks and uncertainties that could lead to actual results differing materially from those projected, forecasted or expected. Although we believe that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements are reasonable, we can give no assurance that our expectations will be attained. Factors which could have a material adverse effect on our operations and future prospects or which could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include, but are not limited to, the risk associated with the current global economic crisis and its impact upon capital markets and liquidity; our inability to extend (or refinance) debt (including our credit and letter of credit facilities) as it matures; the risk that we may not be able to satisfy the conditions precedent to exercising the extension options associated with certain of our debt agreements; the risk that therapy caps exceptions are not reinstated; events which adversely affect the ability of seniors to afford our monthly resident fees or entrance fees; the conditions of housing markets in certain geographic areas; our ability to generate sufficient cash flow to cover required interest and long-term operating lease payments; the effect of our indebtedness and long-term operating leases on our liquidity; the risk of loss of property pursuant to our mortgage debt and long-term lease obligations; the possibilities that changes in the capital markets, including changes in interest rates and/or credit spreads, or other factors could make financing more expensive or unavailable to us; the risk that we may be required to post additional cash collateral in connection with our interest rate swaps; the risk that continued market deterioration could jeopardize the performance of certain of our counterparties’ obligations; changes in governmental reimbursement programs; our limited operating history on a combined basis; our ability to effectively manage our growth; our ability to maintain consistent quality control; delays in obtaining regulatory approvals; our ability to complete acquisitions and integrate them into our operations; competition for the acquisition of assets; our ability to obtain additional capital on terms acceptable to us; a decrease in the overall demand for senior housing; our vulnerability to economic downturns; acts of nature in certain geographic areas; terminations of our resident agreements and vacancies in the living spaces we lease; increased competition for skilled personnel; increased union activity; departure of our key officers; increases in market interest rates; environmental contamination at any of our facilities; failure to comply with existing environmental laws; an adverse determination or resolution of complaints filed against us; the cost and difficulty of complying with increasing and evolving regulation; and other risks detailed from time to time in our filings with the

Securities and Exchange Commission, press releases and other communications, including those set forth under “Risk Factors” included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Such forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Annual Report. We expressly disclaim any obligation to release publicly any updates or revisions to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto or change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any statement is based.

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PART I

Item 1. Business.

Overview

As of December 31, 2009, we are the largest operator of senior living communities in the United States based on total capacity, with 565 communities in 35 states and the ability to serve approximately 53,600 residents. We offer our residents access to a full continuum of services across the most attractive sectors of the senior living industry. As of December 31, 2009, we operated in four business segments: retirement centers, assisted living, continuing care retirement communities (“CCRCs”) and management services.

As of December 31, 2009, we operated 80 retirement center communities with 14,867 units/beds, 430 assisted living communities with 22,954 units/beds, 36 CCRCs with 12,017 units/beds and 19 communities with 3,788 units/beds where we provide management services for third parties. The majority of our units/beds are located in campus settings or communities containing multiple services, including CCRCs. As of December 31, 2009, our owned/leased communities were 88.9% occupied. We generate approximately 83.0% of our revenues from private pay customers. For the year ended December 31, 2009, 40.0% of our revenues were generated from owned communities, 59.7% from leased communities and 0.3% from management fees from communities we operate on behalf of third parties.

The table below presents a summary of our operating results and certain other financial metrics for each of the years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007 (dollars in millions):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2009	2008	2007
Total revenues	\$ 2,023.1	\$ 1,928.1	\$ 1,839.3
Net loss attributable to common stockholders(1)	\$ (66.3)	\$ (373.2)	\$ (162.0)
Adjusted EBITDA(2)	\$ 348.6	\$ 302.6	\$ 306.4
Cash From Facility Operations(3)	\$ 196.8	\$ 130.1	\$ 143.2
Facility Operating Income(2)	\$ 690.1	\$ 637.5	\$ 642.3

(1) Net loss for 2009 and 2008 include non-cash impairment charges of \$10.1 million and \$220.0 million, respectively.

(2) Adjusted EBITDA and Facility Operating Income are non-GAAP financial measures we use in evaluating our operating performance. See “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Non-GAAP Financial Measures” for an explanation of how we define each of these measures, a detailed description of why we believe such measures are useful and the limitations of each measure, and a reconciliation of net loss to each of these measures.

(3) Cash From Facility Operations is a non-GAAP financial measure we use in evaluating our liquidity. See “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Non-GAAP Financial Measures” for an explanation of how we define this measure, a detailed description of why we believe such measure is useful and the limitations of such measure, and a reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to such measure.

Our operating results for the year ended December 31, 2009 were favorably impacted by an increase in our total revenues (primarily driven by an increase in average monthly revenue per unit/bed including an increase in our ancillary services revenue) and by the significant cost control measures that were implemented in recent periods. The difficult operating environment during 2009 has resulted in slightly lower occupancy and diminished growth in the rates we charge our residents. We responded by controlling our expenses and capital spending, and by increasing the reach of our ancillary services programs. We also continue to aggressively focus on maintaining and increasing occupancy.

During the first half of the year, we took steps to preserve our liquidity and increase our financial flexibility. For

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example, during the second quarter, we completed a public equity offering which yielded \$163.8 million of net proceeds, which were primarily used to repay the \$125.0 million of indebtedness which was outstanding under our credit facility. Furthermore, we have extended the maturity of a number of mortgage loans and, factoring in contractual extension options, have no mortgage debt maturities until 2011 (other than periodic, scheduled principal payments). Finally, we have taken steps to reduce materially our exposure to collateralization requirements associated with interest rate swaps. As a result of these steps and our operating performance during the year ended December 31, 2009, we ended the year with \$66.4 million of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents on our consolidated balance sheet.

As discussed in more detail elsewhere in the Annual Report on Form 10-K, subsequent to December 31, 2009, we entered into a new revolving credit facility with General Electric Capital Corporation, as administrative agent. The new facility has a commitment of \$100.0 million, with an option to increase the commitment to \$120.0 million, and matures on June 30, 2013. The new facility replaced the \$75.0 million revolving credit agreement with Bank of America, N.A. that was scheduled to expire in August 2010.

During the fourth quarter of 2009 we engaged in a limited and measured amount of acquisition activity. We acquired 18 senior living communities from affiliates of Sunrise Senior Living, Inc. (“Sunrise”) for an aggregate net purchase price of approximately \$190.0 million. The portfolio of 18 communities is comprised of a total of 1,197 units, including 92 independent living units, 746 assisted living units and 359 Alzheimer’s units. We financed the transaction with approximately \$98.8 million of non-recourse mortgage debt (substantially through the assumption of existing debt), with the balance of the purchase price paid from cash on hand.

We also acquired the remaining interest in three retirement center communities that were previously managed by us and in which we previously had a noncontrolling interest. Our interest was accounted for under the equity method and had a carrying value of zero prior to the acquisition. The aggregate purchase price for the communities was \$102.0 million. The portfolio of three communities is comprised of 642 total units, including 504 independent living units and 138 assisted living units. We financed the transaction by obtaining a \$75.4 million non-recourse mortgage loan with the balance of the purchase price paid from cash on hand.

We believe that we are positioned to take advantage of favorable demographic trends and future supply-demand dynamics in the senior living industry. We also believe that we operate in the most attractive sectors of the senior living industry with significant opportunities to increase our revenues through providing a combination of housing, hospitality services, ancillary services and health care services. Our senior living communities offer residents a supportive “home-like” setting, assistance with activities of daily living, or ADLs, and, in several communities, licensed skilled nursing services. We also provide ancillary services, including therapy and home health services, to our residents. By providing residents with a range of service options as their needs change, we provide greater continuity of care, enabling seniors to “age-in-place” and thereby maintain residency with us for a longer period of time. The ability of residents to age-in-place is also beneficial to our residents and their families who are concerned with care decisions for their elderly relatives.

We believe that there are substantial organic growth opportunities inherent in our existing portfolio. We intend to take advantage of those opportunities by growing revenues, while tightening expense control, at our existing communities, continuing the expansion and maturation of our ancillary services business, expanding our existing communities, and acquiring additional operating companies and communities.

Growth Strategy

Our primary growth objectives are to grow our revenues, Adjusted EBITDA, Cash From Facility Operations and Facility Operating Income. Key elements of our strategy to achieve these objectives include:

- Organic growth in our core business, including expense control and the realization of economies of scale. We plan to grow our existing operations by increasing revenues through a combination of occupancy growth and monthly service fee increases as a result of our competitive strength and growing demand for senior living communities. In addition, we intend to take advantage of our sophisticated operating and marketing expertise to retain existing residents and attract new residents to our communities. We also plan to continue our efforts to achieve cost savings through the realization of additional economies of scale. The size of our business has allowed us to achieve savings in the

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procurement of goods and services and increased efficiencies with respect to various corporate functions, and we expect that we can achieve additional savings and efficiencies.

- Growth through the continued expansion of our ancillary services programs (including therapy services and home health). We plan to grow our revenues by further expanding our Innovative Senior Care program throughout our retirement centers, assisted living, CCRCs and management services segments. This expansion includes expanding the scope of services provided at the communities currently served and the continuing rollout of home health to communities not currently serviced. Through the Innovative Senior Care program, we currently provide therapy, home health and other ancillary services, as well as education and wellness programs, to residents of many of our communities. These programs are focused on wellness and physical fitness to allow residents to maintain maximum independence. These services provide many continuing education opportunities for residents and their families through health fairs, seminars, and other consultative interactions. The therapy services we provide include physical, occupational, speech and other specialized therapy and home health services. The home health services we provide include skilled nursing, physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech language pathology, home health aide services as well as social services as needed. In addition to providing these in-house therapy and wellness services at our communities, we also provide these services to other senior living communities that we do not own or operate. These services may be reimbursed under the Medicare program or paid directly by residents from private pay sources and revenues are recognized as services are provided. We believe that our Innovative Senior Care program is unique in the senior living industry and that we have a significant advantage over our competitors with respect to providing ancillary services because of our established infrastructure and experience. We believe there is a significant opportunity to grow our revenues by continuing to expand the scope of services at communities currently served and continuing the rollout of home health to additional communities, which we believe will increase our revenue per unit/bed in the future. As of December 31, 2009 we offered therapy services to approximately 36,000 of our units and home health services to approximately 23,000 of our units.
- Growth through the expansion of existing communities. We intend to grow our revenues and cash flows through the expansion of certain of our existing communities where economically advantageous. Certain of our communities with stabilized occupancies and excess demand in their respective markets may benefit from additions and expansions (which additions and expansions may be subject to landlord, lender and other third party consents) offering increased capacity. Additionally, the community, as well as our presence in the market, may benefit from adding a new level of service for residents.
- Growth through the acquisition and consolidation of asset portfolios and other senior living companies. As opportunities arise, we plan to continue to take advantage of the fragmented continuing care, independent living and assisted living sectors by selectively purchasing existing operating companies, asset portfolios, home health agencies and communities. We may also seek to acquire the fee interest in communities that we currently lease or manage. Our acquisition strategy will continue to focus primarily on communities where we can improve service delivery, occupancy rates and cash flow.

The Senior Living Industry

The senior living industry is highly fragmented and characterized by numerous local and regional operators. We are one of a limited number of national operators that provide a broad range of community locations and service level offerings at varying price levels. The industry has seen significant growth in recent years and has been marked by the emergence of the assisted living segment in the mid-1990's.

Since the beginning of 2007, the industry has been affected by the downturn in the housing market and by the declining economy in general. In spite of these factors, occupancy in the industry has only decreased by 120 basis

points to 88.9% in the twelve months ended December 31, 2009 according to the National Investment Center for the Seniors Housing & Care Industry (“NIC”). Occupancy has declined 160 basis points to 89.0% in the independent living sector and 70 basis points to 88.9% in the assisted living sector in the twelve months ended December 31, 2009. Industry occupancy rates have been declining after reaching a cyclic high in early 2007 of 92.3% according to NIC. New construction starts have slowed dramatically since late 2008. Due to the continued impact of the economic recession, locating financing for new projects has been very difficult. For the

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foreseeable future, there will be very limited amounts of new construction in senior living.

Despite current economic conditions, we believe that a number of trends will contribute to the continued growth of the senior living industry in coming years. The primary market for senior living services is individuals age 70 and older. According to U.S. Census data, the group is expected to grow by 3.6 million through 2015. As a result of these demographic trends, we expect an increase in the demand for senior living services in future years.

We believe the senior living industry has been and will continue to be impacted by several other trends. The use of long-term care insurance is increasing among current and future seniors as a means of planning for the costs of senior living services. In addition, as a result of increased mobility in society, reduction of average family size and increased number of two-wage earner couples, more seniors are looking for alternatives outside of their family for their care. Growing consumer awareness among seniors and their families concerning the types of services provided by independent and assisted living operators has further contributed to the opportunities in the senior living industry. Also, seniors currently possess greater financial resources than in the past, which makes it more likely that they are able to afford to live in market-rate senior housing. Seniors in the geographic areas in which we operate tend to have a significant amount of assets generated from savings, pensions and, despite weakening in national housing markets, equity from the sale of private homes.

Challenges in our industry include increased state and local regulation of the assisted living and skilled nursing sectors, which has led to an increase in the cost of doing business. The regulatory environment continues to intensify in the number and types of laws and regulations affecting us, accompanied by increased enforcement activity by state and local officials. In addition, like other companies, our financial results may be negatively impacted by increasing employment costs including salaries, wages and benefits, such as health care, for our employees. Increases in the costs of utilities, insurance, and real estate taxes may also have a negative impact on our financial results.

Certain per person annual limits on Medicare reimbursement for therapy services became effective in 2006, subject to certain exceptions. These exceptions expired on December 31, 2009. Although legislation has been proposed in Congress to reinstate the exceptions (and the exceptions have been repeatedly extended in the past), this legislation has not yet been adopted. There can be no assurance as to whether the exceptions will eventually be reinstated or the timing thereof. A failure to reinstate these exceptions (or a delay in their reinstatement) could have a material adverse impact on the revenues and net operating income relating to our outpatient therapy services program. While it is inherently difficult to quantify the impact of a failure to reinstate the therapy cap exceptions (including, among other things, possible changes by residents in accessing their Medicare benefits), we estimate that such failure would have a recurring negative effect on the net operating income from our outpatient therapy services program in the range of \$5.0 million to \$10.0 million per year. In addition, the Company would likely incur additional one-time charges (such as severance expense) in response thereto.

In addition, there continues to be various federal and state legislative and regulatory proposals to implement cost containment measures that would limit payments to healthcare providers in the future. Changes in the reimbursement policies of the Medicare and Medicaid programs could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flow.

Our History

We were formed as a Delaware corporation in June 2005 for the purpose of combining two leading senior living operating companies, Brookdale Living Communities, Inc., or BLC, and Alterra Healthcare Corporation, or Alterra. BLC and Alterra had been operating independently since 1986 and 1981, respectively. On November 22, 2005, we completed our initial public offering of common stock, and on July 25, 2006, we acquired American Retirement

Corporation, or ARC, another leading senior living provider which had been operating independently since 1978.

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Our Product Offerings

We offer a variety of senior living housing and service alternatives in communities located across the United States. Our primary product offerings consist of (i) retirement center communities; (ii) assisted living communities; and (iii) CCRCs. As discussed below under “Segments”, we also operate certain communities on behalf of third parties pursuant to management agreements.

Retirement centers. Our retirement center communities are primarily designed for middle to upper income seniors generally age 70 and older who desire an upscale residential environment providing the highest quality of service.

The majority of our retirement center communities consist of both independent and assisted living units in a single community, which allows residents to “age-in-place” by providing them with a continuum of senior independent and assisted living services. While the number varies depending upon the particular community, approximately 79.2% of all of the units at our retirement center communities are independent living units, with the balance of units licensed for assisted living.

Our retirement center communities are large multi-story buildings containing on average 186 units/beds with extensive common areas and amenities. Residents may choose from studio, one-bedroom and two-bedroom units, depending upon the specific community.

Each retirement center community provides residents with basic services such as meal service, 24-hour emergency response, housekeeping, concierge services, transportation and recreational activities. Most of these communities also offer custom tailored supplemental care services at an additional charge, which may include medication reminders, check-in services and escort and companion services. In addition, our Innovative Senior Care program is currently available in most of our retirement centers communities. Through the program, we are able to offer our residents various education, wellness, therapy, home health and other ancillary services.

In addition to the basic services, our retirement center communities that include assisted living also provide residents with supplemental care service options to provide assistance with activities of daily living, or ADLs. The levels of care provided to residents vary from community to community depending, among other things, upon the licensing requirements of the state in which the community is located.

Residents in our retirement center communities are able to maintain their residency for an extended period of time due to the range of service options available to residents (not including skilled nursing) as their needs change. Residents with cognitive or physical frailties and higher level service needs are accommodated with supplemental services in their own units or, in certain communities, are cared for in a more structured and supervised environment on a separate wing or floor. These communities also generally have a dedicated assisted living staff, including nurses at the majority of communities, and separate assisted living dining rooms and activity areas.

The communities in our Retirement Centers segment represent approximately 27.7% of our total senior living capacity.

Assisted Living. Our assisted living communities offer housing and 24-hour assistance with ADLs to mid-acuity frail and elderly residents.

Our assisted living communities include both freestanding, multi-story communities with more than 50 beds and smaller, freestanding single story communities with less than 50 beds. Depending upon the specific location, the community may include (i) private studio, one-bedroom and one-bedroom deluxe apartments, or (ii) individual rooms

for one or two residents in wings or “neighborhoods” scaled to a single-family home, which includes a living room, dining room, patio or enclosed porch, laundry room and personal care area, as well as a caregiver work station.

Under our Clare Bridge brand, we also operate 86 memory care communities, which are freestanding assisted living communities specially designed for residents with Alzheimer’s disease and other dementias requiring the attention, personal care and services needed to help cognitively impaired residents maintain a higher quality of

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life. Our memory care communities have from 20 to 60 beds and some are part of a campus setting which includes a freestanding assisted living community.

All residents at our assisted living and memory care communities receive the basic care level, which includes ongoing health assessments, three meals per day and snacks, coordination of special diets planned by a registered dietitian, assistance with coordination of physician care, social and recreational activities, housekeeping and personal laundry services. In some locations we offer our residents exercise programs and programs designed to address issues associated with early stages of Alzheimer's and other forms of dementia. In addition, we offer at additional cost higher levels of personal care services to residents at these communities who are very physically frail or experiencing early stages of Alzheimer's disease or other dementia and who require more frequent or intensive physical assistance or increased personal care and supervision due to cognitive impairments. We also offer our Innovative Senior Care program at certain of our assisted living and memory care communities.

As a result of their progressive decline in cognitive abilities, residents at our memory care communities typically require higher levels of personal care and services and therefore pay higher monthly service fees. Specialized services include assistance with ADLs, behavior management and an activities program, the goal of which is to provide a normalized environment that supports residents' remaining functional abilities. Whenever possible, residents participate in all facets of daily life at the residence, such as assisting with meals, laundry and housekeeping.

The communities in our Assisted Living segment (including our memory care communities) represent approximately 42.8% of our total senior living capacity.

CCRCs. Our CCRCs are large communities that offer a variety of living arrangements and services to accommodate all levels of physical ability and health. Most of our CCRCs have independent living, assisted living and skilled nursing available on one campus, and some also include memory care/Alzheimer's units.

Eleven of our CCRCs are entry fee communities, in which residents in the independent living apartment units pay a one-time upfront entrance fee, typically \$100,000 to \$400,000 or more, which fee is partially refundable in certain circumstances. The amount of the entrance fee varies depending upon the type and size of the dwelling unit, the type of contract plan selected, whether the contract contains a lifecare benefit (i.e., a healthcare discount) for the resident, the amount and timing of refund, and other variables. These agreements are subject to regulations in various states. In addition to their initial entrance fee, residents under all of our entrance fee agreements also pay a monthly service fee, which entitles them to the use of certain amenities and services. Since we receive entrance fees upon initial occupancy, the monthly fees are generally less than fees at a comparable rental community.

The refundable portion of a resident's entrance fee is generally refundable within a certain number of months or days following contract termination or upon the sale of the unit, or in some agreements, upon the resale of a comparable unit or 12 months after the resident vacates the unit. In addition, some entrance fee agreements entitle the resident to a refund of the original entrance fee paid plus a percentage of the appreciation of the unit upon resale.

We also offer a broad array of ancillary services, including therapy, home health, and other services through our Innovative Senior Care program, to the residents of each of our CCRCs.

The communities in our CCRCs segment represent approximately 22.4% of our total senior living capacity. The independent living units at our entrance fee communities (those units on which entry fees are paid) represent 5.8% of our total senior living capacity. Excluding managed communities and equity homes (which are residences located on certain of our CCRC campuses that we do not generally own), entrance fee communities represent 9.5% of our total senior living capacity.

Competitive Strengths

We believe our nationwide network of senior living communities is well positioned to benefit from the growth and increasing demand in the industry. Some of our most significant competitive strengths are:

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- Skilled management team with extensive experience. Our senior management team has extensive experience in acquiring, operating and managing a broad range of senior living assets, including experience in the senior living, healthcare, hospitality and real estate industries.
- Geographically diverse, high-quality, purpose-built communities. As of December 31, 2009, we operate a nationwide base of 565 purpose-built communities in 35 states, including 78 communities in nine of the top ten standard metropolitan statistical areas.
- Ability to provide a broad spectrum of care. Given our diverse mix of retirement centers, assisted living communities and CCRCs, we are able to meet a wide range of our customers' needs. We believe that we are one of the few companies in the senior living industry with this capability. We believe that our multiple product offerings create marketing synergies and cross-selling opportunities.
- The size of our business allows us to realize cost and operating efficiencies. We are the largest operator of senior living communities in the United States based on total capacity. The size of our business allows us to realize cost savings and economies of scale in the procurement of goods and services. Our scale also allows us to achieve increased efficiencies with respect to various corporate functions. We intend to utilize our expertise and size to capitalize on economies of scale resulting from our national platform. Our geographic footprint and centralized infrastructure provide us with a significant operational advantage over local and regional operators of senior living communities. In connection with our formation transactions and our acquisitions, we negotiated new contracts for food, insurance and other goods and services. In addition, we have and will continue to consolidate corporate functions such as accounting, finance, human resources, legal, information technology and marketing. We began to realize these savings upon the completion of our formation transactions in September 2005 and have realized additional savings as we continued to consolidate and integrate various corporate functions.
- Significant experience in providing ancillary services. Through our Innovative Senior Care program, we provide a range of education, wellness, therapy, home health and other ancillary services to residents of certain of our retirement centers, assisted living, and CCRC communities. Having therapy clinics and home health agencies located in our buildings to provide needed services to our residents is a distinctive competitive difference. We have significant experience in providing these ancillary services and expect to receive additional revenues as we expand our ancillary service offerings to additional communities.

Segments

As of December 31, 2009, we had four reportable segments: retirement centers; assisted living; CCRCs; and management services. These segments were determined based on the way that our chief operating decision makers organize our business activities for making operating decisions and assessing performance.

Our management services segment includes the results of communities that we operate on behalf of third parties pursuant to management agreements. Information regarding the other segments is included above under "Our Product Offerings".

Operating results from our four business segments are discussed further in "Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and Note 24 to our consolidated financial statements included herein.

Operations

Operations Overview

We believe that successful senior living operators must effectively combine the expertise and business disciplines of housing, hospitality, health care, marketing, finance and real estate.

We continually review opportunities to expand the types of services we provide to our residents. To date, we have been able to increase our monthly revenue per unit each year and we have generally experienced increasing facility operating margins through a combination of the implementation of efficient operating procedures and the

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economies of scale associated with the size and number of our communities. Our operating procedures include securing national vendor contracts to obtain the lowest possible pricing for certain services such as food, energy and insurance, implementing effective budgeting and financial controls at each community, and establishing standardized training and operations procedures.

We have implemented intensive standards, policies and procedures and systems, including detailed staff manuals, which we believe have contributed to high levels of customer service and to improved facility operating margins. We have centralized accounting controls, finance and other operating functions in our support centers so that, consistent with our operating philosophy, community-based personnel can focus on resident care and efficient operations. We have established company-wide policies and procedures relating to, among other things: resident care; community design and community operations; billings and collections; accounts payable; finance and accounting; risk management; development of employee training materials and programs; marketing activities; the hiring and training of management and other community-based personnel; compliance with applicable local and state regulatory requirements; and implementation of our acquisition, development and leasing plans.

Consolidated Corporate Operations Support

We have developed a centralized infrastructure and services platform, which provides us with a significant operational advantage over local and regional operators of senior living communities. The size of our business also allows us to achieve increased efficiencies with respect to various corporate functions such as human resources, finance, accounting, legal, information technology and marketing. We are also able to realize cost efficiencies in the purchasing of food, supplies, insurance, benefits, and other goods and services. In addition, we have established centralized operations groups to support all of our product lines and communities in areas such as training, regulatory affairs, asset management, dining and procurement.

Community Staffing and Training

Each community has an Executive Director responsible for the overall day-to-day operations of the community, including quality of service, social services and financial performance. Each Executive Director receives specialized training from us. In addition, a portion of each Executive Director's compensation is directly tied to the operating performance of the community and key service quality measures. We believe that the quality of our communities, coupled with our competitive compensation philosophy, has enabled us to attract high-quality, professional community Executive Directors.

Depending upon the size of the community, each Executive Director is supported by a community staff member who is directly responsible for day-to-day care of the residents and either community staff or regional support to oversee the community's marketing and community outreach programs. Other key positions supporting each community may include individuals responsible for food service, activities, housekeeping, and engineering.

We believe that quality of care and operating efficiency can be maximized by direct resident and staff contact. Employees involved in resident care, including the administrative staff, are trained in the support and care needs of the residents and emergency response techniques. We have adopted formal training and evaluation procedures to help ensure quality care for our residents. We have extensive policy and procedure manuals and hold frequent training sessions for management and staff at each site.

Quality Assurance

We maintain quality assurance programs at each of our communities through our corporate and regional staff. Our quality assurance program is designed to achieve a high degree of resident and family member satisfaction with the care and services that we provide. Our quality control measures include, among other things, community inspections conducted by corporate staff on a regular basis. These inspections cover the appearance of the exterior and grounds; the appearance and cleanliness of the interior; the professionalism and friendliness of staff; quality of resident care (including assisted living services, nursing care, therapy and home health programs); the quality of activities and the dining program; observance of residents in their daily living activities; and compliance with government regulations. Our quality control measures also include the survey of residents and family members on a regular basis to monitor their perception of the quality of services provided to residents.

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In order to foster a sense of community as well as to respond to residents' desires, at many of our communities, we have established a resident council or other resident advisory committee that meets monthly with the Executive Director of the community. Separate resident committees also exist at many of these communities for food service, activities, marketing and hospitality. These committees promote resident involvement and satisfaction and enable community management to be more responsive to the residents' needs and desires.

Marketing and Sales

Our marketing strategy is intended to create awareness of us, our communities, our products and our services among potential residents and their family members and among referral sources, including hospital discharge planners, physicians, clergy, area agencies for the elderly, skilled nursing facilities, home health agencies and social workers. Our marketing staff develops overall strategies for promoting our communities and monitors the success of our marketing efforts, including outreach programs. In addition to direct contacts with prospective referral sources, we also rely on internet inquiries, print advertising, yellow pages advertising, direct mail, signage and special events, health fairs and community receptions. Certain resident referral programs have been established and promoted within the limitations of federal and state laws at many communities.

In order to mitigate the impact of weakness in the housing market, we have implemented several sales and marketing initiatives designed to increase our entrance fee sales results. These include the acceptance of short-term promissory notes in satisfaction of a resident's required entrance fee from certain pre-qualified, prospective residents who are waiting for their homes to sell. In addition, we have implemented the MyChoice program, which allows new and existing residents in certain communities the option to pay additional refundable entrance fee amounts in return for a reduced monthly service fee, thereby offering choices to residents desiring a more affordable ongoing monthly service fee.

Competition

The senior living industry is highly competitive. We compete with numerous other organizations that provide similar senior living alternatives, such as home health care agencies, community-based service programs, retirement communities, convalescent centers and other senior living providers. In general, regulatory and other barriers to competitive entry in the retirement center and assisted living sectors of the senior living industry are not substantial, except in the skilled nursing area. Although new construction of senior living communities has declined in recent years, we have experienced and expect to continue to experience competition in our efforts to acquire and operate senior living communities. Some of our present and potential senior living competitors have, or may obtain, greater financial resources than us and may have a lower cost of capital. Consequently, we may encounter competition that could limit our ability to attract residents or expand our business, which could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and earnings. Our major publicly-traded competitors are Sunrise Senior Living, Inc., Emeritus Corporation and Capital Senior Living Corporation and our major private competitors include Life Care Services, LLC and Atria Senior Living Group, as well as a large number of not-for-profit entities.

Customers

Our target retirement center residents are senior citizens age 70 and older who desire or need a more supportive living environment. The average retirement center resident resides in a retirement center community for approximately 32 months. A number of our retirement center residents relocate to one of our communities in order to be in a metropolitan area that is closer to their adult children.

Our target assisted living residents are predominantly senior citizens age 80 and older who require daily assistance with two or three ADLs. The average assisted living resident resides in an assisted living community for approximately 20 months. Residents typically enter an assisted living community due to a relatively immediate need for services that might have been triggered by a medical event or need.

Our target CCRC residents are senior citizens who are seeking a community that offers a variety of services and a continuum of care so that they can “age in place.” These residents generally first enter the community as a resident of an independent living unit and may later move into an assisted living or skilled nursing unit as their needs change.

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We believe our combination of retirement center and assisted living operating expertise and the broad base of customers that this enables us to target creates a unique opportunity for us to invest in a broad spectrum of assets in the senior living industry, including retirement center, assisted living, CCRC and skilled nursing communities.

Employees

As of December 31, 2009, we had approximately 23,500 full-time employees and approximately 13,300 part-time employees, of which 210 work in our Nashville headquarters office, 361 work in our Milwaukee office, 53 work in our Chicago office and 81 work in a variety of field-based management positions. We currently consider our relationship with our employees to be good.

Government Regulation

The regulatory environment surrounding the senior living industry continues to intensify in the number and type of laws and regulations affecting it. In addition, federal, state and local officials are increasingly focusing their efforts on enforcement of these laws and regulations. This is particularly true for large for-profit, multi-community providers like us. Some of the laws and regulations that impact our industry include: state and local laws impacting licensure, protecting consumers against deceptive practices, and generally affecting the communities' management of property and equipment and how we otherwise conduct our operations, such as fire, health and safety laws and regulations and privacy laws; federal and state laws designed to protect Medicare and Medicaid, which mandate what are allowable costs, pricing, quality of services, quality of care, food service, resident rights (including abuse and neglect) and fraud; federal and state residents' rights statutes and regulations; Anti-Kickback and physicians referral ("Stark") laws; and safety and health standards set by the Occupational Safety and Health Administration. We are unable to predict the future course of federal, state and local legislation or regulation. Changes in the regulatory framework could have a material adverse effect on our business.

Many senior living communities are also subject to regulation and licensing by state and local health and social service agencies and other regulatory authorities. Although requirements vary from state to state, these requirements may address, among others, the following: personnel education, training and records; community services, including administration of medication, assistance with self-administration of medication and the provision of nursing, home health and therapy services; staffing levels; monitoring of resident wellness; physical plant specifications; furnishing of resident units; food and housekeeping services; emergency evacuation plans; professional licensing and certification of staff prior to beginning employment; and resident rights and responsibilities, including in some states the right to receive health care services from providers of a resident's choice that are not our employees. In several of the states in which we operate or may operate, we are prohibited from providing certain higher levels of senior care services without first obtaining the appropriate licenses. In addition, in several of the states in which we operate or intend to operate, assisted living communities, home health agencies and/or skilled nursing facilities require a certificate of need before the community can be opened or the services at an existing community can be expanded. Senior living communities may also be subject to state and/or local building, zoning, fire and food service codes and must be in compliance with these local codes before licensing or certification may be granted. These laws and regulatory requirements could affect our ability to expand into new markets and to expand our services and communities in existing markets. In addition, if any of our presently licensed communities operates outside of its licensing authority, it may be subject to penalties, including closure of the community.

The intensified regulatory and enforcement environment impacts providers like us because of the increase in the number of inspections or surveys by governmental authorities and consequent citations for failure to comply with regulatory requirements. Unannounced surveys or inspections may occur annually or bi-annually, or following a regulator's receipt of a complaint about the community. From time to time in the ordinary course of business, we

receive deficiency reports from state regulatory bodies resulting from such inspections or surveys. Most inspection deficiencies are resolved through an agreed-to plan of corrective action relating to the community's operations, but the reviewing agency typically has the authority to take further action against a licensed or certified community, which could result in the imposition of fines, imposition of a provisional or conditional license, suspension or revocation of a license, suspension or denial of admissions, loss of certification as a provider under federal health care programs or imposition of other sanctions, including criminal penalties. Loss, suspension or modification of a license may also cause us to default under our loan or lease agreements and/or trigger cross-defaults. Sanctions may be taken against providers or facilities without regard to the providers' or facilities' history of compliance. We may also expend considerable resources to respond to federal and state

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investigations or other enforcement action under applicable laws or regulations. To date, none of the deficiency reports received by us has resulted in a suspension, fine or other disposition that has had a material adverse effect on our revenues. However, any future substantial failure to comply with any applicable legal and regulatory requirements could result in a material adverse effect to our business as a whole. In addition, states Attorneys General vigorously enforce consumer protection laws as those laws relate to the senior living industry. State Medicaid Fraud and Abuse Units may also investigate assisted living communities even if the community or any of its residents do not receive federal or state funds.

Regulation of the senior living industry is evolving at least partly because of the growing interests of a variety of advocacy organizations and political movements attempting to standardize regulations for certain segments of the industry, particularly assisted living. Our operations could suffer if future regulatory developments, such as federal assisted living laws and regulations, as well as mandatory increases in the scope and severity of deficiencies determined by survey or inspection officials or increase the number of citations that can result in civil or criminal penalties. Certain current state laws and regulations allow enforcement officials to make determinations on whether the care provided by one or more of our communities exceeds the level of care for which the community is licensed. A finding that a community is delivering care beyond its license might result in the immediate transfer and discharge of residents, which may create market instability and other adverse consequences. Furthermore, certain states may allow citations in one community to impact other communities in the state. Revocation or suspension of a license, or a citation, at a given community could therefore impact our ability to obtain new licenses or to renew existing licenses at other communities, which may also cause us to be in default under our loan or lease agreements and trigger cross-defaults or may also trigger defaults under certain of our credit agreements, or adversely affect our ability to operate and/or obtain financing in the future. If a state were to find that one community's citation will impact another of our communities, this will also increase costs and result in increased surveillance by the state survey agency. If regulatory requirements increase, whether through enactment of new laws or regulations or changes in the enforcement of existing rules, including increased enforcement brought about by advocacy groups, in addition to federal and state regulators, our operations could be adversely affected. In addition, any adverse finding by survey and inspection officials may serve as the basis for false claims lawsuits by private plaintiffs and may lead to investigations under federal and state laws, which may result in civil and/or criminal penalties against the community or individual.

There are various extremely complex federal and state laws governing a wide array of referrals, relationships and arrangements and prohibiting fraud by health care providers, including those in the senior living industry, and governmental agencies are devoting increasing attention and resources to such anti-fraud initiatives. The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPAA, and the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 expanded the penalties for health care fraud. In addition, with respect to our participation in federal health care reimbursement programs, the government or private individuals acting on behalf of the government may bring an action under the False Claims Act alleging that a health care provider has defrauded the government and seek treble damages for false claims and the payment of additional monetary civil penalties. Recently, other health care providers have faced enforcement action under the False Claims Act. The False Claims Act allows a private individual with knowledge of fraud to bring a claim on behalf of the federal government and earn a percentage of the federal government's recovery. Because of these incentives, so-called "whistleblower" suits have become more frequent. Also, if any of our communities exceeds its level of care, we may be subject to private lawsuits alleging "transfer trauma" by residents. Such allegations could also lead to investigations by enforcement officials, which could result in penalties, including the closure of communities. The violation of any of these regulations may result in the imposition of fines or other penalties that could jeopardize our business.

Additionally, we operate communities that participate in federal and/or state health care reimbursement programs, including state Medicaid waiver programs for assisted living communities, the Medicare skilled nursing facility benefit program and other healthcare programs such as therapy and home health services, or other federal and/or state

health care programs. Consequently, we are subject to federal and state laws that prohibit anyone from presenting, or causing to be presented, claims for reimbursement which are false, fraudulent or are for items or services that were not provided as claimed. Similar state laws vary from state to state and we cannot be sure that these laws will be interpreted consistently or in keeping with past practices. Violation of any of these laws can result in loss of licensure, claims for recoupment, civil or criminal penalties and exclusion of health care providers or suppliers from furnishing covered items or services to beneficiaries of the applicable federal and/or state health care reimbursement program. Loss of licensure may also cause us to default under our leases and loan agreements and/or trigger cross-defaults.

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We are also subject to certain federal and state laws that regulate financial arrangements by health care providers, such as the Federal Anti-Kickback Law, the Stark laws and certain state referral laws. The Federal Anti-Kickback Law makes it unlawful for any person to offer or pay (or to solicit or receive) “any remuneration ... directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind” for referring or recommending for purchase any item or service which is eligible for payment under the Medicare and/or Medicaid programs. Authorities have interpreted this statute very broadly to apply to many practices and relationships between health care providers and sources of patient referral. If we were to violate the Federal Anti-Kickback Law, we may face criminal penalties and civil sanctions, including fines and possible exclusion from government programs such as Medicare and Medicaid, which may also cause us to default under our leases and loan agreements and/or trigger cross-defaults. Adverse consequences may also result if we violate federal Stark laws related to certain Medicare and Medicaid physician referrals. While we endeavor to comply with all laws that regulate the licensure and operation of our senior living communities, it is difficult to predict how our revenues could be affected if we were subject to an action alleging such violations. We are also subject to federal and state laws designed to protect the confidentiality of patient health information. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, or HHS, has issued rules pursuant to HIPAA relating to the privacy of such information. Rules that became effective April 14, 2003 govern our use and disclosure of health information at certain HIPAA covered communities. We established procedures to comply with HIPAA privacy requirements at these communities. We were required to be in compliance with the HIPAA rule establishing administrative, physical and technical security standards for health information by April 2005. To the best of our knowledge, we are in compliance with these rules.

Environmental Matters

Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, a current or previous owner or operator of real property, such as us, may be held liable in certain circumstances for the costs of investigation, removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances, including, among others, petroleum and materials containing asbestos, that could be located on, in, at or under a property, regardless of how such materials came to be located there. Additionally, such an owner or operator of real property may incur costs relating to the release of hazardous or toxic substances, including government fines and payments for personal injuries or damage to adjacent property. The cost of any required investigation, remediation, removal, mitigation, compliance, fines or personal or property damages and our liability therefore could exceed the property’s value and/or our assets’ value. In addition, the presence of such substances, or the failure to properly dispose of or remediate the damage caused by such substances, may adversely affect our ability to sell such property, to attract additional residents and retain existing residents, to borrow using such property as collateral or to develop or redevelop such property. In addition, such laws impose liability for investigation, remediation, removal and mitigation costs on persons who disposed of or arranged for the disposal of hazardous substances at third-party sites. Such laws and regulations often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence, release or disposal of such substances as well as without regard to whether such release or disposal was in compliance with law at the time it occurred. Moreover, the imposition of such liability upon us could be joint and several, which means we could be required to pay for the cost of cleaning up contamination caused by others who have become insolvent or otherwise judgment proof.

We do not believe that we have incurred such liabilities that would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

Our operations are subject to regulation under various federal, state and local environmental laws, including those relating to: the handling, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of medical waste products generated at our communities; identification and warning of the presence of asbestos-containing materials in buildings, as well as removal of such materials; the presence of other substances in the indoor environment; and protection of the environment and natural resources in connection with development or construction of our properties.

Some of our communities generate infectious or other hazardous medical waste due to the illness or physical condition of the residents, including, for example, blood-contaminated bandages, swabs and other medical waste products and incontinence products of those residents diagnosed with an infectious disease. The management of infectious medical waste, including its handling, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal, is subject to regulation under various federal, state and local environmental laws. These environmental laws set forth the management requirements for such waste, as well as related permit, record-keeping, notice and reporting obligations. Each of our communities has an agreement with a waste management company for the proper disposal of all infectious medical waste. The use of such waste management companies does not immunize us

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from alleged violations of such medical waste laws for operations for which we are responsible even if carried out by such waste management companies, nor does it immunize us from third-party claims for the cost to cleanup disposal sites at which such wastes have been disposed. Any finding that we are not in compliance with environmental laws could adversely affect our business operations and financial condition.

Federal regulations require building owners and those exercising control over a building's management to identify and warn, via signs and labels, their employees and certain other employers operating in the building of potential hazards posed by workplace exposure to installed asbestos-containing materials and potential asbestos-containing materials in their buildings. The regulations also set forth employee training, record-keeping requirements and sampling protocols pertaining to asbestos-containing materials and potential asbestos-containing materials. Significant fines can be assessed for violation of these regulations. Building owners and those exercising control over a building's management may be subject to an increased risk of personal injury lawsuits by workers and others exposed to asbestos-containing materials and potential asbestos-containing materials. The regulations may affect the value of a building containing asbestos-containing materials and potential asbestos-containing materials in which we have invested. Federal, state and local laws and regulations also govern the removal, encapsulation, disturbance, handling and/or disposal of asbestos-containing materials and potential asbestos-containing materials when such materials are in poor condition or in the event of construction, remodeling, renovation or demolition of a building. Such laws may impose liability for improper handling or a release to the environment of asbestos-containing materials and potential asbestos-containing materials and may provide for fines to, and for third parties to seek recovery from, owners or operators of real properties for personal injury or improper work exposure associated with asbestos-containing materials and potential asbestos-containing materials.

The presence of mold, lead-based paint, contaminants in drinking water, radon and/or other substances at any of the communities we own or may acquire may lead to the incurrence of costs for remediation, mitigation or the implementation of an operations and maintenance plan. Furthermore, the presence of mold, lead-based paint, contaminants in drinking water, radon and/or other substances at any of the communities we own or may acquire may present a risk that third parties will seek recovery from the owners, operators or tenants of such properties for personal injury or property damage. In some circumstances, areas affected by mold may be unusable for periods of time for repairs, and even after successful remediation, the known prior presence of extensive mold could adversely affect the ability of a community to retain or attract residents and could adversely affect a community's market value.

We believe that we are in material compliance with applicable environmental laws.

We are unable to predict the future course of federal, state and local environmental regulation and legislation. Changes in the environmental regulatory framework (including legislative or regulatory efforts designed to address climate change, such as the proposed "cap and trade" legislation) could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, because environmental laws vary from state to state, expansion of our operations to states where we do not currently operate may subject us to additional restrictions on the manner in which we operate our communities.

Available Information

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K, and amendments to these reports, are available free of charge through our web site as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such material with, or furnish it to, the Securities and Exchange Commission, at the following address: www.brookdaleliving.com. The information within, or that can be accessed through, the web site is not part of this report.

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We have posted our Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and the charters of our Audit, Compensation, Investment and Nominating and Corporate Governance Committees on our web site at www.brookdaleliving.com. In addition, our Code of Ethics for Chief Executive and Senior Financial Officers, which applies to our Chief Executive Officer, Co-Presidents, Chief Financial Officer, Treasurer and Controller, is also available on our website. Our corporate governance materials are available in print free of charge to any stockholder upon request to our Corporate Secretary, Brookdale Senior Living Inc., 111 Westwood Place, Suite 200, Brentwood, Tennessee 37027.

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Item 1A. Risk Factors.

Risks Related to Our Business

Recent disruptions in the financial markets could affect our ability to obtain financing or to extend or refinance debt as it matures, which could negatively impact our liquidity, financial condition and the market price of our common stock.

The United States stock and credit markets have recently experienced significant price volatility, dislocations and liquidity disruptions, which have caused market prices of many stocks to fluctuate substantially and the spreads on prospective debt financings to widen considerably. These circumstances have materially impacted liquidity in the financial markets, making terms for certain financings less attractive, and in some cases have resulted in the unavailability of financing. Continued uncertainty in the stock and credit markets may negatively impact our ability to access additional financing (including any refinancing or extension of our existing debt) on reasonable terms, which may negatively affect our business.

As of December 31, 2009, we had an available secured line of credit of \$75.0 million (including a \$25.0 million letter of credit sublimit) and separate letter of credit facilities of up to \$78.5 million in the aggregate. As of February 26, 2010, we have an available secured line of credit with a \$100.0 million commitment and separate letter of credit facilities of up to \$78.5 million in the aggregate. As of December 31, 2009, we also had \$166.2 million of debt that is scheduled to mature during the twelve months ending December 31, 2010. Although these debt obligations are scheduled to mature on or prior to December 31, 2010, we have the option, subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions (such as the absence of a material adverse change), to extend the maturity of approximately \$126.0 million of non-recourse mortgages payable included in such debt until 2011. If we are unable to extend (or refinance, as applicable) any of our debt or credit or letter of credit facilities prior to their scheduled maturity dates, our liquidity and financial condition could be adversely impacted. In addition, even if we are able to extend or refinance our other maturing debt or credit or letter of credit facilities, the terms of the new financing may not be as favorable to us as the terms of the existing financing.

A prolonged downturn in the financial markets may cause us to seek alternative sources of potentially less attractive financing, and may require us to further adjust our business plan accordingly. These events also may make it more difficult or costly for us to raise capital, including through the issuance of common stock. Continued disruptions in the financial markets could have an adverse effect on us and our business. If we are not able to obtain additional financing on favorable terms, we also may have to delay or abandon some or all of our growth strategies, which could adversely affect our revenues and results of operations.

If we are not able to satisfy the conditions precedent to exercising the extension options associated with certain of our debt agreements, our liquidity and financial condition could be negatively impacted.

Our consolidated financial statements reflect approximately \$166.2 million of debt obligations due on or prior to December 31, 2010. Although these debt obligations are scheduled to mature on or prior to December 31, 2010, we have the option, subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions (such as the absence of a material adverse change), to extend the maturity of approximately \$126.0 million of non-recourse mortgages payable included in such debt until 2011, as the instruments associated with these mortgages payable provide that we can extend the respective maturity dates for one 12 month term each from the existing maturity dates. We presently anticipate that we will exercise the extension options and will satisfy the conditions precedent for doing so with respect to each of these obligations. If we are not able to satisfy the conditions precedent to exercising these extension options, our liquidity and financial condition could be adversely impacted.

We will rely on reimbursement from governmental programs for a greater portion of our revenues than in the past, and will be subject to changes in reimbursement levels, which could adversely affect our results of operations and cash flow.

We will rely on reimbursement from governmental programs for a greater portion of our revenues than before, and we cannot assure you that reimbursement levels will not decrease in the future, which could adversely affect our results of operations and cash flow. Certain per person annual limits on Medicare reimbursement for therapy services became effective in 2006, subject to certain exceptions. These exceptions expired on December 31, 2009. Although legislation has been proposed in Congress to reinstate the exceptions (and the exceptions have

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been repeatedly extended in the past), this legislation has not yet been adopted. There can be no assurance as to whether the exceptions will eventually be reinstated or the timing thereof. A failure to reinstate these exceptions (or a delay in their reinstatement) could have a material adverse impact on the revenues and net operating income relating to our outpatient therapy services program. In addition, there continue to be various federal and state legislative and regulatory proposals to implement cost containment measures that would limit payments to healthcare providers in the future. Changes in the reimbursement policies of the Medicare program could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flow.

Due to the dependency of our revenues on private pay sources, events which adversely affect the ability of seniors to afford our monthly resident fees or entrance fees (including downturns in the economy, housing market, consumer confidence or the equity markets and unemployment among resident family members) could cause our occupancy rates, revenues and results of operations to decline.

Costs to seniors associated with independent and assisted living services are not generally reimbursable under government reimbursement programs such as Medicare and Medicaid. Only seniors with income or assets meeting or exceeding the comparable median in the regions where our communities are located typically can afford to pay our monthly resident fees. Economic downturns, softness in the housing market, higher levels of unemployment among resident family members, lower levels of consumer confidence, stock market volatility and/or changes in demographics could adversely affect the ability of seniors to afford our resident fees or entrance fees. If we are unable to retain and/or attract seniors with sufficient income, assets or other resources required to pay the fees associated with independent and assisted living services and other service offerings, our occupancy rates, revenues and results of operations could decline.

The inability of seniors to sell real estate may delay their moving into our communities, which could negatively impact our occupancy rates, revenues, cash flows and results of operations.

Recent housing price declines and reduced home mortgage availability have negatively affected the U.S. housing market, with certain geographic areas experiencing more acute deterioration than others. Downturns in the housing markets, such as the one we have recently experienced, could adversely affect the ability (or perceived ability) of seniors to afford our entrance fees and resident fees as our customers frequently use the proceeds from the sale of their homes to cover the cost of our fees. Specifically, if seniors have a difficult time selling their homes, these difficulties could impact their ability to relocate into our communities or finance their stays at our communities with private resources. If the recent volatility in the housing market continues for a protracted period, our occupancy rates, revenues, cash flows and results of operations could be negatively impacted.

General economic factors could adversely affect our financial performance and other aspects of our business.

General economic conditions, such as inflation, commodity costs, fuel and other energy costs, costs of labor, insurance and healthcare, interest rates, and tax rates, affect our community operating and general and administrative expenses, and we have no control or limited ability to control such factors. In addition, current global economic conditions and uncertainties, the potential impact of a prolonged recession, the potential for failures or realignments of financial institutions, and the related impact on available credit may affect us and our business partners, landlords, counterparties and residents or prospective residents in an adverse manner including, but not limited to, reducing access to liquid funds or credit, increasing the cost of credit, limiting our ability to manage interest rate risk, increasing the risk that certain of our business partners, landlords or counterparties would be unable to fulfill their obligations to us, and other impacts which we are unable to fully anticipate.

If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow to cover required interest and lease payments, this would result in defaults of the related debt or leases and cross-defaults under other debt or leases, which would adversely affect our ability to continue to generate income.

We have significant indebtedness and lease obligations, and we intend to continue financing our communities through mortgage financing, long-term leases and other types of financing, including borrowings under our line of credit and future credit facilities we may obtain. We cannot give any assurance that we will generate sufficient cash flow from operations to cover required interest, principal and lease payments. Any non-payment or other default under our financing arrangements could, subject to cure provisions, cause the lender to foreclose upon the community or communities securing such indebtedness or, in the case of a lease, cause the lessor to terminate the lease, each with a consequent loss of income and asset value to us. Furthermore, in some cases, indebtedness is

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secured by both a mortgage on a community (or communities) and a guaranty by us and/or one or more of our subsidiaries. In the event of a default under one of these scenarios, the lender could avoid judicial procedures required to foreclose on real property by declaring all amounts outstanding under the guaranty immediately due and payable, and requiring the respective guarantor to fulfill its obligations to make such payments. The realization of any of these scenarios would have an adverse effect on our financial condition and capital structure. Additionally, a foreclosure on any of our properties could cause us to recognize taxable income, even if we did not receive any cash proceeds in connection with such foreclosure. Further, because our mortgages and leases generally contain cross-default and cross-collateralization provisions, a default by us related to one community could affect a significant number of our communities and their corresponding financing arrangements and leases.

Our indebtedness and long-term leases could adversely affect our liquidity and our ability to operate our business and our ability to execute our growth strategy.

Our level of indebtedness and our long-term leases could adversely affect our future operations and/or impact our stockholders for several reasons, including, without limitation:

- We may have little or no cash flow apart from cash flow that is dedicated to the payment of any interest, principal or amortization required with respect to outstanding indebtedness and lease payments with respect to our long-term leases;
 - Increases in our outstanding indebtedness, leverage and long-term leases will increase our vulnerability to adverse changes in general economic and industry conditions, as well as to competitive pressure;
- Increases in our outstanding indebtedness may limit our ability to obtain additional financing for working capital, capital expenditures, expansions, new developments, acquisitions, general corporate and other purposes; and
 - Our ability to pay dividends to our stockholders may be limited.

Our ability to make payments of principal and interest on our indebtedness and to make lease payments on our leases depends upon our future performance, which will be subject to general economic conditions, industry cycles and financial, business and other factors affecting our operations, many of which are beyond our control. Our business might not continue to generate cash flow at or above current levels. If we are unable to generate sufficient cash flow from operations in the future to service our debt or to make lease payments on our leases, we may be required, among other things, to seek additional financing in the debt or equity markets, refinance or restructure all or a portion of our indebtedness, sell selected assets, reduce or delay planned capital expenditures or delay or abandon desirable acquisitions. Such measures might not be sufficient to enable us to service our debt or to make lease payments on our leases. The failure to make required payments on our debt or leases or the delay or abandonment of our planned growth strategy could result in an adverse effect on our future ability to generate revenues and sustain profitability. In addition, any such financing, refinancing or sale of assets might not be available on economically favorable terms to us.

Our existing credit facilities, mortgage loans and lease arrangements contain covenants that restrict our operations and any default under such facilities, loans or arrangements could result in the acceleration of indebtedness, termination of the leases or cross-defaults, any of which would negatively impact our liquidity and inhibit our ability to grow our business and increase revenues.

Our outstanding indebtedness and leases contain restrictions and covenants and require us to maintain or satisfy specified financial ratios and coverage tests, including maintaining prescribed net worth levels, leverage ratios and

debt service and lease coverage ratios on a consolidated basis, and on a community or communities basis based on the debt or lease securing the communities. In addition, certain of our leases require us to maintain lease coverage ratios on a lease portfolio basis (each as defined in the leases) and maintain stockholders' equity or tangible net worth amounts. The debt service coverage ratios are generally calculated as revenues less operating expenses, including an implied management fee and a reserve for capital expenditures, divided by the debt (principal and interest) or lease payment. Net worth is generally calculated as stockholders' equity as calculated in accordance with GAAP, and in certain circumstances, reduced by intangible assets or liabilities or increased by deferred gains from sale-leaseback transactions and deferred entrance fee revenue. These restrictions and covenants may interfere with our ability to obtain financing or to engage in other business activities, which may

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inhibit our ability to grow our business and increase revenues. If we fail to comply with any of these requirements, then the related indebtedness could become immediately due and payable. We cannot assure you that we could pay this debt if it became due.

Our outstanding indebtedness and leases are secured by our communities and, in certain cases, a guaranty by us and/or one or more of our subsidiaries. Therefore, an event of default under the outstanding indebtedness or leases, subject to cure provisions in certain instances, would give the respective lenders or lessors, as applicable, the right to declare all amounts outstanding to be immediately due and payable, terminate the lease, foreclose on collateral securing the outstanding indebtedness and leases, and restrict our ability to make additional borrowings under the outstanding indebtedness or continue to operate the properties subject to the lease. Certain of our outstanding indebtedness and leases contain cross-default provisions so that a default under certain outstanding indebtedness would cause a default under certain of our leases. Certain of our outstanding indebtedness and leases also restrict, among other things, our ability to incur additional debt.

The substantial majority of our lease arrangements are structured as master leases. Under a master lease, we may lease a large number of geographically dispersed properties through an indivisible lease. As a result, it is difficult to restructure the composition of the portfolio or economic terms of the lease without the consent of the landlord. Failure to comply with Medicare or Medicaid provider requirements is a default under several of our master lease and debt financing instruments. In addition, potential defaults related to an individual property may cause a default of an entire master lease portfolio and could trigger cross-default provisions in our outstanding indebtedness and other leases, which would have a negative impact on our capital structure and our ability to generate future revenues, and could interfere with our ability to pursue our growth strategy.

Certain of our master leases also contain radius restrictions, which limit our ability to own, develop or acquire new communities within a specified distance from certain existing communities covered by such master leases. These radius restrictions could negatively affect our expansion, development and acquisition plans.

Mortgage debt and lease obligations expose us to increased risk of loss of property, which could harm our ability to generate future revenues and could have an adverse tax effect.

Mortgage debt and lease obligations increase our risk of loss because defaults on indebtedness secured by properties or pursuant to the terms of the lease may result in foreclosure actions initiated by lenders or lessors and ultimately our loss of the property securing any loans for which we are in default or cause the lessor to terminate the lease. For tax purposes, a foreclosure of any of our properties would be treated as a sale of the property for a purchase price equal to the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage. If the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage exceeds our tax basis in the property, we would recognize taxable income on foreclosure, but would not receive any cash proceeds, which could negatively impact our earnings and liquidity. Further, our mortgage debt and leases generally contain cross-default and cross-collateralization provisions and a default on one community could affect a significant number of our communities, financing arrangements and leases.

Increases in market interest rates could significantly increase the costs of our unhedged debt and lease obligations, which could adversely affect our liquidity and earnings.

Our unhedged floating-rate debt and lease payment obligations and any unhedged floating-rate debt incurred in the future, exposes us to interest rate risk. Therefore, increases in prevailing interest rates could increase our payment obligations, which would negatively impact our liquidity and earnings.

Changes in the value of our interest rate swaps could require us to post additional cash collateral with our counterparties, which could negatively impact our liquidity and financial condition.

In the normal course of our business, we use a variety of financial instruments to manage or hedge interest rate risk. We have entered into certain interest rate protection and swap agreements to effectively cap or convert floating rate debt to a fixed rate basis, as well as to hedge anticipated future financing transactions. Pursuant to certain of our hedge agreements, we are required to secure our obligation to our counterparty if the fair value liability exceeds a specified threshold by posting cash or other collateral. In periods of significant volatility in the credit markets, the value of our swaps can change significantly and, as a result, the amount of collateral we are required to post can change significantly. If we are required to post additional collateral due to changes in the fair

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value liability of our existing or future swaps, our liquidity and financial condition could be negatively impacted.

We have a limited operating history on a combined basis and we are therefore subject to the risks generally associated with the formation of any new business and the combination of existing businesses.

In June 2005, we were formed for the purpose of combining two leading senior living operating companies, Brookdale Living Communities, Inc., or BLC, and Alterra Healthcare Corporation, or Alterra, through a series of mergers that occurred in September 2005. Prior to this combination, we had no operations or assets. We are therefore subject to the risks generally associated with the formation of any new business and the combination of existing businesses, including the risk that we will not be able to realize expected efficiencies and economies of scale or implement our business strategies. As such, we only have a brief combined and consolidated operating history upon which investors may evaluate our performance as an integrated entity and assess our future prospects. In addition, from the date of our initial public offering in November 2005, we have purchased over 241 additional communities, including 83 communities from American Retirement Corporation, or ARC. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully integrate and oversee the combined operations of BLC, Alterra and ARC and the additional communities purchased in these acquisitions. Accordingly, our financial performance to date may not be indicative of our long-term future performance and may not necessarily reflect what our results of operations, financial condition and cash flows would have been had we operated as a combined entity throughout the periods presented.

We have a history of losses and we may not be able to achieve profitability.

We have incurred net losses in every quarter since our formation in June 2005. Given our history of losses, there can be no assurance that we will be able to achieve and/or maintain profitability in the future. If we do not effectively manage our cash flow and combined business operations going forward or otherwise achieve profitability, our stock price would be adversely affected.

If we do not effectively manage our growth and successfully integrate new or recently-acquired or initiated operations into our existing operations, our business and financial results could be adversely affected.

Our growth has and will continue to place significant demands on our current management resources. Our ability to manage our growth effectively and to successfully integrate new or recently-acquired or initiated operations (including expansions, developments, acquisitions and the expansion of our ancillary services program) into our existing business will require us to continue to expand our operational, financial and management information systems and to continue to retain, attract, train, motivate and manage key employees. There can be no assurance that we will be successful in attracting qualified individuals to the extent necessary, and management may expend significant time and energy attracting the appropriate personnel to manage assets we purchase in the future and our expansion and development activities. Also, the additional communities and expansion activities will require us to maintain consistent quality control measures that allow our management to effectively identify deviations that result in delivering care and services that are substandard, which may result in litigation and/or loss of licensure or certification. If we are unable to manage our growth effectively, successfully integrate new or recently-acquired or initiated operations into our existing business, or maintain consistent quality control measures, our business, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Delays in obtaining regulatory approvals could hinder our plans to expand our ancillary services program, which could negatively impact our anticipated revenues, results of operations and cash flows.

We plan to continue to expand our offering of ancillary services (including therapy and home health) to additional communities. In the current environment, it is difficult to obtain certain required regulatory approvals. Delays in

obtaining required regulatory approvals could impede our ability to expand to additional communities in accordance with our plans, which could negatively impact our anticipated revenues, results of operations and cash flows.

If we are unable to expand our communities in accordance with our plans, our anticipated revenues and results of operations could be adversely affected.

We are currently working on projects that will expand a number of our existing senior living communities over the next several years. These projects are in various stages of development and are subject to a number of factors

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over which we have little or no control. Such factors include the necessity of arranging separate leases, mortgage loans or other financings to provide the capital required to complete these projects; difficulties or delays in obtaining zoning, land use, building, occupancy, licensing, certificate of need and other required governmental permits and approvals; failure to complete construction of the projects on budget and on schedule; failure of third-party contractors and subcontractors to perform under their contracts; shortages of labor or materials that could delay projects or make them more expensive; adverse weather conditions that could delay completion of projects; increased costs resulting from general economic conditions or increases in the cost of materials; and increased costs as a result of changes in laws and regulations. We cannot assure you that we will elect to undertake or complete all of our proposed expansion and development projects, or that we will not experience delays in completing those projects. In addition, we may incur substantial costs prior to achieving stabilized occupancy for each such project and cannot assure you that these costs will not be greater than we have anticipated. We also cannot assure you that any of our expansion or development projects will be economically successful. Our failure to achieve our expansion and development plans could adversely impact our growth objectives, and our anticipated revenues and results of operations.

We may encounter difficulties in acquiring communities at attractive prices or integrating acquisitions with our operations, which may adversely affect our operations and financial condition.

We will continue to selectively target strategic acquisitions as opportunities arise. The process of integrating acquired communities into our existing operations may result in unforeseen operating difficulties, divert managerial attention or require significant financial resources. These acquisitions and other future acquisitions may require us to incur additional indebtedness and contingent liabilities, and may result in unforeseen expenses or compliance issues, which may limit our revenue growth, cash flows, and our ability to achieve profitability. Moreover, any future acquisitions may not generate any additional income for us or provide any benefit to our business. In addition, we cannot assure you that we will be able to locate and acquire communities at attractive prices in locations that are compatible with our strategy or that competition for the acquisition of communities will not increase. Finally, when we are able to locate communities and enter into definitive agreements to acquire or lease them, we cannot assure you that the transactions will be completed. Failure to complete transactions after we have entered into definitive agreements may result in significant expenses to us.

Unforeseen costs associated with the acquisition of communities could reduce our future profitability.

Our growth strategy contemplates selected future acquisitions of existing senior living operating companies and communities. Despite our extensive underwriting and due diligence procedures, communities that we have previously acquired or may acquire in the future may generate unexpectedly low or no returns or may not meet a risk profile that our investors find acceptable. In addition, we might encounter unanticipated difficulties and expenditures relating to any of the acquired communities, including contingent liabilities, or newly acquired communities might require significant management attention that would otherwise be devoted to our ongoing business. For example, a community may require capital expenditures in excess of budgeted amounts, or it may experience management turnover that is higher than we project. These costs may negatively affect our future profitability.

Competition for the acquisition of strategic assets from buyers with lower costs of capital than us or that have lower return expectations than we do could limit our ability to compete for strategic acquisitions and therefore to grow our business effectively.

Several real estate investment trusts, or REITs, have similar asset acquisition objectives as we do, along with greater financial resources and lower costs of capital than we are able to obtain. This may increase competition for acquisitions that would be suitable to us, making it more difficult for us to compete and successfully implement our growth strategy. There is significant competition among potential acquirers in the senior living industry, including

REITs, and there can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully implement our growth strategy or complete acquisitions, which could limit our ability to grow our business effectively.

We may need additional capital to fund our operations and finance our growth, and we may not be able to obtain it on terms acceptable to us, or at all, which may limit our ability to grow.

Continued expansion of our business through the expansion of our existing communities, the development of new communities and the acquisition of existing senior living operating companies and communities will require

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additional capital, particularly if we were to accelerate our expansion and acquisition plans. Financing may not be available to us or may be available to us only on terms that are not favorable. In addition, certain of our outstanding indebtedness and long-term leases restrict, among other things, our ability to incur additional debt. If we are unable to raise additional funds or obtain them on terms acceptable to us, we may have to delay or abandon some or all of our growth strategies. Further, if additional funds are raised through the issuance of additional equity securities, the percentage ownership of our stockholders would be diluted. Any newly issued equity securities may have rights, preferences or privileges senior to those of our common stock.

We are susceptible to risks associated with the lifecare benefits that we offer the residents of our lifecare entrance fee communities.

As of December 31, 2009, we operated 11 lifecare entrance fee communities that offer residents a limited lifecare benefit. Residents of these communities pay an upfront entrance fee upon occupancy, of which a portion is generally refundable, with an additional monthly service fee while living in the community. This limited lifecare benefit is typically (a) a certain number of free days in the community's health center during the resident's lifetime, (b) a discounted rate for such services, or (c) a combination of the two. The lifecare benefit varies based upon the extent to which the resident's entrance fee is refundable. The pricing of entrance fees, refundability provisions, monthly service fees, and lifecare benefits are determined utilizing actuarial projections of the expected morbidity and mortality of the resident population. In the event the entrance fees and monthly service payments established for our communities are not sufficient to cover the cost of lifecare benefits granted to residents, the results of operations and financial condition of these communities could be adversely affected.

Residents of these entrance fee communities are guaranteed a living unit and nursing care at the community during their lifetime, even if the resident exhausts his or her financial resources and becomes unable to satisfy his or her obligations to the community. In addition, in the event a resident requires nursing care and there is insufficient capacity for the resident in the nursing facility at the community where the resident lives, the community must contract with a third party to provide such care. Although we screen potential residents to ensure that they have adequate assets, income, and reimbursements from government programs and third parties to pay their obligations to our communities during their lifetime, we cannot assure you that such assets, income, and reimbursements will be sufficient in all cases. If insufficient, we have rights of set-off against the refundable portions of the residents' deposits, and would also seek available reimbursement under Medicaid or other available programs. To the extent that the financial resources of some of the residents are not sufficient to pay for the cost of facilities and services provided to them, or in the event that our communities must pay third parties to provide nursing care to residents of our communities, our results of operations and financial condition would be adversely affected.

The geographic concentration of our communities could leave us vulnerable to an economic downturn, regulatory changes or acts of nature in those areas, resulting in a decrease in our revenues or an increase in our costs, or otherwise negatively impacting our results of operations.

We have a high concentration of communities in various geographic areas, including the states of Florida, Texas, North Carolina, California, Colorado, Ohio and Arizona. As a result of this concentration, the conditions of local economies and real estate markets, changes in governmental rules and regulations, particularly with respect to assisted living communities, acts of nature and other factors that may result in a decrease in demand for senior living services in these states could have an adverse effect on our revenues, costs and results of operations. In addition, given the location of our communities, we are particularly susceptible to revenue loss, cost increase or damage caused by other severe weather conditions or natural disasters such as hurricanes, earthquakes or tornados. Any significant loss due to a natural disaster may not be covered by insurance and may lead to an increase in the cost of insurance.

Termination of our resident agreements and vacancies in the living spaces we lease could adversely affect our revenues, earnings and occupancy levels.

State regulations governing assisted living communities require written resident agreements with each resident. Several of these regulations also require that each resident have the right to terminate the resident agreement for any reason on reasonable notice. Consistent with these regulations, many of our assisted living resident agreements allow residents to terminate their agreements upon 0 to 30 days' notice. Unlike typical apartment leasing or independent living arrangements that involve lease agreements with specified leasing periods of up to a

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year or longer, in many instances we cannot contract with our assisted living residents to stay in those living spaces for longer periods of time. Our retirement center resident agreements generally provide for termination of the lease upon death or allow a resident to terminate his or her lease upon the need for a higher level of care not provided at the community. If multiple residents terminate their resident agreements at or around the same time, our revenues, earnings and occupancy levels could be adversely affected. In addition, because of the demographics of our typical residents, including age and health, resident turnover rates in our communities are difficult to predict. As a result, the living spaces we lease may be unoccupied for a period of time, which could adversely affect our revenues and earnings.

Increases in the cost and availability of labor, including increased competition for or a shortage of skilled personnel or increased union activity, would have an adverse effect on our profitability and/or our ability to conduct our business operations.

Our success depends on our ability to retain and attract skilled management personnel who are responsible for the day-to-day operations of each of our communities. Each community has an Executive Director responsible for the overall day-to-day operations of the community, including quality of care, social services and financial performance. Depending upon the size of the community, each Executive Director is supported by a community staff member who is directly responsible for day-to-day care of the residents and either community staff or regional support to oversee the community's marketing and community outreach programs. Other key positions supporting each community may include individuals responsible for food service, healthcare services, therapy services, activities, housekeeping and engineering. We compete with various health care service providers, including other senior living providers, in retaining and attracting qualified and skilled personnel. Increased competition for or a shortage of nurses, therapists or other trained personnel, or general inflationary pressures may require that we enhance our pay and benefits package to compete effectively for such personnel. We may not be able to offset such added costs by increasing the rates we charge to our residents or our service charges, which would negatively impact our results of operations. Turnover rates and the magnitude of the shortage of nurses, therapists or other trained personnel varies substantially from market to market. Although reliable industry-wide data on key employee retention does not exist, we believe that our employee retention rates are consistent with those of other national senior housing operators. If we fail to attract and retain qualified and skilled personnel, our ability to conduct our business operations effectively, our ability to implement our growth strategy, and our overall operating results could be harmed.

In addition, efforts by labor unions to unionize any of our community personnel could divert management attention, lead to increases in our labor costs and/or reduce our flexibility with respect to certain workplace rules. Recently proposed legislation known as the Employee Free Choice Act, or card check, could make it significantly easier for union organizing drives to be successful, leading to increased organizational activity, and could give third-party arbitrators the ability to impose terms of collective bargaining agreements upon us and a labor union if we and such union are unable to agree to the terms of a collective bargaining agreement. If we experience an increase in organizing activity, if onerous collective bargaining agreement terms are imposed upon us, or if we otherwise experience an increase in our staffing and labor costs, our profitability and cash flows from operations would be negatively affected.

Departure of our key officers could harm our business.

Our future success depends, to a significant extent, upon the continued service of our senior management personnel, particularly: W.E. Sheriff, our Chief Executive Officer; Mark W. Ohlendorf, our Co-President and Chief Financial Officer; John P. Rijos, our Co-President and Chief Operating Officer; and T. Andrew Smith, our Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary. If we were to lose the services of any of these individuals, our business and financial results could be adversely affected.

Environmental contamination at any of our communities could result in substantial liabilities to us, which may exceed the value of the underlying assets and which could materially and adversely effect our liquidity and earnings.

Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, a current or previous owner or operator of real property, such as us, may be held liable in certain circumstances for the costs of investigation, removal or remediation of, or related to the release of, certain hazardous or toxic substances, that could be located on, in, at or under a property, regardless of how such materials came to be located there. The cost of any required

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investigation, remediation, removal, mitigation, compliance, fines or personal or property damages and our liability therefore could exceed the property's value and/or our assets' value. In addition, the presence of such substances, or the failure to properly dispose of or remediate the damage caused by such substances, may adversely affect our ability to sell such property, to attract additional residents and retain existing residents, to borrow using such property as collateral or to develop or redevelop such property. In addition, such laws impose liability, which may be joint and several, for investigation, remediation, removal and mitigation costs on persons who disposed of or arranged for the disposal of hazardous substances at third party sites. Such laws and regulations often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence, release or disposal of such substances as well as without regard to whether such release or disposal was in compliance with law at the time it occurred. Although we do not believe that we have incurred such liabilities as would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, we could be subject to substantial future liability for environmental contamination that we have no knowledge about as of the date of this report and/or for which we may not be at fault.

Failure to comply with existing environmental laws could result in increased expenditures, litigation and potential loss to our business and in our asset value, which would have an adverse effect on our earnings and financial condition.

Our operations are subject to regulation under various federal, state and local environmental laws, including those relating to: the handling, storage, transportation, treatment and disposal of medical waste products generated at our communities; identification and warning of the presence of asbestos-containing materials in buildings, as well as removal of such materials; the presence of other substances in the indoor environment; and protection of the environment and natural resources in connection with development or construction of our properties.

Some of our communities generate infectious or other hazardous medical waste due to the illness or physical condition of the residents. Each of our communities has an agreement with a waste management company for the proper disposal of all infectious medical waste, but the use of such waste management companies does not immunize us from alleged violations of such laws for operations for which we are responsible even if carried out by such waste management companies, nor does it immunize us from third-party claims for the cost to cleanup disposal sites at which such wastes have been disposed.

Federal regulations require building owners and those exercising control over a building's management to identify and warn their employees and certain other employers operating in the building of potential hazards posed by workplace exposure to installed asbestos-containing materials and potential asbestos-containing materials in their buildings. Significant fines can be assessed for violation of these regulations. Building owners and those exercising control over a building's management may be subject to an increased risk of personal injury lawsuits. Federal, state and local laws and regulations also govern the removal, encapsulation, disturbance, handling and/or disposal of asbestos-containing materials and potential asbestos-containing materials when such materials are in poor condition or in the event of construction, remodeling, renovation or demolition of a building. Such laws may impose liability for improper handling or a release to the environment of asbestos-containing materials and potential asbestos-containing materials and may provide for fines to, and for third parties to seek recovery from, owners or operators of real properties for personal injury or improper work exposure associated with asbestos-containing materials and potential asbestos-containing materials.

The presence of mold, lead-based paint, contaminants in drinking water, radon and/or other substances at any of the communities we own or may acquire may lead to the incurrence of costs for remediation, mitigation or the implementation of an operations and maintenance plan and may result in third party litigation for personal injury or property damage. Furthermore, in some circumstances, areas affected by mold may be unusable for periods of time for repairs, and even after successful remediation, the known prior presence of extensive mold could adversely affect the

ability of a community to retain or attract residents and could adversely affect a community's market value.

Although we believe that we are currently in material compliance with applicable environmental laws, if we fail to comply with such laws in the future, we would face increased expenditures both in terms of fines and remediation of the underlying problem(s), potential litigation relating to exposure to such materials, and potential decrease in value to our business and in the value of our underlying assets. Therefore, our failure to comply with existing environmental laws would have an adverse effect on our earnings, our financial condition and our ability to pursue our growth strategy.

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We are unable to predict the future course of federal, state and local environmental regulation and legislation. Changes in the environmental regulatory framework (including legislative or regulatory efforts designed to address climate change, such as the proposed “cap and trade” legislation) could have a material adverse effect on our business. In addition, because environmental laws vary from state to state, expansion of our operations to states where we do not currently operate may subject us to additional restrictions on the manner in which we operate our communities.

We are subject to risks associated with complying with Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

We are subject to various regulatory requirements, including the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. Under Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002, our management is required to include a report with each Annual Report on Form 10-K regarding our internal control over financial reporting. We have implemented processes documenting and evaluating our system of internal controls. Complying with these requirements is expensive, time consuming and subject to changes in regulatory requirements. The existence of one or more material weaknesses, management’s conclusion that its internal control over financial reporting is not effective, or the inability of our auditors to express an opinion that our internal control over financial reporting is effective, could result in a loss of investor confidence in our financial reports, adversely affect our stock price and/or subject us to sanctions or investigation by regulatory authorities.

Risks Related to Pending Litigation

Complaints filed against us could, if adversely determined, subject us to a material loss.

We have been and are currently involved in litigation and claims incidental to the conduct of our business which are comparable to other companies in the senior living industry. Certain claims and lawsuits allege large damage amounts and may require significant costs to defend and resolve. Similarly, the senior living industry is continuously subject to scrutiny by governmental regulators, which could result in litigation related to regulatory compliance matters. As a result, we maintain insurance policies in amounts and with coverage and deductibles we believe are adequate, based on the nature and risks of our business, historical experience and industry standards. Effective January 1, 2009 through December 31, 2009, our policies provided for deductibles of \$250,000 for each claim on a claims-made basis. Effective January 1, 2010, our current policies are also written on a claims-made basis and provide for deductibles of \$150,000 for each claim. Accordingly, we are, in effect, self-insured for claims that are less than \$150,000. If we experience a greater number of losses than we anticipate, or if certain claims are not ultimately covered by insurance, our results of operation and financial condition could be adversely affected.

Risks Related to Our Industry

The cost and difficulty of complying with increasing and evolving regulation and enforcement could have an adverse effect on our business operations and profits.

The regulatory environment surrounding the senior living industry continues to evolve and intensify in the amount and type of laws and regulations affecting it, many of which vary from state to state. In addition, many senior living communities are subject to regulation and licensing by state and local health and social service agencies and other regulatory authorities. In several of the states in which we operate or may operate, we are prohibited from providing certain higher levels of senior care services without first obtaining the appropriate licenses. Also, in several of the states in which we operate or intend to operate, assisted living communities and/or skilled nursing facilities require a certificate of need before the community can be opened or the services at an existing community can be expanded. Furthermore, federal, state and local officials are increasingly focusing their efforts on enforcement of these laws, particularly with respect to large for-profit, multi-community providers like us. These requirements, and the increased

enforcement thereof, could affect our ability to expand into new markets, to expand our services and communities in existing markets and, if any of our presently licensed communities were to operate outside of its licensing authority, may subject us to penalties including closure of the community. Future regulatory developments as well as mandatory increases in the scope and severity of deficiencies determined by survey or inspection officials could cause our operations to suffer. We are unable to predict the future course of federal, state and local legislation or regulation. If regulatory requirements increase, whether through enactment of new laws or regulations or changes in the enforcement of existing rules,

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our earnings and operations could be adversely affected.

The intensified regulatory and enforcement environment impacts providers like us because of the increase in the number of inspections or surveys by governmental authorities and consequent citations for failure to comply with regulatory requirements. We also expend considerable resources to respond to federal and state investigations or other enforcement action. From time to time in the ordinary course of business, we receive deficiency reports from state and federal regulatory bodies resulting from such inspections or surveys. Although most inspection deficiencies are resolved through an agreed-to plan of corrective action, the reviewing agency typically has the authority to take further action against a licensed or certified facility, which could result in the imposition of fines, imposition of a provisional or conditional license, suspension or revocation of a license, suspension or denial of admissions, loss of certification as a provider under federal health care programs or imposition of other sanctions, including criminal penalties. Furthermore, certain states may allow citations in one community to impact other communities in the state. Revocation of a license at a given community could therefore impact our ability to obtain new licenses or to renew existing licenses at other communities, which may also cause us to be in default under our leases, trigger cross-defaults, trigger defaults under certain of our credit agreements or adversely affect our ability to operate and/or obtain financing in the future. If a state were to find that one community's citation would impact another of our communities, this would also increase costs and result in increased surveillance by the state survey agency. To date, none of the deficiency reports received by us has resulted in a suspension, fine or other disposition that has had a material adverse effect on our revenues. However, the failure to comply with applicable legal and regulatory requirements in the future could result in a material adverse effect to our business as a whole.

There are various extremely complex federal and state laws governing a wide array of referral relationships and arrangements and prohibiting fraud by health care providers, including those in the senior living industry, and governmental agencies are devoting increasing attention and resources to such anti-fraud initiatives. Some examples are the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, or HIPAA, the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, and the False Claims Act, which gives private individuals the ability to bring an action on behalf of the federal government. The violation of any of these laws or regulations may result in the imposition of fines or other penalties that could increase our costs and otherwise jeopardize our business. Under the Deficit Reduction Act of 2005, or DRA 2005, every entity that receives at least \$5 million annually in Medicaid payments must have established written policies for all employees, contractors or agents, providing detailed information about false claims, false statements and whistleblower protections under certain federal laws, including the federal False Claims Act, and similar state laws. Failure to comply with this new compliance requirement may potentially give rise to potential liability. DRA 2005 also creates an incentive for states to enact false claims laws that are comparable to the federal False Claims Act.

Additionally, we provide services and operate communities that participate in federal and/or state health care reimbursement programs, which makes us subject to federal and state laws that prohibit anyone from presenting, or causing to be presented, claims for reimbursement which are false, fraudulent or are for items or services that were not provided as claimed. Similar state laws vary from state to state and we cannot be sure that these laws will be interpreted consistently or in keeping with past practice. Violation of any of these laws can result in loss of licensure, civil or criminal penalties and exclusion of health care providers or suppliers from furnishing covered items or services to beneficiaries of the applicable federal and/or state health care reimbursement program. Loss of licensure may also cause us to default under our leases and/or trigger cross-defaults.

We are also subject to certain federal and state laws that regulate financial arrangements by health care providers, such as the Federal Anti-Kickback Law, the Stark laws and certain state referral laws. Authorities have interpreted the Federal Anti-Kickback Law very broadly to apply to many practices and relationships between health care providers and sources of patient referral. This could result in criminal penalties and civil sanctions, including fines and possible exclusion from government programs such as Medicare and Medicaid, which may also cause us to default under our

leases and/or trigger cross-defaults. Adverse consequences may also result if we violate federal Stark laws related to certain Medicare and Medicaid physician referrals. While we endeavor to comply with all laws that regulate the licensure and operation of our business, it is difficult to predict how our revenues could be affected if we were subject to an action alleging such violations.

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Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act (especially as recently amended), Fair Housing Act and fire, safety and other regulations may require us to make unanticipated expenditures, which could increase our costs and therefore adversely affect our earnings and financial condition.

All of our communities are required to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act, or ADA. The ADA has separate compliance requirements for “public accommodations” and “commercial properties,” but generally requires that buildings be made accessible to people with disabilities. Compliance with ADA requirements could require removal of access barriers and non-compliance could result in imposition of government fines or an award of damages to private litigants.

We must also comply with the Fair Housing Act, which prohibits us from discriminating against individuals on certain bases in any of our practices if it would cause such individuals to face barriers in gaining residency in any of our communities. Additionally, the Fair Housing Act and other state laws require that we advertise our services in such a way that we promote diversity and not limit it. We may be required, among other things, to change our marketing techniques to comply with these requirements.

In addition, we are required to operate our communities in compliance with applicable fire and safety regulations, building codes and other land use regulations and food licensing or certification requirements as they may be adopted by governmental agencies and bodies from time to time. Like other health care facilities, senior living communities are subject to periodic survey or inspection by governmental authorities to assess and assure compliance with regulatory requirements. Surveys occur on a regular (often annual or bi-annual) schedule, and special surveys may result from a specific complaint filed by a resident, a family member or one of our competitors. We may be required to make substantial capital expenditures to comply with those requirements.

Capital expenditures we have made to comply with any of the above to date have been immaterial, however, the increased costs and capital expenditures that we may incur in order to comply with any of the above would result in a negative effect on our earnings, and financial condition.

Significant legal actions and liability claims against us in excess of insurance limits could subject us to increased operating costs and substantial uninsured liabilities, which may adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

The senior living business entails an inherent risk of liability, particularly given the demographics of our residents, including age and health, and the services we provide. In recent years, we, as well as other participants in our industry, have been subject to an increasing number of claims and lawsuits alleging that our services have resulted in resident injury or other adverse effects. Many of these lawsuits involve large damage claims and significant legal costs. Many states continue to consider tort reform and how it will apply to the senior living industry. We may continue to be faced with the threat of large jury verdicts in jurisdictions that do not find favor with large senior living providers. We maintain liability insurance policies in amounts and with the coverage and deductibles we believe are adequate based on the nature and risks of our business, historical experience and industry standards. We have formed a wholly-owned “captive” insurance company for the purpose of insuring certain portions of our risk retention under our general and professional liability insurance programs. There can be no guarantee that we will not have any claims that exceed our policy limits in the future.

If a successful claim is made against us and it is not covered by our insurance or exceeds the policy limits, our financial condition and results of operations could be materially and adversely affected. In some states, state law may prohibit or limit insurance coverage for the risk of punitive damages arising from professional liability and general liability claims and/or litigation. As a result, we may be liable for punitive damage awards in these states that either

are not covered or are in excess of our insurance policy limits. Also, the above deductibles, or self-insured retention, are accrued based on an actuarial projection of future liabilities. If these projections are inaccurate and if there are an unexpectedly large number of successful claims that result in liabilities in excess of our self-insured retention, our operating results could be negatively affected. Claims against us, regardless of their merit or eventual outcome, also could have a material adverse effect on our ability to attract residents or expand our business and could require our management to devote time to matters unrelated to the day-to-day operation of our business. We also have to renew our policies every year and negotiate acceptable terms for coverage, exposing us to the volatility of the insurance markets, including the possibility of rate increases. There can be no assurance that we will be able to obtain liability insurance in the future or, if available, that such coverage will be available on acceptable terms.

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Overbuilding and increased competition may adversely affect our ability to generate and increase our revenues and profits and to pursue our business strategy.

The senior living industry is highly competitive, and we expect that it may become more competitive in the future. We compete with numerous other companies that provide long-term care alternatives such as home healthcare agencies, therapy services, life care at home, community-based service programs, retirement communities, convalescent centers and other independent living, assisted living and skilled nursing providers, including not-for-profit entities. In general, regulatory and other barriers to competitive entry in the independent living and assisted living sectors of the senior living industry are not substantial. We have experienced and expect to continue to experience increased competition in our efforts to acquire and operate senior living communities. Consequently, we may encounter increased competition that could limit our ability to attract new residents, raise resident fees or expand our business, which could have a material adverse effect on our revenues and earnings.

In addition, overbuilding in the late 1990's in the senior living industry reduced the occupancy rates of many newly constructed buildings and, in some cases, reduced the monthly rate that some newly built and previously existing communities were able to obtain for their services. This resulted in lower revenues for certain of our communities during that time. While we believe that overbuilt markets have stabilized and should continue to be stabilized for the immediate future, we cannot be certain that the effects of this period of overbuilding will not effect our occupancy and resident fee rate levels in the future, nor can we be certain that another period of overbuilding in the future will not have the same effects. Moreover, while we believe that the new construction dynamics and the competitive environments in the states in which we operate are substantially similar to the national market, taken as a whole, if the dynamics or environment were to be significantly adverse in one or more of those states, it would have a disproportionate effect on our revenues (due to the large portion of our revenues that are generated in those states).

Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure

If the ownership of our common stock continues to be highly concentrated, it may prevent you and other stockholders from influencing significant corporate decisions and may result in conflicts of interest.

As of December 31, 2009, funds managed by affiliates of Fortress Investment Group LLC ("Fortress") and various principals of Fortress, in the aggregate, beneficially own 43,116,426 shares, or approximately 36.1% of our outstanding common stock (excluding unvested restricted shares). In addition, two of our directors are associated with Fortress and, pursuant to our Stockholders Agreement, Fortress currently has the ability to require us to nominate five individuals designated by Fortress for election as members of our nine-member Board of Directors (subject to their election by our stockholders). As a result, Fortress may be able to effectively control fundamental and significant corporate matters and transactions, including: the election of directors; mergers, consolidations or acquisitions; the sale of all or substantially all of our assets and other decisions affecting our capital structure; the amendment of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated by-laws; and the dissolution of the Company. Fortress's interests, including its ownership of the North American operations of Holiday Retirement Corp., one of our competitors, may conflict with your interests. Their effective control of the Company could delay, deter or prevent acts that may be favored by our other stockholders such as hostile takeovers, changes in control of the Company and changes in management. As a result of such actions, the market price of our common stock could decline or stockholders might not receive a premium for their shares in connection with a change of control of the Company.

Anti-takeover provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated by-laws may discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition that you may consider favorable or prevent the removal of our current board of directors and management.

Certain provisions of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated by-laws may discourage, delay or prevent a merger or acquisition that you may consider favorable or prevent the removal of our current board of directors and management. We have a number of anti-takeover devices in place that will hinder takeover attempts, including:

- a staggered board of directors consisting of three classes of directors, each of whom serve three-year terms;

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- removal of directors only for cause, and only with the affirmative vote of at least 80% of the voting interest of stockholders entitled to vote;
- blank-check preferred stock;
- provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and amended and restated by-laws preventing stockholders from calling special meetings;
- advance notice requirements for stockholders with respect to director nominations and actions to be taken at annual meetings; and
- no provision in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation for cumulative voting in the election of directors, which means that the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of our common stock can elect all the directors standing for election.

Additionally, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation provides that Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law, which restricts certain business combinations with interested stockholders in certain situations, will not apply to us. This may make it easier for a third party to acquire an interest in some or all of us with Fortress' approval, even though our other stockholders may not deem such an acquisition beneficial to their interests.

We are a holding company with no operations and rely on our operating subsidiaries to provide us with funds necessary to meet our financial obligations.

We are a holding company with no material direct operations. Our principal assets are the equity interests we directly or indirectly hold in our operating subsidiaries. As a result, we are dependent on loans, dividends and other payments from our subsidiaries to generate the funds necessary to meet our financial obligations. Our subsidiaries are legally distinct from us and have no obligation to make funds available to us.

Risks Related to Our Common Stock

The market price and trading volume of our common stock may be volatile, which could result in rapid and substantial losses for our stockholders.

The market price of our common stock may be highly volatile and could be subject to wide fluctuations. In addition, the trading volume in our common stock may fluctuate and cause significant price variations to occur. If the market price of our common stock declines significantly, you may be unable to resell your shares at or above your purchase price. We cannot assure you that the market price of our common stock will not fluctuate or decline significantly in the future. Some of the factors that could negatively affect our share price or result in fluctuations in the price or trading volume of our common stock include:

- variations in our quarterly operating results;
- changes in our earnings estimates;
- the contents of published research reports about us or the senior living industry or the failure of securities analysts to cover our common stock;
- additions or departures of key management personnel;

- any increased indebtedness we may incur or lease obligations we may enter into in the future;
 - actions by institutional stockholders;
 - changes in market valuations of similar companies;

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- announcements by us or our competitors of significant contracts, acquisitions, strategic partnerships, joint ventures or capital commitments;
- speculation or reports by the press or investment community with respect to the Company or the senior living industry in general;
 - increases in market interest rates that may lead purchasers of our shares to demand a higher yield;
- changes or proposed changes in laws or regulations affecting the senior living industry or enforcement of these laws and regulations, or announcements relating to these matters; and
 - general market and economic conditions.

Future offerings of debt or equity securities by us may adversely affect the market price of our common stock.

In the future, we may attempt to increase our capital resources by offering debt or additional equity securities, including commercial paper, medium-term notes, senior or subordinated notes, series of preferred shares or shares of our common stock. Upon liquidation, holders of our debt securities and preferred stock, and lenders with respect to other borrowings, would receive a distribution of our available assets prior to the holders of our common stock. Additional equity offerings may dilute the economic and voting rights of our existing stockholders or reduce the market price of our common stock, or both. Shares of our preferred stock, if issued, could have a preference with respect to liquidating distributions or a preference with respect to dividend payments that could limit our ability to pay dividends to the holders of our common stock. Because our decision to issue securities in any future offering will depend on market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing or nature of our future offerings. Thus, holders of our common stock bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market price of our common stock and diluting their share holdings in us.

We may issue all of the shares of our common stock that are authorized but unissued and not otherwise reserved for issuance under our stock incentive or purchase plans without any action or approval by our stockholders. We intend to continue to pursue selected acquisitions of senior living communities and may issue shares of common stock in connection with these acquisitions. Any shares issued in connection with our acquisitions or otherwise would dilute the holdings of our current stockholders.

The market price of our common stock could be negatively affected by sales of substantial amounts of our common stock in the public markets.

At December 31, 2009, 119,291,309 shares of our common stock were outstanding (excluding unvested restricted shares). All of the shares of our common stock are freely transferable, except for any shares held by our “affiliates,” as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, or any shares otherwise subject to the limitations of Rule 144.

Pursuant to our Stockholders Agreement, Fortress and certain of its affiliates and permitted third-party transferees have the right, in certain circumstances, to require us to register their shares of our common stock under the Securities Act for sale into the public markets. Upon the effectiveness of such a registration statement, all shares covered by the registration statement will be freely transferable. In connection with our obligations under the Stockholders Agreement, we received a request from Fortress to file a registration statement on Form S-3 to permit the resale, from time to time, of up to 60,875,826 shares of common stock owned by certain affiliates of Fortress. The registration statement on Form S-3 was declared effective on May 22, 2009 and 18,205,000 shares owned by affiliates of Fortress

were sold pursuant to the registration statement in November 2009.

In addition, as of December 31, 2009, we had registered under the Securities Act an aggregate of 12,100,000 shares for issuance under our Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan, an aggregate of 1,000,000 shares for issuance under our Associate Stock Purchase Plan and an aggregate of 100,000 shares for issuance under our Director Stock Purchase Plan. In accordance with the terms of the Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan, the number of shares available for issuance automatically increases by 400,000 shares on January 1 of each year. Pursuant to the terms of the Associate Stock Purchase Plan, the number of shares available for purchase under the plan will automatically increase by 200,000 shares on the first day of each calendar year beginning January 1, 2010.

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Subject to any restrictions imposed on the shares and options granted under our stock incentive programs, shares registered under these registration statements will be available for sale into the public markets.

Our ability to use net operating loss carryovers to reduce future tax payments may be limited.

Section 382 of the Internal Revenue Code contains rules that limit the ability of a company that undergoes an ownership change, which is generally any change in ownership of more than 50% of its stock over a three-year period, to utilize its net operating loss carryforwards and certain built-in losses recognized in years after the ownership change. These rules generally operate by focusing on ownership changes involving stockholders owning directly or indirectly 5% or more of the stock of a company and any change in ownership arising from a new issuance of stock by the company. The determination of whether an ownership change occurs is complex and not within the control of the company. Consequently, no assurance can be provided as to whether an ownership change has occurred or will occur in the future. Generally, if an ownership change occurs, the yearly limitation is equal to the product of the applicable long term tax exempt rate and the value of the Company's stock immediately before the ownership change.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties.

Facilities

At December 31, 2009, we operated 565 communities across 35 states, with the capacity to serve approximately 53,600 residents. Of the communities we operated at December 31, 2009, we owned 187, we leased 359 pursuant to operating and capital leases, and 19 were managed by us and fully or majority owned by third parties.

The following table sets forth certain information regarding our communities at December 31, 2009 :

State	Occupancy		Ownership Status			Total
	Units/Beds	Rate(1)	Owned	Leased	Managed	
Alabama	1,112	87.3%	2	5	-	7
Arizona	2,152	88.6%	3	11	2	16
California	3,297	89.9%	14	7	1	22
Colorado	2,954	88.3%	6	19	2	27
Connecticut	427	82.1%	2	2	-	4
Delaware	54	100.0%	1	-	-	1
Florida	9,123	84.7%	35	39	3	77
Georgia	525	86.5%	4	-	1	5
Idaho	228	94.1%	2	1	-	3
Illinois	2,465	90.5%	1	10	-	11
Indiana	1,321	81.1%	7	10	-	17
Iowa	139	89.2%	1	-	-	1
Kansas	1,405	85.7%	10	11	2	23
Kentucky	268	97.0%	-	1	-	1
Louisiana	84	94.2%	1	-	-	1
Massachusetts	280	86.8%	-	1	-	1
Michigan	2,575	92.1%	7	26	1	34

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Minnesota	759	87.4%	-	16	1	17
Mississippi	54	46.9%	-	1	-	1
Missouri	928	88.6%	2	1	-	3
Nevada	306	86.8%	-	3	-	3
New Jersey	534	88.0%	2	6	-	8
New Mexico	432	88.8%	1	2	-	3
New York	1,196	92.8%	6	10	-	16
North Carolina	4,081	98.1%	4	50	-	54
Ohio	2,950	85.3%	20	19	-	39
Oklahoma	1,139	89.0%	2	24	1	27
Oregon	828	93.7%	4	8	-	12
Pennsylvania	998	86.8%	5	3	-	8

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State	Occupancy		Ownership Status				Total
	Units/Beds	Rate(1)	Owned	Leased	Managed		
South Carolina	563	87.3%	4	7	-	11	
Tennessee	1,414	89.4%	14	8	-	22	
Texas	5,946	90.1%	18	33	5	56	
Virginia	1,439	93.5%	3	3	-	6	
Washington	1,176	88.2%	4	9	-	13	
Wisconsin	474	94.1%	2	13	-	15	
Total	53,626	88.9%	187	359	19	565	

(1) Includes the impact of managed properties.

A significant majority of our owned properties are subject to mortgages.

Corporate Offices

Our main corporate offices are all leased, including our 55,296 square foot facility in Nashville, Tennessee, our 99,374 square foot facility in Milwaukee, Wisconsin and our 30,314 square foot facility in Chicago, Illinois.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings.

The information contained in Note 23 to the consolidated financial statements contained in Part II, Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference.

Item 4. Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders.

Not applicable.

Executive Officers of the Registrant

The following table sets forth certain information concerning our executive officers as of February 18, 2010:

Name	Age	Position
W.E. Sheriff	67	Chief Executive Officer
Mark W. Ohlendorf	49	Co-President and Chief Financial Officer
John P. Rijos	57	Co-President and Chief Operating Officer
T. Andrew Smith	49	Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary
Bryan D. Richardson	51	Executive Vice President and Chief Administrative Officer
Kristin A. Ferge	36	Executive Vice President and Treasurer
George T. Hicks	52	Executive Vice President – Finance
H. Todd Kaestner	54	Executive Vice President – Corporate Development
Gregory B. Richard	55	Executive Vice President – Field Operations

W.E. Sheriff has served as our Chief Executive Officer since February 2008 and as a member of our Board of Directors since January 2010. He previously served as our Co-Chief Executive Officer from July 2006 until February 2008. Previously, Mr. Sheriff served as Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of ARC and its predecessors since

April 1984 and as its President since November 2003. From 1973 to 1984, Mr. Sheriff served in various capacities for Ryder System, Inc., including as President and Chief Executive Officer of its Truckstops of America division. Mr. Sheriff also serves on the boards of various educational and charitable organizations and in varying capacities with several trade organizations.

Mark W. Ohlendorf became our Co-President in August 2005 and our Chief Financial Officer in March 2007. Mr. Ohlendorf previously served as Chief Executive Officer and President of Alterra from December 2003 until August 2005. From January 2003 through December 2003, Mr. Ohlendorf served as Chief Financial Officer and President of Alterra, and from 1999 through 2002 he served as Senior Vice President and Chief Financial Officer of Alterra. Mr. Ohlendorf has over 25 years of experience in the health care and long-term care industries, having held leadership positions with such companies as Sterling House Corporation, Vitas Healthcare Corporation and

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Horizon/CMS Healthcare Corporation. He is a member of the board of directors of the Assisted Living Federation of America.

John P. Rijos became our Co-President in August 2005 and our Chief Operating Officer in January 2008. Previously, Mr. Rijos served as President and Chief Operating Officer and as a director of BLC since August 2000. Prior to joining BLC in August 2000, Mr. Rijos spent 16 years with Lane Hospitality Group, owners and operators of over 40 hotels and resorts, as its President and Chief Operating Officer. From 1981 to 1985 he served as President of High Country Corporation, a Denver-based hotel development and management company. Prior to that time, Mr. Rijos was Vice President of Operations and Development of several large real estate trusts specializing in hotels. Mr. Rijos has over 25 years of experience in the acquisition, development and operation of hotels and resorts. He serves on many tourist-related operating boards and committees, as well as advisory committees for Holiday Inns, Sheraton Hotels and the City of Chicago and the Board of Trustees for Columbia College. Mr. Rijos is a certified hospitality administrator.

T. Andrew Smith became our Executive Vice President, General Counsel and Secretary in October 2006. Previously, Mr. Smith was with Bass, Berry & Sims PLC in Nashville, Tennessee from 1985 to 2006. Mr. Smith was a member of that firm's corporate and securities group, and served as the chair of the firm's healthcare group.

Bryan D. Richardson became our Executive Vice President in July 2006 and our Chief Administrative Officer in January 2008. Mr. Richardson also served as our Chief Accounting Officer from September 2006 through April 2008. Previously, Mr. Richardson served as Executive Vice President – Finance and Chief Financial Officer of ARC since April 2003 and previously served as its Senior Vice President – Finance since April 2000. Mr. Richardson was formerly with a national graphic arts company from 1984 to 1999 serving in various capacities, including Senior Vice President of Finance of a digital prepress division from May 1994 to October 1999, and Senior Vice President of Finance and Chief Financial Officer from 1989 to 1994. Mr. Richardson was previously with the national public accounting firm PriceWaterhouseCoopers.

Kristin A. Ferge became our Executive Vice President and Treasurer in August 2005. Ms. Ferge also served as our Chief Administrative Officer from March 2007 through December 2007. She previously served as Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of Alterra from December 2003 until August 2005. From April 2000 through December 2003, Ms. Ferge served as Alterra's Vice President of Finance and Treasurer. Prior to joining Alterra, she worked in the audit division of KPMG LLP. Ms. Ferge is a certified public accountant.

George T. Hicks became our Executive Vice President – Finance in July 2006. Previously, Mr. Hicks served as Executive Vice President – Finance and Internal Audit, Secretary and Treasurer of ARC since September 1993. Mr. Hicks had served in various capacities for ARC's predecessors since 1985, including Chief Financial Officer from September 1993 to April 2003 and Vice President – Finance and Treasurer from November 1989 to September 1993.

H. Todd Kaestner became our Executive Vice President – Corporate Development in July 2006. Previously, Mr. Kaestner served as Executive Vice President – Corporate Development of ARC since September 1993. Mr. Kaestner served in various capacities for ARC's predecessors since 1985, including Vice President – Development from 1988 to 1993 and Chief Financial Officer from 1985 to 1988.

Gregory B. Richard has served as our Executive Vice President – Field Operations since January 2008. He previously served as our Executive Vice President – Operations from July 2006 through December 2007. Previously, Mr. Richard served as Executive Vice President and Chief Operating Officer of ARC since January 2003 and previously served as its Executive Vice President-Community Operations since January 2000. Mr. Richard was formerly with a pediatric practice management company from May 1997 to May 1999, serving as President and Chief Executive Officer from October 1997 to May 1999. Prior to this, Mr. Richard was with Rehabilitation Corporation, a publicly traded outpatient

physical rehabilitation service provider, from July 1986 to October 1996, serving as Senior Vice President of Operations and Chief Operating Officer from September 1992 to October 1996.

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PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.

Market Information

Our common stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE, under the symbol "BKD". The following table sets forth the range of high and low sales prices of our common stock and dividend information for each quarter for the last two fiscal years.

	Fiscal 2009		
	High	Low	Dividends Declared
First Quarter	\$ 7.16	\$ 2.50	\$
Second Quarter	\$ 14.87	\$ 4.66	\$
Third Quarter	\$ 20.41	\$ 8.39	\$
Fourth Quarter	\$ 20.69	\$ 15.14	\$

	Fiscal 2008		
	High	Low	Dividends Declared
First Quarter	\$ 28.29	\$ 20.46	\$ 0.25
Second Quarter	\$ 27.22	\$ 20.15	\$ 0.25
Third Quarter	\$ 27.05	\$ 14.06	\$ 0.25
Fourth Quarter	\$ 21.84	\$ 3.03	\$ —

The closing sale price of our common stock as reported on the NYSE on February 18, 2010 was \$18.55 per share. As of that date, there were approximately 515 holders of record of our common stock.

Dividend Policy

On December 30, 2008, our Board of Directors voted to suspend our quarterly cash dividend indefinitely. Although we anticipate that, over the longer-term, we will pay regular quarterly dividends to the holders of our common stock, over the near term we are focused on preserving liquidity. Accordingly, we do not expect to pay cash dividends on our common stock for the foreseeable future. In addition, our amended credit facility currently prohibits us from paying dividends or making cash distributions on our common stock.

Our ability to pay and maintain cash dividends in the future will be based on many factors, including then-existing contractual restrictions or limitations, our ability to execute our growth strategy, our ability to negotiate favorable lease and other contractual terms, anticipated operating expense levels, the level of demand for our units/beds, occupancy rates, entrance fee sales results, the rates we charge, our liquidity position and actual results that may vary substantially from estimates. Some of the factors are beyond our control and a change in any such factor could affect our ability to pay or maintain dividends. We can give no assurance as to our ability to pay or maintain dividends in the future. We also cannot assure you that the level of dividends will be maintained or increase over time or that increases in demand for our units/beds and monthly resident fees will increase our actual cash available for dividends to stockholders. As we have done in the past, we may also pay dividends in the future that exceed our net income for the relevant period as calculated in accordance with U.S. GAAP.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

None.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

None.

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Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The selected financial data should be read in conjunction with the sections entitled “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” “Business” and our historical consolidated financial statements and the related notes included elsewhere herein. The consolidated financial data includes Brookdale Living Communities, Inc. and Alterra Healthcare Corporation for all periods presented and the acquisition of American Retirement Corporation, effective July 25, 2006. Other acquisitions are discussed in Note 4 in the notes to the consolidated financial statements. Our historical statement of operations data and balance sheet data as of and for each of the years in the five-year period ended December 31, 2009 have been derived from our audited financial statements.

	For the Years Ended December 31, (1)				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Fiscal Year ended December 31, (in thousands, except per share data)					
Total revenue	\$2,023,068	\$1,928,054	\$1,839,296	\$1,309,913	\$790,577
Facility operating expense	1,302,277	1,261,581	1,170,937	819,801	493,887
General and administrative expense	134,864	140,919	138,013	117,897	81,696
Facility lease expense	272,096	269,469	271,628	228,779	189,339
Depreciation and amortization	271,935	276,202	299,925	188,129	47,048
Loss on sale of communities, net	2,043				
Goodwill and asset impairment	10,073	220,026	—	—	—
Total operating expense	1,993,288	2,168,197	1,880,503	1,354,606	811,970
Income (loss) from operations	29,780	(240,143)	(41,207)	(44,693)	(21,393)
Interest income	2,354	7,618	7,519	6,810	3,788
Interest expense:					
Debt	(128,869)	(147,389)	(143,991)	(97,694)	(46,248)
Amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount	(9,505)	(9,707)	(7,064)	(5,061)	(2,835)
Change in fair value of derivatives and amortization	3,765	(68,146)	(73,222)	(38)	3,992
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	(1,292)	(3,052)	(2,683)	(1,526)	(3,996)
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated ventures	440	(861)	(3,386)	(3,705)	(838)
Other non-operating income	4,146	1,708	402	—	—
Loss before taxes	(99,181)	(459,972)	(263,632)	(145,907)	(67,530)
Benefit for income taxes	32,926	86,731	101,260	38,491	97
Loss from continuing operations	(66,255)	(373,241)	(162,372)	(107,416)	(67,433)
Loss on discontinued operations		—	—	—	(128)
Net loss	(66,255)	(373,241)	(162,372)	(107,416)	(67,561)
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interest		—	393	(671)	16,575
Net loss attributable to common stockholders	\$(66,255)	\$(373,241)	\$(161,979)	\$(108,087)	\$(50,986)
Basic and diluted loss per share from operations attributable to common	\$(0.60)	\$(3.67)	\$(1.60)	\$(1.34)	\$(1.35)

stockholders

Weighted average shares of common stock used in computing basic and diluted loss per share	111,288	101,667	101,511	80,842	37,636
Dividends declared per share of common stock	\$	\$0.75	\$1.95	\$1.55	\$0.50

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	For the Years Ended December 31, (1)				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Other Operating Data:					
Total number of facilities (at end of period)	565	548	550	546	383
Total units/beds operated(2)	53,626	51,804	52,086	51,271	30,057
Occupancy rate at period end	89.3	% 89.5	% 90.6	% 91.1	% 89.6
Average monthly revenue per unit/bed(3)	\$3,985	\$3,791	\$3,577	\$3,247	\$2,991

	For the Years Ended December 31,				
	2009	2008	2007	2006	2005
Cash and cash equivalents	\$66,370	\$53,973	\$100,904	\$68,034	\$77,682
Total assets	\$4,645,943	\$4,449,258	\$4,811,622	\$4,756,000	\$1,697,811
Total debt	\$2,625,526	\$2,552,929	\$2,335,224	\$1,874,939	\$754,301
Noncontrolling interest	\$	\$	\$	\$4,601	\$36
Total stockholders equity	\$1,086,582	\$960,601	\$1,419,538	\$1,764,012	\$630,403

(1) Prior to October 1, 2006, the effective portion of the change in fair value of derivatives was recorded in other comprehensive income and the ineffective portion was included in the change in fair value of derivatives in the consolidated statements of operations. On October 1, 2006, we elected to discontinue hedge accounting prospectively for the previously designated swap instruments. Gains and losses accumulated in other comprehensive income at that date of \$1.3 million related to the previously designated swap instruments are being amortized to interest expense over the life of the underlying hedged debt payments. Although hedge accounting was discontinued on October 1, 2006, the swap instruments remained outstanding and are carried at fair value in the consolidated balance sheets and the change in fair value beginning October 1, 2006 has been included in the consolidated statements of operations.

(2) Total units/beds operated represent the total units/beds operated as of the end of the period.

(3) Average monthly revenue per unit/bed represents the average of the total monthly revenues, excluding amortization of entrance fees, divided by average occupied units/beds.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

The following information should be read in conjunction with our "Selected Financial Data" and our consolidated financial statements and related notes, included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In addition to historical information, this discussion and analysis may contain forward-looking statements that involve risks, uncertainties and assumptions, which could cause actual results to differ materially from management's expectations. Please see additional risks and uncertainties described in "Safe Harbor Statement Under the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995" for more information. Factors that could cause such differences include those described in "Risk Factors" which appears elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Executive Overview

During 2009, we continued to make progress in implementing our long-term growth strategy, integrating our previous acquisitions, and building a platform for future growth. Our primary long-term growth objectives are to grow our revenues, Adjusted EBITDA, Cash From Facility Operations and Facility Operating Income primarily through a combination of: (i) organic growth in our core business, including expense control and the realization of economies of scale; (ii) continued expansion of our ancillary services programs (including therapy and home health services); (iii) expansion of our existing communities; and (iv) acquisitions of additional operating companies and communities.

Our operating results for the year ended December 31, 2009 were favorably impacted by an increase in our total

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revenues (primarily driven by an increase in average monthly revenue per unit/bed including an increase in our ancillary services revenue) and by the significant cost control measures that were implemented in recent periods. The difficult operating environment during 2009 has resulted in slightly lower occupancy and diminished growth in the rates we charge our residents. We responded by controlling our expenses and capital spending, and by increasing the reach of our ancillary services programs. We also continue to aggressively focus on maintaining and increasing occupancy.

During the first half of the year, we took steps to preserve our liquidity and increase our financial flexibility. For example, during the second quarter, we completed a public equity offering which yielded \$163.8 million of net proceeds, which were primarily used to repay the \$125.0 million of indebtedness which was outstanding under our credit facility. Furthermore, we have extended the maturity of a number of mortgage loans and, factoring in contractual extension options, have no mortgage debt maturities until 2011 (other than periodic, scheduled principal payments). Finally, we have taken steps to reduce materially our exposure to collateralization requirements associated with interest rate swaps. As a result of these steps and our operating performance during the year ended December 31, 2009, we ended the year with \$66.4 million of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents on our consolidated balance sheet.

As discussed in more detail under “Credit Facilities - 2010 Credit Facility” below, subsequent to December 31, 2009, we entered into a new revolving credit facility with General Electric Capital Corporation, as administrative agent. The new facility has a commitment of \$100.0 million, with an option to increase the commitment to \$120.0 million, and matures on June 30, 2013. The new facility replaced the \$75.0 million revolving credit agreement with Bank of America, N.A. that was scheduled to expire in August 2010.

During the fourth quarter of 2009, we engaged in a limited and measured amount of acquisition activity. We acquired 18 senior living communities from affiliates of Sunrise Senior Living, Inc. (“Sunrise”) for an aggregate net purchase price of approximately \$190.0 million. The portfolio of 18 communities is comprised of a total of 1,197 units, including 92 independent living units, 746 assisted living units and 359 Alzheimer’s units. We financed the transaction with approximately \$98.8 million of non-recourse mortgage debt (substantially through the assumption of existing debt), with the balance of the purchase price paid from cash on hand.

We also acquired the remaining interest in three retirement center communities that were previously managed by us and in which we previously had a noncontrolling interest. Our interest was accounted for under the equity method and had a carrying value of zero prior to the acquisition. The aggregate purchase price for the communities was \$102.0 million. The portfolio of three communities is comprised of 642 total units, including 504 independent living units and 138 assisted living units. We financed the transaction by obtaining a \$75.4 million non-recourse mortgage loan with the balance of the purchase price paid from cash on hand.

The table below presents a summary of our operating results and certain other financial metrics for the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008 and the amount and percentage of increase or decrease of each applicable item (dollars in millions).

	Years Ended		Increase		
	December 31,		(Decrease)		
	2009	2008	Amount	Percent	
Total revenue	\$2,023.1	\$1,928.1	\$95.0	4.9	%
Net loss attributable to common stockholders(1)	\$(66.3)	\$(373.2)	\$(306.9)	(82.2))%
Adjusted EBITDA	\$348.6	\$302.6	\$46.0	15.2	%
Cash From Facility Operations	\$196.8	\$130.1	\$66.7	51.3	%

Facility Operating Income	\$690.1	\$637.5	\$52.6	8.3	%
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(1) Net loss for 2009 and 2008 includes non-cash impairment charges of \$10.1 million and \$220.0 million, respectively.

Adjusted EBITDA and Facility Operating Income are non-GAAP financial measures we use in evaluating our operating performance. Cash From Facility Operations is a non-GAAP financial measure we use in evaluating our liquidity. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below for an explanation of how we define each of these measures, a detailed description of why we believe such measures are useful and the limitations of each measure, a reconciliation of net loss to each of Adjusted EBITDA and Facility Operating Income and a reconciliation of

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net cash provided by operating activities to Cash From Facility Operations.

Our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2009 increased to \$2.0 billion, an increase of \$95.0 million, or approximately 4.9%, over our revenues for the year ended December 31, 2008. The increase in revenues in the current year period was primarily a result of an increase in the average revenue per unit/bed compared to the prior year period, including growing revenues from our ancillary services programs, partially offset by a decline in occupancy from the prior year period. Our weighted average occupancy rate for the year ended December 31, 2009 was 88.8%, compared to 89.6% for the year ended December 31, 2008.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, our Adjusted EBITDA, Cash From Facility Operations and Facility Operating Income increased by 15.2%, 51.3% and 8.3%, respectively, when compared to the year ended December 31, 2008. Adjusted EBITDA and Cash From Facility Operations for the year ended December 31, 2008 were negatively impacted by \$4.8 million of hurricane and named tropical storms expense and an \$8.0 million charge to general and administrative expense relating to the establishment of a reserve for certain litigation.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we continued to expand our ancillary services offerings. As of December 31, 2009, we offered therapy services to approximately 36,000 of our units and home health services to approximately 23,000 of our units. We continue to see positive results from the maturation of previously-opened therapy and home health clinics. We also expect to continue to expand our ancillary services programs to additional units and to open or acquire additional home health agencies.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, we opened ten expansions with a total of 685 units. Additionally, during the third and fourth quarters we opened the 240-unit independent living component and the 72-bed skilled nursing unit of our new entry fee CCRC in the Villages, Florida.

We believe that the deteriorating housing market, credit crisis and general economic uncertainty have caused some potential customers (or their adult children) to delay or reconsider moving into our communities, resulting in a decrease in occupancy rates and occupancy levels when compared to the prior year period. We remain cautious about the economy and the adverse credit and financial markets and their effect on our customers and our business. In addition, we continue to experience volatility in the entrance fee portion of our business. The timing of entrance fee sales is subject to a number of different factors (including the ability of potential customers to sell their existing homes) and is also inherently subject to variability (positively or negatively) when measured over the short-term. These factors also impact our potential independent living customers to a significant extent. We expect occupancy and entrance fee sales to normalize over the longer term.

Consolidated Results of Operations

Year Ended December 31, 2009 and 2008

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, statement of operations items and the amount and percentage of change of these items. The results of operations for any particular period are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period. The following data should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto, which are included herein. Our results reflect the inclusion of acquisitions that occurred during the respective reporting periods.

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

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(dollars in thousands, except average monthly revenue per unit/bed)	Years Ended December 31,		Increase (Decrease)	
	2009	2008	Amount	Percent
Statement of Operations Data:				
Total revenue				
Resident fees				
Retirement Centers	\$496,744	\$497,453	\$(709)	(0.1)%
Assisted Living	925,917	890,075	35,842	4.0 %
CCRCs	593,688	533,532	60,156	11.3 %
Total resident fees	2,016,349	1,921,060	95,289	5.0 %
Management fees	6,719	6,994	(275)	(3.9)%
Total revenue	2,023,068	1,928,054	95,014	4.9 %
Expense				
Facility operating expense(1)				
Retirement Centers	283,136	286,035	(2,899)	(1.0)%
Assisted Living	600,948	590,644	10,304	1.7 %
CCRCs	418,193	384,902	33,291	8.6 %
Total facility operating expense	1,302,277	1,261,581	40,696	3.2 %
General and administrative expense	134,864	140,919	(6,055)	(4.3)%
Facility lease expense	272,096	269,469	2,627	1.0 %
Depreciation and amortization	271,935	276,202	(4,267)	(1.5)%
Loss on sale of communities, net	2,043		2,043	100.0 %
Goodwill and asset impairment	10,073	220,026	(209,953)	(95.4)%
Total operating expense	1,993,288	2,168,197	(174,909)	(8.1)%
Income (loss) from operations	29,780	(240,143)	269,923	112.4 %
Interest income	2,354	7,618	(5,264)	(69.1)%
Interest expense:				
Debt	(128,869)	(147,389)	18,520	12.6 %
Amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount	(9,505)	(9,707)	202	2.1 %
Change in fair value of derivatives and amortization	3,765	(68,146)	71,911	105.5 %
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	(1,292)	(3,052)	1,760	57.7 %
Equity in earnings (loss) of unconsolidated ventures	440	(861)	1,301	151.1 %
Other non-operating income	4,146	1,708	2,438	142.7 %
Loss before income taxes	(99,181)	(459,972)	360,791	78.4 %
Benefit for income taxes	32,926	86,731	(53,805)	(62.0)%
Net loss	\$(66,255)	\$(373,241)	\$(306,986)	(82.2)%
Selected Operating and Other Data:				
Total number of communities (at end of period)	565	548	17	3.1 %
Total units/beds operated(2)	53,626	51,804	1,822	3.5 %
Owned/leased communities units/beds	49,838	47,455	2,383	5.0 %
Owned/leased communities occupancy rate (weighted average)	88.8 %	89.6 %	(0.8)%	(0.9)%
Average monthly revenue per unit/bed(3)	\$3,985	\$3,791	194	5.1 %
Selected Segment Operating and Other Data				
Retirement Centers				
Number of communities (period end)	80	77	3	3.9 %
Total units/beds(2)	14,867	14,229	638	4.5 %

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Occupancy rate (weighted average)	88.8	%	90.3	%	(1.5	%)	(1.7	%)
Average monthly revenue per unit/bed(3)	\$3,285		\$3,171		114		3.6	%
Assisted Living								
Number of communities (period end)	430		417		13		3.1	%
Total units/beds(2)	22,954		22,043		911		4.1	%
Occupancy rate (weighted average)	90.3	%	89.9	%	0.4	%	0.4	%
Average monthly revenue per unit/bed(3)	\$3,890		\$3,752		138		3.7	%

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(dollars in thousands, except average monthly revenue per unit/bed)	Years Ended				Increase (Decrease)	
	December 31,				Amount	Percent
	2009	2008				
CCRCs						
Number of communities (period end)	36	32	4		12.5	%
Total units/beds(2)	12,017	11,183	834		7.5	%
Occupancy rate (weighted average)	85.7	% 87.9	%	(2.2	%)	(2.5 %)
Average monthly revenue per unit/bed(3)	\$5,139	\$4,759	380		8.0	%
Management Services						
Number of communities (period end)	19	22	(3)	(13.6	%)
Total units/beds(2)	3,788	4,349	(561)	(12.9	%)
Occupancy rate (weighted average)	84.8	% 84.9	%			