

ADCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC

Form DEFM14A

August 02, 2017

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

SCHEDULE 14A INFORMATION

Proxy Statement Pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Securities

Exchange Act of 1934

Filed by the Registrant

Filed by a Party other than the Registrant

Check the appropriate box:

Preliminary Proxy Statement  CONFIDENTIAL, FOR USE OF THE  
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Definitive Proxy Statement

Definitive Additional Materials

Soliciting Material Pursuant to Section 240.14a-12

ADCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC.

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(Name of Registrant as Specified In Its Charter)

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(2) Form, Schedule or Registration Statement No.:

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(3) Filing Party:

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(4) Date Filed:

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ADCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC.

454 Satellite Blvd. NW

Suite 100

Suwanee, Georgia 30024

August 1, 2017

Dear Shareholders:

I am pleased to invite you to attend a special meeting of shareholders of AdCare Health Systems, Inc., a Georgia corporation, which will be held on September 20, 2017 at 10:00 a.m., local time, at the Sonesta Gwinnett Place Atlanta located at 1775 Pleasant Hill Road, Duluth, Georgia.

At the special meeting, you will be asked to vote on a proposal to approve an agreement and plan of merger which, if completed, will reorganize our corporate structure whereby Regional Health Properties, Inc., a Georgia corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of AdCare recently formed for the purpose of the merger (“RHE”), would replace AdCare as the publicly held corporation through which our operations are conducted. We intend to complete this reorganization in order to ensure the effective adoption of certain charter provisions restricting the ownership and transfer of our common stock. This reorganization also provides us the opportunity to continue our business under a name that better reflects our new business model as a healthcare property holding and leasing company.

Our effective adoption of these ownership and transfer restrictions will serve two purposes. First, it will position us to regain compliance with certain NYSE MKT continued listing standards regarding stockholders’ equity. Second, if the board of directors determines for any future taxable year, after further consideration and evaluation, that qualifying for and electing status as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”), would be in the best interests of us and our shareholders, then the ownership and transfer restrictions will better position us to comply with certain of the U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to REITs under the Code to the extent such rules relate to the common stock. Similar ownership and transfer restrictions are commonly included in the charters of publicly-traded REITs because they are generally believed to be the most effective mechanism to monitor a REIT’s compliance with certain of the U.S. federal income tax rules that a REIT must satisfy in order to qualify as a REIT under the Code.

To this end, on July 7, 2017, AdCare entered into an agreement and plan of merger, as may be amended from time to time (the “merger agreement”), pursuant to which AdCare will merge with and into RHE, with RHE being the surviving entity in the merger. At the effective of the merger, RHE will succeed to the assets, continue the business and assume the obligations of AdCare.

At the effective time of the merger: (i) each outstanding share of AdCare common stock will be converted into one share of RHE common stock; and (ii) each outstanding share of AdCare’s 10.875% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares (the “AdCare Series A Preferred Stock”) will be converted into one share of RHE Series A Preferred Stock. As a result, after the merger you will own the same number and percentage of common stock and Series A Preferred Stock of RHE (the new holding company) as you own of AdCare before the merger. We anticipate that, immediately following the completion of the merger, shares of RHE common stock will trade on the NYSE MKT under the symbol “RHE” and that shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock will trade on the NYSE MKT under the symbol “RHE.PRA.” It is a condition to the completion of the merger that the RHE common stock and RHE Series A Preferred Stock shall have been approved for listing on the NYSE MKT.

The approval of the merger agreement requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of all outstanding shares of AdCare common stock entitled to vote thereon. The holders of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock do not have the right to vote on the proposal to approve the merger agreement.

The board of directors has unanimously adopted the merger agreement and determined the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby advisable and in the best interests of AdCare and its shareholders. The board of directors recommends that all holders of AdCare common stock entitled to vote on the approval of the merger agreement vote "FOR" such approval.

This proxy statement/prospectus is a prospectus of RHE as well as a proxy statement for AdCare and provides you with detailed information about the merger and the special meeting. We encourage you to carefully read this entire proxy statement/prospectus, including all its annexes, and we especially encourage you to read the section entitled "Risk Factors" beginning on page 14.

Neither the Securities and Exchange Commission nor any state securities commission has approved or disapproved of the securities to be issued by RHE under this proxy statement/prospectus or passed upon the adequacy or accuracy of this proxy statement/prospectus. Any representation to the contrary is a criminal offense.

This proxy statement/prospectus is dated August 1, 2017, and is being first mailed to shareholders on or about August 3, 2017.

Sincerely,

Allan J. Rimland  
President, Chief  
Executive Officer  
and Chief  
Financial Officer

ADCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC.

454 Satellite Blvd. NW

Suite 100

Suwanee, Georgia 30024

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a special meeting of shareholders of AdCare Health Systems, Inc., a Georgia corporation (“AdCare”), will be held on September 20, 2017 at 10:00 a.m., local time, at the Sonesta Gwinnett Place Atlanta located at 1775 Pleasant Hill Road, Duluth, Georgia, for the following purposes:

1. to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated July 7, 2017, as it may be amended from time to time (the “merger agreement”), between AdCare and Regional Health Properties, Inc., a Georgia corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of AdCare newly formed for purposes of the merger (“RHE”), a copy of which is attached as Annex A to this proxy statement/prospectus (the “merger proposal”); and
2. to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the merger proposal (the “adjournment proposal”).

On July 7, 2017, the board of directors unanimously adopted the merger agreement and determined the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby advisable and in the best interests of AdCare and its shareholders. The board of directors recommends that you vote “FOR” the proposals that are described in more detail in this proxy statement/prospectus.

AdCare reserves the right to cancel or defer the merger, even if the holders of AdCare common stock vote to approve the merger agreement and the other conditions to the completion of the merger are satisfied or waived, if the board of directors determines that the merger is no longer in the best interests of AdCare and its shareholders.

If you are a holder of record of shares of AdCare common stock as of the close of business on July 13, 2017, the record date, you are entitled to notice of, and to vote those shares by proxy or at the special meeting and at any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting. The holders of record of AdCare’s 10.875% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares as of the record date are not entitled to vote on the proposals at the special meeting.

Your vote is important. Whether or not you, as a holder of AdCare common stock, plan to attend the special meeting in person, please complete, sign, date and promptly return the enclosed proxy card in the enclosed envelope. You may also authorize a proxy to vote your shares by telephone or over the Internet as described in your proxy card. Holders of AdCare common stock who return proxy cards by mail or submit a proxy by telephone or over the Internet prior to the special meeting may nevertheless attend the special meeting, revoke their proxies and vote their shares at the special meeting.

We encourage you to read the accompanying proxy statement/prospectus carefully. If you have any questions or need assistance voting your shares, please call our proxy solicitor, Georgeson Inc., toll-free at (888) 293-6812.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

Nicole Parker

Corporate Secretary

Suwanee, Georgia

August 1, 2017

## ABOUT THIS PROXY STATEMENT/PROSPECTUS

This proxy statement/prospectus constitutes a proxy statement of AdCare and has been mailed to you because you were a holder of AdCare common stock on the record date set by the board of directors and were entitled to notice of a special meeting of AdCare shareholders. Only holders of AdCare common stock as of the record date are being asked to consider and vote at the special meeting upon the merger proposal and the adjournment proposal. This proxy statement/prospectus also constitutes a prospectus of RHE, which is part of the registration statement on Form S-4 filed by RHE to register with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") the RHE common stock and the RHE Series A Preferred Stock that holders of AdCare common stock and holders of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock, respectively, will receive in connection with the merger if the merger agreement is approved and the merger is completed.

You should rely only on the information contained in or incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus, including the annexes to this proxy statement/prospectus. We have not authorized anyone to provide you with additional or different information. We are not making an offer to sell (or soliciting any offer to buy) any securities, or soliciting any proxy, in any jurisdiction where it is unlawful to do so. You should assume that the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus is accurate only as of the date on the front of this proxy statement/prospectus. Our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects may have changed since these dates.

This proxy statement/prospectus does not contain all of the information set forth in the registration statement and the exhibits thereto. For further information with respect to AdCare, RHE and the securities to be issued by RHE in connection with the merger, reference is made to the registration statement, including the exhibits thereto. See the section entitled "Where You Can Find More Information."

When used in this proxy statement/prospectus, unless otherwise specifically stated or the context otherwise requires, the terms:

• "board of directors" or "board" refers to the AdCare board of directors with respect to the period prior to the merger and to the RHE board of directors with respect to the period after the merger;

• "Company", "AdCare", "we", "our" and "us" refer to AdCare and its subsidiaries with respect to the period prior to the merger and to RHE and its subsidiaries with respect to the period after the merger;

• "shareholders" refers to the holders of AdCare capital stock with respect to the period prior to the merger and to the holders of RHE capital stock with respect to the period after the merger;

• "common stock" refers to the common stock, no par value per share, of AdCare with respect to the period prior to the merger and to the common stock, no par value per share, of RHE with respect to the period after the merger;

• "Series A Preferred Stock" refers to the 10.875% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, no par value per share, of AdCare with respect to the period prior to the merger and to the 10.875% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, no par value per share, of RHE with respect to the period after the merger; and

• "special meeting" refers the special meeting of shareholders of AdCare Health Systems, Inc., a Georgia corporation, to be held on September 20, 2017 at 10:00 a.m., local time, at the Sonesta Gwinnett Place Atlanta located at 1775 Pleasant Hill Road, Duluth, Georgia, including any postponement and adjournment thereof.

As used herein, the term "including" and any variation thereof, means "including without limitation." The use of the word "or" herein is not exclusive.

## CAUTIONARY STATEMENT REGARDING FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This proxy statement/prospectus may contain statements that constitute forward-looking statements and involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

In some cases you can identify forward-looking statements by terms such as “anticipate,” “project,” “may,” “intend,” “might,” “will,” “could,” “would,” “expect,” “believe,” “estimate,” “potential,” by the negative of these terms and by similar expressions.

These forward-looking statements reflect our current views with respect to future events and are based on assumptions and subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which are beyond their ability to control or predict. You should not put undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. These forward-looking statements present our estimates and assumptions only as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus.

Important factors that could cause actual results to differ materially and adversely from those expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements include:

Our ability to achieve the benefits that we expected to achieve from our transition to a healthcare property holding and leasing company, including increased cash flow, reduced general and administrative expenses, and a lower cost of capital;

• The impact of liabilities associated with our legacy business of owning and operating healthcare properties, including pending and potential professional and general liability claims;

• Our dependence on the operating success of our tenants and their ability to meet their obligations to us;

• The effect of increasing healthcare regulation and enforcement on our tenants, and the dependence of our tenants on reimbursement from governmental and other third-party payors;

• The impact of litigation and rising insurance costs on the business of our tenants;

• The effect of our tenants potentially declaring bankruptcy or becoming insolvent;

The ability and willingness of our tenants to renew their leases with us upon expiration, and our ability to reposition our properties on the same or better terms in the event of nonrenewal or if we otherwise need to replace an existing tenant;

The significant amount of our indebtedness, our ability to service our indebtedness, covenants in our debt agreements that may restrict our ability to pay dividends or incur additional indebtedness, and our ability to refinance our indebtedness on favorable terms;

• Our ability to raise capital through equity and debt financings, and the cost of such capital;

• The availability of, and our ability to identify, suitable acquisition opportunities, and our ability to complete such acquisitions and lease the respective properties on favorable terms; and

• Other risks inherent in the real estate business, including uninsured or underinsured losses affecting our properties and the possibility of environmental compliance costs and liabilities.

The above list of factors that may affect future performance and the accuracy of forward-looking statements is illustrative but by no means exhaustive. Therefore, all forward-looking statements should be evaluated with the understanding of their inherent risk and uncertainty. Except for our ongoing obligations to disclose material information as required by U.S. federal securities laws, we do not intend to update you concerning any future revisions to any forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this proxy statement/prospectus.

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## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS ABOUT THE MERGER

What follows are questions that you, as a shareholder of AdCare, may have regarding the merger and the special meeting and the answers to those questions. You are urged to carefully read this proxy statement/prospectus in its entirety because the information in this section may not provide all of the information that might be important to you with respect to the merger and the special meeting. Additional important information is contained in the annexes to this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q. What is the merger proposal? What will happen in the merger?

At the special meeting, you will be asked to vote on a proposal to approve an agreement and plan of merger to create a new corporate structure for AdCare under which RHE, a Georgia corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of AdCare, would replace AdCare as the publicly held corporation through which our operations are conducted. Pursuant to the merger agreement, at the effective time of the merger: (i) AdCare will merge with and into RHE; (ii) RHE will be the surviving entity in the merger; and (iii) RHE will succeed to the assets, continue the business and assume the obligations of AdCare. We refer to this transaction in this proxy statement/prospectus as the “merger.”

As a consequence of the merger:

• the outstanding shares of AdCare common stock will convert into the same number of shares of RHE common stock;  
• the outstanding shares of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock will convert into the same number of shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock;

- you will own shares of RHE common stock and RHE Series A Preferred Stock in the same amount and percentage as your holdings in AdCare immediately prior to the merger;
- the existing board of directors and executive officers of AdCare immediately prior to the merger will be the board of directors and executive officers, respectively, of RHE immediately following the merger, and each director and executive officer will continue his directorship or employment, as the case may be, with RHE under the same terms as his directorship or employment with AdCare;

RHE will have assumed all of AdCare’s equity incentive compensation plans, and all rights to acquire shares of AdCare common stock under any AdCare equity incentive compensation plan will have been converted into rights to acquire RHE common stock pursuant to the terms of the equity incentive compensation plans and other related documents, if any;

- effective at the time of the merger, RHE will become the publicly traded NYSE MKT listed company that will succeed to the assets, continue the business and assume the obligations of AdCare;

the rights of the holders of RHE common stock and RHE Series A Preferred Stock will be governed by the amended and restated articles of incorporation of RHE (the “RHE Charter”) and the amended and restated bylaws of RHE (the “RHE Bylaws”). The RHE Charter is substantially equivalent to AdCare’s articles of incorporation, as amended (the “AdCare Charter”), except that the RHE Charter at the effective time of the merger will include ownership and transfer restrictions related to the RHE common stock. The RHE Bylaws are substantially equivalent to the Bylaws of AdCare, as amended (the “AdCare Bylaws”);

• there will be no change in the assets we hold or in the business we conduct; and

• there will be no fundamental change to our current operational strategy.

We have attached to this proxy statement/prospectus a copy of the merger agreement as Annex A, a copy of the form of the RHE Charter as Annex B, and a copy of the form of the RHE Bylaws as Annex C.

Q. Why are you reorganizing the corporate structure?

We are reorganizing our corporate structure in order to ensure the effective adoption of charter provisions restricting the ownership and transfer of our common stock. By merging AdCare with and into RHE, whose charter at the time of the merger will include the ownership and transfer restrictions related to the RHE common stock, we will ensure such adoption.

Our effective adoption of these ownership and transfer restrictions will serve two purposes. First, the restrictions will position us to regain compliance with certain NYSE MKT continued listing standards regarding stockholders’ equity. Second, if the board of directors determines for any future taxable year, after further consideration and evaluation, that qualifying for and electing status as a REIT under the Code would be in the best interests of us and our shareholders, then the ownership and



transfer restrictions will better position us to comply with certain of the U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to REITs under the Code to the extent such rules relate to the common stock.

NYSE MKT Compliance. The adoption of the transfer and ownership restrictions will permit us under applicable accounting guidance to classify the Series A Preferred Stock as permanent equity on our consolidated balance sheet (instead of temporary equity outside of permanent equity as it is currently classified). Classifying the Series A Preferred Stock as permanent equity will position us to regain compliance with the NYSE MKT continued listing standards regarding stockholders' equity with which we are not currently in compliance.

Specifically, we are not in compliance with Section 1003(a)(i) (requiring stockholders' equity of \$2.0 million or more if an issuer has reported losses from continuing operations and/or net losses in two of its three most recent fiscal years), Section 1003(a)(ii) (requiring stockholders' equity of \$4.0 million or more if an issuer has reported losses from continuing operations and/or net losses in three of its four most recent fiscal years) and Section 1003(a)(iii) (requiring stockholders' equity of \$6.0 million or more if an issuer has reported losses from continuing operations and/or net losses in its five most recent fiscal years) of the NYSE MKT Company Guide (collectively, the "Stockholders' Equity Continued Listing Standards"). If we do not regain compliance with the Stockholders' Equity Continued Listing Standards by October 18, 2017, then the NYSE MKT will delist the common stock and the Series A Preferred Stock. The NYSE MKT may delist the common stock and the Series A Preferred Stock prior to such date if we do not make progress toward compliance consistent with the compliance plan we proposed to the NYSE MKT. See the sections entitled "Risk Factors - Risks Related to the Delisting of Our Securities" and "Reasons for the Merger."

At March 31, 2017, we had a stockholders' deficit of \$40.7 million. At March 31, 2017, we had \$61.4 million of Series A Preferred Stock classified as temporary equity on our balance sheet. If the Series A Preferred Stock had been classified as permanent equity at March 31, 2017, then our stockholders' equity as of such date would have been \$20.7 million.

Consideration of REIT Election. The board of directors is in the process of evaluating the feasibility of the Company in the future qualifying and electing as a REIT under the Code and any potential benefits thereof. The ownership and transfer restrictions will better position us to comply with certain of the U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to REITs under the Code to the extent such rules relate to the common stock. The ownership and transfer restrictions will not apply to the Series A Preferred Stock and, therefore, will not assist us in complying with such rules to the extent they relate to the Series A Preferred Stock. Accordingly, among other things, the Series A Preferred Stock would need to be redeemed or its terms appropriately modified before the Company would elect REIT status under the Code. See " - What are the requirements to qualify as a REIT under the Code?" below.

There is no assurance that the Company will qualify as a REIT in a future taxable year or, if it were to so qualify, that the board of directors would determine that electing REIT status would be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

See the sections entitled "Risk Factors - Risks Related to the Ownership and Transfer Restrictions" and "Reasons for the Merger."

Q. What is a REIT?

A REIT is a company that qualifies for special treatment for U.S. federal income tax purposes because, among other things, it derives most of its income from real estate-based sources and makes a special election under the A. Code. A corporation that qualifies as a REIT will generally be entitled to a deduction for dividends that it pays and therefore will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax to the extent of such deductions. See the section entitled "Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations."

Q. What are the requirements to qualify as a REIT under the Code?

A. For the Company to qualify as a REIT under the Code, among other things: (i) the Company's stock (including common and preferred stock) must be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year (other than the first year for which an election to be a REIT has been made); and (ii) not more than 50% of the value of the outstanding shares of the Company's stock (including common and preferred stock) may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer "individuals" (as defined in the Code to include certain entities such as private foundations) during the last half of a taxable year (other than the first taxable year for which an election to be a REIT has been made), which is referred to as the "closely held" rule under the Code. In addition, a person actually or constructively owning 10% or more of

the vote or value of the outstanding shares of the Company's stock (including common

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and preferred stock) could lead to a level of affiliation between the Company and one or more of its tenants that could disqualify the Company's revenues from the affiliated tenants from constituting REIT-compliant income and thereby potentially jeopardize or otherwise adversely impact the Company's ability to qualify as a REIT.

The Company's ability to qualify as a REIT would depend upon its compliance at the time of and following the REIT election with various other requirements, including requirements related to: (i) the nature of the Company's assets being principally real estate or related to real estate leasing, with the potential for investing in the securities of other issuers being very limited; (ii) the sources of the Company's gross income being principally "rents from real property," with the balance of any gross income being principally comprised of passive investment income such as interest, dividends and capital gains; (iii) the internal organization of any subsidiaries of the Company and activities being suitably divided between qualified REIT subsidiary and taxable REIT subsidiary roles and responsibilities; and (iv) the sufficiency of distributions to the Company's shareholders relating to both the Company's REIT taxable income and any pre-REIT accumulated earnings and profits.

See the section entitled "Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations."

Q. What are the transfer and ownership restrictions?

The primary consequence of the adoption of the ownership and transfer restrictions related to the common stock is that, after the merger and subject to the exceptions, waivers and the constructive ownership rules described in the RHE Charter, no person (including any "group" as defined in Section 13(d)(3) of the Securities Exchange Act of A. 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act")) may beneficially own, or be deemed to constructively own by virtue of the ownership attribution provisions of the Code, in excess of 9.9% (by value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of the outstanding RHE common stock. In this proxy statement/prospectus, we refer to "transfer and ownership restrictions" as the provisions set forth in Article IX of the RHE Charter and which are described in the section entitled "Description of Capital Stock - Ownership and Transfer Restrictions."

Q. When and where is the special meeting?

A. The special meeting will be held on September 20, 2017 at 10:00 a.m., local time, at the Sonesta Gwinnett Place Atlanta located at 1775 Pleasant Hill Road, Duluth, Georgia.

Q. Who can vote at the special meeting?

If you are a holder of record of AdCare common stock at the close of business on July 13, 2017, you may vote the A. shares of AdCare common stock that you hold on the record date at the special meeting. On or about August 3, 2017, we will begin mailing this proxy statement/prospectus to all persons entitled to notice of the special meeting.

Q. What will I be voting on at the special meeting?

As a holder of AdCare common stock, you are entitled to, and requested to, vote on the proposal to approve the merger agreement pursuant to which AdCare will be merged with and into RHE, a wholly owned subsidiary of A. AdCare, with RHE as the surviving entity. In addition, you are requested to vote on the proposal to approve the adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the merger agreement.

Q. Why is my vote important?

If you, as a holder of AdCare common stock, do not submit a proxy or vote in person at the meeting, it will be more difficult for us to obtain the necessary quorum to hold the special meeting. In addition, your failure to submit a proxy or to vote in person will have the same effect as a vote against the approval of the merger agreement. If you A. hold your shares through a broker, bank or other nominee, your broker, bank or other nominee will not be able to cast a vote on the approval of the merger agreement without instructions from you. Failure to provide voting instructions to your broker, bank or other nominee will have the same effect as a vote against approval of the merger agreement.

Q. What constitutes a quorum for the special meeting?

A. A majority of the voting power of the outstanding shares of AdCare common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting, represented in person or by proxy, constitutes a quorum for the special meeting.

Q. What vote is required?

A. Approval of the merger proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of all outstanding shares of AdCare common stock entitled to vote on the merger proposal. Approval of the adjournment proposal requires that the votes cast in favor of the adjournment proposal exceed the votes cast against it. As of the close of business on the record date, there were 19,878,908 shares of AdCare common stock outstanding and entitled to vote at the special meeting. Each share of outstanding common stock on the record date is entitled to one vote on each proposal submitted to you for consideration.

Q. How do I vote without attending the special meeting?

A. If you are a holder of AdCare common stock on the record date, you may cause your shares to be voted by completing, signing and promptly returning the proxy card in the self-addressed stamped envelope provided. You may also authorize a proxy to vote your shares by telephone or over the Internet as described in your proxy card. Authorizing a proxy by telephone or over the Internet or by mailing a proxy card will not limit your right to attend the special meeting and vote your shares in person.

If your shares are held by a broker, bank or other nominee, please follow the voting instructions provided by your bank, broker or other nominee to ensure that your shares are represented at the special meeting.

Q. Can I attend the special meeting and vote my shares in person?

A. Yes. All shareholders of AdCare common stock are invited to attend the special meeting. Holders of record of AdCare common stock at the close of business on the record date are invited to attend and vote at the special meeting. If your shares are held by a broker, bank or other nominee, then you are not the holder of record. Therefore, to vote at the special meeting, you must bring the appropriate documentation from your broker, bank or other nominee confirming your beneficial ownership of the shares.

Q. If my shares are held in "street name" by my broker, bank or other nominee, will my broker, bank or other nominee vote my shares for me without my instruction?

A. No. If your shares are held in "street name" by your broker, bank or other nominee, you should follow the directions provided by your broker, bank or other nominee. Your broker, bank or other nominee will vote your shares only if you provide instructions on how you would like your shares to be voted. Failure to provide voting instructions to your broker, bank or other nominee will have the same effect as a vote against approval of the merger agreement.

Q. Can I change my vote after I have mailed my signed proxy card?

A. Yes. You can change your vote at any time before your proxy is voted at the special meeting. To revoke your proxy, you must either (i) timely notify the AdCare Corporate Secretary in writing, (ii) timely mail a new proxy card dated after the date of the proxy you wish to revoke, (iii) timely submit a later dated proxy, by telephone or over the Internet by following the instructions on your proxy card or (iv) attend the special meeting and vote your shares in person. Merely attending the special meeting will not constitute revocation of your proxy. If your shares are held through a broker, bank or other nominee, then you should contact your broker, bank or other nominee to change your vote.

Q. Who will be the board of directors and executive officers after the merger?

A. The existing board of directors and executive officers of AdCare immediately prior to the merger will be the board of directors and executive officers, respectively, of RHE immediately following the merger, and each director and executive officer will continue his directorship or employment, as the case may be, with RHE under the same terms as his directorship or employment with AdCare.

Q. Do any of our directors and executive officers have any interests in the merger that are different from mine?

A. No. Our directors and executive officers own shares of AdCare common stock, restricted stock awards and options and warrants to purchase AdCare common stock and, to that extent, their interest in the merger is the same as that of the other holders of shares of AdCare common stock, restricted stock awards and options and warrants to purchase AdCare common stock.

Q. Will I have to pay U.S. federal income taxes as a result of the merger?

A. No. You will not recognize gain or loss for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a result of the conversion of shares of AdCare common stock into shares of RHE common stock, or shares of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock into shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock, in the merger.

The U.S. federal income tax treatment of holders of AdCare common stock, RHE common stock, AdCare Series A Preferred Stock and RHE Series A Preferred Stock depends in some instances on determinations of fact and interpretations of complex provisions of U.S. federal income tax law for which no clear precedent or authority may be available. In addition, the tax consequences to any particular holder of AdCare common stock, RHE common stock, AdCare Series A Preferred Stock or RHE Series A Preferred Stock may depend on that holder's particular tax circumstances. We urge you to consult your tax advisor regarding the specific tax consequences, including the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences, to you in light of your particular investment in, or the tax circumstances of acquiring, holding, exchanging or otherwise disposing of, AdCare common stock, RHE common stock, AdCare Series A Preferred Stock or RHE Series A Preferred Stock.

Q. Am I entitled to dissenters' rights?

A. No. Under Georgia law, you are not entitled to any statutory dissenters' rights in connection with the merger.

Q. How does the AdCare board of directors recommend I vote on the merger proposal?

A. The AdCare board of directors believes that the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby are advisable and in the best interests of AdCare and its shareholders. The board of directors unanimously recommends that you vote "FOR" the approval of the merger agreement.

Q. When is the merger expected to be completed?

A. We expect to complete the merger no later than October 15, 2017. However, we reserve the right to cancel or defer the merger, even if the holders of AdCare common stock vote to approve the merger agreement and the other conditions to the completion of the merger are satisfied or waived, if the board of directors determines that the merger is no longer in the best interests of AdCare and its shareholders.

Q. What will I receive in connection with the merger?

A. At the effective time of the merger: (i) each outstanding share of AdCare common stock will be converted into one share of RHE common stock; and (ii) each outstanding share of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock will be converted into one share of RHE Series A Preferred Stock.

Q. Will the merger change AdCare's business or operating strategy?

A. The merger, if completed, will not change our business or operating strategy. See the section entitled "Our Business - Business Strategy."

Q. What do I need to do now?

A. You should carefully read and consider the information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus, including its annexes. They contain important information about what the AdCare board of directors considered in evaluating and adopting the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, including the merger.

You should then complete and sign your proxy card and return it in the enclosed envelope as soon as possible so that your shares will be represented at the special meeting, or submit your proxy by telephone or over the Internet in accordance with the instructions on your proxy card. If your shares are held through a broker, bank or other nominee, then you should receive a separate voting instruction form with this proxy statement/prospectus.

Q. Should I send in my stock certificates now?

A. No. After the merger is completed, holders of AdCare common stock will receive written instructions from the exchange agent on how to exchange their certificates formerly representing shares of AdCare common stock for certificates representing shares of RHE common stock. Please do not send in your AdCare stock certificates with your proxy.

Q. Will my RHE common stock and RHE Series A Preferred Stock be publicly traded?

A. RHE will apply to list the RHE common stock and RHE Series A Preferred Stock on the NYSE MKT. We expect that, immediately following the completion of the merger, RHE common stock will trade under the symbol "RHE" and RHE Series A Preferred Stock will trade under the symbol "RHE.PRA." It is a condition to the completion of the merger that the RHE common stock and RHE Series A Preferred Stock shall have been approved for listing on the NYSE MKT.

Q. Will a proxy solicitor be used?

A. Yes. We have engaged Georgeson Inc. to assist in the solicitation of proxies for the special meeting and estimate we will pay Georgeson Inc. a fee of approximately \$10,000. We have also agreed to reimburse Georgeson Inc. for certain costs and expenses incurred in connection with the proxy solicitation and to indemnify Georgeson Inc. against certain losses, claims, damages, costs, fees, expenses and liabilities. In addition, our officers and employees may request the return of proxies by telephone or in person, but no additional compensation will be paid to them.

Q. Whom should I call with questions?

A. You should call Georgeson Inc., our proxy solicitor, toll-free at (888) 293-6812 with any questions about the merger, or to obtain additional copies of this proxy statement/prospectus or additional proxy cards.





## SUMMARY

This summary highlights selected information from this proxy statement/prospectus and may not contain all of the information that is important to you. You are urged to carefully read this entire proxy statement/prospectus and the other documents to which this proxy statement/prospectus refers to fully understand the merger. In particular, you should read the annexes attached to this proxy statement/prospectus, including the merger agreement, which is attached as Annex A. You also should read the form of RHE Charter, attached as Annex B, and the form of RHE Bylaws, attached as Annex C, because these documents will govern your rights as a holder of RHE common stock or a holder of RHE Series A Preferred Stock following the merger, as applicable. See the section entitled “Where You Can Find More Information” in this proxy statement/prospectus. For a discussion of the risk factors that you should carefully consider, see the section entitled “Risk Factors” beginning on page 13.

### The Companies

AdCare Health Systems, Inc.

454 Satellite Blvd. NW

Suite 100

Suwanee, Georgia 30024

(678) 869-5116

AdCare is a self-managed real estate investment company that invests primarily in real estate purposed for long-term care and senior living. The Company’s business primarily consists of leasing and subleasing healthcare facilities to third-party tenants, which operate such facilities. The facility operators provide a range of healthcare services, including skilled nursing and assisted living services, social services, various therapy services, and other rehabilitative and healthcare services for both long-term and short-stay patients and residents.

As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, the Company owned, leased, or managed for third parties 30 facilities primarily in the Southeast. Of the 30 facilities, the Company: (i) leased to third-party operators 14 skilled nursing facilities which it owned and subleased to third-party operators 11 skilled nursing facilities which it leased; (ii) leased to third-party operators two assisted living facilities which it owned; and (iii) managed on behalf of third-party owners two skilled nursing facilities and one independent living facility. On October 6, 2016, the Company completed the sale of nine of its facilities in Arkansas.

See the section entitled “Our Business.”

Regional Health Properties, Inc.

454 Satellite Blvd. NW

Suite 100

Suwanee, Georgia 30024

(678) 869-5116

Regional Health Properties, Inc. is a wholly owned subsidiary of AdCare and was organized in Georgia on January 26, 2017. Prior to the merger, RHE will conduct no business other than that incident to the merger. Following the merger, RHE will succeed to the assets, continue the business and assume the obligations of AdCare.

### General

We are reorganizing our corporate structure in order to ensure the effective adoption of charter provisions will position us to regain compliance with the Stockholders’ Equity Continued Listing Standards. Second, if the board of directors determines for any future taxable year, after further consideration and evaluation, that qualifying for and electing status as a REIT under the Code would be in the best interests of us and our shareholders, then the ownership and transfer restrictions will better position us to comply with certain of the U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to REITs under the Code to the extent such rules relate to the common stock. The ownership and transfer restrictions will not apply to the Series A Preferred Stock and, therefore, will not assist us in complying with such U.S. federal income tax rules to the extent they relate to the Series A Preferred Stock. Accordingly, among other things, the Series A Preferred Stock would need to be redeemed or its terms appropriately modified before the Company would elect REIT status under the Code.

We are distributing this proxy statement/prospectus to the holders of AdCare common stock in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the board of directors for the approval of the merger proposal and the adjournment proposal. A copy of the merger agreement is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex A.



The board of directors reserve the right to cancel or defer the merger, even if holders of AdCare common stock vote to approve the merger agreement and the other conditions to the completion of the merger are satisfied or waived, if it determines that the merger is no longer in the best interests of AdCare and its shareholders.

Board of Directors and Executive Officers of RHE (See page 108)

The existing board of directors and executive officers of AdCare immediately prior to the merger will be the board of directors and executive officers, respectively, of RHE immediately following the merger.

Interests of Directors and Executive Officers in the Merger (See page 106)

Our directors and executive officers own shares of AdCare common stock, restricted stock awards and options and warrants to purchase AdCare common stock and, to that extent, their interest in the merger is the same as that of the other holders of shares of AdCare common stock, restricted stock awards and options and warrants to purchase AdCare common stock.

Regulatory Approvals (See page 43)

We are not aware of any federal, state or local regulatory requirements that must be complied with or approvals that must be obtained prior to completion of the merger pursuant to the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby, other than compliance with applicable federal and state securities laws and the filing of a certificate of merger as required under the Georgia Business Corporation Code (the "GBCC").

Comparison of Rights of Shareholders of AdCare and RHE (See page 91)

The rights of holders of AdCare common stock are currently governed by the GBCC, the AdCare Charter and the AdCare Bylaws. If the merger agreement is approved by the holders of AdCare common stock and the merger is completed then holders of AdCare common stock will become holders of RHE common stock and the rights of holders of RHE common stock will be governed by the GBCC, the RHE Charter and the RHE Bylaws. As described below, some important differences exist between the rights of holders of AdCare common stock and the rights of holders of RHE common stock.

The rights of holders of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock are currently governed by the GBCC, the AdCare Charter and the AdCare Bylaws. If the merger agreement is approved by the holders of AdCare common stock and the merger is completed, then holders of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock will become holders of RHE Series A Preferred Stock and the rights of the holders of RHE Series A Preferred Stock will be governed by the GBCC, the RHE Charter and the RHE Bylaws. The rights of the holders of RHE Series A Preferred Stock would be equivalent to the rights of holders of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock.

The major difference between your rights as a holder of AdCare common stock and your rights as a holder of RHE common stock is that the RHE common stock will be subject to the ownership and transfer restrictions, including that, after the merger and subject to the exceptions, waivers and the constructive ownership rules described in the RHE Charter, no person (including any "group" as defined in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act) may beneficially own, or be deemed to constructively own by virtue of the ownership attribution provisions of the Code, in excess of 9.9% (by value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of the outstanding RHE common stock. See the sections entitled "Description of Capital Stock - Ownership and Transfer Restrictions." and "Comparison of Rights of Shareholders of AdCare and RHE."

The forms of the RHE Charter and RHE Bylaws are attached as Annex B and Annex C, respectively.

Material U.S. Federal Income Tax Consequences of the Merger (See page 92)

It is a condition to the closing of the merger that we receive an opinion from our tax counsel to the effect that the merger will be treated for U.S. federal income tax purposes as a reorganization under Section 368(a)(1)(F) of the Code. Accordingly, we expect for U.S. federal income tax purposes that:

• No gain or loss will be recognized by AdCare or RHE as a result of the merger;

• With respect to the conversion of shares of AdCare common stock into RHE common stock:

• you will not recognize any gain or loss upon the conversion of your shares of AdCare common stock into RHE common stock;

the tax basis of the shares of RHE common stock that you receive pursuant to the merger in the aggregate will be the same as your adjusted tax basis in the shares of AdCare common stock being converted in the merger; and the holding period of shares of RHE common stock that you receive pursuant to the merger will include your holding period with respect to the shares of AdCare common stock being converted in the merger, assuming that your AdCare common stock was held as a capital asset at the effective time of the merger.

With respect to the conversion of shares of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock into RHE Series A Preferred Stock: you will not recognize any gain or loss upon the conversion of your shares of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock into RHE Series A Preferred Stock; the tax basis of the shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock that you receive pursuant to the merger in the aggregate will be the same as your adjusted tax basis in the shares of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock being converted in the merger; and the holding period of shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock that you receive pursuant to the merger will include your holding period with respect to the shares of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock being converted in the merger, assuming that your AdCare Series A Preferred Stock was held as a capital asset at the effective time of the merger. The U.S. federal income tax treatment of holders of AdCare common stock, RHE common stock, AdCare Series A Preferred Stock and RHE Series A Preferred Stock depends in some instances on determinations of fact and interpretations of complex provisions of U.S. federal income tax law for which no clear precedent or authority may be available. In addition, the tax consequences to any particular holder of AdCare common stock, RHE common stock, AdCare Series A Preferred Stock or RHE Series A Preferred Stock may depend on that holder's particular tax circumstances. We urge you to consult your tax advisor regarding the specific tax consequences, including the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences, to you in light of your particular investment in, or tax circumstances of acquiring, holding, exchanging or otherwise disposing of, AdCare common stock, RHE common stock, AdCare Series A Preferred Stock or RHE Series A Preferred Stock.

Recommendation of the Board of Directors (See page 34)

The board of directors has unanimously adopted the merger agreement and determined the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby advisable and in the best interests of AdCare and its shareholders and recommends that all holders of AdCare common stock entitled to vote thereon vote "FOR" the merger proposal.

The board of directors also unanimously recommends that all holders of AdCare common stock entitled to vote on the adjournment proposal vote "FOR" the adjournment proposal.

Date, Time, Place and Purpose of Special Meeting (See page 34)

The special meeting will be held on September 20, 2017 at 10:00 a.m., local time, at the Sonesta Gwinnett Place Atlanta located at 1775 Pleasant Hill Road, Duluth, Georgia, to consider and vote upon the proposals described in the notice of special meeting.

Shareholders Entitled to Vote (See page 3)

The board of directors has fixed the close of business on July 13, 2017 as the record date for the determination of holders of record of AdCare common stock entitled to receive notice of, and to vote those shares by proxy or at, the special meeting. As of July 13, 2017, there were 19,878,908 shares of common stock outstanding and entitled to vote and approximately 241 holders of record.

The holders of record of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock as of the record date are not entitled to vote on the proposals at the special meeting.

Vote Required (See page 34)

The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the outstanding shares of AdCare common stock entitled to vote is required for the approval of the merger agreement. Accordingly, abstentions and "broker non-votes", if any, will have the effect of a vote against the proposal to adopt the merger agreement.

The board of directors reserves the right to cancel or defer the merger, even if the holders of AdCare common stock vote to adopt the merger agreement and the other conditions to the completion of the merger are satisfied or waived, if the board of directors determines that the merger is no longer in the best interests of AdCare and its shareholders. The affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of the voting power of the shares of AdCare common stock present in person or represented by proxy at the meeting and entitled to vote is required to approve the adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the proposal to adopt the merger agreement.

No Dissenters' Rights (See page 43)

Under the GBCC, you will not be entitled to any statutory dissenters' rights in connection with the merger.

Shares Owned by AdCare's Directors and Executive Officers (See page 106)

As of July 13, 2017, the directors and executive officers of AdCare and their affiliates owned and were entitled to vote 1,638,733 shares of AdCare common stock, or 8.2% of the shares outstanding on that date entitled to vote with respect to each of the proposals. We currently expect that each director and executive officer of AdCare will vote the shares of AdCare common stock beneficially owned by such director or executive officer "FOR" approval of the merger agreement and "FOR" the proposal to approve the adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the merger agreement.

## Historical Market Price of Common Stock and Series A Preferred Stock

The AdCare common stock and AdCare Series A Preferred Stock are listed and traded on the NYSE MKT under the symbols “ADK” and “ADK.PRA”, respectively.

The following table sets forth for the calendar periods indicated the high and low sale prices per share of the AdCare common stock, the high and low sale prices per share of the AdCare Series A Preferred Stock, the declared dividend per share of AdCare common stock and the declared dividend per share of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock as reported by the NYSE MKT. On February 10, 2017, the last full trading day prior to the public announcement of the proposed merger, the closing sale price of AdCare common stock was \$1.55 as reported by the NYSE MKT and the closing sale price per share of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock was \$22.95 per share as reported on the NYSE MKT. On August 1, 2017, the latest practicable date before the printing of this proxy statement/prospectus, the closing sale price per share of AdCare common stock on the NYSE MKT was \$1.05 per share and the closing sale price per share of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock was \$21.95 per share. You should obtain a current stock price quotation for the AdCare common stock and the AdCare Series A Preferred Stock.

	AdCare Common Stock			AdCare Series A Preferred Stock		
	High	Low	Dividend Declared	High	Low	Dividend Declared
Year Ending December 31, 2017						
Third Quarter (through August 1, 2017)	\$1.14	\$0.92	---	\$22.00	\$20.23	---
Second Quarter	\$1.29	\$0.90	---	\$23.32	\$21.00	\$0.68
First Quarter	\$1.74	\$1.11	---	\$23.73	\$21.86	\$0.68
Year Ended December 31, 2016						
Fourth Quarter	\$2.20	\$1.38	---	\$25.00	\$19.44	\$0.68
Third Quarter	\$2.60	\$1.65	---	\$23.50	\$20.00	\$0.68
Second Quarter	\$2.50	\$1.71	---	\$22.64	\$20.21	\$0.68
First Quarter	\$2.70	\$1.85	---	\$22.49	\$17.27	\$0.68
Year Ended December 31, 2015						
Fourth Quarter	\$3.42	\$1.90	---	\$24.01	\$17.51	\$0.68
Third Quarter	\$4.00	\$3.10	\$0.060	\$25.91	\$19.35	\$0.68
Second Quarter	\$4.45	\$3.32	\$0.055	\$29.64	\$24.53	\$0.68
First Quarter	\$4.50	\$3.79	\$0.050	\$29.50	\$27.00	\$0.68

It is expected that, immediately following the completion of the merger, RHE common stock and RHE Series A Preferred Stock will be listed and traded on the NYSE in the same manner as shares of AdCare common stock and AdCare Series A Preferred Stock. The current price of AdCare common stock and AdCare Series A Preferred Stock may not be indicative of the market price of RHE common stock or RHE Series A Preferred Stock following the merger.

We are a holding company, and we have no significant operations. We rely primarily on dividends and other distributions from our subsidiaries to us so we may, among other things, pay dividends on our common stock and Series A Preferred stock, if and to the extent declared by the board of directors. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends and make other distributions to us depends on their earnings and may be restricted by the terms of certain agreements governing their indebtedness. If our subsidiaries are in default under such agreements, then they may not pay dividends or make other distributions to us.

In addition, we may only pay dividends on the common stock and the Series A Preferred Stock if we have funds legally available to pay dividends and such payment is not restricted or prohibited by law, the terms of any shares with higher priority with respect to dividends or any documents governing our indebtedness. We are restricted by Georgia law from paying dividends on the common stock and the Series A Preferred Stock if we are not able to pay our debts as they become due in the normal course of business or if our total assets would be less than the sum of our total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed to satisfy preferential rights upon dissolution of shareholders whose preferential rights are superior to those receiving the dividend. In





addition, no cash dividends may be declared or paid on the common stock unless full cumulative dividends on the Series A Preferred Stock have been, or contemporaneously are, declared and paid, or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment thereof is set apart for payments, for all past dividend periods. In addition, future debt, contractual covenants or arrangements we or our subsidiaries enter into may restrict or prevent future dividend payments.

## RISK FACTORS

In addition to the other information in this proxy statement/prospectus, you should carefully consider the specific factors discussed below, together with all the other information contained in this proxy statement/prospectus and the documents incorporated by reference herein. The risks described below are not the only risks that we face. Additional risks and uncertainties not currently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our business operations. Any of these risks may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

### Risks Related to the Delisting of Our Securities

If we fail to meet all applicable continued listing requirements of the NYSE MKT and the NYSE MKT determines to delist the common stock and Series A Preferred Stock, the delisting could adversely affect the market liquidity of such securities, impair the value of your investment, adversely affect our ability to raise needed funds and subject us to additional trading restrictions and regulations.

On April 18, 2016, the Company received notice from NYSE Regulation, Inc. (“NYSE Regulation”) that it is not in compliance with the Stockholders’ Equity Continued Listing Standards because the Company reported a stockholders’ deficit of \$23.8 million as of December 31, 2015, and net losses for the last five fiscal years. See the section entitled “Questions and Answers About the Merger - Why are you reorganizing the corporate structure?”

As a result, the Company became subject to the procedures and requirements of Section 1009 of the NYSE MKT Company Guide and was required to submit a plan (a “Compliance Plan”) by May 18, 2016 describing the actions the Company has taken or will take to regain compliance with the Stockholders’ Equity Continued Listing Standards during the period ending October 18, 2017 (the “Plan Period”). The Company submitted a Compliance Plan by the May 18, 2016 deadline and was notified on June 2, 2016 that the NYSE Regulation had accepted the Compliance Plan.

During the Plan Period, the Company is subject to periodic review by NYSE MKT, and the common stock and Series A Preferred Stock will continue to be listed on the NYSE MKT pursuant to an extension granted by NYSE Regulation. If the Company is not in compliance with Stockholders’ Equity Continued Listing Standards by October 18, 2017, or if the Company does not make progress consistent with its Compliance Plan during the Plan Period, then NYSE Regulation will initiate delisting proceedings.

We are reorganizing our corporate structure in order to effectively adopt the transfer and ownership restrictions which, among other things, will position us to regain compliance with the Stockholders’ Equity Continued Listing Standards. If the common stock and Series A Preferred Stock are delisted from the NYSE MKT, such securities may trade in the over-the-counter market. If our securities were to trade on the over-the-counter market, selling the common stock and Series A Preferred Stock could be more difficult because smaller quantities of shares would likely be bought and sold, transactions could be delayed, and any security analysts’ coverage of us may be reduced. In addition, in the event the common stock and Series A Preferred Stock are delisted, broker-dealers have certain regulatory burdens imposed upon them, which may discourage broker-dealers from effecting transactions in such securities, further limiting the liquidity of the common stock and Series A Preferred Stock. These factors could result in lower prices and larger spreads in the bid and ask prices for our securities. Such delisting from the NYSE MKT and continued or further declines in our share price could also greatly impair our ability to raise additional necessary capital through equity or debt financing and could significantly increase the ownership dilution to shareholders caused by our issuing equity in financing or other transactions. Any such limitations on our ability to raise debt and equity capital could prevent us from making future investments and satisfying maturing debt commitments.

In addition, if the Company fails for 180 or more consecutive days to maintain a listing of the Series A Preferred Stock on a national exchange, then: (i) the annual dividend rate on the Series A Preferred Stock will be increased from 10.875% per annum to 12.875% per annum on the 181st day; and (ii) the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to vote for the election of two additional directors to serve on the board of directors. Such increased dividend rate and voting rights will continue for so long the Series A Preferred Stock is not listed on a national exchange.

### Risks Related to the Ownership and Transfer Restrictions

The ownership and transfer restrictions may prevent or restrict you from acquiring or transferring shares of RHE common stock.

AdCare intends to merge with and into RHE to ensure the effective adoption of the charter provisions restricting the ownership and transfer of the RHE common stock. These ownership and transfer restrictions include that, subject to the exceptions,

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waivers and the constructive ownership rules described in the RHE Charter, no person (including any “group” as defined in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act) may beneficially own, or be deemed to constructively own by virtue of the ownership attribution provisions of the Code, in excess of 9.9% (by value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of the outstanding RHE common stock. The RHE Charter also prohibits, among other things, any person from beneficially or constructively owning shares of RHE common stock to the extent that such ownership would cause the Company to fail to qualify as a REIT by reason of being “closely held” under the Code (without regard to whether the ownership interest is held during the last half of a taxable year) or that would cause the Company to otherwise fail to qualify as a REIT. Furthermore, any transfer, acquisition or other event or transaction that would result in RHE common stock being beneficially owned by less than 100 persons (determined without reference to any rules of attribution) will be void ab initio, and the intended transferee shall acquire no rights in such common stock. See “Description of Capital Stock - Ownership and Transfer Restrictions.”

These ownership and transfer restrictions could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control of us that might involve a premium price for our capital stock or otherwise be in the best interests of our shareholders.

There is no assurance that the Company will qualify as a REIT in a future taxable year or that, if it were to so qualify, that the board of directors would determine that electing REIT status would be in the best interest of the Company and its shareholders.

The Company does not currently qualify for REIT status under the Code, and the Company has certain structural and operational complexities which would need to be addressed before it could qualify as a REIT under the Code, including the disposition of certain assets or the termination of certain operations which may not be REIT compliant and otherwise effecting some internal reorganization. In addition, because the ownership and transfer restrictions will not apply to the Series A Preferred Stock, the restrictions will not assist us in complying with certain of the U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to REITs under the Code. See “Questions and Answers About the Merger - What are the requirements to qualify as a REIT under the Code?” Accordingly, among other things, the Series A Preferred Stock would need to be redeemed or its terms appropriately modified before the Company would elect REIT status under the Code.

Even if the Company were to qualify for REIT status under the Code for any future taxable year, the board of directors may determine that electing REIT status would not be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders in light of various factors, including: (i) the Company’s significant consolidated federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$65.1 million as of December 31, 2016, which should be available to cover any taxable income for some period of time in the future; (ii) the other negative factors identified in “Reasons for the Merger”; and (iii) the other potential risks discussed in the sections entitled “- Risks Relating to REIT Election” and “- Risks Relating to the Transfer and Ownership Restrictions.”

If the merger is approved by the shareholders and completed, and the board of directors subsequently determines that electing REIT status would not be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders, then the RHE common stock may remain subject to the ownership and transfer restrictions.

If the merger is approved by the shareholders and completed, the ownership and transfer restrictions (including that no person or “group” as defined in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act may beneficially own, or be deemed to constructively own by virtue of the ownership attribution provisions of the Code, in excess of 9.9% of the outstanding RHE common stock) will continue to apply unless and until the board of directors determines both that: (i) it is not in the best interests of the Company to attempt to qualify as, or to continue to qualify as, a REIT; and (ii) compliance with all or any of the ownership and transfer restrictions related to the RHE common stock is no longer otherwise advisable for the Company.

Even if the board of directors determines it is not in the best interests of the Company to attempt to qualify as, or to continue to qualify as, a REIT, the board of directors may believe that the ownership and transfer restrictions continue to be advisable because they permit us to classify the Series A Preferred Stock as permanent equity on our consolidated balance sheet and, thereby, to comply with the Stockholders’ Equity Continued Listing Standards. In such case, the board of directors may (but is not required to) create a different common stock ownership limit for one or more persons, or otherwise waive a violation of the ownership and transfer restrictions, in each case upon such conditions as the board of directors may determine. See “Description of Capital Stock - Ownership and Transfer

Restrictions - Waivers by the board of directors; Increase in Common Stock Ownership Limit.”

Risks Related to REIT Election

As previously discussed, the board of directors is in the process of evaluating the feasibility of the Company in the future qualifying for and electing status as a REIT under the Code. If the board of directors determines for any future taxable year, after

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further consideration and evaluation, that the Company qualifies as a REIT under the Code and that electing status as a REIT under the Code would be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders, then there would be certain risks we would face if we subsequently elected REIT status, including the risks set forth below under “ - Risks Related to REIT Election.” The applicability of these risks assumes that: (i) we would qualify in a future taxable year as a REIT under the Code; (ii) the board of directors determines that electing status as a REIT under the Code is in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders in light of various factors, including those described under the section entitled “Reasons for the Merger”; and (ii) we subsequently elect status as a REIT under the Code.

Complying with the REIT requirements may cause us to liquidate assets or hinder our ability to pursue otherwise attractive asset acquisition opportunities.

To qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we would need to continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the nature and diversification of our assets, the sources of our income and the amounts we distribute to our shareholders. For example, to qualify as a REIT, we would need to ensure that, at the end of each calendar quarter, at least 75% of the value of our assets consists of cash, cash items, government securities and “real estate assets” (as defined in the Code), including certain mortgage loans and securities. The remainder of our investments (other than government securities, qualified real estate assets and securities issued by any taxable REIT subsidiary (“TRS”)) generally could not include more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer or more than 10% of the total value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer. In addition, in general, no more than 5% of the value of our total assets (other than government securities, qualified real estate assets and securities issued by a TRS) could consist of the securities of any one issuer, and no more than (for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017) 20% of the value of our total assets could be represented by securities of one or more TRSs. If we were to elect as a REIT under the Code and subsequently we fail to comply with these requirements at the end of any calendar quarter, then we would need to correct the failure within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter or qualify for certain statutory relief provisions to avoid losing our REIT qualification and suffering adverse tax consequences. As a result, we could be required to liquidate assets.

In addition to the asset tests set forth above, to qualify and be subject to tax as a REIT, we would generally be required, after the utilization of any available federal net operating loss carryforwards, to distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding any net capital gain) each year to our shareholders. If we were to elect as a REIT under the Code, any determination as to the timing or amount of future dividends would be based on a number of factors, including investment opportunities and the availability of our existing federal net operating loss carryforwards. If we were to elect as a REIT under the Code, and to the extent that we satisfy the 90% distribution requirement, but distribute less than 100% of our REIT taxable income (after the application of available federal net operating loss carryforwards, if any), we would be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax on our undistributed taxable income. In addition, we would be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax if the actual amount that we pay out to our shareholders for a calendar year is less than a minimum amount specified under the Code. These distribution requirements could hinder our ability to pursue otherwise attractive asset acquisition opportunities. Furthermore, if we were to elect as a REIT under the Code, our ability to compete for acquisition opportunities in domestic markets may be adversely affected if we were to need, or require, the target company to comply with certain REIT requirements. These actions could have the effect of reducing our income, amounts available for distribution to our shareholders and amounts available for making payments on our indebtedness.

Qualifying as a REIT involves highly technical and complex provisions of the Code. If we fail to qualify as a REIT or fail to remain qualified as a REIT, to the extent we have REIT taxable income and have utilized our federal net operating loss carryforwards, we would be subject to U.S. federal income tax as a regular corporation and could face a substantial tax liability, which would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to our shareholders.

Qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Code provisions for which only limited judicial and administrative authorities exist. Even a technical or inadvertent violation could jeopardize our potential REIT qualification. Our qualification as a REIT would depend on our satisfaction of certain asset, income, organizational, distribution, shareholder ownership and other requirements on a continuing basis. Our ability to satisfy the asset tests depends upon our analysis of the characterization and fair market values of our assets, some of which are not susceptible to a precise determination, and for which we have not and will not obtain independent appraisals.

If we were to qualify and elect as a REIT under the Code for a future taxable year, and have utilized our federal net operating loss carryforwards, we would be subject to U.S. federal income tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates, and dividends paid to our shareholders would not be deductible by us in computing our taxable income. Any resulting corporate tax liability could be substantial and would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to our shareholders, which in turn could have an adverse impact on the value of our stock. Unless we were entitled to relief under certain provisions of the Code, we also would be disqualified from re-electing to be taxed as a REIT for the four

taxable years following the year in which we failed to qualify as a REIT (after having elected as a REIT under the Code). If we were to fail to qualify for taxation as a REIT after having elected as a REIT under the Code, we may be required to borrow additional funds or liquidate assets to pay any additional tax liability and, therefore, funds available for investment and making payments on our indebtedness would be reduced.

We may be required to borrow funds, sell assets, or raise equity to satisfy REIT distribution requirements.

If we were to elect as a REIT under the Code, from time to time thereafter we might generate REIT taxable income greater than our cash flow as a result of differences in timing between the recognition of taxable income and the actual receipt of cash or the effect of nondeductible capital expenditures, the creation of reserves or required debt or amortization payments. If we were to not have other funds available in those situations, we would need to borrow funds, sell assets or raise equity, even if the then-prevailing market conditions are not favorable for these borrowings, sales or offerings, to enable us to satisfy the REIT distribution requirement and to avoid U.S. federal corporate income tax and the 4% excise tax in a particular year. These alternatives could increase our costs and our leverage or require us to distribute amounts that would otherwise be invested in future acquisitions or stock repurchases. Thus, if we were to elect as a REIT under the Code: (i) continued compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our ability to grow, which could adversely affect the value of our stock; and (ii) continued compliance with the REIT distribution requirements may increase the financing we would need to fund capital expenditures, future growth, or expansion initiatives, which would increase our total leverage.

Covenants specified in the instruments governing our indebtedness may limit our ability to make required REIT distributions.

If we were to elect as a REIT under the Code, restrictive loan covenants in the instruments governing our future indebtedness may prevent us from satisfying REIT distribution requirements and, after such election, we could fail to qualify for taxation as a REIT. If these covenant limitations were not to jeopardize our qualification for taxation as a REIT but nevertheless were to prevent us from distributing 100% of our REIT taxable income, then we would be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax, and potentially the nondeductible 4% excise tax, on the undistributed amounts.

Our payment of cash distributions in the future is not guaranteed and the amount of any future cash distributions may fluctuate, which could adversely affect the value of our stock.

REITs are required to distribute annually at least 90% of their REIT taxable income (determined before the deduction for dividends paid and excluding any net capital gain). We had approximately \$65.1 million in federal net operating loss carryforwards as of December 31, 2016. If we were to elect as a REIT under the Code, we would be able to use, at our discretion, these federal net operating loss carryforwards to offset our REIT taxable income, and thus the required distributions to shareholders may be reduced or eliminated until such time as our federal net operating loss carryforwards have been fully utilized.

If we were to elect as a REIT under the Code, the amount of future distributions would be determined, from time to time, by the board of directors to balance our goal of increasing shareholder value and retaining sufficient cash to implement our current capital allocation policy, which includes portfolio improvement and stock repurchases (when we believe our stock price is below its intrinsic value). If we were to elect as a REIT under the Code, the actual timing and amount of distributions would be as determined and declared by the board of directors and would depend on, among other factors, our federal net operating loss carryforwards, our financial condition, earnings, debt covenants and other possible uses of such funds.

Furthermore, we may only pay dividends on our capital stock if we have funds legally available to pay dividends and such payment is not restricted or prohibited by Georgia law. See “ - Risk Factors - Other Risks Related to Our Stock.” Certain of our business activities may be subject to corporate level income tax, which would reduce our cash flows, and would have potential deferred and contingent tax liabilities.

If we were to elect as a REIT under the Code: (i) we may be subject to certain federal, state, and local taxes on our income and assets, including alternative minimum taxes, taxes on any undistributed income and state, local income, franchise, property and transfer taxes; (ii) we could, in certain circumstances, be required to pay an excise or penalty tax, which could be significant in amount, in order to utilize one or more relief provisions under the Code to maintain qualification for taxation as a REIT; and (iii) we may incur a 100% excise tax on transactions with a TRS if they are not conducted on an arm’s length basis. Any of these taxes would decrease our earnings and our available cash.



If we were to elect as a REIT under the Code, any TRS assets and operations we may have would continue to be subject, as applicable, to federal and state corporate income taxes in the jurisdictions in which those assets and operations are located,

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which taxes would decrease our earnings and our available cash. If we were to elect as a REIT under the Code, we would also be subject to a federal corporate level tax at the highest regular corporate rate (currently 35%) on the gain recognized from a sale of assets occurring during an initial period of time for which we are a REIT (which period has previously been ten years, but pursuant to recent regulatory amendment has been reduced to five years, unless the effectiveness of the amendment is affected as a result of recent executive action freezing certain new or pending federal regulations), up to the amount of the built-in gain that existed on January 1 of the year for which we elect as a REIT under the Code, which would be based on the fair market value of those assets in excess of our tax basis in those assets as of such date. Gain from a sale of an asset occurring after the specified period ends would not be subject to this corporate level tax.

Use of any TRSs we may have may cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT.

If we were to elect as a REIT under the Code, the net income of any TRSs we may have would not be required to be distributed to us, and such undistributed TRS income would generally not be subject to our REIT distribution requirements. However, if we were to elect as a REIT under the Code and if the accumulation of cash or reinvestment of significant earnings in any TRSs we may have would cause the fair market value of our securities in those entities, taken together with other non-qualifying assets, to represent more than 25% of the fair market value of our assets, or causes the fair market value of such TRS securities alone to represent more than (for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017) 20% of the value of our total assets, in each case, as determined for REIT asset testing purposes, we would, absent timely responsive action, fail to qualify as a REIT.

Legislative or other actions affecting REITs could have a negative effect on us.

The rules dealing with U.S. federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the Treasury. Changes to the tax laws or interpretations thereof, with or without retroactive application, could materially and adversely affect our investors or us. We cannot predict how changes in the tax laws might affect our investors or us. New legislation, U.S. Treasury Regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions could significantly and negatively affect our ability to qualify as a REIT or the U.S. federal income tax consequences to our investors and us of such qualification.

We do not have any experience operating as a REIT, which may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, per share trading price of our stock and ability to satisfy debt service obligations.

We have not actually operated as a REIT previously, and we do not currently qualify as a REIT under the Code. If we were to qualify and elect as a REIT under the Code in a future taxable year: (i) our pre-REIT operating experience may not be sufficient to enable us to operate successfully as a REIT; and (ii) we will be required to implement substantial control systems and procedures in order to maintain REIT status. As a result, we may incur additional legal, accounting and other expenses that we have not previously incurred, which could be significant, and our management and other personnel may need to devote additional time to comply with these rules and regulations and controls required for continued compliance with the Code. Therefore, if we were to qualify and elect as a REIT under the Code in a future taxable year, our historical combined consolidated financial statements may not be indicative of our future costs and performance as a REIT. If our performance is adversely affected, then it could affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations.

The current market price of the AdCare common stock may not be indicative of the market price of RHE common stock following the merger if we were to elect as a REIT under the Code.

The current market price of the AdCare common stock may not be indicative of how the market will value the RHE common stock after the merger, if we elect as a REIT under the Code in a future taxable year, because of the change in our organization from a taxable C corporation to a REIT. The stock price of REIT securities have historically been affected by changes in market interest rates as investors evaluate the annual yield from distributions on the entity's common stock as compared to yields on other financial instruments. In addition, if we elect as a REIT under the Code in a future taxable, the market price of RHE common stock in the future may be potentially affected by the economic and market perception of REIT securities.

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

The maximum U.S. federal income tax rate applicable to income from "qualified dividends" payable to U.S. shareholders that are individuals, trusts and estates is currently 20%. Dividends payable by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for the reduced rates applicable to qualified dividends. Although these rules do not adversely affect the

taxation of REITs, the more favorable rates applicable to regular corporate qualified dividends could cause investors who are individuals, trusts and estates to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay

dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the stock of REITs, including our stock if we were to elect as a REIT under the Code.

Your investment has various tax risks.

Although the provisions of the Code that will be generally relevant to an investment in our stock if we were to elect as a REIT under the Code are described in the section entitled "Material United States Federal Income Tax Considerations," we urge you to consult your tax advisor concerning the federal, state, local and foreign tax consequences to you with regard to an investment in shares of our stock.

#### Risks Related to Our Business

If we are unable to resolve our professional and general liability actions on terms acceptable to us, then it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.

The Company is a defendant in various legal actions and administrative proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business, including claims that the services the Company provided during the time it operated skilled nursing facilities resulted in injury or death to former patients. Although the Company settles cases from time to time if settlement can be achieved on a reasonable basis, the Company vigorously defends any matter in which it believes the claims lack merit and the Company has a reasonable chance to prevail at trial or in arbitration. Litigation is inherently unpredictable and there is risk in the Company's strategy of aggressively defending these cases. There is no assurance that the outcomes of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition.

The Company is a defendant in 44 professional and general liability actions commenced on behalf of former patients, of which 28 cases were filed in the State of Arkansas by the same plaintiff attorney who represented the plaintiffs in a purported class action lawsuit against the Company previously disclosed as the Amy Cleveland Class Action which settled in December 2015. These actions generally seek unspecified compensatory and punitive damages for former patients of the Company who were allegedly injured or died while patients of facilities operated by the Company due to professional negligence or understaffing. Three of the pending actions are covered by insurance, except that any award of punitive damages would be excluded from such coverage.

The Company has self-insured against professional and general liability claims since it discontinued its healthcare operations in connection with its transition to a healthcare holding and property leasing company. The Company has established a self-insurance reserve for estimated costs associated with its professional liability claims, included within "Accrued expenses and other" in the Company's consolidated balance sheets, of \$6.9 million and \$6.0 million at December 31, 2016, and March 31, 2017, respectively. See Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Note 15 - Commitments and Contingencies in the notes accompanying our audited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2016 (the "Annual Consolidated Financial Statements"), and Note 1 - Organization and Significant Accounting Policies - Self-Insurance and Note 15 - Commitments and Contingencies in the notes accompanying our unaudited consolidated financial statements for three months ended March 31, 2017 (the "Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements"), each of which is included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. Also see "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Cash Requirements" in the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

The Company currently believes that most of these actions, and particularly many of the most recently filed actions, are defensible and intends to defend them through final judgment. Accordingly, the self-insurance reserve primarily reflects the Company's estimated legal costs of litigating the pending actions accordingly.

The amount of the self-insurance reserve may not be sufficient to cover the legal costs actually incurred in litigating the pending actions, and the amount of the self-insurance reserve may increase, perhaps by a material amount, in any given period, particularly if the Company determines that it has probable exposure in one or more actions. If we are unable to resolve the pending actions on terms acceptable to us, then it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations.

We have a history of operating losses and may incur losses in the future.

The Company had a net loss of \$7.5 million and \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the three months ended March 31, 2017, respectively, compared to a net loss of \$23.5 million and \$3.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, and the three months ended March 31, 2016, respectively. We make no assurances that we will be able to operate profitably. At March 31, 2017, we had a working capital deficit of approximately \$7.5 million. Our leases with tenants comprise our rental revenue and any failure, inability or unwillingness by these tenants to satisfy their obligations under our agreements could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our business depends upon our tenants meeting their obligations to us, including their obligations to pay rent, maintain certain insurance coverage, pay real estate and other taxes and maintain and repair the leased properties. We cannot assure you that these tenants will have sufficient assets, income and access to financing to enable them to satisfy their respective obligations to us, and any failure, inability or unwillingness by these tenants to do so could have a material adverse effect on us. In addition, any failure by these tenants to effectively conduct their operations or to maintain and improve our properties could adversely affect their business reputation and their ability to attract and retain patients and residents in our properties, which could have a material adverse effect on us. Our tenants have agreed to indemnify, defend and hold us harmless from and against various claims, litigation and liabilities arising in connection with their respective businesses, and we cannot assure you that our tenants will have sufficient assets, income, access to financing and insurance coverage to enable them to satisfy their respective indemnification obligations.

We depend on affiliates of C.R Management and Beacon Health Management for a significant portion of our revenues and any inability or unwillingness by such entities to satisfy their obligations to us could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our 27 properties (excluding the three facilities that are managed by us) are operated by a total of 27 separate tenants, with each of our tenants being affiliated with one of six local or regionally-focused operators. We refer to our tenants who are affiliated with the same operator as a group of affiliated tenants. Each of our operators operate (through a group of affiliated tenants) between two and eight of our facilities, with our most significant operators, C.R Management and Beacon Health Management, each operating (through a group of affiliated tenants) eight and seven facilities, respectively. We, accordingly depend, on our tenants who are affiliated with C.R Management and Beacon Health Management for a significant portion of our revenues. We cannot assure you that the tenants affiliated with C.R Management and Beacon Health Management will have sufficient assets, income and access to financing to enable them to make rental payments to us or to otherwise satisfy their obligations under the applicable leases and subleases, and any inability or unwillingness by such tenants to do so could have a material adverse effect on us. A prolonged economic slowdown could adversely impact the results of operations of our tenants, which could impair their ability to meet their obligations to us.

We believe the risks associated with our investments will be more acute during periods of economic slowdown or recession (such as the most recent recession) due to the adverse impact caused by various factors, including inflation, deflation, increased unemployment, volatile energy costs, geopolitical issues, the availability and cost of credit, the U.S. mortgage market, a distressed real estate market, market volatility and weakened business and consumer confidence. This difficult operating environment caused by an economic slowdown or recession could have an adverse impact on the ability of our tenants to maintain occupancy rates, which could harm their financial condition. Any sustained period of increased payment delinquencies, foreclosures or losses by our tenants could adversely affect our income from investments in our portfolio.

Increased competition, as well as increased operating costs, could result in lower revenues for some of our tenants and may affect their ability to meet their obligations to us.

The long-term care industry is highly competitive, and we expect that it will become more competitive in the future. Our tenants are competing with numerous other companies providing similar healthcare services or alternatives such as home health agencies, life care at home, community-based service programs, retirement communities and convalescent centers. Our tenants compete on a number of different levels, including the quality of care provided, reputation, the physical appearance of a facility, price, the range of services offered, family preference, alternatives for healthcare delivery, the supply of competing properties, physicians, staff, referral sources, location and the size and demographics of the population in the surrounding areas. We cannot be certain that the tenants of all of our facilities

will be able to achieve occupancy and rate levels that will enable them to meet all of their obligations to us. Our tenants may encounter increased competition in the future that could limit their ability to attract patients or residents or expand their businesses and, therefore, affect their ability to make their lease payments.

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In addition, the market for qualified nurses, healthcare professionals and other key personnel is highly competitive, and our tenants may experience difficulties in attracting and retaining qualified personnel. Increases in labor costs due to higher wages and greater benefits required to attract and retain qualified healthcare personnel incurred by our tenants could affect their ability to meet their obligations to us. This situation could be particularly acute in certain states that have enacted legislation establishing minimum staffing requirements.

Disasters and other adverse events may seriously harm our business.

Our facilities and our business may suffer harm as a result of natural or man-made disasters such as storms, earthquakes, hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, fires, terrorist attacks and other conditions. The impact, or impending threat, of such events may require that our tenants evacuate one or more facilities, which could be costly and would involve risks, including potentially fatal risks, for their patients. The impact of disasters and similar events is inherently uncertain. Such events could harm our tenants' patients and employees, severely damage or destroy one or more of our facilities, harm our tenants' business, reputation and financial performance, or otherwise cause our tenants' businesses to suffer in ways that we currently cannot predict.

A severe cold and flu season, epidemics, or any other widespread illnesses could adversely affect the occupancy of our tenants' facilities.

Our and our tenants' revenues are dependent upon occupancy. It is impossible to predict the severity of the cold and flu season or the occurrence of epidemics or any other widespread illnesses. The occupancy of our skilled nursing and assisted living facilities could significantly decrease in the event of a severe cold and flu season, an epidemic, or any other widespread illness. Such a decrease could affect the operating income of our tenants and the ability of our tenants to make payments to us.

The bankruptcy, insolvency or financial deterioration of our tenants could limit or delay our ability to collect unpaid rents or require us to find new tenants.

We are exposed to the risk that a distressed tenant may not be able to meet its obligations to us or other third parties. This risk is heightened during a period of economic or political instability. We are also exposed to increased risk in situations where we lease multiple properties to a single tenant (or affiliated tenants) under a master lease, as a tenant failure or default could reduce or eliminate rental revenue from multiple properties. If tenants are unable to comply with the terms of their leases, then we may be forced to modify the leases in ways that are unfavorable to us.

Alternatively, the failure of a tenant to perform under a lease could require us to declare a default, repossess the property, find a suitable replacement tenant, hire third-party managers to operate the property or sell the property. There is no assurance that we would be able to lease a property on substantially equivalent or better terms than the prior lease, or at all, find another qualified tenant, successfully reposition the property for other uses or sell the property on terms that are favorable to us. It may be more difficult to find a replacement tenant for a healthcare property than it would be to find a replacement tenant for a general commercial property due to the specialized nature of the business. Even if we are able to find a suitable replacement tenant for a property, transfers of operations of skilled nursing facilities and assisted living facilities are subject to regulatory approvals not required for transfers of other types of commercial operations, which may affect our ability to successfully transition a property.

If any lease expires or is terminated, then we could be responsible for all of the operating expenses for that property until it is leased again or sold. If a significant number of our properties are unleased, then our operating expenses could increase significantly. Any significant increase in our operating costs may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations, and our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders.

Furthermore, to the extent we operate such property for an indeterminate amount of time, we would be subject to the various risks our tenants assume as operators and potentially fail to qualify as a REIT in any given year.

Although each of our lease agreements typically provides us with, or will provide us with, the right to terminate, evict a tenant, foreclose on our collateral, demand immediate payment and exercise other remedies upon the bankruptcy or insolvency of an tenant, the United States Bankruptcy Code (the "Bankruptcy Code") would limit or, at a minimum, delay our ability to collect unpaid pre-bankruptcy rents and to pursue other remedies against a bankrupt tenant. A bankruptcy filing by one of our tenants would typically prevent us from collecting unpaid pre-bankruptcy rents or evicting the tenant absent approval of the bankruptcy court. The Bankruptcy Code provides a tenant with the option to assume or reject an unexpired lease within certain specified periods of time. Generally, a lessee is required to pay all rent that becomes payable between the date of its bankruptcy filing and the date of the assumption or rejection of the

lease (although such payments will likely be delayed as a result of the bankruptcy filing). Any tenant that chooses to assume its lease with us must cure all monetary defaults existing under the lease (including payment of unpaid pre-bankruptcy rents) and provide adequate assurance of its ability to perform its future obligations under the lease. Any tenant that opts to reject its lease with us would face a claim by us for unpaid and future rents payable under the lease,

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but such claim would be subject to a statutory “cap” and would generally result in a recovery substantially less than the face value of such claim. Although the tenant’s rejection of the lease would permit us to recover possession of the leased facility, we would likely face losses, costs and delays associated with re-leasing the facility to a new tenant. Several other factors could impact our rights under leases with bankrupt tenants. First, the tenant could seek to assign its lease with us to a third party. The Bankruptcy Code generally disregards anti-assignment provisions in leases to permit the assignment of unexpired leases to third parties (provided all monetary defaults under the lease are cured and the third party can demonstrate its ability to perform its obligations under the lease). Second, in instances in which we have entered into a master lease agreement with a tenant that operates more than one facility, the bankruptcy court could determine that the master lease was comprised of separate, divisible leases (each of which could be separately assumed or rejected), rather than a single, integrated lease (which would have to be assumed or rejected in its entirety). Finally, the bankruptcy court could recharacterize our lease agreement as a disguised financing arrangement, which could require us to receive bankruptcy court approval to foreclose or pursue other remedies with respect to the facility.

In 2016, New Beginnings Care, LLC (“New Beginnings”) and its affiliates (including a former tenant of the Company), who operated the Company’s 85-bed skilled nursing facility in Tybee Island, Georgia (the “Oceanside Facility”), the Company’s 50-bed skilled nursing facility in Tybee Island, Georgia (the “Savannah Beach Facility”) and the Company’s 131-bed skilled nursing facility in Jeffersonville, Georgia (the “Jeffersonville Facility”), filed petitions to reorganize their finances under the Bankruptcy Code. We give no assurance that our current tenants will not undergo bankruptcy, insolvency or financial deterioration that could have a material adverse effect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

If we must replace any of our tenants, we might be unable to rent the properties on as favorable terms, or at all, and we could be subject to delays, limitations and expenses, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

We cannot predict whether our tenants will renew existing leases beyond their current term. If any of our triple-net leases are not renewed, we would attempt to rent those properties to another tenant. In addition, following expiration of a lease term or if we exercise our right to replace a tenant in default, rental payments on the related properties could decline or cease altogether while we reposition the properties with a suitable replacement tenant. We also might not be successful in identifying suitable replacements or entering into leases or other arrangements with new tenants on a timely basis or on terms as favorable to us as our current leases, if at all, and we may be required to fund certain expenses and obligations (e.g., real estate and bed taxes, and maintenance expenses) to preserve the value of, and avoid the imposition of liens on, our properties while they are being repositioned. In addition, we may incur certain obligations and liabilities, including obligations to indemnify the replacement tenant, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

In the event of non-renewal or a tenant default, our ability to reposition our properties with a suitable replacement tenant could be significantly delayed or limited by state licensing, receivership, certificate of need (“CON”) or other laws, as well as by the Medicare and Medicaid change-of-ownership rules, and we could incur substantial additional expenses in connection with any licensing, receivership or change-of-ownership proceedings. Our ability to locate and attract suitable replacement tenants also could be impaired by the specialized healthcare uses or contractual restrictions on use of the properties, and we may be forced to spend substantial amounts to adapt the properties to other uses. Any such delays, limitations and expenses could adversely impact our ability to collect rent, obtain possession of leased properties or otherwise exercise remedies for tenant default and could have a material adverse effect on us.

Moreover, in connection with certain of our properties, we have entered into intercreditor agreements with the tenants’ lenders or tri-party agreements with our lenders. Our ability to exercise remedies under the applicable leases or to reposition the applicable properties may be significantly delayed or limited by the terms of the intercreditor agreement or tri-party agreement. Any such delay or limit on our rights and remedies could adversely affect our ability to mitigate our losses and could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our tenants may be subject to significant legal actions that could result in their increased operating costs and substantial uninsured liabilities, which may affect their ability to meet their obligations to us.

As is typical in the long term care industry, our tenants may be subject to claims for damages relating to the services that they provide. We give no assurance that the insurance coverage maintained by our tenants will cover all claims

made against them or continue to be available at a reasonable cost, if at all. In some states, insurance coverage for the risk of punitive damages may not, in certain cases, be available to operators due to state law prohibitions or limitations of availability. As a result, our tenants doing business in these states may be liable for punitive damage awards that are either not covered by their insurance or are in excess of their insurance policy limits.

We also believe that there has been, and will continue to be, an increase in governmental investigations of long-term care providers, particularly in the area of Medicare/Medicaid false claims, as well as an increase in enforcement actions resulting from these investigations. The Office of the Inspector General ("OIG") of the Department of Health and Human Services ("HHS"), the enforcement arm of the Medicare and Medicaid programs, formulates a formal work plan each year for nursing centers. The OIG's most recent work plan indicates that, among other things, the OIG's investigative and review focus in 2017 for nursing facilities will include complaint investigations by state agencies, unreported incidents of potential abuse and neglect, reimbursement, background checks, compliance with prospective payment requirements, and potentially avoidable hospitalizations. We cannot predict the likelihood, scope or outcome of any such investigations and reviews with respect to our facilities or our tenants. Insurance is not available to our tenants to cover such losses. Any adverse determination in a legal proceeding or governmental investigation, whether currently asserted or arising in the future, could have a material adverse effect on a tenant's financial condition. If a tenant is unable to obtain or maintain insurance coverage, if judgments are obtained in excess of the insurance coverage, if a tenant is required to pay uninsured punitive damages, or if a tenant is subject to an uninsurable government enforcement action, then such tenant could be exposed to substantial additional liabilities. Such liabilities could adversely affect a tenant's ability to meet its obligations to us.

In addition, we may, in some circumstances, be named as a defendant in litigation involving the services provided by our tenants. Although we generally have no involvement in the services provided by our tenants, and our standard lease agreements generally require (or will require) our tenants to indemnify us and carry insurance to cover us in certain cases, a significant judgment against us in such litigation could exceed our and our tenants' insurance coverage, which would require us to make payments to cover any such judgment.

Our tenants may be sued under a federal whistleblower statute.

Our tenants who engage in business with the federal government may be sued under a federal whistleblower statute designed to combat fraud and abuse in the healthcare industry. See "Our Business - Governmental Regulation-Healthcare Regulation." These lawsuits can involve significant monetary damages and award bounties to private plaintiffs who successfully bring these suits. If any of these lawsuits were brought against our tenants, such suits combined with increased operating costs and substantial uninsured liabilities could have a material adverse effect on our tenants' liquidity, financial condition and results of operations and on their ability to satisfy their obligations under our leases, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on us.

The amount and scope of insurance coverage provided by policies maintained by our tenants may not adequately insure against losses.

We maintain or require in our leases that our tenants maintain all applicable lines of insurance on our properties and their operations. Although we regularly review the amount and scope of insurance maintained by our tenants and believe the coverage provided to be customary for similarly situated companies in our industry, we cannot assure you that our tenants will continue to be able to maintain adequate levels of insurance. We also cannot assure you that our tenants will maintain the required coverages, that we will continue to require the same levels of insurance under our leases, that such insurance will be available at a reasonable cost in the future or that the policies maintained will fully cover all losses on our properties upon the occurrence of a catastrophic event, nor can we make any guaranty as to the future financial viability of the insurers that underwrite the policies maintained by our tenants.

For various reasons, including to reduce and manage costs, many healthcare companies utilize different organizational and corporate structures coupled with captive programs that may provide less insurance coverage than a traditional insurance policy. Companies that insure any part of their general and professional liability risks through their own captive limited purpose entities generally estimate the future cost of general and professional liability through actuarial studies that rely primarily on historical data. However, due to the rise in the number and severity of professional claims against healthcare providers, these actuarial studies may underestimate the future cost of claims, and reserves for future claims may not be adequate to cover the actual cost of those claims. As a result, the tenants of our properties who self-insure could incur large funded and unfunded general and professional liability expenses, which could materially adversely affect their liquidity, financial condition and results of operations and, in turn, their ability to satisfy their obligations to us. If tenants of our properties decide to implement a captive or self-insurance program, any large funded and unfunded general and professional liability expenses incurred could have a material adverse effect on us.

Should an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of insured limits occur, we could incur substantial liability or lose all or a portion of the capital we have invested in a property, as well as the anticipated future revenues from the property. Following the occurrence of such an event, we might nevertheless remain obligated for any mortgage debt or other financial obligations related

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to the property. We cannot assure you that material uninsured losses, or losses in excess of insurance proceeds, will not occur in the future.

Failure by our tenants to comply with various local, state and federal government regulations may adversely impact their ability to make lease payments to us.

Healthcare operators are subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations, including those described below, that are subject to frequent and substantial changes (sometimes applied retroactively) resulting from new legislation, adoption of rules and regulations, and administrative and judicial interpretations of existing law. Although we cannot accurately predict the ultimate timing or effect of these changes, such changes could have a material effect on our tenants' costs of doing business and on the amount of reimbursement by both government and other third-party payors. The failure of any of our tenants to comply with these laws, requirements and regulations could adversely affect its ability to meet its obligations to us.

**Healthcare Reform.** The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (collectively, the "Healthcare Reform Law"), which was signed into law in March 2010, represents the most comprehensive change to healthcare benefits since the inception of the Medicare program in 1965 and affects reimbursement for governmental programs, private insurance and employee welfare benefit plans in various ways. Among other things, the Healthcare Reform Law expands Medicaid eligibility, requires most individuals to have health insurance, establishes new regulations for health plans, creates health insurance exchanges, and modifies certain payment systems to encourage more cost-effective care and a reduction of inefficiencies and waste, including through new tools to address fraud and abuse. We cannot accurately predict the impact of the Healthcare Reform Law on our tenants or their ability to meet their obligations to us.

**Reimbursement; Medicare and Medicaid.** A significant portion of the revenue of the healthcare operators to which we lease, or will lease, properties is, or will be, derived from governmentally-funded reimbursement programs, primarily Medicare and Medicaid. Failure to maintain certification in these programs would result in a loss of funding from such programs and could negatively impact an operator's ability to meet its obligations to us.

**Quality of Care Initiatives.** The Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS") has implemented a number of initiatives focused on the quality of care provided by nursing homes that could affect our tenants. Any unsatisfactory rating of our tenants under any rating system promulgated by the CMS could result in the loss of patients or residents or lower reimbursement rates, which could adversely impact their revenues and our business.

**Licensing and Certification.** Healthcare operators are subject to various federal, state and local licensing and certification laws and regulations, including laws and regulations under Medicare and Medicaid requiring operators to comply with extensive standards governing operations. Many of our properties may require a license, registration, and/or CON to operate. State and local laws also may regulate the expansion, including the addition of new beds or services or acquisition of medical equipment, and the construction or renovation of health care facilities, by requiring a CON or other similar approval from a state agency. Governmental agencies administering these laws and regulations regularly inspect facilities and investigate complaints. Failure to obtain any required licensure, certification, or CON, the loss or suspension of any required licensure, certification, or CON, or any violations or deficiencies with respect to relevant operating standards may require a facility to cease operations or result in ineligibility for reimbursement until the necessary licenses, certifications, or CON are obtained or reinstated or until any such violations or deficiencies are cured. In such event, our revenues from these facilities could be reduced or eliminated for an extended period of time or permanently.

**Fraud and Abuse Laws and Regulations.** There are various federal and state civil and criminal laws and regulations governing a wide array of healthcare provider referrals, relationships and arrangements, including laws and regulations prohibiting fraud by healthcare providers. In addition, the Stark Law broadly defines the scope of prohibited physician referrals under federal health care programs to providers with which they have ownership or other financial arrangements. Many states have adopted, or are considering, legislative proposals similar to these laws, some of which extend beyond federal health care programs, to prohibit the payment or receipt of remuneration for the referral of patients and physician referrals regardless of the source of the payment for the care. Many of these complex laws raise issues that have not been clearly interpreted by the relevant governmental authorities and courts. We cannot assure you that governmental officials charged with responsibility for enforcing the provisions of these laws and regulations will not assert that one or more of our arrangements are in violation of the provisions of such laws and

regulations. In addition, federal and state governments are devoting increasing attention and resources to anti-fraud initiatives against healthcare providers. The violation of any of these laws or regulations by any of our tenants may result in the imposition of fines or other penalties, including

exclusion from Medicare, Medicaid and all other federal and state healthcare programs. Such fines or penalties could jeopardize a tenant's ability to make lease payments to us or to continue operating its facility.

Privacy Laws. Healthcare operators are subject to federal, state and local laws and regulations designed to protect the privacy and security of patient health information. These laws and regulations require operators to expend the requisite resources to protect and secure patient health information, including the funding of costs associated with technology upgrades. Operators found in violation of these laws may face large penalties. In addition, compliance with an operator's notification requirements in the event of a breach of unsecured protected health information could cause reputational harm to an operator's business. Such penalties and damaged reputation could adversely affect a tenant's ability to meet its obligations to us.

- Other Laws. Other federal, state and local laws and regulations affect how our tenants conduct their business. We cannot accurately predict the effect that the costs of complying with these laws may have on the revenues of our tenants and, thus, their ability to meet their obligations to us.

Legislative and Regulatory Developments. Each year, legislative and regulatory proposals are introduced at the federal, state and local levels that, if adopted, would result in major changes to the healthcare system in addition to those described herein. We cannot accurately predict whether any proposals will be adopted and, if adopted, what effect (if any) these proposals would have on our tenants or our business.

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

Regulation of the long-term healthcare industry generally has intensified over time both in the number and type of regulations and in the efforts to enforce those regulations. This is particularly true for large for-profit, multi-facility providers. Federal, state and local laws and regulations affecting the healthcare industry include those relating to, among other things, licensure, conduct of operations, ownership of facilities, addition of facilities and equipment, allowable costs, services, prices for services, qualified beneficiaries, quality of care, patient rights, fraudulent or abusive behavior, data privacy and security, and financial and other arrangements that may be entered into by healthcare providers. In addition, changes in enforcement policies by federal and state governments have resulted in an increase in the number of inspections, citations of regulatory deficiencies and other regulatory sanctions, including terminations from the Medicare and Medicaid programs, bars on Medicare and Medicaid payments for new admissions, civil monetary penalties and even criminal penalties. We are unable to predict the scope of future federal, state and local regulations and legislation, including the Medicare and Medicaid statutes and regulations, or the intensity of enforcement efforts with respect to such regulations and legislation, and any changes in the regulatory framework could have a material adverse effect on our tenants, operators and managers, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on us.

If our tenants fail to comply with the extensive laws, regulations and other requirements applicable to their businesses and the operation of our properties, they could become ineligible to receive reimbursement from governmental and private third-party payor programs, face bans on admissions of new patients or residents, suffer civil or criminal penalties or be required to make significant changes to their operations. Our tenants also could face increased costs related to healthcare regulation, such as the Healthcare Reform Law, or be forced to expend considerable resources in responding to an investigation or other enforcement action under applicable laws or regulations. In such event, the results of operations and financial condition of our tenants and the results of operations of our properties operated or managed by those entities could be adversely affected, which, in turn, could have a material adverse effect on us. The impact of healthcare reform legislation on our tenants cannot be accurately predicted.

The health care industry in the United States is subject to fundamental changes due to ongoing health care reform efforts and related political, economic and regulatory influences. Notably, the Healthcare Reform Law resulted in expanded health care coverage to millions of previously uninsured people beginning in 2014 and has resulted in significant changes to the U.S. health care system. To help fund this expansion, the Healthcare Reform Law outlines certain reductions in Medicare reimbursements for various health care providers, including skilled nursing facilities, as well as certain other changes to Medicare payment methodologies.

Several provisions of the Healthcare Reform Law affect Medicare payments to skilled nursing facilities, including provisions changing Medicare payment methodology and implementing value-based purchasing and payment bundling. Although we cannot accurately predict how all of these provisions may be implemented, or the effect any such implementation would have on our tenants or our business, the Healthcare Reform Law could result in decreases

in payments to our tenants, increase our

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tenants' costs or otherwise adversely affect the financial condition of our tenants, thereby negatively impacting their ability to meet their obligations to us.

The Healthcare Reform Law also requires skilled nursing facilities to have a compliance and ethics program that is effective in preventing and detecting criminal, civil and administrative violations and in promoting quality of care. If our tenants fall short in their compliance and ethics programs and quality assurance and performance improvement programs, then their reputations and ability to attract residents could be adversely affected.

This comprehensive health care legislation has resulted and will continue to result in extensive rulemaking by regulatory authorities, and also may be altered or amended. It is difficult to predict the full impact of the Healthcare Reform Law due to the complexity of the law and implementing regulations, as well our inability to foresee how CMS and other participants in the health care industry will respond to the choices available to them under the law. We also cannot accurately predict whether any new or pending legislative proposals will be adopted or, if adopted, what effect, if any, these proposals would have on our tenants' business. Similarly, while we can anticipate that some of the rulemaking that will be promulgated by regulatory authorities will affect our tenants and the manner in which they are reimbursed by the federal health care programs, we cannot accurately predict today the impact of those regulations on their business and therefore on our business. The provisions of the legislation and other regulations implementing the provisions of the Healthcare Reform Law may increase our tenants' costs or otherwise adversely affect the financial condition of our tenants, thereby negatively impacting their ability to meet their obligations to us.

Other legislative changes have been proposed and adopted since the Healthcare Reform Law was enacted that also may impact our business. For instance, on April 1, 2014, President Obama signed the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014, which, among other things, requires CMS to measure, track, and publish readmission rates of skilled nursing facilities by 2017 and implement a value-based purchasing program for skilled nursing facilities (the "SNF VBP Program") by October 1, 2018. The SNF VBP Program will increase Medicare reimbursement rates for skilled nursing facilities that achieve certain levels of quality performance measures to be developed by CMS, relative to other facilities. The value-based payments authorized by the SNF VBP Program will be funded by reducing Medicare payment for all skilled nursing facilities by 2% and redistributing up to 70% of those funds to high-performing skilled nursing facilities. If Medicare reimbursement provided to our tenants is reduced under the SNF VBP Program, that reduction may have an adverse impact on the ability of our tenants to meet their obligations to us.

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

Changes in the reimbursement rate or methods of payment from third-party payors, including the Medicare and Medicaid programs, or the implementation of other measures to reduce reimbursements for services provided by our tenants could result in a substantial reduction in the revenues and operating margins of our tenants. Significant limits on the scopes of services reimbursed and on reimbursement rates could have a material adverse effect on the results of operations and financial condition of our tenants, which could cause their revenues to decline and could negatively impact their ability to meet their obligations to us.

Additionally, net revenue realizable under third-party payor agreements can change after examination and retroactive adjustment by payors during the claims settlement processes or as a result of post-payment audits. Payors may disallow requests for reimbursement based on determinations that certain costs are not reimbursable or reasonable, additional documentation is necessary or certain services were not covered or were not medically necessary. New legislative and regulatory proposals could impose further limitations on government and private payments to healthcare providers. In some cases, states have enacted or are considering enacting measures designed to reduce Medicaid expenditures and to make changes to private healthcare insurance. No assurance is given that adequate third-party payor reimbursement levels will continue to be available for the services provided by our tenants.

The Healthcare Reform Law provides those states that expand their Medicaid coverage to otherwise eligible state residents with incomes at or below 138% of the federal poverty level with an increased federal medical assistance percentage, effective January 1, 2014, when certain conditions are met. On June 28, 2012, the United States Supreme Court upheld the individual mandate of the Healthcare Reform Laws but partially invalidated the expansion of Medicaid. The ruling on Medicaid expansion allows states to elect not to participate in the expansion-and to forego funding for the Medicaid expansion-without losing their existing Medicaid funding. Given that the federal government substantially funds the Medicaid expansion, it is unclear how many states will ultimately pursue this option, although,

as of early February 2016, roughly half of the states have expanded Medicaid coverage. The participation by states in the Medicaid expansion could have the dual effect of increasing our tenants' revenues, through new patients, but further straining state budgets and their ability to pay our tenants. While the federal government will pay for approximately 100% of those additional costs from 2014 through 2016, states will be expected to pay for part of those additional costs beginning in 2017. In light of this, at least one state that has passed legislation to allow the state to expand its

Medicaid coverage has included sunset provisions in the legislation that require that the expanded benefits be reduced or eliminated if the federal government's funding for the program is decreased or eliminated, permitting the state to re-visit the issue once it begins to share financial responsibility for the expansion. With increasingly strained budgets, it is unclear how states that do not include such sunset provisions will pay their share of these additional Medicaid costs and what other health care expenditures could be reduced as a result. A significant reduction in other health care related spending by states to pay for increased Medicaid costs could affect our tenants' revenue streams.

Furthermore, the Supreme Court's decision upholding the constitutionality of the individual healthcare mandate while striking down the provisions linking federal funding of state Medicaid programs with a federally mandated expansion of those programs has contributed to the uncertainty regarding the impact that the law will have on healthcare delivery systems over the next decade. We can expect that federal authorities will continue to implement the law, but because of the Supreme Court's mixed ruling, the implementation will take longer than originally expected, with a commensurate increase in the period of uncertainty regarding the long-term financial impact on the delivery of and payment for healthcare.

A repeal of the Healthcare Reform Law, in whole or in part, may have unforeseen consequences.

It is possible that following the inauguration of President Trump, which occurred on January 20, 2017, legislation will be introduced and passed by the Republican-controlled Congress repealing the Healthcare Reform Law in whole or in part and signed into law by President Trump, consistent with statements made by him during his presidential campaign indicating his intention to do so within a short time following his inauguration. It is also possible that this may be accomplished in part through the issuance of presidential executive orders. Because of the continued uncertainty about the implementation of the Healthcare Reform Law, including the potential for further legal challenges or repeal of that legislation, we cannot quantify or predict with any certainty the likely impact of the Healthcare Reform Law or its repeal on our tenants and, thus, their ability to meet their obligations to us. We also anticipate that Congress, state legislatures, and third-party payors may continue to review and assess alternative healthcare delivery and payment systems and may in the future propose and adopt legislative or policy changes or implementations affecting additional fundamental changes in the healthcare delivery system. We cannot provide assurances as to the ultimate content, timing, or effect of changes, nor is it possible at this time to estimate the impact of any such potential legislative or policy changes on our tenants and, thus, their ability to meet their obligations to us. Government budget deficits could lead to a reduction in Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement.

Many states are focusing on the reduction of expenditures under their Medicaid programs, which may result in a reduction in reimbursement rates for our tenants. These potential reductions could be compounded by the potential for federal cost-cutting efforts that could lead to reductions in reimbursement to our tenants under both the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Reductions in Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement to our tenants could reduce the cash flow of our tenants and their ability to make rent payments to us. The need to control Medicaid expenditures may be exacerbated by the potential for increased enrollment in Medicaid due to unemployment and declines in family incomes. Because the Healthcare Reform Law allows states to increase the number of people who are eligible for Medicaid and simplifies enrollment in this program, Medicaid enrollment may significantly increase in the future. Since our tenants' profit margins with respect to Medicaid patients are generally relatively low, more than modest reductions in Medicaid reimbursement and an increase in the number of Medicaid patients could place some tenants in financial distress, which, in turn, could adversely affect us. If funding for Medicare or Medicaid is reduced, then it could have a material adverse effect on our tenants' results of operations and financial condition, which could adversely affect their ability to meet their obligations to us.

Changes in the reimbursement rates or methods of payment from third-party payors, including insurance companies and the Medicare and Medicaid programs, could have a material adverse effect on our tenants.

Our tenants rely on reimbursement from third-party payors, including the Medicare (both traditional Medicare and "managed" Medicare/Medicare Advantage) and Medicaid programs, for substantially all of their revenues. Federal and state legislators and regulators have adopted or proposed various cost-containment measures that would limit payments to healthcare providers, and budget crises and financial shortfalls have caused states to implement or consider Medicaid rate freezes or cuts. Private third-party payors also have continued their efforts to control healthcare costs. We cannot assure you that our tenants who currently depend on governmental or private payor reimbursement will be adequately reimbursed for the services they provide. Significant limits by governmental and

private third-party payors on the scope of services reimbursed or on reimbursement rates and fees, whether from statutory and regulatory changes, retroactive rate adjustments, recovery of program overpayments or set-offs, court decisions, administrative rulings, policy interpretations, payment or other delays by fiscal intermediaries or carriers, government funding restrictions (at a program level or with respect to specific facilities) and interruption or delays in payments due to any ongoing government investigations and audits at such property, or private payor efforts, could have a material adverse

effect on the liquidity, financial condition and results of operations of certain of our tenants, which could affect adversely their ability to comply with the terms of our leases and have a material adverse effect on us.

Unforeseen costs associated with the acquisition of new healthcare properties could reduce our profitability.

Our business strategy contemplates future acquisitions that may not prove to be successful. For example, we might encounter unanticipated difficulties and expenditures relating to our acquired healthcare properties, including contingent liabilities, or our newly acquired healthcare properties might require significant management attention that would otherwise be devoted to our ongoing business. Such costs may negatively affect our results of operations.

Our real estate investments are relatively illiquid.

Real estate investments are relatively illiquid and generally cannot be sold quickly. In addition, all of our owned healthcare properties serve as collateral for our secured debt obligations and may not be readily sold. Additional factors that are specific to our industry also tend to limit our ability to vary our portfolio promptly in response to changes in economic or other conditions. For example, all of our healthcare properties are “special purpose” properties that cannot be readily converted into general residential, retail or office use. In addition, transfers of operations of skilled nursing facilities, assisted living facilities and other healthcare facilities are subject to regulatory approvals not required for transfers of other types of commercial operations and other types of real estate. Thus, if the operation of any of our healthcare properties becomes unprofitable due to competition, age of improvements or other factors such that a tenant becomes unable to meet its obligations to us, then the liquidation value of the property may be substantially less, particularly relative to the amount owing on any related mortgage loan, than would be the case if the property were readily adaptable to other uses. Furthermore, the receipt of liquidation proceeds or the replacement of a tenant that has defaulted on its lease could be delayed by the approval process of any federal, state or local agency necessary for the transfer of the property or the replacement of the tenant with a new tenant licensed to manage the facility. In addition, certain significant expenditures associated with real estate investment, such as real estate taxes and maintenance costs, are generally not reduced when circumstances cause a reduction in income from the investment. Should such events occur, our revenues would be adversely affected.

As an owner with respect to real property, we may be exposed to possible environmental liabilities.

Under various federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations, a current or previous owner of real property, such as us, may be liable in certain circumstances for the costs of investigation, removal or remediation of, or related releases of, certain hazardous or toxic substances at, under or disposed of in connection with such property, as well as certain other potential costs relating to hazardous or toxic substances, including government fines and damages for injuries to persons and adjacent property. Such laws often impose liability based on the owner’s knowledge of, or responsibility for, the presence or disposal of such substances. As a result, liability may be imposed on the owner in connection with the activities of an operator of the property.

The cost of any required investigation, remediation, removal, fines or personal or property damages and the owner’s liability therefor could exceed the value of the property and the assets of the owner. In addition, the presence of such substances, or the failure to properly dispose of or remediate such substances, may adversely affect an operator’s ability to attract additional patients or residents and our ability to sell or rent such property or to borrow using such property as collateral which, in turn, could negatively impact our revenues.

The industry in which we operate is highly competitive.

Our business is highly competitive, and we expect that it may become more competitive in the future. We compete for healthcare facility investments with other healthcare investors, many of which have greater resources and lower costs of capital than we do. Increased competition makes it more challenging for us to identify and successfully capitalize on opportunities that meet our investment criteria. If we cannot identify and purchase a sufficient number of healthcare facilities at favorable prices, or if we are unable to finance such acquisitions on commercially favorable terms, our business, results of operations and financial condition may be materially adversely affected. In addition, if our cost of capital should increase relative to the cost of capital of our competitors, the spread that we realize on our investments may decline if competitive pressures limit or prevent us from charging higher lease rates.

The geographic concentration of our facilities could leave us vulnerable to an economic downturn or adverse regulatory changes in those areas.

Our properties are located in six states, with concentrations in Georgia and Ohio. As a result of this concentration, the conditions of local economies and real estate markets, changes in governmental rules, regulations and reimbursement rates or criteria, changes in demographics, state funding, acts of nature and other factors that may result in a decrease in demand and reimbursement for skilled nursing services in these states could have a disproportionately adverse effect on our tenants' revenue, costs and results of operations, which may affect their ability to meet their obligations to us.

If we lose our key management personnel, we may not be able to successfully manage our business or achieve our objectives, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

We are dependent on our management team, and our future success depends largely upon the management experience, skill, and contacts of our management and the loss of any of our key management team could harm our business. If we lose the services of any or all of our management team, we may not be able to replace them with similarly qualified personnel, which could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

Our directors and officers substantially control all major decisions.

Our directors and officers beneficially own a significant number of shares of our outstanding common stock.

Therefore, our directors and officers will be able to influence major corporate actions required to be voted on by shareholders, such as the election of directors, the amendment of our charter documents and the approval of significant corporate transactions such as mergers, reorganizations, sales of substantially all of our assets and liquidation. Furthermore, our directors will be able to make decisions affecting our capital structure, including decisions to issue additional capital stock, implement stock repurchase programs and incur indebtedness. This control may have the effect of deterring hostile takeovers, delaying or preventing changes in control or changes in management, or limiting the ability of our other shareholders to approve transactions that they may deem to be in their best interests.

#### Risks Related to Our Capital Structure

We have substantial indebtedness, which may have a material adverse effect on our business and financial condition. As of March 31, 2017, we had approximately \$71.8 million in indebtedness, including current maturities of debt. We may also obtain additional short-term and long-term debt, subject to certain restrictions under our existing indebtedness, to meet future capital needs, which would increase our total debt. Our substantial amount of debt could have negative consequences to our business. For example, it could:

- increase our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions or a downturn in our business;
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of cash flows from operations to interest and principal payments on outstanding debt, thereby limiting the availability of cash flow for dividends and other general corporate purposes;
- require us to maintain certain debt coverage and other financial ratios at specified levels, thereby reducing our financial flexibility;
- make it more difficult for us to satisfy our financial obligations;
- expose us to increases in interest rates for our variable rate debt;
- limit our ability to borrow additional funds on favorable terms, or at all, for working capital, debt service requirements, expansion of our business or other general corporate purposes;
- limit our ability to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness on or before maturity on the same or more favorable terms, or at all;
- limit our flexibility in planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and our industry;
- limit our ability to make acquisitions or take advantage of business opportunities as they arise;

place us at a competitive disadvantage compared with our competitors that have less debt; and limit our ability to borrow additional funds, even when necessary to maintain adequate liquidity.

In addition, our ability to borrow funds in the future will depend in part on the satisfaction of the covenants in our debt agreements. If we are unable to satisfy the financial covenants contained in those agreements, or are unable to generate cash sufficient to make required debt payments, the lenders and other parties to those arrangements could accelerate the maturity of some or all of our outstanding indebtedness.

We may not have sufficient liquidity to meet our capital needs.

The Company had a net loss of \$7.5 million and \$2.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, and the three months ended March 31, 2017, respectively, and negative working capital of approximately \$7.5 million at March 31, 2017. At March 31, 2017, we had \$4.2 million in cash and cash equivalents, as well as restricted cash of \$3.8 million, and \$71.8 million in indebtedness, including current maturities of \$6.9 million.

We continue to undertake measures to further streamline our operations and cost infrastructure in connection with our new business model, including: (i) refinancing indebtedness to reduce interest costs and mandatory principal repayments; and (ii) reducing general and administrative expenses.

Management anticipates both access to and receipt of several sources of liquidity, including cash from operations and cash on hand. We have routine ongoing discussions with existing and new potential lenders to refinance current debt on a longer-term basis and, in recent periods, have refinanced short-term acquisition-related debt with traditional long-term mortgage notes, some of which have been executed under government guaranteed lending programs. We have been successful in recent years in raising new equity capital and believe, based on recent discussions that these markets will continue to be available to us for raising capital in 2017 and beyond.

In order to satisfy the Company's capital needs, the Company seeks to: (i) refinance debt where possible to obtain more favorable terms; (ii) raise capital through the issuance of debt or equity securities; and (iii) increase operating cash flows through acquisitions. The Company anticipates that these actions, if successful, will provide the opportunity to maintain its liquidity, thereby permitting the Company to better meet its operating and financing obligations. However, there is no guarantee that such actions will be successful. Management's ability to raise additional capital through the issuance of equity securities and the terms upon which we are able to raise such capital may be adversely affected if we are unable to maintain the listing of the common stock and Series A Preferred Stock on the NYSE MKT.

We rely on external sources of capital to fund our capital needs, and if we encounter difficulty in obtaining such capital, we may not be able to make future investments necessary to grow our business or meet maturing debt commitments.

We rely on external sources of capital, including private or public offerings of debt or equity, the assumption of secured indebtedness, or mortgage financing on a portion of our owned portfolio. If we are unable to obtain needed capital at all or only on unfavorable terms from these sources, we might not be able to make the investments needed to grow our business or to meet our obligations and commitments as they mature. Our access to capital depends upon a number of factors over which we have little or no control, including the performance of the national and global economies generally; competition in the healthcare industry; issues facing the healthcare industry, including regulations and government reimbursement policies; our tenants' operating costs; the market's perception of our growth potential; the market value of our properties; our current and potential future earnings and cash dividends; on its common stock and preferred stock, if any; and the market price of the shares of our capital stock. We may not be in a position to take advantage of future investment opportunities if we are unable to access capital markets on a timely basis or are only able to obtain financing on unfavorable terms.

In particular, we are subject to risks associated with debt financing, which could negatively impact our business and limit our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders and to repay maturing indebtedness. If we are unable to refinance or extend principal payments due at maturity or pay them with proceeds from other capital transactions, our cash flow may not be sufficient to repay our maturing indebtedness. Furthermore, if we have to pay higher interest rates in connection with a refinancing, the interest expense relating to that refinanced indebtedness would increase, which could reduce our profitability. Moreover, additional debt financing increases the amount of our leverage. The degree of leverage could have important consequences to our shareholders, including affecting our ability to obtain additional financing in the future, and making us more vulnerable to a downturn in our results of operations or the economy in

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Our ability to raise capital through equity sales is dependent, in part, on the market price of our stock, and our failure to meet market expectations with respect to our business could negatively impact the market price of our stock and availability of equity capital.

As with other publicly-traded companies, the availability of equity capital will depend, in part, on the market price of our stock, which, in turn, will depend upon various market conditions and other factors that may change from time to time, including:

- the extent of investor interest;
- our financial performance and that of our tenants;
- general stock and bond market conditions; and
- other factors such as governmental regulatory action.

Covenants in the agreements evidencing our indebtedness limit our operational flexibility, and a covenant breach could materially adversely affect our operations.

The terms of our credit agreements and other agreements evidencing our indebtedness require us to comply with a number of financial and other covenants which may limit management's discretion by restricting our ability to, among other things, incur additional debt, and create liens. Any additional financing we may obtain could contain similar or more restrictive covenants. Our continued ability to incur indebtedness and conduct our operations is subject to compliance with these financial and other covenants. Breaches of these covenants could result in defaults under the instruments governing the applicable indebtedness in addition to any other indebtedness cross-defaulted against such instruments. Any such breach could materially adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

Our assets may be subject to impairment charges.

We periodically, but not less than annually, evaluate our real estate investments and other assets for impairment indicators. The judgment regarding the existence of impairment indicators is based on factors such as market conditions, operator performance and legal structure. If we determine that a significant impairment has occurred, then we are required to make an adjustment to the net carrying value of the asset, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in the period in which the write-off occurs.

We may change our investment strategies and policies and capital structure.

The Board, without the approval of our shareholders, may alter our investment strategies and policies if it determines that a change is in our shareholders' best interests. The methods of implementing our investment strategies and policies may vary as new investments and financing techniques are developed.

Economic conditions and turbulence in the credit markets may create challenges in securing indebtedness or refinancing our existing indebtedness.

Depressed economic conditions, the availability and cost of credit, turmoil in the mortgage market and depressed real estate markets have in the past contributed, and will in the future contribute, to increased volatility and diminished expectations for real estate markets and the economy as a whole. Significant market disruption and volatility could impact our ability to secure indebtedness or refinance our existing indebtedness.

We are subject to possible conflicts of interest; we have engaged in, and may in the future engage in, transactions with parties that may be considered related parties.

From time to time, we have engaged in various transactions with related parties including Christopher Brogdon, a former director and owner of greater than 5% of our outstanding common stock. See the section entitled "Certain Information Regarding Directors and Executive Officers - Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions." Although we do not believe the potential conflicts have adversely affected, or will adversely affect, our business, others may disagree with this position and litigation could ensue in the future. Our relationships with Mr. Brogdon and other related

parties may give rise to litigation, or other issues which could result in substantial costs to us, and a diversion of our resources and management's attention, whether or not any allegations made are substantiated.

#### Other Risks Related to Our Stock

We give no assurance that we will repurchase any shares of our common stock or Series A Preferred Stock or that any share repurchase program, if implemented, will enhance long-term shareholder value. Any share repurchases could also increase the volatility of the price of our common stock and Series A Preferred Stock and could diminish our cash reserves.

In November 2016, the AdCare board of directors approved new share repurchase programs (the “the Repurchase Programs”), pursuant to which AdCare was authorized to repurchase up to 1.0 million shares of common stock and 100,000 shares of Series A Preferred Stock during a twelve-month period. In connection with the merger, AdCare has suspended all repurchases pursuant to the Repurchase Programs.

Following the completion of the merger, the RHE board of directors may approve or reinstate a share repurchase program with respect to the RHE common stock or the RHE Series A Preferred Stock or both (any such program, a “New Repurchase Program”). The Company has no obligation to implement any New Repurchase Program and, if implemented, a New Repurchase Program will not obligate the Company to repurchase any specific dollar amount or to acquire any specific number of shares. The timing and amount of repurchases, if any, will depend upon several factors, including market and business conditions, the market price of the common stock and Series A Preferred Stock and the nature of other investment opportunities. Any New Repurchase Program may be limited, suspended or discontinued at any time without prior notice. In addition, share repurchases pursuant to any New Repurchase Program could affect the market price of the common stock or Series A Preferred Stock and increase their volatility. The implementation of a New Repurchase Program could cause the market price of the common stock or Series A Preferred Stock to be higher than it would be in the absence of such a program and could potentially reduce the market liquidity of such shares. Additionally, any New Repurchase Program could diminish our cash reserves, which may impact our ability to finance future growth and to pursue possible future strategic opportunities and acquisitions. Although any New Repurchase Program would be intended to enhance long-term shareholder value, we give no assurance that any such program will do so and short-term stock price fluctuations could reduce any such program’s effectiveness.

The price of our stock has fluctuated, and a number of factors may cause the price of our stock to decline.

The market price of our stock has fluctuated and may fluctuate significantly in the future, depending upon many factors, many of which are beyond our control. These factors include:

- actual or anticipated fluctuations in our operating results;
- changes in our financial condition, performance and prospects;
- changes in general economic and market conditions and other external factors;
- the market price of securities issued by other companies in our industry;
- announcements by us or our competitors of significant acquisitions, dispositions, strategic partnerships or other transactions;
- press releases or negative publicity relating to us or our competitors or relating to trends in healthcare;
- government action or regulation, including changes in federal, state and local healthcare regulations to which our tenants are subject;
- changes in financial estimates, our ability to meet those estimates, or recommendations by securities analysts with respect to us or our competitors; and
- future sales of our common stock, our Series A Preferred Stock or another series of our preferred stock, or debt securities.

In addition, the market price of our Series A Preferred Stock also depends upon:

prevailing interest rates, increases in which may have an adverse effect on the market price of our Series A Preferred Stock;

trading prices of preferred equity securities issued by other companies in our industry; and

the annual yield from distributions on our Series A Preferred Stock as compared to yields on other financial instruments.

Furthermore, the stock market in recent years has experienced sweeping price and volume fluctuations that often have been unrelated to the operating performance of affected companies. These market fluctuations may also cause the price of our stock to decline.

In the event of fluctuations in the price of our stock, shareholders may be unable to resell shares of our stock at or above the price at which they purchased such shares. Additionally, due to fluctuations in the price of our stock, comparing our operating results on a period-to-period basis may not be meaningful, and you should not rely on past results as an indication of future performance.

There are no assurances of our ability to pay dividends in the future.

We are a holding company, and we have no significant operations. We rely primarily on dividends and other distributions from our subsidiaries to us so we may, among other things, pay dividends on our capital stock, if and to the extent declared by the board of directors. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends and make other distributions to us depends on their earnings and may be restricted in the future by the terms of certain agreements governing their indebtedness. If our subsidiaries are in default under such agreements, then they may not pay dividends or make other distributions to us.

In addition, we may only pay dividends on our capital stock if we have funds legally available to pay dividends and such payment is not restricted or prohibited by law, the terms of any shares with higher priority with respect to dividends or any documents governing our indebtedness. We are restricted by Georgia law from paying dividends on our capital stock if we are not able to pay our debts as they become due in the normal course of business or if our total assets would be less than the sum of our total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed to satisfy preferential rights upon dissolution. In addition, no cash dividends may be declared or paid on the common stock unless full cumulative dividends on our Series A Preferred Stock have been, or contemporaneously are, declared and paid, or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment thereof is set apart for payments, for all past dividend periods. In addition, future debt, contractual covenants or arrangements we or our subsidiaries enter into may restrict or prevent future dividend payments.

As such, we could become unable, on a temporary or permanent basis, to pay dividends on our stock, including our common stock and our Series A Preferred Stock. The payment of any future dividends on our stock will be at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend, among other things, on the earnings and results of operations of our subsidiaries, their ability to pay dividends and make other distributions to us under agreements governing their indebtedness, our financial condition and capital requirements, any debt service requirements and any other factors the board of directors deems relevant.

The costs of being publicly owned may strain our resources and impact our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.

As a public company, we are subject to the reporting requirements of the Exchange Act, and the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 ("Sarbanes-Oxley Act"). The Exchange Act requires that we file annual, quarterly and current reports with respect to our business and financial condition. The Sarbanes-Oxley Act requires that we maintain effective disclosure controls and procedures and internal controls for financial reporting. We are required to document and test our internal control procedures in order to satisfy the requirements of Section 404 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which requires annual management assessments of the effectiveness of our internal controls over financial reporting.

These requirements may place a strain on our systems and resources and have required us, and may in the future require us, to hire additional accounting and financial resources with appropriate public company experience and technical accounting knowledge. In addition, failure to maintain such internal controls could result in us being unable to provide timely and reliable financial information which could potentially subject us to sanctions or investigations by the SEC or other regulatory authorities or cause us to be late in the filing of required reports or financial results. Any of the foregoing events could have a materially adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and prospects.



## VOTING AND PROXIES

This proxy statement/prospectus is furnished in connection with the solicitation of proxies by the board of directors for use at the special meeting of shareholders to be held on September 20, 2017, or any adjournments or postponements thereof.

### Date, Time and Place of the Special Meeting

The special meeting will be held on September 20, 2017 at 10:00 a.m., local time, at the Sonesta Gwinnett Place Atlanta located at 1775 Pleasant Hill Road, Duluth, Georgia.

### Purpose of the Special Meeting

The purposes of the special meeting are:

to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the Agreement and Plan of Merger, dated July 7, 2017 (as it may be amended from time to time), between AdCare and RHE, a Georgia corporation and a wholly owned subsidiary of AdCare newly formed for the purpose of the merger; and

to consider and vote upon a proposal to approve the adjournment of the special meeting, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the merger proposal.

### Shareholder Record Date for the Special Meeting

The board of directors has fixed the close of business on July 13, 2017 as the record date for determining which holders of record of AdCare common stock are entitled to notice of, and to vote those shares by proxy or at, the special meeting and at any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting. On the record date, there were 19,878,908 shares of AdCare common stock outstanding, held by approximately 241 holders of record. The holders of record of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock as of the record date are not entitled to vote on the proposals at the special meeting.

### Quorum

A quorum is necessary for the transaction of business at the special meeting. A majority of the voting power of the outstanding shares of AdCare common stock entitled to vote at the special meeting, represented in person or by proxy, constitutes a quorum at the special meeting. For the purpose of determining the presence of a quorum, abstentions will be included in determining the number of shares of AdCare common stock present and entitled to vote at the special meeting; however, because brokers, banks or other nominees are not entitled to vote on the merger proposal absent specific instructions from the beneficial owner (as more fully described below), shares held by brokers, banks or other nominees for which instructions have not been provided will not be included in the number of shares represented in person or by proxy and entitled to vote at the special meeting for the purpose of establishing a quorum. At the special meeting, each share of AdCare common stock is entitled to one vote on all matters properly submitted to the shareholders.

### Vote Required for Each Proposal

Proposal 1: Approval of the merger proposal requires the affirmative vote of the holders of a majority of all outstanding shares of AdCare common stock entitled to vote on the merger proposal.

Proposal 2: Approval of the adjournment proposal requires that the votes cast in favor of the adjournment proposal exceed the votes cast against it.

The AdCare board of directors unanimously recommends that all holders of AdCare common stock entitled to vote thereon vote "FOR" each of the proposals.

### Proxies

If you are a holder of record of AdCare common stock on the record date, then you may cause your shares to be voted by completing, signing and promptly returning the proxy card in the self-addressed stamped envelope provided. You may also authorize a proxy to vote your shares by telephone or over the Internet as described in your proxy card.

Authorizing a proxy to vote your shares by telephone or over the Internet will not limit your right to attend the special meeting and vote your shares in person. Those holders of AdCare common stock as of the record date who choose to submit a proxy by telephone or over the

Internet must do so no later than 11:59 p.m., Eastern Time, on September 19, 2017. All shares of AdCare common stock represented by properly executed proxy cards received before or at the special meeting and all proxies properly submitted by telephone or over the Internet will, unless the proxies are revoked, be voted in accordance with the instructions indicated on those proxy cards, telephone or Internet submissions. If no instructions are indicated on a properly executed proxy card, the shares will be voted "FOR" each of the proposals. You are urged to indicate how to vote your shares, whether you do so by proxy card, by telephone or over the Internet.

If a properly executed proxy card is returned or properly submitted by telephone or over the Internet and the holder of AdCare common stock has abstained from voting on one or more of the proposals, the common stock represented by the proxy will be considered present at the special meeting for purposes of determining a quorum, but will not be considered to have been voted on the abstained proposals. For the merger proposal, abstentions have the same effect as a vote against that proposal. For the adjournment proposal, abstentions will have no effect on the adjournment proposal.

If your shares are held in an account at a broker, bank or other nominee, then you must instruct them on how to vote your shares. If an executed proxy card is returned by a broker, bank or other nominee holding shares that indicates that the broker, bank or other nominee does not have discretionary authority to vote on the proposals, the shares will not be considered present at the meeting for purposes of determining the presence of a quorum, and will not be considered to have been voted on the proposals. Under applicable rules and regulations of the NYSE, brokers, banks and other nominees have the discretion to vote on routine matters, but do not have the discretion to vote on non-routine matters. The merger proposal is a non-routine matter. Accordingly, your broker, bank or other nominee will vote your shares only if you provide instructions on how to vote by following the information provided to you by your broker, bank or other nominee. If you do not provide voting instructions, then your shares will be considered "broker non-votes" because the broker, bank or other nominee will not have discretionary authority to vote your shares. Therefore, your failure to provide voting instructions to the broker, bank or other nominee will have the same effect as a vote against the merger proposal and will have no effect on the adjournment proposal.

#### Revoking Your Proxy

You can change your vote at any time before your proxy is voted at the special meeting. To revoke your proxy, you must either: (i) timely notify the secretary of AdCare in writing, (ii) timely mail a new proxy card dated after the date of the proxy you wish to revoke, (iii) timely submit a later dated proxy, by telephone or over the Internet by following the instructions on your proxy card, or (iv) attend the special meeting and vote your shares in person. Merely attending the special meeting will not constitute revocation of your proxy. If your shares are held through a broker, bank or other nominee, then you should contact your broker, bank or other nominee to change your vote.

#### Adjournment or Postponement

Although it is not currently expected, the special meeting may be adjourned, if necessary, to solicit additional proxies if there are not sufficient votes at the time of the special meeting to approve the merger proposal. In that event, AdCare may ask the holders of AdCare common stock to vote upon the proposal to approve the adjournment of the special meeting to solicit additional proxies, but not the merger proposal. If the holders of AdCare common stock approve the adjournment proposal, then we could adjourn the special meeting and use the time to solicit additional proxies to approve the merger proposal.

Additionally, at any time prior to convening the special meeting, we may seek to postpone the meeting if a quorum is not present at the meeting or as otherwise permitted by the AdCare Charter and the AdCare Bylaws or as otherwise permitted by applicable law.

#### Solicitation of Proxies

AdCare will bear all expenses incurred in connection with the printing and mailing of this proxy statement/prospectus. AdCare will also request banks, brokers and other nominees holding shares of AdCare common stock beneficially owned by others to send this proxy statement/prospectus to, and obtain proxies from, the beneficial owners and will, upon request, reimburse the holders for their reasonable expenses in so doing. Solicitation of proxies by mail may be supplemented by telephone and other electronic means and personal solicitation by the officers or employees of AdCare. No additional compensation will be paid to officers or employees for those solicitation efforts.

AdCare has engaged Georgeson Inc. to assist in the solicitation of proxies for the special meeting and estimates it will pay Georgeson Inc. a fee of approximately \$10,000. AdCare has also agreed to reimburse Georgeson Inc. for certain

costs and

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expenses incurred in connection with the proxy solicitation and to indemnify Georgeson Inc. against certain losses, claims, damages, costs, fees, expenses and liabilities.

**Other Matters**

As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, AdCare is not aware of any other business to be acted on at the special meeting. However, if any other matters are properly presented at the special meeting, or any adjournment or postponement of the special meeting, the persons appointed as proxies or their substitutes will have discretion to vote or act on the matter according to their best judgment.



## BACKGROUND OF THE MERGER

As part of an ongoing review of our business, the board of directors and management regularly evaluate ways to maximize shareholder value. To this end, in July 2014, the board of directors approved and commenced a strategic plan to transition the Company from an operator of healthcare facilities to a healthcare property holding and leasing company (the “Transition”). To effect the Transition, the Company: (i) leased to third-party operators all of the healthcare properties which the Company owns and previously operated; (ii) subleased to third-party operators all of the healthcare properties which the Company leases (but does not own) and previously operated; and (iii) retained a management agreement to manage two skilled nursing facilities and one independent living facility for third parties. All of the leases and subleases entered into by the Company in connection with the Transition are triple-net, meaning that the lessee (i.e., the third-party operator of the property) is obligated under the lease or sublease, as applicable, for all costs of operating the property including insurance, taxes and facility maintenance, as well as the lease or sublease payments, as applicable. These leases and subleases are generally long-term in nature with renewal options and annual rent escalation clauses. The Transition was completed in December 2015 and, as a result, the Company now has many of the characteristics of a REIT and is focused on the ownership, acquisition and leasing of healthcare properties. Prior to the completion of the Transition, the board of directors began evaluating the feasibility of the Company potentially qualifying and electing as a REIT under the Code and any potential benefits thereof. To this end, the board of directors has been considering: (i) the specific requirements to qualify the Company as a REIT; (ii) the rationale for the Company potentially making a REIT election under the Code; (iii) whether and, if so, when, the Company could be in a position to satisfy the requirements to qualify as a REIT under the Code; (iv) the structural and operational complexities which would need to be addressed before the Company could qualify as a REIT; and (v) other possible concerns arising from electing REIT status under the Code, including the potential burden and expense of continuously monitoring the Company’s activities for compliance with REIT requirements under the Code. The board of directors has also been considering whether, if the Company were to qualify as a REIT in a future taxable year, electing REIT status would be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders in light of various factors, including the Company’s significant consolidated federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$65.1 million as of December 31, 2016, which should be available to cover any taxable income for some period of time in the future.

Also in connection with the board of directors’ regular evaluation of ways to maximize shareholder value, in March 2016 the board of directors commenced a review of strategic alternatives available to the Company, which the Company announced on March 29 2016. The Company announced on April 19, 2016 that it hired Stifel to assist the board of directors with such review.

On April 18, 2016, the Company received notice from NYSE Regulation that it is not in compliance with the Stockholders’ Equity Continued Listing Standards. The Company submitted a Compliance Plan to the NYSE Regulation (which was subsequently accepted) describing the actions the Company may take to regain compliance with the Stockholders’ Equity Continued Listing Standards during the Plan Period ending October 18, 2017, including raising equity capital and imposing ownership and transfer restrictions relating to the common stock. The Compliance Plan also contemplated that the then on-going review of strategic alternatives may result in an alternative, such as a sale or merger of the Company, whereby the AdCare shareholders would be cashed out or would otherwise receive securities of the acquiring company.

Through mid-November 2016, with the assistance of Stifel, the board of directors reviewed a wide range of strategic alternatives available to the Company, including a sale or merger of the Company. After a thorough and objective review of all potential alternatives and careful consideration, the board of directors determined, following consultation with Stifel, that such proposals would not provide adequate value to shareholders and would not be in their best interests.

From mid-November 2016 through January 2017, management and the board of directors continued to evaluate and consider the alternatives for the Company to regain compliance with the Stockholders’ Equity Continued Listing Standards prior to the termination of the Plan Period on October 18, 2017. The board of directors determined that raising sufficient equity capital to regain such compliance would not be feasible given the current market value of the common stock and the Company’s current market capitalization. Ultimately, the board of directors determined that imposing transfer and ownership restrictions related to the common stock would position the Company to regain

compliance with the Stockholders' Equity Continued Listing Standards and would better position the Company to comply with certain of the U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to REITs under the Code to the extent such rules relate to the common stock. The board of directors further determined that it would continue to evaluate the feasibility of the Company in the future qualifying and electing as a REIT under the Code and any potential benefits thereof. See the section entitled "Reasons for the Merger."

## REASONS FOR THE MERGER

On July 7, 2017, the board of directors unanimously adopted the merger agreement and determined the merger agreement and the transactions contemplated thereby advisable and in the best interests of AdCare and its shareholders, and recommended that the shareholders approve the merger agreement at the special meeting. The factors considered by the board of directors in reaching its determination included the following:

The merger will allow for the effective adoption of ownership and transfer restrictions with respect to the RHE common stock. By merging AdCare with and into RHE, whose charter at the time of the merger will include the ownership and transfer restrictions with respect to the RHE common stock, we will effectively ensure such adoption. The ownership and transfer restrictions will position us to regain compliance with the Stockholders' Equity Continued Listing Standards by permitting us to classify the Series A Preferred Stock as permanent equity on our consolidated balance sheet. Under FASB ASC Topic 480-10-S99-3A, SEC Staff Announcement: Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities ("FASB ASC Topic 480-10-S99-3A"), the AdCare Series A Preferred Stock is classified on our consolidated balance sheet as temporary equity because its "change of control" provision could require us to redeem all of the outstanding AdCare Series A Preferred Stock upon the occurrence of certain events outside of our control. Among other things, FASB ASC Topic 480-10-S99-3A requires that preferred securities that are redeemable for cash be classified outside of permanent equity if they are redeemable upon the occurrence of an event that is not solely within the control of the issuer.

Under the AdCare Charter, following a "change of control" we are required to redeem for cash all of the outstanding AdCare Series A Preferred Stock within 120 days after the date on which a change of control has occurred, at the price of \$25.00 per share, plus all accrued and unpaid dividends to the redemption date. A "change of control" is deemed to occur when the following have occurred and are continuing: (i) the acquisition by any person (or group under Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act) of beneficial ownership, directly or indirectly, through a purchase, merger or other acquisition transaction, or series of purchases, mergers or other acquisition transactions, of more than 50% of our stock entitled to vote generally in the election of directors; and (ii) following the closing of such acquisition, neither AdCare nor the acquiring or surviving entity has a class of common securities listed on a national exchange. Because it is possible (no matter how remote the possibility) that a purchaser could acquire a majority of the voting power of the outstanding common stock without our approval, FASB ASC Topic 480-10-S99-3A requires that the AdCare Series A Preferred Stock be classified as temporary equity (outside of permanent equity). Temporary equity is not factored into the computation of stockholders equity. As a result of classifying the AdCare Series A Preferred Stock as temporary instead of permanent equity, we are not in compliance with the Stockholders' Equity Continued Listing Standards.

A primary consequence of the adoption of the ownership and transfer restrictions with respect to the common stock is that, after the merger and subject to the exceptions, waivers and the constructive ownership rules described in the RHE Charter, no person (including any "group" as defined in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act) may beneficially own, or be deemed to constructively own by virtue of the ownership attribution provisions of the Code, in excess of 9.9% (by value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of the outstanding RHE common stock. Although the RHE Charter will contain the same change of control provision with respect to the RHE Series A Preferred Stock as the AdCare Charter contains with respect to the AdCare Series A Preferred Stock, the transfer and ownership restrictions related to the RHE common stock contained in the RHE Charter will permit us under FASB ASC Topic 480-10-S99-3A to classify the RHE Series A Preferred Stock as permanent equity on our consolidated balance sheet, thereby eliminating our stockholders' deficit and positioning us to regain compliance with the Stockholders' Equity Continued Listing Standards.

If we do not regain compliance with the Stockholders' Equity Continued Listing Standards by October 18, 2017, then the NYSE MKT will delist the common stock and the Series A Preferred Stock. The board of directors believes that any such delisting would materially and adversely affect the liquidity and marketability of the common stock and the Series A Preferred Stock because investors will find it more difficult to dispose of, or to obtain accurate quotations as to the market value of, our securities. Furthermore, the board of directors believes that current and prospective investors will view an investment in our securities more favorably if they remain quoted on the NYSE MKT. In addition, if we fail for 180 or more consecutive days to maintain a listing of the Series A Preferred Stock on a national exchange, then: (i) the annual dividend rate on the Series A Preferred Stock will be increased from the current

rate of 10.785% per annum to 12.875% per annum on the 181st day; and (ii) the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to vote for the election of two additional directors to serve on the board of directors. Such increased dividend rate and voting rights will continue for so long the Series A Preferred Stock is not listed on a national exchange. The board of directors also considered the other potential drawbacks of the delisting of our securities from the NYSE MKT as discussed in “Risk Factors - Risks Related to the Delisting of Our Securities.”

The ownership and transfer restrictions will better position us to comply with certain of the U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to REITs under the Code to the extent such rules relate to the common stock. If the board of directors determines, after further consideration and evaluation, that electing REIT status would be in our and our shareholders' best interests and we otherwise qualify in a future taxable year to elect REIT status under the Code, then the ownership and transfer restrictions related to the RHE common stock contained in the RHE Charter will better position us to comply with certain of the U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to REITs under the Code to the extent such rules relate to the common stock. These rules include that: (i) the Company's stock (including common stock and preferred stock) must be beneficially owned by 100 or more persons during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year (other than the first year for which an election to be a REIT has been made); (ii) not more than 50% of the value of the outstanding shares of the Company's stock (including common stock and preferred stock) may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer "individuals" (as defined in the Code to include certain entities such as private foundations) during the last half of a taxable year (other than the first taxable year for which an election to be a REIT has been made); and (iii) a person actually or constructively owning 10% or more of the vote or value of the outstanding shares of the Company's stock (including common stock and preferred stock) could lead to a level of affiliation between the Company and one or more of its tenants that could disqualify the Company's revenues from the affiliated tenants from constituting REIT-compliant income and thereby potentially jeopardize or otherwise adversely impact the Company's ability to qualify as a REIT. The ownership and transfer restrictions will not apply to the RHE Series A Preferred Stock and, therefore, will not assist us in complying with the U.S. federal income tax rules described above to the extent such rules relate to the Series A Preferred Stock. See "- The Company does not currently qualify for REIT status under the Code, and the Company has certain structural and operational complexities which would need to be addressed before it could qualify as a REIT under the Code" below.

The board of directors also considered, among other things, the following potential negative factors in reaching its determinations discussed above:

The ownership and transfer restrictions could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or a change in control of us that might involve a premium price for our capital stock or otherwise be in the best interests of our shareholders. See the section entitled "Risk Factors - Risks Relating to the Ownership and Transfer Restrictions." The Company does not currently qualify for REIT status under the Code, and the Company has certain structural and operational complexities which would need to be addressed before it could qualify as a REIT under the Code. These complexities may include, among others: (i) the disposition of certain assets or the termination of certain operations which may not be REIT compliant and otherwise effecting some internal reorganization; and (ii) the need for the Company to redeem the Series A Preferred Stock or otherwise appropriately modify its terms so as to ensure that the ownership of such stock would not cause the Company to fail to comply with the U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to REITs under the Code which are described above.

The board of directors has determined not to include in the RHE Charter ownership and transfer restrictions relating to the RHE Series A Preferred Stock because: (i) to do so would require that two-thirds of the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock approve the merger agreement, and the board of directors does not believe obtaining such approval from the holders of the Series A Preferred Stock is likely because such stock is held entirely in "street name"; and (ii) such inclusion is not necessary, under FASB ASC Topic 480-10-S99-3A, to permit us to reclassify the Series A Preferred Stock as permanent equity after the merger and thereby position us to regain compliance with the Stockholders' Equity Continued Listing Standards.

Even if the Company were to qualify for REIT status under the Code for any future taxable year, the board of directors may determine that electing REIT status would not be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders in light of various factors, including the following:

- the Company's significant consolidated federal net operating loss carryforwards of approximately \$65.1 million as of December 31, 2016, which should be available to cover any taxable income for some period of time in the future;
- the potential limitations that would be imposed on our activities under the REIT structure;
- the need to comply and monitor compliance with the complicated REIT qualification provisions, which may hinder our ability to make attractive investments, including investments in business which may be conducted by any taxable REIT subsidiary we may have;

the requirement to pay dividends in order to comply with REIT rules, which will limit our ability to retain earnings because, as a REIT, we would be required, after the utilization of our federal net operating loss carryforwards, each

year to distribute to our shareholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (determined without regard to the dividends partial deduction and by excluding any net capital gain); and the other potential risks discussed in the sections entitled “Risk Factors - Risks Relating to REIT Election” and “Risk Factors - Risks Relating to the Transfer and Ownership Restrictions.”

If the board of directors determines that it is not in the best interests of the Company to elect REIT status under the Code, then the ownership and transfer restrictions may be more restrictive than are necessary to classify the Series A Preferred Stock as permanent equity. If the merger is approved by the shareholders and completed, then the ownership and transfer restrictions (including that no person or “group” as defined in Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act may beneficially own, or be deemed to constructively own by virtue of the ownership attribution provisions of the Code, in excess of 9.9% of the outstanding RHE common stock) will continue to apply unless and until the board of directors determines both that: (i) it is not in the best interests of the Company to attempt to qualify as, or to continue to qualify as, a REIT; and (ii) compliance with all or any of the ownership and transfer restrictions related to the RHE common stock is no longer otherwise advisable for the Company.

Even if the board of directors determines it is not in the best interests of the Company to attempt to qualify as, or to continue to qualify as, a REIT, the board of directors may believe that the ownership and transfer restrictions continue to be advisable because they permit us to classify the Series A Preferred Stock as permanent equity on our consolidated balance sheet and, thereby, to comply with the Stockholders’ Equity Continued Listing Standards. In order to achieve such classification and compliance, however, an ownership limitation on the common stock significantly above 9.9% (which is the limitation contained in the ownership and transfer restrictions) would suffice. However, in that circumstance, the board of directors has the authority to increase the common stock ownership limit for one or more persons, or otherwise waive a violation of the ownership and transfer restrictions, in each case upon such conditions as the board of directors may determine. See “Description of Capital Stock - Ownership and Transfer Restrictions - Waivers by the Board of Directors; Increase in Common Stock Ownership Limit.”

The foregoing discussions do not include all of the information and factors considered by the board of directors. After considering these factors, the board of directors weighed the advantages against the disadvantages and potential risks of the merger and the imposition of the ownership and transfer restrictions on the RHE common stock and concluded that the advantages outweighed the disadvantages and potential risks. In view of the wide variety of factors considered by the board of directors, the board of directors did not find it practicable to quantify or otherwise assign relative weights to the particular factors considered, but conducted an overall analysis of the information presented to and considered by it in reaching its determination. See the section entitled “Background of the Merger.”

## TERMS OF THE MERGER

The following is a summary of the material terms of the merger agreement. For a complete description of all of the terms of the merger, you should refer to the copy of the merger agreement that is attached to this proxy statement/prospectus as Annex A and incorporated herein by reference. You should carefully read the merger agreement in its entirety as it is the legal document that governs the merger.

### Structure and Completion of the Merger

RHE is currently a wholly owned subsidiary of AdCare. The merger agreement provides that AdCare will merge with and into RHE, at which time the separate corporate existence of AdCare will cease and RHE will be the surviving entity of the merger. Upon the effectiveness of the merger, the outstanding shares of AdCare common stock will be converted into the same number of shares of RHE common stock and the outstanding shares of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock will be converted into the same number of shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock. Effective at the time of the merger, RHE will succeed to the assets, continue the business and assume the obligations of AdCare. On July 7, 2017, the board of directors of AdCare and the board of directors of RHE approved the merger agreement. The merger will become effective at the time a certificate of merger is submitted for filing and accepted by the Secretary of State of the State of Georgia in accordance with the GBCC or at such later time as specified in the certificate of merger. We anticipate that the merger will be completed no later than October 15, 2017, following the approval of the merger agreement by the holders of AdCare common stock at the special meeting and the satisfaction or waiver of the other conditions to the merger as described in the section entitled “-Conditions to Completion of the Merger.” However, the AdCare board of directors reserves the right to cancel or defer the merger, even if the holders of AdCare common stock vote to approve the merger agreement and the other conditions to the completion of the merger are satisfied or waived, if it determines that the merger is no longer in the best interests of AdCare and its shareholders.

### Exchange of AdCare Common Stock Certificates

**Surrender of Certificates.** Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company (“Continental”) will act as exchange agent for the merger. As soon as reasonably practicable after the completion of the merger, Continental will mail to each registered holder of a certificate formerly representing shares of AdCare common stock a letter of transmittal containing instructions for surrendering each holder’s certificate. Holders who properly submit a letter of transmittal and surrender their certificates to the exchange agent will receive a certificate representing shares of RHE common stock (or evidence of shares in uncertificated book-entry form) equal to that number of shares reflected in the surrendered certificate. Upon the effectiveness of the merger, each certificate formerly representing shares of AdCare common stock will be deemed for all purposes to evidence a right to receive a certificate representing the same number of shares of RHE common stock until such certificate is surrendered for a certificate (or evidence of shares in uncertificated book-entry form) representing an equal number of shares of RHE common stock

**Lost Certificates.** If any certificate formerly representing AdCare Common Stock is lost, stolen or destroyed, the owner of the certificate must provide an appropriate affidavit of that fact to the exchange agent and, if required by RHE, post a reasonable bond as indemnity against any claim that may be made against RHE with respect to such lost certificate, as may be satisfactory to the exchange agent.

**Stock Transfer Books.** At the completion of the merger, AdCare will close its stock transfer books, and no subsequent transfers of AdCare capital stock will be recorded on such books.

### Other Effects of the Merger

We expect the following to occur in connection with the merger:

**Organizational Documents of RHE.** The RHE Charter and RHE Bylaws will be amended in connection with the merger. Copies of the form of the RHE Charter and RHE Bylaws are set forth in Annex B and Annex C, respectively, of this proxy statement/prospectus. See also the section entitled “Description of Capital Stock.”

**Directors and Executive Officers.** The existing board of directors and executive officers of AdCare immediately prior to the merger will be the board of directors and executive officers, respectively, of RHE immediately following the merger, and each director and executive officer will continue his directorship or employment, as the case may be, with RHE under the same terms as his directorship or employment with AdCare.





Stock Incentive Plans. RHE will assume the AdCare Health Systems, Inc. 2011 Stock Incentive Plan, 2005 Stock Option Plan of AdCare Health Systems, Inc. and the 2004 Stock Option plan of AdCare Health (each a “Plan” and, collectively, the “Plans”) and all rights of participants to acquire shares of AdCare common stock under any Plan and related award agreements (if any) will be converted into rights to acquire shares of RHE common stock in accordance with the terms of the Plans and related agreements (if any) on the same terms and conditions applicable prior to the merger.

Dividends and Distributions. AdCare’s obligations with respect to any dividends or distributions to the shareholders of AdCare that have been declared by AdCare but not paid prior to the completion of the merger will be assumed by RHE.

- Listing of RHE Common Stock and RHE Series A Preferred Stock. We expect that, immediately following the completion of the merger, the RHE common stock will trade on the NYSE under the symbol “RHE” and that the shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock will trade on the NYSE under the symbol “RHE.PRA.”

#### Conditions to Completion of the Merger

The AdCare board of directors has the right to cancel or defer the merger, even if the holders of AdCare common stock vote to approve the merger agreement and the other conditions to the completion of the merger are satisfied or waived, if it determines that the merger is no longer in the best interests of AdCare and its shareholders. The merger will require the satisfaction or, where permitted, waiver, of the following conditions:

- approval of the merger agreement by the requisite vote of the shareholders of AdCare and RHE; receipt by AdCare from its tax counsel of an opinion to the effect that the merger qualifies as a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(a)(1)(F) of the Code and that each of AdCare and RHE is a party to a reorganization within the meaning of Section 368(b) of the Code;

RHE will have amended and restated its articles of incorporation to read in substantially the form attached hereto as Annex B;

RHE will have amended and restated its bylaws to read substantially in the form attached hereto as Annex C;

- approval for listing on the NYSE MKT of RHE common stock, subject to official notice of issuance;
- approval for listing on the NYSE of RHE MKT Series A Preferred Stock, subject to official notice of issuance;
- the effectiveness of the registration statement, of which this proxy statement/prospectus is a part, without the issuance of a stop order or initiation of any proceeding seeking a stop order by the SEC;
- the determination by the AdCare board of directors, in its sole discretion, that no action, suit, or proceeding is pending or threatened before any court or administrative agency of any federal, state, local or foreign jurisdiction wherein an unfavorable injunction, judgment, order, decree, ruling or charge may prevent consummation of the merger or cause the merger to be rescinded following its consummation; and
- receipt of all governmental approvals and third-party consents to the merger, except for consents as would not reasonably be expected to materially and adversely affect the business, financial condition or results of operations of RHE.

#### Termination of the Merger Agreement

The merger agreement provides that it may be terminated and the merger abandoned at any time prior to its completion, before or after approval of the merger agreement by the holders of AdCare common stock, by either: the mutual written consent of the AdCare board of directors and the RHE board of directors; or the AdCare board of directors in its sole discretion.

We have no current intention of abandoning the merger subsequent to the special meeting if approval by the holders of AdCare common stock is obtained and the other conditions to the merger are satisfied or waived. However, the AdCare board of directors reserves the right to cancel or defer the merger, even if the holders of AdCare common stock vote to approve the merger agreement and the other conditions to the completion of the merger are satisfied or waived, if it determines that the merger is no longer in the best interests of AdCare and its shareholders.

#### Regulatory Approvals

We are not aware of any federal, state, local or foreign regulatory requirements that must be complied with or approvals that must be obtained prior to completion of the merger pursuant to the merger agreement, other than compliance with applicable federal and state securities laws and the filing of a certificate of merger as required under the GBCC.

#### Absence of Dissenters' Rights

Pursuant to the GBCC, the shareholders of AdCare will not be entitled to any statutory dissenters' rights in connection with the merger.

#### Restrictions on Sales of RHE Common Stock Issued Pursuant to the Merger

The shares of RHE common stock to be issued in connection with the merger will be subject to the transfer and ownership restrictions set forth in the RHE Charter. The shares of RHE common stock and RHE Series A Preferred Stock to be issued in connection with the merger will be freely transferable under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the "Securities Act"), except for shares issued to any holder who may be deemed to be an "affiliate" of RHE for purposes of Rule 144 under the Securities Act. Persons who may be deemed to be affiliates include individuals or entities that control, are controlled by, or under the common control with, RHE and may include the executive officers, directors and significant shareholders of RHE.

#### Accounting Treatment of the Merger

For accounting purposes, the merger of AdCare with and into RHE will be treated as a transfer of assets and exchange of shares between entities under common control. The accounting basis used to initially record the assets and liabilities in RHE is the carryover basis of AdCare. Stockholders' equity of RHE will be that carried over from AdCare; however, the RHE Series A Preferred Stock will be classified as permanent equity upon completion of the merger.

#### DIVIDEND POLICY

We are a holding company, and we have no significant operations. We rely primarily on dividends and other distributions from our subsidiaries to us so we may, among other things, pay dividends on our common stock, if and to the extent declared by the board of directors. The ability of our subsidiaries to pay dividends and make other distributions to us depends on their earnings and may be restricted in the future by the terms of certain agreements governing their indebtedness. If our subsidiaries are in default under such agreements, then they may not pay dividends or make other distributions to us.

In addition, we may only pay dividends on our common stock and Series A Preferred Stock if we have funds legally available to pay dividends and such payment is not restricted or prohibited by law, the terms of any shares with higher priority with respect to dividends or any documents governing our indebtedness. We are restricted by Georgia law from paying dividends on the common stock and Series A Preferred Stock if we are not able to pay our debts as they become due in the normal course of business or if our total assets would be less than the sum of our total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed to satisfy preferential rights upon dissolution of shareholders whose preferential rights are superior to those receiving the dividend. In addition, no cash dividends may be declared or paid on the common stock unless full cumulative dividends on our Series A Preferred Stock have been, or contemporaneously are, declared and paid, or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment thereof is set apart for payments, for all past dividend periods. In addition, future debt, contractual covenants or arrangements we or our subsidiaries enter into may restrict or prevent future dividend payments.

## OUR BUSINESS

### Overview

The Company is a self-managed real estate investment company that invests primarily in real estate purposed for long-term care and senior living. Our business primarily consists of leasing and subleasing such facilities to third-party tenants, which operate the facilities. As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, the Company owned, leased, or managed for third parties 30 facilities primarily in the Southeast. The Company's facilities provide a range of healthcare and related services to patients and residents, including skilled nursing and assisted living services, social services, various therapy services, and other rehabilitative and healthcare services for both long-term and short-stay patients and residents.

We were incorporated in Ohio on August 14, 1991, under the name Passport Retirement, Inc. In 1995, we acquired substantially all of the assets and liabilities of AdCare Health Systems, Inc. and changed our name to AdCare Health Systems, Inc. AdCare completed its initial public offering in November 2006. Initially based in Ohio, we expanded our portfolio through a series of strategic acquisitions to include properties in a number of other states, primarily in the Southeast. In 2012, we relocated our executive offices and accounting operations to Georgia, and AdCare changed its state of incorporation from Ohio to Georgia on December 12, 2013.

Historically, the Company's business has focused primarily on owning and operating skilled nursing facilities and managing such facilities for unaffiliated owners with whom the Company has management contracts. In July 2014, the board of directors approved and commenced a strategic plan to transition the Company from an operator of healthcare facilities to a healthcare property holding and leasing company. To effect the Transition, the Company: (i) leased to third-party operators all of the healthcare properties which the Company owns and previously operated; (ii) subleased to third-party operators all of the healthcare properties which the Company leases (but does not own) and previously operated; and (iii) retained a management agreement to manage two skilled nursing facilities and one independent living facility for third parties. The Transition was completed in December 2015 and, as a result, the Company now has many of the characteristics of a REIT and is focused on the ownership, acquisition and leasing of healthcare properties.

Our principal executive offices are located at 454 Satellite Boulevard, Suite 100, Suwanee, GA 30024, and our telephone number is (678) 869-5116. We maintain a website at [www.adcarehealth.com](http://www.adcarehealth.com). The contents of our website are not incorporated by reference in this proxy statement/prospectus.

### Portfolio of Healthcare Investments

As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, our portfolio consisted of 27 skilled nursing facilities, two assisted living facilities, and one independent living facility. Skilled nursing facilities provide daily nursing care, therapeutic rehabilitation, social services, housekeeping, nutrition and administrative services for individuals requiring certain assistance with activities in daily living. A typical skilled nursing facility includes mostly two bed units, each equipped with a private or shared bathroom and community dining facilities. Assisted living facilities provide personal care services, support and housing for those who need help with activities of daily living, such as bathing, eating and dressing, yet require limited medical care. Assisted living facilities typically are comprised of one and two bedroom suites equipped with private bathrooms and efficiency kitchens. Independent living facilities are similar to assisted living facilities but typically provide fewer personal care services.

Our leases generally have initial terms of ten to fifteen years with one or more renewal options. The leases are "triple-net leases" under which the tenant is responsible for the payment of all taxes, utilities, insurance premium costs, repairs and other charges relating to the operation of the properties. The tenant is obligated at its expense to keep all improvements, fixtures and other components of the properties covered by "all risk" insurance and to maintain specified minimal personal injury and property damage insurance, protecting us as well as the tenant. All of our leases contain annual escalators in rent payments. Leases typically contain cross renewal and shared security deposit provisions with other leases of tenants affiliated with the same operator. Leases are also typically backed by other collateral such as security deposits, machinery, equipment, furnishings and other personal property. None of our "tenant-affiliated" operators (i) holds the license to operate or operates any of our properties; (ii) has co-leased any of our properties with any of our tenants; (iii) has guaranteed any of the lease obligations of our tenants with respect to any of our properties; or (iv) is otherwise obligated to us in any manner with respect to the lease of any of our properties.



The following table provides summary information regarding the number of facilities and related operational beds/units by state and property type as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus:

State	Owned		Leased		Managed for Third-Parties		Total	
	Facilities	Beds/Units	Facilities	Beds/Units	Facilities	Beds/Units	Facilities	Beds/Units
Alabama	3	410	—	—	—	—	3	410
Georgia	4	463	10	1,168	—	—	14	1,631
North Carolina	1	106	—	—	—	—	1	106
Ohio	4	279	1	94	3	332	8	705
Oklahoma	2	197	—	—	—	—	2	197
South Carolina	2	180	—	—	—	—	2	180
Total	16	1,635	11	1,262	3	332	30	3,229
Facility Type								
Skilled Nursing	14	1,449	11	1,262	2	249	27	2,960
Assisted Living	2	186	—	—	—	—	2	186
Independent Living	—	—	—	—	1	83	1	83
Total	16	1,635	11	1,262	3	332	30	3,229

The following table provides summary information regarding the number of facilities and related operational beds/units by operator affiliation as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus:

Operator Affiliation	Number of Facilities (1)	Beds / Units
C.R. Management	8	936
Beacon Health Management	7	585
Wellington Health Services	4	641
Peach Health Group	3	252
Symmetry Healthcare	3	286
Southwest LTC	2	197
Subtotal	27	2,897
AdCare Managed	3	332
Total	30	3,229

(1) Represents the number of facilities which are leased or subleased to separate tenants, which tenants are affiliates of the entity named in the table above.

#### Acquisitions, Dispositions, and Leasing Transactions

**Acquisitions.** On March 8, 2017, the Company executed a purchase and sale agreement with Meadowood Retirement Village, LLC and Meadowood Properties, LLC (the “Meadowood Purchase Agreement”) to acquire an assisted living and memory care community with 106 operational beds in Glencoe, Alabama (“Meadowood”) for \$5.5 million cash. The transaction closed on May 1, 2017, at which time the Company financed \$4.1 million of the acquisition price with the Exchange Bank of Alabama through a secured credit facility bearing 4.5% interest per annum and maturing on May 1, 2022.

**Dispositions.** On July 1, 2015, the Company sold its Bentonville Manor Nursing Home, an 83-bed skilled nursing facility located in Bentonville, Arkansas, for approximately \$3.4 million. Net proceeds were used to repay certain mortgage indebtedness with respect to the facility.

On October 30, 2015, the Company sold its Companions Specialized Care Center, a 121-bed skilled nursing facility located in Tulsa, Oklahoma, for approximately \$3.5 million. Net proceeds were used to repay certain mortgage indebtedness with respect to the facility.





On November 20, 2015, Riverchase Village ADK, LLC (“Riverchase”) completed the sale of the Riverchase Village facility, a 125-unit assisted living facility located in Hoover, Alabama, for a purchase price of \$6.9 million. Until the sale of the Riverchase Village facility, Riverchase was a consolidating variable interest entity of the Company. Riverchase financed its acquisition of the Riverchase Village facility using the proceeds of revenue bonds issued by the Medical Clinic Board of the City of Hoover (the “Riverchase Bonds”), as to which the Company was a guarantor. In connection with the sale of the Riverchase Village facility, the Riverchase Bonds were repaid in full, and AdCare was released from its guaranty.

On October 6, 2016, nine wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company completed the sale of nine facilities located in Arkansas, together with substantially all of the fixtures, equipment, furniture and other assets relating to such facilities (the “Arkansas Facilities”), to an affiliate of Skyline Healthcare LLC (“Skyline”), pursuant to a Purchase and Sale Agreement, dated May 10, 2016, as subsequently amended. The aggregate purchase price for the Arkansas Facilities was \$55 million, which consisted of cash consideration of \$52.0 million and a promissory note maturing March 31, 2022 with a principal amount of \$3 million. The Company realized net proceeds of approximately \$20.0 million (excluding the promissory note in the amount of \$3.0 million) after repayment of certain mortgage indebtedness with respect to the Arkansas Facilities.

The Arkansas Facilities consist of:

• River Valley Health and Rehabilitation Center, a 129-bed skilled nursing facility located in Fort Smith, Arkansas;

• Heritage Park Nursing Center, a 110-bed skilled nursing facility located in Rogers, Arkansas;

• Homestead Manor Nursing Home, a 104-bed skilled nursing facility located in Stamps, Arkansas;

• Stone County Nursing and Rehabilitation Center, a 97-bed skilled nursing facility located in Mountain View, Arkansas;

• Stone County Residential Care Center, a 32-bed assisted living facility located in Mountain View, Arkansas;

• Northridge Health Care, a 140-bed skilled nursing facility located in North Little Rock, Arkansas;

• Little Rock Health & Rehabilitation (“West Markham”), a 154-bed skilled nursing facility located in Little Rock, Arkansas;

• Woodland Hills Health & Rehabilitation, a 140-bed skilled nursing facility located in Little Rock, Arkansas; and

• Cumberland Health & Rehabilitation Center, a 120-bed skilled nursing facility located in Little Rock, Arkansas.

Bed numbers above refer to the number of licensed beds.

Leasing Transactions. As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, the Company has leased or subleased, as applicable, to tenants:

Facility Name	State	Owned / Leased	Transaction Type	Commencement Date
2015				
College Park	GA	Owned	Lease	4/1/2015
LaGrange	GA	Leased	Sublease	4/1/2015
Sumter Valley	SC	Owned	Lease	4/1/2015
Georgetown	SC	Owned	Lease	4/1/2015
Powder Springs	GA	Leased	Sublease	4/1/2015
Tara	GA	Leased	Sublease	4/1/2015
Heritage Park	AR	Owned	Lease	5/1/2015
Homestead Manor	AR	Owned	Lease	5/1/2015
Stone County SNF	AR	Owned	Lease	5/1/2015
Stone County ALF	AR	Owned	Lease	5/1/2015
Northridge	AR	Owned	Lease	5/1/2015
West Markham	AR	Owned	Lease	5/1/2015
Woodland Hills	AR	Owned	Lease	5/1/2015
Cumberland	AR	Owned	Lease	5/1/2015
Mountain Trace	NC	Owned	Lease	6/1/2015
Glenvue	GA	Owned	Lease	7/1/2015
Hearth & Care of Greenfield	OH	Owned	Lease	8/1/2015
The Pavilion Care Center	OH	Owned	Lease	8/1/2015
Eaglewood ALF	OH	Owned	Lease	8/1/2015
Eaglewood Care Center	OH	Owned	Lease	8/1/2015
Covington Care Center	OH	Leased	Sublease	8/1/2015
Bonterra	GA	Leased	Sublease	9/1/2015
Parkview	GA	Leased	Sublease	9/1/2015
Autumn Breeze	GA	Owned	Lease	9/30/2015
River Valley	AR	Owned	Lease	11/1/2015
Quail Creek	OK	Owned	Lease	12/31/2015
Northwest	OK	Owned	Lease	12/31/2015
2016				
Cumberland <sup>(1)</sup>	AR	Owned	Lease	4/1/2016
Heritage Park <sup>(1)</sup>	AR	Owned	Lease	4/1/2016
Homestead Manor <sup>(1)</sup>	AR	Owned	Lease	4/1/2016
Northridge <sup>(1)</sup>	AR	Owned	Lease	4/1/2016
River Valley <sup>(1)</sup>	AR	Owned	Lease	4/1/2016
Stone County SNF <sup>(1)</sup>	AR	Owned	Lease	4/1/2016
Stone County ALF <sup>(1)</sup>	AR	Owned	Lease	4/1/2016
West Markham <sup>(1)</sup>	AR	Owned	Lease	4/1/2016
Woodland Hills <sup>(1)</sup>	AR	Owned	Lease	4/1/2016
Jeffersonville <sup>(2)</sup>	GA	Leased	Sublease	6/18/2016
Oceanside <sup>(2)</sup>	GA	Leased	Sublease	7/13/2016
Savannah Beach <sup>(2)</sup>	GA	Leased	Sublease	7/13/2016
2017				
Meadowood <sup>(3)</sup>	AL	Owned	Lease	5/1/2017



- (1) On February 3, 2016, the Company terminated leases with affiliates of Aria Health Group, LLC and entered into leases with affiliates of Skyline, which commenced on April 1, 2016. On October 6, 2016, the Company sold the Arkansas Facilities to Little Ark Realty Holdings, LLC, an affiliate of Skyline.

- (2) On June 18, 2016, a subsidiary of the Company entered into a new master sublease agreement (the "Peach Health Sublease") with affiliates (collectively, "Peach Health Sublessee") of Peach Health Group, LLC ("Peach Health"), providing that Peach Health Sublessee would take possession of the facilities (the "Peach Facilities") subleased to affiliates of New Beginnings. The Peach Facilities are comprised of the Oceanside Facility, the Savannah Beach Facility and the Jeffersonville Facility. The Peach Health Sublease became effective for the Jeffersonville Facility on June 18, 2016 and for the Savannah Beach and Oceanside Facilities on July 13, 2016.

- (3) On May 1, 2017, a new lease agreement to operate the Meadowood Facility commenced between a subsidiary of the Company and a subsidiary of C.R Management . Lease terms include: (i) a 13-year initial term with one five-year renewal option; (ii) base rent of \$37,500 per month; (iii) a rental escalator of 2.0% per annum in the initial term and 2.5% per annum in the renewal term; (iv) a cross renewal provision with the Coosa Valley Health Care facility, a 124-bed skilled nursing facility located in Gadsden, Alabama (the "Coosa Valley Facility"); and (v) a security deposit equal to one month of base rent.

#### Industry Trends

The skilled nursing segment of the long-term care industry has evolved to meet the growing demand for post-acute and custodial healthcare services generated by an aging population, increasing life expectancies and the trend toward shifting of patient care to lower cost settings. The growth of the senior population in the United States continues to increase healthcare costs, often faster than the available funding from government-sponsored healthcare programs. In response, federal and state governments have adopted cost containment measures that encourage the treatment of patients in more cost effective settings, such as skilled nursing facilities, for which the staffing requirements and associated costs are often significantly lower than acute care hospitals, inpatient rehabilitation facilities and other post-acute care settings. As a result, skilled nursing facilities are generally serving a larger population of higher acuity patients than in the past.

The skilled nursing industry is large, highly fragmented, and characterized predominantly by numerous local and regional providers. Based on a decrease in the number of skilled nursing facilities over the past few years, we expect that the supply and demand balance in the skilled nursing industry will continue to improve. We also anticipate that, as life expectancy continues to increase in the United States, the overall demand for skilled nursing services will increase. At present, the primary market demographic for skilled nursing services is primarily individuals age 75 and older. According to the 2010 U.S. Census, there were over 40 million people in the United States in 2010 that are over 65 years old. The 2010 U.S. Census estimates this group is one of the fastest growing segments of the United States population and is expected to more than double between 2000 and 2030.

We believe the skilled nursing industry has been and will continue to be impacted by several other trends. The use of long-term care insurance is increasing among seniors as a means of planning for the costs of skilled nursing care services. In addition, as a result of increased mobility in society, reduction of average family size, and the increased number of two-wage earner couples, more seniors are looking for alternatives outside their own family for their care.

#### Competitive Strengths

We believe we possess the following competitive strengths:

**Long-Term, Triple-Net Lease Structure.** All of our real estate properties are leased under triple-net operating leases with initial terms generally ranging from ten to fifteen years pursuant to which the tenants are responsible for all facility maintenance, insurance and taxes, and utilities. As of March 31, 2017, the leases had an average remaining initial term of approximately 10 years. In addition, the average rent escalator is approximately 2.5%.

**Operator/Tenant Diversification.** Our 27 properties (excluding the three facilities that are managed by us) are operated by a total of 27 separate tenants, with each of our tenants being affiliated with one of six local or regionally-focused operators. We refer to our tenants who are affiliated with the same operator as a group of affiliated tenants. Each of our operators operate (through a group of affiliated tenants) between two and eight of our facilities, with our most significant operators, C.R Management and Beacon Health Management, each operating (through a group of affiliated

tenants) eight and seven facilities, respectively. We believe that our tenant diversification should limit the effect of any tenant's financial or operating performance decline on our overall performance.

Geographically Diverse Property Portfolio. Our portfolio of 30 properties, comprising 3,229 operational beds/units, is diversified across six states. Our properties in any one state did not account for more than 51% of our total operational beds/units as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus. Properties in our largest state, Georgia, are geographically dispersed throughout the state. We believe this geographic diversification will limit the effect of a decline in any one regional market on our overall performance.

## Business Strategy

Our business strategy primarily is focused on investing capital in our current portfolio and growing our portfolio through the acquisition of skilled nursing and other healthcare facilities. More specifically, we seek to:

**Focus on Senior Housing Segment.** We intend to continue to focus our investment program on senior housing, primarily the skilled nursing facility segment of the long-term care continuum. We have historically been focused on senior housing, and senior management has operating and financial experience and a significant number of relationships in the long-term care industry. In addition, we believe investing in the sector best meets our investing criteria.

**Invest Capital in Our Current Portfolio.** We intend to continue to support our operators by providing capital to them for a variety of purposes, including facility modernization and potentially replacing or renovating facilities in our portfolio that may have become less competitive. We expect to structure these investments as either lease amendments that produce additional rent or as loans that are repaid by operators during the applicable lease term. We believe such projects will provide an attractive return on capital and improve the underlying performance of facility operations.

**Provide Capital to Underserved Operators.** We believe that there is a significant opportunity to be a capital source to long-term care operators through the acquisition and leasing of healthcare properties that are consistent with our investment and financing strategy, but that, due to size and other considerations, are not a focus for large healthcare REITs. We seek primarily small to mid-size acquisition transactions with a focus on individual facilities with existing operators, as well as small groups of facilities and larger portfolios. In addition to pursuing acquisitions using triple-net lease structures, we may pursue other forms of investment, including mortgage loans and joint ventures.

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

**Monitor Investments.** We monitor our real estate investments through, among other things: (i) reviewing and evaluating tenant financial statements to assess operational and financial trends and performance; (ii) reviewing the state surveys, occupancy rates and patient payor mix of our facilities; (iii) verifying the payments of property and other taxes and insurance with respect to our facilities; and (iv) conducting periodic physical inspections of our facilities. For tenants or facilities that do not meet performance expectations, we may seek to work with our tenants to ensure our mutual success or seek to re-lease facilities to stronger operators.

**Resolve Legacy Professional and General Liability Claims.** As a result of the Transition (which was completed in December 2015), the Company no longer operates skilled nursing facilities. The Company, however, continues to be subject to certain pending professional and general liability actions with respect to the time it operated skilled nursing facilities, including claims that the services the Company provided while an operator resulted in the injury or death of patients and claims related to professional and general negligence, employment, staffing requirements and commercial matters. As of the date of this proxy/prospectus statement, the Company was a defendant in 44 professional and general liability actions, including 28 cases filed in the State of Arkansas by the same plaintiff attorney who represented the plaintiffs in a purported class action lawsuit against the Company which settled in December 2015. See “ - Legal Proceedings.” Management is committed to resolving pending claims.

## Competition

We generally compete for real property investments with publicly traded, private and non-listed healthcare REITs, real estate partnerships, healthcare providers, healthcare lenders and other investors, including developers, banks, insurance companies, pension funds, government-sponsored entities and private equity firms, some of whom may have greater financial resources and lower costs of capital than we do. Increased competition challenges our ability to identify and successfully capitalize on opportunities that meet our investment criteria, which is affected by, among other factors, the availability of suitable acquisition or investment targets, our ability to negotiate acceptable transaction terms and our access to and cost of capital.

Our ability to generate rental revenues from our properties also depends on the competition faced by our tenants. Our tenants compete on a local and regional basis with other healthcare operating companies that provide comparable services. Our tenants compete to attract and retain patients and residents based on scope and quality of care, reputation

and financial condition, price, location and physical appearance of the properties, services offered, qualified personnel, physician referrals and family preferences. The ability of our tenants to compete successfully could be affected by private, federal and state reimbursement programs and other laws and regulations.

#### Revenue Sources and Recognition

Triple-Net Leased Properties. Our triple-net leases provide for periodic and determinable increases in rent. We recognize rental revenues under these leases on a straight-line basis over the applicable lease term when collectibility is reasonably assured.

Recognizing rental income on a straight-line basis generally results in recognized revenues during the first half of a lease term exceeding the cash amounts contractually due from our tenants, creating a straight-line rent receivable that is included in other assets on our consolidated balance sheets.

Other. We recognize management fee revenues received currently under one contractual agreement with a third party. Further, we recognize interest income from lease inducements receivables and capital loans as made to tenants.

Allowances. We assess the collectibility of our rent receivables, including straight-line rent receivables. We base our assessment of the collectibility of rent receivables (other than straight-line rent receivables) on several factors, including payment history, the financial strength of the tenant, the value of the underlying collateral, and current economic conditions. If our evaluation of these factors indicates it is probable that we will be unable to recover the full value of the receivable, then we provide a reserve against the portion of the receivable that we estimate may not be recovered. If our evaluation of these factors indicates it is probable that we will be unable to receive the rent payments, then we provide a reserve against the recognized straight-line rent receivable asset for the portion that we estimate may not be recovered. If we change our assumptions or estimates regarding the collectibility of future rent payments required by a lease, then we may adjust our reserve to increase or reduce the rental revenue recognized in the period we make such change in our assumptions or estimates.

Accounts receivable, net totaled \$2.3 million at March 31, 2017 and \$2.4 million at December 31, 2016 of which \$0.9 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, related to patient care receivables from our legacy operations.

The allowance for doubtful accounts was \$6.7 million and \$7.5 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. We continually evaluate the adequacy of our bad debt reserves based on aging of older balances, payment terms and historical collection trends after facility operations transfer to third-party operators. We continue to evaluate and implement additional processes to strengthen our collection efforts and reduce the incidence of uncollectible accounts. Any changes in patient care receivable allowances are recognized as a component of discontinued operations.

#### Government Regulation

Healthcare Regulation. Our tenants are typically subject to extensive and complex federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to quality of care, licensure and certain certificate of need requirements ("CON"), government reimbursement, fraud and abuse practices, qualifications of personnel, adequacy of plant and equipment, data privacy and security, and other laws and regulations governing the operation of healthcare facilities. We expect that the healthcare industry will, in general, continue to face increased regulation and pressure in these areas. The applicable rules are wide-ranging and can subject our tenants to civil, criminal, and administrative sanctions, including: the possible loss of accreditation or license; denial of reimbursement; imposition of fines; suspension, decertification, or exclusion from federal and state healthcare programs; or facility closure. Changes in laws or regulations, reimbursement policies, enforcement activity and regulatory non-compliance by tenants, operators and managers can all have a significant effect on their operations and financial condition, which in turn may adversely impact us, as detailed below and set forth under "Risk Factors" in this document.

Although the properties within our portfolio may be subject to varying levels of governmental scrutiny, we expect that the healthcare industry, in general, will continue to face increased regulation and pressure in the areas of fraud, waste and abuse, including, but not limited to, the Federal Anti-Kickback Statute, the Federal Stark Law, the Federal False Claims Act, and comparable state counterparts, as well as cost control, healthcare management and provision of services, among others. We also expect that efforts by third-party payors, such as the federal Medicare program, state Medicaid programs and private insurance carriers (including health maintenance organizations and other health plans), to impose greater discounts and more stringent cost controls upon tenants (through changes in reimbursement rates and methodologies, discounted fee structures, the assumption by healthcare providers of all or a portion of the financial risk or otherwise) will intensify and continue. A significant expansion of applicable federal, state or local laws and regulations, existing or future healthcare reform measures, new interpretations of existing laws and regulations, changes in enforcement priorities, or significant limits on the scope of services reimbursed or reductions in reimbursement rates could have a material adverse effect on certain of our tenants' liquidity, financial condition and results of operations and, in turn, their ability to satisfy their contractual obligations, including making rental payments under and otherwise complying with the terms of our leases.



Licensure, Certification and CONs. In general, the operators of our skilled nursing facilities must be licensed and periodically certified through various regulatory agencies that determine compliance with federal, state and local laws to participate in the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Legal requirements pertaining to such licensure and certification relate to the quality of medical care provided by the operator, qualifications of the tenant's administrative personnel and clinical staff, adequacy of the physical plant and equipment and continuing compliance with applicable laws and regulations. A loss of licensure or certification could adversely affect a skilled nursing facility's ability to receive payments from the Medicare and Medicaid programs, which, in turn, could adversely affect its ability to satisfy its obligations to us.

In addition, many of our skilled nursing facilities are subject to state CON laws that require governmental approval prior to the development or expansion of healthcare facilities and services. The approval process in these states generally requires a

facility to demonstrate the need for additional or expanded healthcare facilities or services. CONs, where applicable, are also sometimes necessary for changes in ownership or control of licensed facilities, addition of beds, investment in major capital equipment, introduction of new services or termination of services previously approved through the CON process. CON laws and regulations may restrict a tenant's ability to expand our properties and grow its business in certain circumstances, which could have an adverse effect on the tenant's revenues and, in turn, its ability to make rental payments under and otherwise comply with the terms of our leases. In addition, CON laws may constrain the ability of an operator to transfer responsibility for operating a particular facility to a new operator. If we have to replace a property operator who is excluded from participating in a federal or state healthcare program (as discussed below), our ability to replace the operator may be affected by a particular state's CON laws, regulations, and applicable guidance governing changes in provider control.

Compared to skilled nursing facilities, seniors housing communities (other than those that receive Medicaid payments) do not receive significant funding from governmental healthcare programs and are subject to relatively few, if any, federal regulations. Instead, to the extent they are regulated, such regulation consists primarily of state and local laws governing licensure, provision of services, staffing requirements and other operational matters, which vary greatly from one jurisdiction to another. Although recent growth in the U.S. seniors housing industry has attracted the attention of various federal agencies that believe more federal regulation of these properties is necessary, Congress thus far has deferred to state regulation of seniors housing communities. However, as a result of this growth and increased federal scrutiny, some states have revised and strengthened their regulation of seniors housing communities, and more states are expected to do the same in the future.

**Fraud and Abuse Enforcement, Other Related Laws, Initiatives, and Considerations.** Long-term/post-acute care facilities (and seniors housing facilities that receive Medicaid payments) are subject to federal, state, and local laws, regulations, and applicable guidance that govern the operations and financial and other arrangements that may be entered into by healthcare providers. Certain of these laws prohibit direct or indirect payments of any kind for the purpose of inducing or encouraging the referral of patients for medical products or services reimbursable by government healthcare programs. Other laws require providers to furnish only medically necessary services and submit to the government valid and accurate statements for each service. Still other laws require providers to comply with a variety of safety, health and other requirements relating to the condition of the licensed property and the quality of care provided. Sanctions for violations of these laws, regulations, and other applicable guidance may include, but are not limited to, criminal and/or civil penalties and fines, loss of licensure, immediate termination of government payments, and exclusion from any government healthcare program. In certain circumstances, violation of these rules (such as those prohibiting abusive and fraudulent behavior) with respect to one property may subject other facilities under common control or ownership to sanctions, including exclusion from participation in the Medicare and Medicaid programs, as well as other government healthcare programs. In the ordinary course of its business, a property operator is regularly subjected to inquiries, investigations, and audits by the federal and state agencies that oversee these laws and regulations.

Long-term/post-acute care facilities (and seniors housing facilities that receive Medicaid payments) are also subject to the Federal Anti-Kickback Statute, which generally prohibits persons from offering, providing, soliciting, or receiving remuneration to induce either the referral of an individual or the furnishing of a good or service for which payment may be made under a federal healthcare program, such as Medicare or Medicaid. Long-term/post-acute care facilities are also subject to the Federal Ethics in Patient Referral Act of 1989, commonly referred to as the Stark Law. The Stark Law generally prohibits the submission of claims to Medicare for payment if the claim results from a physician referral for certain designated services and the physician has a financial relationship with the health service provider that does not qualify under one of the exceptions for a financial relationship under the Stark Law. Similar prohibitions on physician self-referrals and submission of claims apply to state Medicaid programs. Further, long-term/post-acute care facilities (and seniors housing facilities that receive Medicaid payments) are subject to substantial financial penalties under the Civil Monetary Penalties Act and the Federal False Claims Act and, in particular, actions under the Federal False Claims Act's "whistleblower" provisions. Private enforcement of healthcare fraud has increased due in large part to amendments to the Federal False Claims Act that encourage private individuals to sue on behalf of the government. These whistleblower suits brought by private individuals, known as qui tam actions, may be filed by almost anyone, including present and former patients, nurses and other employees, and competitors. Significantly, if a

claim is successfully adjudicated, the Federal False Claims Act provides for treble damages and a civil penalty of up to \$11,000 per claim.

Prosecutions, investigations, or whistleblower actions could have a material adverse effect on a property operator's liquidity, financial condition, and operations, which could adversely affect the ability of the operator to meet its financial obligations to us. Finally, various state false claim act and anti-kickback laws may also apply to each property operator. Violation of any of the foregoing statutes can result in criminal and/or civil penalties that could have a material adverse effect on the ability of an operator to meet its financial obligations to us.

Other legislative developments, including the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 ("HIPAA"), have greatly expanded the definition of healthcare fraud and related offenses and broadened its scope to include private healthcare plans in addition to government payors. Congress also has greatly increased funding for the Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Investigation and The Office of the Inspector General ("OIG") to audit, investigate and prosecute suspected healthcare fraud.

Moreover, a significant portion of the billions in healthcare fraud recoveries over the past several years has also been returned to government agencies to further fund their fraud investigation and prosecution efforts.

Additionally, other HIPAA provisions and regulations provide for communication of health information through standard electronic transaction formats and for the privacy and security of health information. In order to comply with the regulations, healthcare providers often must undertake significant operational and technical implementation efforts. Operators also may face significant financial exposure if they fail to maintain the privacy and security of medical records and other personal health information about individuals. The Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health (“HITECH”) Act, passed in February 2009, strengthened the Department of Health and Human Services (“HHS”) Secretary’s authority to impose civil money penalties for HIPAA violations occurring after February 18, 2009. HITECH directs the HHS Secretary to provide for periodic audits to ensure covered entities and their business associates (as that term is defined under HIPAA) comply with the applicable HITECH requirements, increasing the likelihood that a HIPAA violation will result in an enforcement action. The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (“CMS”) issued an interim Final Rule which conformed HIPAA enforcement regulations to HITECH, increasing the maximum penalty for multiple violations of a single requirement or prohibition to \$1.5 million. Higher penalties may accrue for violations of multiple requirements or prohibitions. Additionally, on January 17, 2013, CMS released an omnibus final rule, which expands the applicability of HIPAA and HITECH and strengthens the government’s ability to enforce these laws. The final rule broadens the definition of “business associate” and provides for civil money penalty liability against covered entities and business associates for the acts of their agents regardless of whether a business associate agreement is in place. This rule also modified the standard for when a breach of unsecured personally identifiable health information must be reported. Some covered entities have entered into settlement agreements with HHS for allegedly failing to adopt policies and procedures sufficient to implement the breach notification provisions in the HITECH Act. Additionally, the final rule adopts certain changes to the HIPAA enforcement regulations to incorporate the increased and tiered civil monetary penalty structure provided by HITECH, and makes business associates of covered entities directly liable under HIPAA for compliance with certain of the HIPAA privacy standards and HIPAA security standards. HIPAA violations are also potentially subject to criminal penalties.

There has been increased federal and state HIPAA privacy and security enforcement efforts and we expect this trend to continue. Under HITECH, state attorneys general have the right to prosecute HIPAA violations committed against residents of their states. Several such actions have already been brought against both covered entities and a business associate, and continued enforcement actions are likely to occur in the future. In addition, HITECH mandates that the Secretary of HHS conduct periodic compliance audits of HIPAA covered entities and business associates. It also tasks HHS with establishing a methodology whereby individuals who are harmed by HIPAA violations may receive a percentage of the civil monetary penalty fine or monetary settlement paid by the violator.

In addition to HIPAA, numerous other state and federal laws govern the collection, dissemination, use, access to and confidentiality of individually identifiable health information. In addition, some states are considering new laws and regulations that further protect the confidentiality, privacy or security of medical records or other types of medical or personal information. These laws may be similar to or even more stringent than the federal provisions and are not preempted by HIPAA. Not only may some of these state laws impose fines and penalties upon violators, but some afford private rights of action to individuals who believe their personal information has been misused.

Also with respect to HIPAA, in September, 2015, OIG issued two reports calling for better privacy oversight of covered entities by the CMS Office for Civil Rights (“OCR”). The first report, titled “OCR Should Strengthen its Oversight of Covered Entities’ Compliance with the HIPAA Privacy Standards,” found that OCR’s oversight is primarily reactive, as OCR has not fully implemented the required audit program to proactively assess possible noncompliance from covered entities. OIG recommended, among other things, that OCR fully implement a permanent audit program and develop a policy requiring OCR staff to check whether covered entities had previously been investigated for noncompliance. The second report, titled “OCR Should Strengthen its Follow-up of Breaches of Patient Information Reported by Covered Entities,” found that (1) OCR did not record corrective action information for 23% of closed “large-breach” cases in which it made determinations of noncompliance, and (2) OCR did not record “small-breach” information in its case-tracking system, which limits its ability to track and identify covered entities with multiple small breaches. OIG recommended, among other things, that OCR enter small-breach information into its

case-tracking system and maintain complete documentation of corrective actions taken. OCR agreed with OIG's recommendations in both reports. If followed, these reports and recommendations may impact our tenants. More recently with respect to HIPAA, OCR announced on March 21, 2016, that it has begun a new phase of audits of covered entities and their business associates. OCR stated that it will review policies and procedures adopted and employed by covered entities and their business associates to meet selected standards and implementation specifications of the HIPAA Privacy, Security, and Breach Notification Rules.

Congress has significantly increased funding to the governmental agencies charged with enforcing the healthcare fraud and abuse laws to facilitate increased audits, investigations and prosecutions of providers suspected of healthcare fraud. As a result, government investigations and enforcement actions brought against healthcare providers have increased significantly in recent

years and are expected to continue. A violation of federal or state anti-fraud and abuse laws or regulations, or other related laws or regulations discussed above, by a tenant of our properties could have a material adverse effect on the tenant's liquidity, financial condition or results of operations, which could adversely affect its ability to satisfy its contractual obligations, including making rental payments under and otherwise complying with the terms of our leases.

#### Government Reimbursement

The majority of skilled nursing facilities' reimbursement is through Medicare and Medicaid. These programs are often their largest source of funding. Senior housing communities generally do not receive funding from Medicare or Medicaid, but their ability to retain their residents is impacted by policy decisions and initiatives established by the administrators of Medicare and Medicaid. In March 2010, President Obama signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (collectively, the "Healthcare Reform Law"). The passage of the Healthcare Reform Law allowed formerly uninsured Americans to acquire coverage and utilize additional healthcare services. In addition, the Healthcare Reform Law gave the CMS new authorities to implement Medicaid waiver and pilot programs that impact healthcare and long term custodial care reimbursement by Medicare and Medicaid. These activities promote "aging in place", allowing senior citizens to stay longer in seniors housing communities, and diverting or delaying their admission into skilled nursing facilities. The potential risks that accompany these regulatory and market changes are discussed below.

Enabled by the Medicare Modernization Act (2003) and subsequent laws, Medicare and Medicaid have implemented pilot programs (officially termed demonstrations or models) to "divert" elderly from skilled nursing facilities and promote "aging in place" in "the least restrictive environment." Several states have implemented Home and Community-based Medicaid waiver programs that increase the support services available to senior citizens in senior housing, lengthening the time that many seniors can live outside of a skilled nursing facility. These Medicaid waiver programs are subject to re-approval and pilots are time-limited. Roll-back or expiration of these programs could have an adverse effect on the senior housing market.

Changes in certification and participation requirements of the Medicare and Medicaid programs have restricted, and are likely to continue to restrict further, eligibility for reimbursement under those programs. On July 16, 2015, CMS issued a proposed rule that, for the first time in nearly 25 years, would comprehensively update the skilled nursing facility ("SNF") requirements for participation under Medicare and Medicaid. Among other things, the proposed rule addresses requirements relating to quality of care and quality of life, facility responsibilities and staffing considerations, resident assessments, and compliance and ethics programs. We cannot accurately predict the effect the final rule will have on our tenants' business once it is promulgated. Failure to obtain and maintain Medicare and Medicaid certification by our tenants would result in denial of Medicare and Medicaid payments which would likely result in a significant loss of revenue. In addition, private payors, including managed care payors, increasingly are demanding that providers accept discounted payments resulting in lost revenue for specific patients. Efforts to impose reduced payments, greater discounts and more stringent cost controls by government and other payors are expected to continue. Any reforms that significantly limit rates of reimbursement under the Medicare and Medicaid programs could have a material adverse effect on our tenants' profitability and cash flows which, in turn, could adversely affect their ability to satisfy their obligations to us. We are unable to predict what reform proposals or reimbursement limitations will be adopted in the future or the effect such changes will have on our tenants' operations. No assurance can be given that such reforms will not have a material adverse effect on our tenants or on their ability to fulfill their obligations to us.

As a result of the Healthcare Reform Law, and specifically Medicaid expansion and establishment of Health Insurance Exchanges providing subsidized health insurance, more Americans have health insurance. These newly-insured Americans utilize services delivered by providers at medical buildings and other healthcare facilities. The Healthcare Reform Law remains controversial and continued attempts to repeal or reverse aspects of the law (see discussion in the section entitled "Risk Factors" concerning a possible repeal of Healthcare Reform Law following the 2016 presidential election) could result in insured individuals losing coverage, and consequently foregoing services offered by provider tenants in medical buildings and other healthcare facilities. On June 28, 2012, the United States Supreme Court upheld the individual mandate of the Healthcare Reform Law but partially invalidated the expansion of Medicaid. The ruling on Medicaid expansion will allow states not to participate in the expansion - and to forego

funding for the Medicaid expansion - without losing their existing Medicaid funding. Given that the federal government substantially funds the Medicaid expansion, it is unclear how many states will ultimately pursue this option. The participation by states in the Medicaid expansion could have the dual effect of increasing our tenants' revenues, through new patients, but could also further strain state budgets. While the federal government will pay for approximately 100% of those additional costs from 2014 to 2016, states will be expected to pay for part of those additional costs beginning in 2017. We cannot predict whether other current or future efforts to repeal or amend the Healthcare Reform Law will be successful, nor can we predict the impact that such a repeal or amendment would have on our operators or tenants and their ability to meet their obligations to us. We cannot predict whether the existing Healthcare Reform Law, or future healthcare reform legislation or regulatory changes, will have a material impact on our operators' or tenants' property or business. If the operations, cash flows or financial condition of

our operators and tenants are materially adversely impacted by the Healthcare Reform Law or future legislation, our revenue and operations may be adversely affected as well.

The CMS is currently in the midst of transitioning Medicare from a traditional fee for service reimbursement model to capitated, value-based, and bundled payment approaches in which the government pays a set amount for each beneficiary for a defined period of time, based on that person's underlying medical needs, rather than the actual services provided. The result is increasing use of management tools to oversee individual providers and coordinate their services. This puts downward pressure on the number and expense of services provided. Roughly eight million Medicare beneficiaries now receive care via Accountable Care Organizations, and Medicare Advantage health plans now provide care for roughly seventeen million Medicare beneficiaries. The continued trend toward capitated, value-based, and bundled payment approaches has the potential to diminish the market for certain healthcare providers. In addition, on April 1, 2014, the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 was enacted, which implements value-based purchasing for SNFs. Beginning in fiscal year 2019, 2% of SNF payments will be withheld and approximately 50% to 70% of the amount withheld will be paid to SNFs through value-based payments. SNFs began reporting the claims-based 30-Day All-Cause Readmission Measure on October 1, 2015 and will begin reporting a resource use measure by October 1, 2016. Both measures will be publicly available by October 1, 2017.

In October 2015, the U.S. Government Accountability Office ("GAO") released a report recommending that CMS continue to improve data and oversight of nursing home quality measures. The GAO found that although CMS collects several types of data that give some insight into the quality of nursing homes, the data could provide a clearer picture of nursing home quality if some underlying problems with the data (i.e., the use of self-reported data and non-standardized survey methodologies) are corrected. The GAO recommends, among other things, that CMS implement a clear plan for ongoing auditing of self-reported data and establish a process for monitoring oversight modifications to better assess their effects. According to the GAO, timely completion of these actions is particularly important because Medicare payments to nursing homes will be dependent on quality data, through the implementation of the value based purchasing program, starting in fiscal year 2019. HHS agreed with the GAO's recommendations, and to the extent such recommendations are implemented, they could impact our operators and tenants.

The majority of Medicare payments continue to be made through traditional Medicare Part A and Part B fee-for-service schedules. The Medicare and CHIP (Children's Health Insurance Program) Reauthorization Act of 2015 ("MACRA") addresses the risk of a Sustainable Growth Rate cut in Medicare payments for physician services. However, other annual Medicare payment regulations, particularly with respect to certain hospitals, skilled nursing care, and home health services have resulted in lower net pay increases than providers of those services have often expected. In addition, MACRA establishes a multi-year transition into pay-for-quality approaches for Medicare physicians and other providers. This will include payment reductions for providers who do not meet government quality standards. The implementation of pay-for-quality models is expected to produce funding disparities that could adversely impact some provider tenants in medical buildings and other healthcare properties.

Medicare reimburses nursing centers under a fixed payment methodology named the Skilled Nursing Facility Prospective Payment System ("SNF PPS"). SNF PPS is an acuity based classification system that uses nursing and therapy indexes adjusted by geographical wage indexes to calculate per diem rates for each Medicare patient. Payment rates are updated annually and are generally increased or decreased each October when the federal fiscal year begins. On July 30, 2015, CMS released its final rule outlining the fiscal year 2016 Medicare payments for skilled nursing facilities, which began October 1, 2015. The 2016 final rule provided for an approximate 1.2% rate update. This estimated increase consisted of a 2.3% market basket increase, reduced by a 0.6% forecast error adjustment and further reduced 0.5% for a multifactor productivity adjustment required by the Healthcare Reform Law. CMS estimated the update would increase overall payments to skilled nursing facilities in fiscal year 2016 by \$430 million compared to fiscal year 2015 levels.

In January 2016, the Medicare Payment Advisory Commission finalized its recommendations, among other things advising Congress to eliminate market basket updates for SNFs for fiscal years 2017 and 2018 and directing the Secretary of HHS to revise the SNF prospective payment system. The OIG has increased focus in recent years on billing practices by SNFs. In September 2015, OIG issued a report calling for reevaluation of the Medicare payment system for skilled nursing facilities. In particular, OIG found that Medicare payments for therapy greatly exceeded



SNFs' costs for therapy, and that, under the current payment system, SNFs increasingly billed for the highest level of therapy even though key beneficiary characteristics remained largely the same. OIG determined that its findings demonstrated the need for CMS to reevaluate the Medicare SNF payment system, concluding that payment reform could save Medicare billions of dollars and encourage SNFs to provide services that are better aligned with beneficiaries' care needs. OIG issued (1) its findings regarding the fiscal year 2015 Top Management and Performance Challenges Facing HHS and (2) the FY 2016 OIG Work Plan. Both cited SNF billing as an area that creates incentives for providers to bill more expensive care instead of the appropriate levels of care, requiring ongoing government monitoring and auditing for compliance. The OIG formulates a formal work plan each year for nursing centers. The OIG's most recent work plan indicates that among other things, the OIG's

investigative and review focus in 2017 for nursing facilities will include complaint investigations by state agencies, unreported incidents of potential abuse and neglect, reimbursement, background checks, compliance with prospective payment requirements, and potentially avoidable hospitalizations. If followed, these reports and recommendations may impact our tenants. We cannot predict the likelihood, scope or outcome of any such investigations on our tenants at these recommendations are implemented, they could impact our tenants.

On April 27, 2016, CMS added six new quality measures to its consumer-based Nursing Home Compare website. These quality measures include the rate of rehospitalization, emergency room use, community discharge, improvements in function, independently worsened and antianxiety or hypnotic medication among nursing home residents. Beginning in July 2016, CMS incorporates all of these measures, except for the antianxiety/hypnotic medication measure, into the calculation of the Nursing Home Five-Star Quality Ratings.

On July 29, 2016, CMS released its final rule outlining fiscal year 2017 Medicare payment rates and quality programs for skilled nursing facilities. The policies in the final rule continue to shift Medicare payments from volume to value. CMS projects that aggregate payments to skilled nursing facilities will increase by a net 2.4% for fiscal year 2017. This estimated increase reflected a 2.7% market basket increase, reduced by a 0.3% multi-factor productivity adjustment required under Healthcare Reform Law. This final rule also further defines the Skilled Nursing Facility Quality Reporting Program (the "Quality Reporting Program") and clarifies the Value-Based Purchasing Program (the "VBPP") to establish performance standards, baseline and performance periods, performance scoring methodology and feedback reports. The Quality Reporting Program utilizes standardized quality measures and data reported by skilled nursing facilities to help coordinated care, improved outcomes and perform overall quality comparisons. The VBPP adjusts payments to hospitals under the Inpatient Prospective Payment System (IPPS), based on the quality of care they deliver. CMS projects that the update will increase overall payments to skilled nursing facilities in fiscal year 2017 by \$920 million compared to fiscal year 2016 levels. The effect of the 2017 PPS rate update on our tenants' revenues will be dependent upon their census and the mix of patients at the various PPS pay rates. In addition, we cannot predict how future changes may impact reimbursement rates under the SNF PPS system.

On July 29, 2016, CMS issued its final rule laying out the performance standards relating to preventable hospital readmissions from skilled nursing facilities. The final rule includes the skilled nursing facility (SNF) 30-day All Cause Readmission Measure, which assesses the risk-standardized rates of all-cause, all conditions, unplanned inpatient readmissions for Medicare fee-for-service patients of skilled nursing facilities within 30 days of discharge from admission to an IPPS hospital, critical access hospital (CAH), or psychiatric hospital. The final rule includes the SNF 30-Day Potentially Preventable Readmission Measure as the SNF all condition risk adjusted potentially preventable hospital readmission measure. This measure assesses the facility-level risk-standardized rate of unplanned, potentially preventable hospital readmissions for SNF patients within 30 days of discharge from a prior admission to an IPPS hospital, CAH, or psychiatric hospital. Hospital readmissions include readmissions to a short-stay acute-care hospital or CAH, with a diagnosis considered to be unplanned and potentially preventable.

On September 16, 2016, CMS issued its final rule concerning emergency preparedness requirements for Medicare and Medicaid participating providers, including long-term care facilities and intermediate care facilities for individuals with intellectual disabilities. The rule is designed to ensure providers and suppliers have comprehensive and integrated emergency policies and procedures in place, in particular during natural and man-made disasters. Under the rule, facilities are required to (i) document risk assessment and emergency planning, (ii) develop and implement policies and procedures based on that risk assessment, (iii) develop and maintain an emergency preparedness communication plan in compliance with both federal and state law, and (iv) develop and maintain an emergency-preparedness training and testing program. The regulations outlined in the final rule must be implemented by November 15, 2017. We cannot predict the impact of these regulations on our tenants.

On May 4, 2017, CMS published its proposed rule outlining fiscal year 2018 Medicare payment rates and quality programs for skilled nursing facilities. CMS projects that aggregate payments to skilled nursing facilities will increase by \$390 million, or 1.0%, for fiscal year 2018 due to a 1.0% market basket increase required by section 411(a) of the Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015. Additionally, the market basket index for fiscal year 2018 and forward will be updated from base year 2010 to 2014. This proposed rule also provides additional policies, measures and data reporting requirements for skilled nursing facilities under the Quality Reporting Program and VBPP, to increase the accuracy of performance scores calculated under such programs and value-based incentive

payments. The effect of the proposed 2018 PPS rate update on our tenants' revenues will be dependent upon their census and the mix of patients at the various PPS pay rates. In addition, we cannot predict how future changes may impact reimbursement rates under the SNF PPS system.

We are neither an ongoing participant in, nor a direct recipient of, any reimbursement under these programs with respect to our facilities. However, a significant portion of the revenue of the healthcare operators to which we lease and sublease properties

is derived from governmentally-funded reimbursement programs, and any adverse change in such programs could negatively impact an operator's ability to meet its obligations to us.

#### Environmental Regulation

As an owner of real property, we are subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations regarding environmental, health and safety matters.

These laws and regulations address, among other things, asbestos, polychlorinated biphenyls, fuel oil management, wastewater discharges, air emissions, radioactive materials, medical wastes, and hazardous wastes, and, in certain cases, the costs of complying with these laws and regulations and the penalties for non-compliance can be substantial. Although we do not currently operate or manage our properties, we may be held primarily or jointly and severally liable for costs relating to the investigation and clean-up of our current and former properties from which there is or has been an actual or threatened release of a regulated material and any other affected properties, regardless of whether we knew of or caused the release. Such costs typically are not limited by law or regulation and could exceed the property's value. In addition, we may be liable for certain other costs, such as governmental fines and injuries to persons, property or natural resources, as a result of any such actual or threatened release.

Under the terms of our leases, we generally have a right to indemnification by the tenants of our properties for any contamination caused by them. However, we cannot be assured that our tenants will have the financial capability or willingness to satisfy their respective indemnification obligations to us, and any failure, inability or unwillingness to do so may require us to satisfy the underlying environmental claims. In general, we have also agreed to indemnify our tenants against any environmental claims (including penalties and clean-up costs) resulting from any condition arising in, on or under, or relating to, our properties at any time before the applicable lease commencement date.

We did not make any material capital expenditures in connection with environmental, health, and safety laws, ordinances and regulations in 2015 and 2016.

#### Employees

As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, we had 16 employees (excluding facility-level employees related to the Company's management services agreement for three facilities in Ohio).

## Operating Facilities

The following table provides summary information regarding our facilities leased or subleased to third parties as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus:

Facility Name	Beds/Units (b)	Structure	Operator Affiliation (a)
Alabama			
Attalla Health Care	182	Owned	C.R. Management
Coosa Valley Health Care	122	Owned	C.R. Management
Meadowood	106	Owned	C.R. Management
Subtotal (3)	410		
Georgia			
Autumn Breeze	108	Owned	C.R. Management
Bonterra	115	Leased	Wellington Health Services
College Park	95	Owned	C.R. Management
Glenvue H&R	134	Owned	C.R. Management
Jeffersonville	117	Leased	Peach Health Group
LaGrange	137	Leased	C.R. Management
Lumber City	86	Leased	Beacon Health Management
Oceanside	85	Leased	Peach Health Group
Parkview Manor/Legacy	184	Leased	Wellington Health Services
Powder Springs	208	Leased	Wellington Health Services
Savannah Beach	50	Leased	Peach Health Group
Southland Healthcare	126	Owned	Beacon Health Management
Tara	134	Leased	Wellington Health Services
Thomasville N&R	52	Leased	C.R. Management
Subtotal (14)	1,631		
North Carolina			
Mountain Trace Rehab	106	Owned	Symmetry Healthcare
Subtotal (1)	106		
Ohio			
Covington Care	94	Leased	Beacon Health Management

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Eaglewood ALF	80	Owned	Beacon Health Management
Eaglewood Care Center	99	Owned	Beacon Health Management
H&C of Greenfield	50	Owned	Beacon Health Management
Koester Pavilion	150	Managed	N/A
Spring Meade Health Center	99	Managed	N/A
Spring Meade Residence	83	Managed	N/A
The Pavilion Care Center	50	Owned	Beacon Health Management
Subtotal (8)	705		
Oklahoma			
NW Nursing Center	88	Owned	Southwest LTC
Quail Creek	109	Owned	Southwest LTC
Subtotal (2)	197		
South Carolina			
Georgetown Health	84	Owned	Symmetry Healthcare
Sumter Valley Nursing	96	Owned	Symmetry Healthcare
Subtotal (2)	180		
Total - All Facilities (30)	3,229		

(a) Indicates the operator with which the tenant of the facility is affiliated.

(b) Operational beds. The number of operational beds is reported to us by our tenants and signifies the number of available beds that can be occupied by patients. The number of operational beds is always less than or equal to the number of licensed beds with respect to any particular facility.

Our leases and subleases are generally on an individual facility basis with tenants that are separate legal entities affiliated with the above operators. See “Portfolio of Healthcare Investments” above.

All facilities are skilled nursing facilities except for Eaglewood ALF which is an assisted living facility and Spring Meade Residence which is an independent living facility. Bed/units numbers refer to the number of operational beds.

For a detailed description of the Company's operating leases, please see Note 7 - Leases in the notes accompanying our Consolidated Financial Statements included in the section entitled “Index to Financial Statements.”

For a detailed description of the Company's related mortgages payable for owned facilities, see Note 9 - Notes Payable and Other Debt in the notes accompanying our Consolidated Financial Statements included in the section entitled “Index to Financial Statements.”

#### Portfolio Occupancy Rates

The following table provides summary information regarding our portfolio facility-level occupancy rates for the periods shown:

Operating Metric <sup>(1)</sup>	For the Three Months Ended			
	June 30, 2016	September 30, 2016	December 31, 2016	March 31, 2017
Occupancy (%) <sup>(2)</sup>	81.7%	82.6%	82.6%	82.6%

<sup>(1)</sup> Excludes the nine Arkansas Facilities, which were sold on October 6, 2016 and the three Georgia facilities previously operated by affiliates of New Beginnings that are currently operated by affiliates of Peach Health Group for all periods presented. Occupancy (%) for the Savannah Beach Facility, the one Peach Health Group facility which was not decertified by CMS and which has 50 operational beds, for the three months ending September 30, 2016, December 31, 2016 and March 31, 2017 respectively was 95.0%, 92.3% and 86.6%, respectively.

<sup>(2)</sup> Occupancy percentages are based on operational beds. The number of operational beds is reported to us by our tenants and signifies the number of available beds that can be occupied by patients. The number of operational beds is always less than or equal to the number of licensed beds with respect to any particular facility.

#### Lease Expiration

The following table provides summary information regarding our lease expirations for the years shown:

	Number of Facilities	Operational Beds		Annual Lease Revenue <sup>(1)</sup>	
		Amount	Percent (%)	Amount (\$)'000's	Percent (%)
2017 - 2023	—	—	— %	—	— %
2024	1	126	4.3 %	965	4.0 %
2025	12	1,206	41.7 %	9,671	40.4 %
2026	—	—	— %	—	— %
2027	8	869	30.0 %	8,265	34.5 %
Thereafter	6	696	24.0 %	5,057	21.1 %
Total	27	2,897	100.0 %	23,958	100.0 %

<sup>(1)</sup> Straight-line rent.

#### Corporate Office

Our corporate office is located in Suwanee, Georgia. We lease approximately 3,000 square feet of office space in the Suwanee, Georgia area with a term through June 2018 and sublease approximately 3,100 square feet of office space in the Atlanta, Georgia area with a term through September 2020, which we no longer occupy. The Atlanta office space has been subleased through the end of the lease term.

#### Legal Proceedings

The Company is a defendant in various legal actions and administrative proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business, including claims that the services the Company provided during the time it operated skilled nursing facilities resulted in injury or death to patients. Although the Company settles cases from time to time when settlement can be achieved on a reasonable





basis, the Company vigorously defends any matter in which it believes the claims lack merit and the Company has a reasonable chance to prevail at trial or in arbitration. Litigation is inherently unpredictable and there is risk in the Company's strategy of aggressively defending these cases. There is no assurance that the outcomes of these matters will not have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition. Although arising in the ordinary course of the Company's business, certain of these matters are described below under "Professional and General Liability Claims."

**Ohio Attorney General Action.** On October 27, 2016, the Ohio Attorney General (the "OAG") filed in the Court of Common Pleas, Franklin County, Ohio a complaint against The Pavilion Care Center, LLC, and Hearth & Home of Greenfield, LLC (each a subsidiary of the Company), and certain other parties (including parties for which the Company provides or provided management services). The lawsuit alleges that defendants submitted improper Medicaid claims for independent laboratory services for glucose blood tests and capillary blood draws and further alleges that defendants (i) engaged in deception, (ii) willfully received Medicaid payments to which they were not entitled or in a greater amount than that to which they were entitled, and (iii) obtained payments under the Medicaid program to which they were not entitled pursuant to their provider agreements and applicable Medicaid rules and regulations. The OAG sought, among other things, triple the amount of damages proven at trial (plus interest) and not less than \$5,000 and not more than \$10,000 for each deceptive claim or falsification. As previously disclosed, the Company received a letter from the OAG in February 2014 offering to settle its claims against the defendants for improper Medicaid claims related to glucose blood tests and capillary blood draws for a payment of approximately \$1.0 million. The Company responded to such letter in July 2014 denying the allegations and did not receive any response from the OAG until the above referenced lawsuit was filed. The Company filed an answer to the complaint on January 27, 2017 in which it denied the allegations. Although there is no assurance as to the ultimate outcome of this matter or its impact on the Company's business or its financial condition, the Company believes it has meritorious defenses and intends to vigorously defend the claim.

**Professional and General Liability Claims.** As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, the Company was a defendant in a total of 44 professional and general liability actions commenced on behalf of former patients, of which 28 actions were filed in the State of Arkansas by the same plaintiff attorney who represented the plaintiffs in a purported class action lawsuit against the Company previously disclosed as the Amy Cleveland Class Action, which settled in December 2015. These actions generally seek unspecified compensatory and punitive damages for former patients of the Company who were allegedly injured or died while patients of facilities operated by the Company due to professional negligence or understaffing. Three of the pending actions are covered by insurance, except that any award of punitive damages would be excluded from such coverage. The actions are in various stages of discovery, and the Company intends to vigorously litigate the claims.

The Company has self-insured against professional and general liability claims since it discontinued its healthcare operations in connection with its transition to a healthcare holding and leasing company. The Company has established a self-insurance reserve for estimated costs associated with its professional liability claims, included within "Accrued expenses and other" in the Company's audited consolidated balance sheets, of \$6.9 million and \$6.0 million at December 31, 2016, and March 31, 2017, respectively. See Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies and Note 15 - Commitments and Contingencies in the notes accompanying the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements, and Note 1 - Organization and Significant Accounting Policies - Self-Insurance and Note 15 - Commitments and Contingencies in the notes accompanying the Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements, each of which is included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. Also see "Liquidity and Capital Resources - Cash Requirements" in "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations." The Company currently believes that most of these actions, and particularly many of the most recently filed actions, are defensible and intends to defend them through final judgment. Accordingly, the self-insurance reserve primarily reflects the Company's estimated legal costs of litigating the pending actions accordingly. See "Risk Factors- Risks Related to Our Business- If we are unable to resolve our professional and general liability actions on terms acceptable to us, then it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation." If we are unable to resolve our professional and general liability claims on terms acceptable to us, then it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operation.



## POLICY WITH RESPECT TO CERTAIN ACTIVITIES

The following is a discussion of our anticipated policies with respect to distributions, investments, financing, lending and certain other activities of RHE. Upon completion of the merger, these policies will be determined and periodically thereafter reviewed and revised by the board of directors without notice to, or a vote of, the shareholders of RHE.

### Dividend Policy

See the section entitled “Dividend Policy.”

### Investment Policy

**Investments in Real Estate or Interests in Real Estate.** We conduct all of our investment activities through our wholly owned subsidiaries. Our overall investment objectives are to provide attractive returns for our shareholders through maximizing the value of our existing properties and acquiring properties with cash flow growth potential. We will seek to employ what we believe to be a disciplined, opportunistic acquisition strategy with a focus on the senior housing sector, primarily skilled nursing facilities. We may acquire other properties within the senior housing sector, such as assisted living or independent living facilities, as well as other healthcare facilities such as, but not limited to, medical office buildings, long-term acute care hospitals and inpatient rehabilitation facilities. We have not established a specific policy regarding the relative priority of our investment objectives.

If we acquire additional properties, we intend to consider the benefits of diversification by geography, tenant operator and asset type but not be limited to any concentration (geography, tenant operator or asset type). We do not have a specific policy as to the amount or percentage of our assets which will be invested in any specific property.

We expect to pursue our investment objectives through the ownership of properties by our subsidiaries but may also make investments in other entities, including joint ventures, if we determine that doing so would be the most effective means of raising capital. Equity investments may be subject to existing mortgage financing and other indebtedness or indebtedness may be incurred in connection with acquiring properties, or a combination of these methods. Any such financing or indebtedness may have priority over our equity interest in such property. We intend to make investments in such a way as to not be treated as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended (the “1940 Act”).

From time to time, we may make investments or agree to terms that support the objectives of our tenant operators without necessarily maximizing our short-term financial return, which may allow us to build long-term relationships and acquire properties otherwise unavailable to our competition. We believe these dynamics should create long-term, sustainable relationships and, in turn, profitability for us.

**Investments in Real Estate Mortgages.** While we emphasize equity real estate investments in healthcare real estate properties, we may invest in mortgages and other real estate interests. Investments in real estate mortgages are subject to the risk that one or more borrowers may default and that the collateral securing mortgages may not be sufficient to enable us to recover our full investment.

### Financing Policy

We may employ leverage in our capital structure in amounts that we determine from time to time. The board of directors has not adopted a policy which limits the total amount of indebtedness that we may incur, or the number of shares of Series A Preferred Stock which we may sell (subject to the RHE Charter), but will consider a number of factors in evaluating, from time to time, our level of indebtedness (including the amount of secured and unsecured debt, the maturities of its indebtedness, and related periodic, principal amortization, and the amount of indebtedness that pays a fixed rate of interest) and the amount of shares of Series A Preferred Stock outstanding. The RHE Charter and the RHE Bylaws do not limit the amount or percentage of indebtedness that we may incur nor do they restrict the form of our indebtedness. We may from time to time modify our leverage profile in light of then-current economic conditions, relative costs of debt and equity capital, market values of our properties, general market conditions for debt and equity securities, fluctuations in the market price of the common stock and Series A Preferred Stock, growth and acquisition opportunities and other factors.

To the extent that the board of directors or management determines that it is necessary to raise additional capital, we may incur indebtedness, issue debt or equity (including preferred stock) securities, retain earnings (subject to the REIT distribution requirements for U.S. federal income tax purposes, if we have elected to be treated as a REIT in a future taxable year), assume



secured indebtedness, obtain mortgage financing on a portion of our owned properties, engage in joint ventures, issue other types of securities, or employ a combination of these methods.

#### Lending Policy

We do not have a policy limiting our ability to make loans to other persons. For example, we may make secured or unsecured loans to our tenant operators to support working capital needs or to finance certain activities which we believe will maximize the value of our properties leased to such tenant operator. We may choose to guarantee the debt of third parties. We do not currently intend to engage in any significant lending activities. We intend to make investments in such a way that we will not be treated as an “investment company” under the 1940 Act. However, the board of directors may adopt a lending policy without notice to, or the vote of, our shareholders.

#### Other Policies

We may, but do not presently intend to, make investments other than as previously described. For instance, we may offer shares of common stock or other equity or debt securities in exchange for property. We intend to make investments in such a way that we will not be treated as an “investment company” under the 1940 Act.

#### Reports to Shareholders

We make available to our shareholders our annual reports, including our audited financial statements. We are subject to the reporting provisions of the Exchange Act, which requires us to file annual and periodic reports, proxy statements and other information, including audited financial statements, with the SEC.

#### Other Activities

While we continue to evaluate the feasibility of the Company in the future qualifying and electing as a REIT under the Code and any potential benefits thereof, we intend to engage in the activities described above under “-Investment Policy”, “-Financing Policy”, “-Lending Policy” and “-Other Policies” in a manner that is consistent with requirements applicable to REITs for U.S. federal income tax purposes, unless the board of directors determines that it is not in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders to attempt to qualify as a REIT.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

The Board of Directors

Regional Health Properties, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying balance sheet of Regional Health Properties, Inc. (the Company) as of January 31, 2017. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the balance sheet is free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the balance sheet. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall balance sheet presentation. We believe that our audit of the balance sheet provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the balance sheet referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Regional Health Properties, Inc. as of January 31, 2017, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

/s/ KPMG LLP  
Atlanta, Georgia  
March 13, 2017

REGIONAL HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.  
BALANCE SHEETS

	March 31, 2017	January 31, 2017
	(Unaudited)	
Assets:		
Cash	\$ 100	\$ 100
Total assets	100	100
Liabilities and stockholder's equity:		
Liabilities	\$ —	\$ —
Commitments and contingencies	—	—
Stockholder's equity:		
Common stock and additional paid-in capital, no par value per share, 1,000 shares authorized, 100 shares issued and outstanding	\$ 100	\$ 100
Total stockholder's equity	100	100
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	\$ 100	\$ 100

See accompanying notes to the balance sheet.

REGIONAL HEALTH PROPERTIES, INC.  
NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEETS

January 31, 2017 and March 31, 2017

1. Organization and Proposed Business Operation

Regional Health Properties, Inc. ("RHE") was incorporated on January 26, 2017, under the laws of the State of Georgia and is authorized to issue 1,000 shares of no par value common stock. RHE, a wholly owned subsidiary of AdCare Health Systems, Inc. ("AdCare"), was created to effect the merger described below.

Prior to the merger, RHE will conduct no business other than incident to the merger. In the merger, AdCare will merge with and into RHE. Upon effectiveness of the merger, the outstanding shares of AdCare common stock will be converted into the same number of shares of RHE common stock. Also upon effectiveness of the merger, the outstanding shares of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock will be converted into the same number of shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock. RHE will, by virtue of the merger, directly or indirectly, own all of the assets, liabilities, and business formerly owned by AdCare.

Also prior to the effective time of the merger, RHE's articles of incorporation will be amended and restated. The resulting RHE Charter will be substantially the same as the AdCare Charter, except for the addition of ownership and transfer restrictions on the RHE common stock. The existing board of directors and executive officers of AdCare immediately prior to the merger will be the board of directors and executive officers, respectively, of RHE immediately following the merger.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Cash and Cash Equivalents

RHE considers all unrestricted short-term investments with original maturities less than three months, which are readily convertible into cash, to be cash equivalents.

Estimates and Other Accounting Policies

The Company will adopt all of the policies and estimates per AdCare.

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported results of operations during the reporting period. Examples of significant estimates include allowance for doubtful accounts, deferred tax valuation allowance, fair value of employee and nonemployee stock based awards, valuation of goodwill and other long-lived assets, and cash flow projections. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.



## MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Set forth below is a discussion and analysis of the financial condition and results of operations of AdCare. After the merger, RHE will succeed to the assets, continue the business and assume the obligations of AdCare.

The discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations that follow are based upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States ("GAAP"). The preparation of our financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses, and the related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of our financial statements. Actual results may differ significantly from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. This discussion and analysis should be read in conjunction with our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying notes thereto, and our Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes accompanying thereto, each of which is included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Index to Consolidated Financial Statements."

### Overview

The Company is a self-managed real estate investment company that invests primarily in real estate purposed for long-term care and senior living. Our business primarily consists of leasing and subleasing healthcare facilities to third-party tenants. As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, the Company owned, leased, or managed for third parties 30 facilities primarily in the Southeast. On October 6, 2016, the Company completed the sale of the nine Arkansas Facilities.

The operators of the Company's facilities provide a range of health care and related services to patients and residents, including skilled nursing and assisted living services, social services, various therapy services, and other rehabilitative and healthcare services for both long-term and short-stay patients and residents.

The following table provides summary information regarding the number of facilities and related operational beds/units as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus:

	Owned	Leased	Managed for	Total
	Facilities	Facilities	Third-Parties	Facilities
	Beds/Units	Beds/Units	Beds/Units	Beds/Units
State				
Alabama	3 410	— —	— —	3 410
Georgia	4 463	10 1,168	— —	14 1,631
North Carolina	1 106	— —	— —	1 106
Ohio	4 279	1 94	3 332	8 705
Oklahoma	2 197	— —	— —	2 197
South Carolina	2 180	— —	— —	2 180
Total	16 1,635	11 1,262	3 332	30 3,229
Facility Type				
Skilled Nursing	14 1,449	11 1,262	2 249	27 2,960
Assisted Living	2 186	— —	— —	2 186
Independent Living	— —	— —	1 83	1 83
Total	16 1,635	11 1,262	3 332	30 3,229

The following table provides summary information regarding the number of facilities and related operational beds/units by operator affiliation as of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus:

Operator Affiliation	Number of Facilities (1)	Beds / Units
C.R. Management	8	936
Beacon Health Management	7	585
Wellington Health Services	4	641
Peach Health Group	3	252
Symmetry Healthcare	3	286
Southwest LTC	2	197
Subtotal	27	2,897
AdCare Managed	3	332
Total	30	3,229

- (1) Represents the number of facilities which are leased or subleased to separate tenants, which tenants are affiliates of the entity named in the table above. See “Our Business- Portfolio of Healthcare Investments.”

#### Acquisitions

On March 8, 2017, the Company executed a purchase and sale agreement with Meadowood Retirement Village, LLC and Meadowood Properties, LLC (the “Meadowood Purchase Agreement”) to acquire an assisted living and memory care community with 85 units and 106 operational beds in Glencoe, Alabama (“Meadowood”) for \$5.5 million cash. In addition, on May 1, 2017, the Company commenced a long-term lease with an affiliate of C.R. Management (the “Meadowood Operator”) to lease the facility upon purchase. Lease terms include: (i) a 13-year initial term with one five-year renewal option; (ii) base rent of \$37,500 per month; (iii) a rental escalator of 2.0% per annum in the initial term and 2.5% per annum in the renewal term; (iv) a cross renewal provision with the Coosa Valley Facility; and (v) a one month security deposit. The Company completed the purchase of Meadowood on May 1, 2017 pursuant to the Meadowood Purchase Agreement, at which time operations of the Meadowood facility transferred to the Meadowood Operator.

In connection with the Meadowood Purchase Agreement, on May 1, 2017, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company entered into a Loan Agreement (the “Meadowood Credit Facility”) with the Exchange Bank of Alabama, which provides for a \$4.1 million principal amount secured credit facility maturing on May 1, 2022. Interest on the Meadowood Credit Facility accrues on the principal balance thereof at 4.5% per annum. The Meadowood Credit Facility is secured by the Meadowood facility.

#### Divestitures

For information regarding the Company's divestitures, please refer to Note 11 - Discontinued Operations in the notes accompanying the Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and our Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements, each included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled “Index to Consolidated Financial Statements.”

#### Critical Accounting Policies

We prepare our financial statements in accordance with GAAP for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 8-03 of Article 8 of Regulation S-X. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. On an ongoing basis we review our judgments and estimates, including, but not limited to, those related to doubtful accounts, income taxes, stock compensation, intangible assets and loss contingencies. We base our estimates

on historical experience, business knowledge and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances at the time. Actual results may vary from our estimates. These estimates are evaluated by management and revised as circumstances change.

For a discussion of our critical accounting policies, See Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the notes accompanying our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and Note 1 - Organization and Significant Accounting Policies in our Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto, each of which is included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Index to Consolidated Financial Statements."

#### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Except for rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") is the sole source of authoritative GAAP literature recognized by the FASB and applicable to the Company. The Company has reviewed the FASB accounting pronouncements and Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") interpretations that have effectiveness dates during the periods reported and in future periods.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, which requires revenue to be recognized in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for those goods and services. This new standard requires the disclosure of sufficient quantitative and qualitative information for financial statement users to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and associated cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The new guidance does not affect the recognition of revenue from leases. In August 2015, the FASB delayed the effective date of ASU 2014-09 by one year and subsequently amended the new revenue standard under ASU 2016-10 and ASU 2016-12 in April and May 2016, respectively. ASU 2016-10 provides additional guidance for identifying performance obligations and licenses of intellectual property, and ASU 2016-12 clarifies guidance regarding collectibility, noncash considerations and completed contracts at transition. These new revenue standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those reporting periods. Early application is permitted under the original effective date of fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is currently evaluating the impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations and related disclosures.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, which provides revised accounting guidance related to the accounting for and reporting of financial instruments. This guidance significantly revises an entity's accounting related to (i) the classification and measurement of investments in equity securities and (ii) the presentation of certain fair value changes for financial liabilities measured at fair value. It also amends certain disclosure requirements associated with the fair value of financial instruments. The ASU is effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017; earlier adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, as a comprehensive new leases standard that amends various aspects of existing guidance for leases and requires additional disclosures about leasing arrangements. It will require companies to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities by lessees for those leases classified as operating leases under previous guidance, ASC 840, Leases. ASU 2016-02 creates a new Topic, ASC 842, Leases. This new Topic retains a distinction between finance leases and operating leases. The classification criteria for distinguishing between finance leases and operating leases are substantially similar to the classification criteria for distinguishing between capital leases and operating leases in the previous leases guidance. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years; earlier adoption is permitted. In the financial statements in which the ASU is first applied, leases shall be measured and recognized at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented with an adjustment to equity. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this guidance on its consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, with the intention to simplify aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including income tax impacts, classification on the statement of cash flows, and forfeitures. The ASU is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2016. The various amendments within the standard require different approaches to adoption, on a retrospective,

modified retrospective or prospective basis. The Company adopted the various amendments in its consolidated financial statements for the three month period ending March 31, 2017 with an effective date of January 1, 2017. The Company has elected to continue to estimate forfeitures expected to occur to determine the amount of compensation cost to be recognized in each period. The adoption of ASU 2016-09 did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, which changes the impairment model for most financial assets. The new model uses a forward-looking expected loss method, which will generally result in earlier recognition of allowances for losses. ASU 2016-13 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019 and early adoption is permitted for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2016-13 on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, which requires that the statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash. Therefore, amounts generally described as restricted cash will be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-18 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and early adoption is permitted using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2016-09 on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, which narrows the definition of a business and provides a framework that gives entities a basis for making reasonable judgments about whether a transaction involves an asset or a business. ASU 2017-01 states that when substantially all of the fair value of the gross assets acquired is concentrated in a single identifiable asset or group of similar identifiable assets, the acquired asset is not a business. If this initial test is not met, an acquired asset cannot be considered a business unless it includes an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create output. The primary differences between business combinations and asset acquisitions include recognition of goodwill at the acquisition date and expense recognition for transaction costs as incurred.

ASU 2017-01 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and early adoption is permitted on a prospective basis for annual and interim periods beginning after January 1, 2016. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2017-01 on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, which simplifies the required periodic test for goodwill impairment and modifies the concept of impairment of goodwill under previous guidance, ASC 350, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other. Under the updated guidance, a goodwill impairment test is performed by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. An entity should recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, up to the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. This simplification eliminates previous requirements to determine the implied fair value of goodwill and record a loss on impairment equal to the carrying value of goodwill less the implied fair value. Further, the ASU modifies the concept of impairment from the condition that exists when the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value to the condition that exists when the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value. ASU 2017-04 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and early adoption is permitted on a prospective basis for annual and interim periods beginning after January 1, 2017. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, to provide clarity as to when an entity should account for the effects of a modification of share-based payment award. ASU 2017-09 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and early adoption is permitted on a prospective basis for annual and interim periods beginning after January 1, 2017. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

For further discussion of recent accounting pronouncements not yet adopted by the Company, See Note 1 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in the notes accompanying our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements, which is included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Index to Consolidated Financial Statements."

## Results of Operations

## Three Months Ended March 30, 2017 and 2016

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, unaudited 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 Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto, which is included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Index to Consolidated Financial Statements."

(Amounts in 000's)	Three Months Ended March 31,			
	2017	2016	Amount	Percent
Revenues:				
Rental revenues	\$5,775	\$6,849	\$(1,074)	(15.7)%
Management fee and other revenues	360	233	127	54.5 %
Total revenues	6,135	7,082	(947 )	(13.4)%
Expenses:				
Facility rent expense	2,171	2,179	(8 )	(0.4 )%
Depreciation and amortization	1,135	1,713	(578 )	(33.7)%
General and administrative expenses	1,622	2,542	(920 )	(36.2)%
Other operating expenses	555	203	352	NM
Total expenses	5,483	6,637	(1,154 )	(17.4)%
Income from operations	652	445	207	46.5 %
Other expense:				
Interest expense, net	1,032	1,825	(793 )	(43.5)%
Loss on extinguishment of debt	63	—	63	NM
Other expense	95	42	53	NM
Total other expense, net	1,190	1,867	(677 )	(36.3)%
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(538 )	(1,422 )	884	(62.2)%
Income tax expense	1	—	1	NM
Loss from continuing operations	(539 )	(1,422 )	883	(62.1)%
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(413 )	(528 )	115	(21.8)%
Net loss	\$(952 )	\$(1,950)	\$998	(51.2)%

**Rental Revenues**—Total rental revenue decreased by \$1.1 million, or 15.7%, to \$5.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, compared with \$6.8 million for the same period in 2016. The decrease reflects the sale of the Arkansas Facilities during the three months ended December 31, 2016. The Company recognizes all rental revenues on a straight line rent accrual basis except with respect to the Oceanside and Jeffersonville Facilities under the Peach Health Sublease (which were recertified by CMS, in February 2017 and December 2016, respectively), the sublease pursuant to which subsidiaries of the Company subleased the Arkansas Facilities to affiliates of Aria Health Group, LLC, (the "Aria Subleases"), which were terminated for non-payment of rent, the subsequent lease of the Arkansas Facilities to Skyline Healthcare LLC or an affiliate of Skyline, pursuant to a Master Lease Agreement, dated February 5, 2016 (the "Skyline Lease"), which terminated upon sale of the Arkansas Facilities, for which rental revenue is recognized based on cash amount owed, and the sublease with affiliates of New Beginnings (which terminated in connection with the bankruptcy of such entities), for which rental revenue is recognized when cash is received.

**Management Fee and Other Revenues**—Management fee and other revenues increased by \$0.2 million, or 54.5 %, to \$0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, compared with \$0.2 million for the same period in 2016, with a \$0.1 million increase from the recognition of interest income.

**Facility Rent Expense**—Facility rent expense was \$2.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, and \$2.2





million for the same period in 2016. Rent expense year over year is now comparable due to the completion of the Company's transition to a healthcare property holding and leasing company. (See Note 7 - Leases in the notes accompanying our Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements, included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Index to Consolidated Financial Statements".

**Depreciation and Amortization**—Depreciation and amortization decreased by \$0.6 million, or 33.7%, to \$1.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, compared with \$1.7 million for the same period in 2016. The decrease is primarily due to the sale of the Arkansas Facilities during the quarter ended December 31, 2016, that were classified as held for sale beginning May 2016, with the subsequent cessation of depreciation expense.

**General and Administrative**—General and administrative costs decreased by \$0.9 million, or 36.2%, to \$1.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, compared with \$2.5 million for the same period in 2016. The net decrease is due to a continued reduction in overhead and specifically the following: (i) a decrease in salaries, wages and employee benefits expense of approximately \$0.3 million, (ii) a decrease in stock-based compensation expense of approximately \$0.2 million, and (iii) a decrease in legal, contract services, IT and other expenses of approximately \$0.4 million.

**Other Operating Expenses**—Other operating expense increased by \$0.4 million, or 173.4%, to \$0.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, compared with \$0.2 million for the same period in 2016. The increase is due to bad debt expenses in the current year period.

**Interest Expense, net**—Interest expense, decreased by \$0.8 million or 43.5% to \$1.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, compared with \$1.8 million for the same period in 2016. Sequentially, interest expense decreased \$0.5 million, or 31.6%, compared with \$1.5 million in the fourth quarter of 2016. The decrease is mainly due to the repayment of \$36.0 million of debt in connection with the Arkansas Facilities and the sale thereof in October 2016 and \$6.7 million principal repayment of the convertible promissory notes issued in 2015 on January 10, 2017.

**Loss on Debt Extinguishment**—Loss on extinguishment of debt of \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, was due to a pre payment penalty incurred on March 20, 2017, when mortgage indebtedness related to the Coosa Valley Facility, and Attalla Health Care, a 182-bed skilled nursing facility located in Attalla, Alabama, was reduced by \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million, respectively through the application of restricted cash held as collateral against such indebtedness.

**Loss from Discontinued Operations**—The loss from discontinued operations decreased by \$0.1 million to \$0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, compared with \$0.5 million for the same period in 2016. The decrease is primarily due to lower bad debt expense. Current year expenses comprise legal, collection activities and bad debt.

## Year Ended December 31, 2016 and 2015

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, statement of operations items and the amount and percentage of change of these items. Given the transition to a healthcare property holding and leasing company during 2015, the amounts presented are not reflective of our ongoing annualized performance due to leasing activity throughout the periods. 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 Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes thereto, which is included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Index to Consolidated Financial Statements."

(Amounts in 000's)	Year Ended		Increase	
	December 31, 2016	2015	(Decrease) Amount	Percent
<b>Revenues:</b>				
Rental revenues	\$26,287	\$17,254	\$9,033	52.4 %
Management fee and other revenues	1,050	1,146	(96 )	(8.4 )%
Total revenues	27,337	18,400	8,937	48.6 %
<b>Expenses:</b>				
Facility rent expense	8,694	5,758	2,936	51.0 %
Depreciation and amortization	5,296	7,345	(2,049 )	(27.9 )%
General and administrative expenses	7,714	10,544	(2,830 )	(26.8 )%
Other operating expenses	1,378	2,394	(1,016 )	(42.4 )%
Total expenses	23,082	26,041	(2,959 )	(11.4 )%
Income (loss) from operations	4,255	(7,641 )	11,896	NM
<b>Other (income) expense:</b>				
Interest expense, net	6,885	8,462	(1,577 )	(18.6 )%
Loss on extinguishment of debt	245	680	(435 )	(64.0 )%
Gain on disposal of assets	(8,750 )	—	(8,750 )	NM
Other expense	72	918	(846 )	(92.2 )%
Total other (income) expense, net	(1,548 )	10,060	(11,608 )	NM
Income (loss) from continuing operations before income taxes	5,803	(17,701 )	23,504	NM
Income tax (benefit) expense	(163 )	110	(273 )	NM
Income (loss) from continuing operations	5,966	(17,811 )	23,777	NM
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(13,428 )	(4,892 )	(8,536 )	174.5 %
Net loss	\$(7,462 )	\$(22,703 )	\$15,241	(67.1 )%

**Rental Revenues**—Total rental revenue increased by \$9.0 million, or 52.4%, to \$26.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared with \$17.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase reflects the Company's continuing transition to a healthcare property holding and leasing company in 2015 and accordingly an increase in leasing of facilities to third-party operators. As of December 31, 2016, and December 31, 2015, we leased or subleased all of our facilities to third-party operators. The Company recognizes all rental revenues on a straight line rent accrual basis except with respect to the Jeffersonville and Oceanside Facilities under the Peach Health Sublease (which were recertified by CMS, in February 2017 and December 2016, respectively), the Aria Subleases (which were terminated for non-payment of rent) and the Skyline Lease (which terminated upon sale of the Arkansas Facilities), for which rental revenue was recognized based on cash amount owed, and the sublease with New Beginnings, for which rental revenue was recognized when cash was received.

**Management Fee and Other Revenues**—Management fee and other revenues of \$1.1 million, for the twelve months ended December 31, 2016, compared with \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Facility Rent Expense—Facility rent expense increased by \$2.9 million, or 51.0%, to \$8.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared with \$5.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase is primarily due to: (i) an

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increase of \$0.2 million in rent expense resulting from the transition of leased facilities, lease extensions, amendments entered into subsequent to September 30, 2015, and straight-line accounting on three Georgia facilities in the prior year period (see Note 7 - Leases in the notes accompanying to our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements, included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Index to Consolidated Financial Statements") and (ii) \$2.7 million of rent expense reported in discontinued operations for the twelve months ended December 31, 2015. Due to the Transition, the facility rent expense presented for 2015 is not reflective of our ongoing annualized performance due to leasing activity throughout the periods.

**Depreciation and Amortization**—Depreciation and amortization decreased by \$2.0 million, or 27.9%, to \$5.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared with \$7.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease is primarily due to the Arkansas Facilities that were classified as assets held for sale in May 2016 and the subsequent cessation of depreciation expense. The decrease is partially offset by impairment of our office buildings incurred by the Company during the year ended December 31, 2015.

**General and Administrative**—General and administrative costs decreased by \$2.8 million, or 26.8%, to \$7.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared with \$10.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The net decrease is due to a continued reduction in overhead and specifically the following: (i) a decrease in headcount, resulting in a decrease in salaries, wages and employee benefits expense of approximately \$1.5 million, (ii) a decrease in contract services expense of approximately \$0.9 million, (iii) \$0.7 million of expenses reported in discontinued operations and (iv) \$0.5 million of other business decreases such as travel and communication, which is offset by an increase in legal expenses of approximately \$0.6 million and an increase in employee stock-based compensation expense of approximately \$0.2 million.

**Other Operating Expenses**—Other operating expense decreased by \$1.0 million, or 42.4%, to \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared with \$2.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease is primarily due to a decrease in salary and other business continuation costs of \$2.1 million related to the Transition, partially offset by one time charges of property and bed tax liabilities of \$0.4 million and \$0.5 million arising from the bankruptcies of Aria and New Beginnings, and an allowance increase for a potentially uncollectible operator note from Aria of approximately \$0.2 million.

**Interest Expense, net**—Interest expense, net decreased by \$1.6 million or 18.6%, to \$6.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared with \$8.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease is primarily due to: (i) the repayment in full of four lines of credit with an aggregate outstanding principal totaling \$5.8 million; (ii) the repayment of \$36.0 million related to the repayment of debt in connection with the sale of the Arkansas Facilities; and (iii) other debt repayments of approximately \$5.0 million, including the repayment of debt with respect to the Company's facility located in College Park, Georgia (the "College Park Facility") and an office building in Georgia. For further information, see Note 9 - Notes Payable and Other Debt in the notes accompanying our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Index to Consolidated Financial Statements".

**Loss on Debt Extinguishment**—Loss on extinguishment of debt decreased by \$0.4 million, or 64.0%, to \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared with \$0.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease is primarily due to the February 2015 issuance of promissory notes related to the refinancing of certain loan agreements with one of our lenders and loss related to prepayment penalties arising from debt associated with the Arkansas Facilities, partially offset by the gain on extinguishment of the exit fee note in the December 2016 refinancing of debt previously owed by a certain-wholly owned subsidiary of the Company to The PrivateBank and Trust Company, with respect to the Company's facility located in Sumter, South Carolina (the "Sumter Facility"). For further information, see Note 9 - Notes Payable and Other Debt in the notes accompanying our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Index to Consolidated Financial Statements".

**Other Expense**—Other expense decreased by \$0.8 million, or 92.2%, to \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared with \$0.9 million, for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease is primarily due to additional costs the Company incurred during the year ended December 31, 2015.

**Loss from Discontinued Operations**—The loss from discontinued operations increased by \$8.5 million, or 174.5%, to \$13.4 million for the twelve months ended December 31, 2016, compared with a loss of \$4.9 million for the same

period in 2015. The increase is primarily due to increased self-insured reserve and bad debt expense.

### Liquidity and Capital Resources

The Company continues to undertake measures to grow its operations and to reduce its expenses by: (i) increasing future lease revenue through acquisitions and investments in existing properties; (ii) modifying the terms of existing leases; (iii) refinancing or repaying debt to reduce interest costs and mandatory principal repayments; and (iv) reducing general and administrative expenses.

The Company leases all of its properties (excluding three managed facilities) to third party tenants pursuant to long-term, triple net leases. Rent is fixed with annual rent escalators of between 2.0% and 3.0% per annum and not related to the underlying patient or resident occupancy of the facilities. Since January 1, 2016, the Company has not paid any leasing commissions on its properties nor has it provided any capital for tenant improvements or reduced rent except for the Peach Facilities. In connection with the Peach Facilities, the Company made certain capital investments in the Oceanside and Jeffersonville facilities, extended a working capital loan to the tenants and provided for reduced rent for a specific period of time. See Note 7 - Leases in the notes accompanying our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements, each included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Index to Consolidated Financial Statements".

At March 31, 2017, the Company had \$4.2 million in cash and cash equivalents as well as restricted cash and investments of \$3.8 million. Management anticipates access to several sources of liquidity, including cash flows from operations and cash on hand. Management holds routine ongoing discussions with existing lenders and potential new lenders to refinance current debt on a longer term basis and, in recent years, has refinanced shorter term acquisition debt, with traditional longer term mortgage notes, many of which have been executed under government guaranteed lending programs. Historically, the Company has raised capital through other sources, including issuances of preferred stock and convertible debt.

Management expects to commence discussions with one of its lenders to extend maturity of a \$1.2 million credit facility associated with its Northwest Oklahoma facility, a skilled nursing facility located in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (the "Northwest Oklahoma Facility") listed as current debt maturities at March 31, 2017.

On July 21, 2015, the Company entered into separate At Market Issuance Sales Agreements to sell, from time to time, up to 800,000 shares of the Series A Preferred Stock, through an "at-the-market" offering program ("ATM"). Since the inception of the ATM in July 2015 and through March 31, 2017, the Company has sold 650,600 shares of Series A Preferred Stock under the ATM, generating net proceeds to the Company of approximately \$13.5 million. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2016, the Company had sold 336,905 shares of Series A Preferred Stock under the ATM which generated net proceeds of \$6.8 million and sold no shares of Series A Preferred Stock under the ATM during the fourth quarter of 2016 (see Note 12 - Common and Preferred Stock, in the notes accompanying our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements, each included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Index to Consolidated Financial Statements").

On May 26, 2017, the Company entered into a new At Market Issuance Sales Agreement to sell, from time to time, up to an additional 149,400 shares of Series A Preferred Stock through an ATM.

On June 18, 2016, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company entered into the Peach Health Sublease with Peach Health Sublessee, providing that Peach Health Sublessee would take possession of the Peach Facilities subleased to New Beginnings prior to their bankruptcy. The Peach Facilities are comprised of the Oceanside Facility; (ii) the Savannah Beach Facility; and (iii) the Jeffersonville Facility. Rent for the Savannah Beach Facility, the Oceanside Facility, and the Jeffersonville Facility is \$0.3 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million per annum, respectively; but such rent is only \$1 per month for the Oceanside and Jeffersonville Facilities until the date such facilities are recertified by CMS or April 1, 2017, whichever first occurs (the "Rent Commencement Date"). The Oceanside and Jeffersonville Facilities were recertified by CMS in February 2017 and December 2016, respectively. In addition, with respect to the Oceanside and Jeffersonville Facilities, Peach Health Sublessee is entitled to three months of \$1 per month rent

following the Rent Commencement Date and, following such three-month period, five months of rent discounted by 50%. In the event that the Savannah Beach Facility is decertified due to any previous non-compliance attributable to New Beginnings, rent for such facility will revert to \$1 a month until it is recertified along with the other facilities. The Company also provided Peach Health with a \$1.0 million line of credit to be used for working capital and capital expenditure needs (the "Peach Line" or "Peach Note"). At March 31, 2017, there was a \$1.0 million outstanding balance on the Peach Line.

On September 19, 2016, the Company obtained an option to extend the maturity date of the credit facility entered into in September 2013 between a certain wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and Housing & Healthcare Funding, LLC from September 2017 to September 2018, which option management intends to exercise. There is no assurance that we will be able to refinance or further extend the maturity date of this credit facility on terms that are favorable to the Company or at all.

On October 6, 2016, the Company completed the sale of the nine Arkansas Facilities for a total sales price of \$55.0 million,

which sale price consisted of: (i) cash consideration of \$52.0 million (of which \$35.2 million was accounted for as a net cashless transfer of assets for debt liabilities); and (ii) a promissory note in the amount of \$3.0 million (the "Skyline Note"). Proceeds to the Company from the sale of the Arkansas Facilities exceeded related obligations by approximately \$23.0 million.

On January 10, 2017, the Company repurchased \$6.7 million of its 10% convertible subordinated notes due April 30, 2017 (collectively, the "2015 Notes") pursuant to a cash tender offer for any and all of such outstanding convertible subordinated notes. See Note 9 - Notes Payable and Other Debt in the notes accompanying our Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Index to Financial Statements."

#### Cash Requirements

At March 31, 2017, the Company had \$71.8 million in indebtedness of which the current portion is \$6.9 million. This current portion is comprised of the following components: (i) convertible debt of \$2.5 million; and (ii) other debt of approximately \$4.4 million which includes senior debt - bond and mortgage indebtedness (for a complete listing of our debt, see Note 9 - Notes Payable and Other Debt in the notes accompanying our Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements, included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Index to Financial Statements").

Over the next twelve months, the Company anticipates net principal disbursements of approximately \$5.8 million, which includes \$1.5 million of convertible debt, approximately \$0.4 million of payments on shorter term vendor notes, \$1.8 million of routine debt service amortization, and a \$2.1 million payment of other debt which includes current senior debt of the Northwest Oklahoma Facility of approximately \$1.2 million. Based on the described sources of liquidity, the Company expects sufficient funds for its operations and scheduled debt service, at least through the next twelve months. On a longer term basis, at March 31, 2017, the Company has approximately \$13.2 million of debt maturities due over the next two-year period ending March 31, 2019. These debt maturities include the aforementioned \$2.5 million of convertible promissory notes, which are convertible into shares of the common stock and which also includes the current senior debt of the Northwest Oklahoma Facility of \$1.2 million in addition to \$4.4 million with respect to the Quail Creek facility located in Oklahoma. The Company believes its long-term liquidity needs will be satisfied by cash flows from operations, cash on hand, borrowings as required to refinance indebtedness as well as other sources, including issuances of preferred stock and convertible debt.

In November 2016, the board of directors approved two share repurchase programs (collectively, the "November 2016 Repurchase Program"), pursuant to which the Company was authorized to repurchase up to 1.0 million shares of the common stock and 100,000 shares of the Series A Preferred Stock during a twelve-month period. The November 2016 Repurchase Program succeeded the repurchase program announced on November 12, 2015 (the "November 2015 Repurchase Program"), which terminated in accordance with its terms. Share repurchases under the November 2016 Repurchase Programs could be made from time to time through open market transactions, block trades or privately negotiated transactions and were subject to market conditions, as well as corporate, regulatory and other considerations. During the quarter ended March 31, 2017, the Company made no repurchases of the Series A Preferred Stock and repurchased 118,199 shares of common stock at an average purchase price of approximately \$1.54 per share, exclusive of commissions and related fees, for a net disbursement of approximately \$0.2 million. The Company suspended the November 2016 Repurchase Program in February 2017.

As of the date of this proxy statement/prospectus, the Company is a defendant in a total of 44 professional and general liability actions. The claims generally seek unspecified compensatory and punitive damages for former patients of the Company who were allegedly injured or died while patients of facilities operated by the Company due to professional negligence or understaffing. The Company established a self-insurance reserve for these professional and general liability claims, included within "Accrued expenses and other" in the Company's unaudited consolidated balance sheets,



of \$6.0 million and \$6.9 million at March 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016, respectively. The Company currently believes that most of the professional and general liability actions, and particularly many of the most recently filed actions, are defensible and intends to defend them through final judgment. Accordingly, the self-insurance reserve primarily reflects the Company's estimated legal costs of litigating the pending actions. Anticipated costs associated with such litigation are reflected in the \$6.0 million accrual and are expected to be paid over time as litigation continues. The duration of such legal proceedings could be greater than one year subsequent to the period ended March 31, 2017, however, management cannot reliably estimate the exact timing of payments. The Company expects to fund litigation and potential indemnity costs through cash on hand as well as other sources as described above.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company generated negative cash flow from operations and anticipates positive cash flow from operations later in the current year. In order to satisfy the Company's capital needs, the Company seeks to: (i) refinance debt where possible to obtain more favorable terms; (ii) raise capital through the issuance of debt or equity securities; and (iii) increase operating cash flows through acquisitions. The Company anticipates that these actions, if successful, will provide the opportunity to maintain its liquidity, thereby permitting the Company to better meet its operating and financing obligations for

the next twelve months. However, there is no guarantee that such actions will be successful. Management's ability to raise additional capital through the issuance of equity securities and the terms upon which we are able to raise such capital may be adversely affected if we are unable to maintain the listing of the common stock and the Series A Preferred Stock on the NYSE MKT.

For a more detailed discussion, see Note 3 - Liquidity and Profitability and Note 12 - Common and Preferred Stock in the notes accompanying our Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements, each included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Index to Financial Statements."

The following table presents selected data from our consolidated statement of cash flows for the periods presented:

Amounts in (000's)	Year Ended		Three Months	
	December 31,		Ended March 31,	
	2016	2015	2017	2016
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities—continuing operations	\$1,598	\$(11,727)	\$749	\$(941)
Net cash used in operating activities—discontinued operations	(5,007)	(6,079)	(1,051)	(639)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities—continuing operations	24,133	(5,749)	1,320	4,145
Net cash provide by (used in) in investing activities—discontinued operations	—	15,594	—	(1)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities—continuing operations	(8,001)	12,703	(10,739)	(2,752)
Net cash used in financing activities—discontinued operations	(1,398)	(12,757)	(140)	(268)
Net Change in Cash and cash equivalents	11,325	(8,015)	(9,861)	(456)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,720	10,735	14,045	2,720
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$14,045	\$2,720	\$4,184	\$2,264

#### Three Months Ended March 31, 2017

Net cash provided by operating activities—continuing operations for the three months ended March 31, 2017, was approximately \$0.7 million, consisting primarily of our loss from operations less changes in working capital, and noncash charges (primarily depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation, rent revenue in excess of cash received, amortization of debt discounts and related deferred financing costs and bad debt expense) all primarily the result of routine operating activity. Net cash used in operating activities—discontinued operations was approximately \$1.1 million. This amount was to fund legal and associated settlement costs related to our legacy professional and general liability claims, in addition to settling legacy vendor liabilities.

Net cash provided by investing activities—continuing operations for the three months ended March 31, 2017, was approximately \$1.3 million. This is the result of a net decrease in restricted cash deposits of approximately \$1.6 million partially off-set by capital expenditures of \$0.3 million on building improvements the Oceanside Facility and the Jeffersonville Facility to assist with the sublessee in connection with recertification efforts.

Net cash used in financing activities—continuing operations was approximately \$10.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017. This is primarily the result of repayments of \$6.7 million of convertible debt, \$2.0 million of other existing debt obligations and \$2.0 million payment of preferred stock dividends.

#### Three Months Ended March 31, 2016

Net cash used in operating activities—continuing operations for the three months ended March 31, 2016, was \$0.9 million, consisting primarily of our loss from operations less changes in working capital, and noncash charges (primarily depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation, rent revenue in excess of cash received, and amortization of debt discounts and related deferred financing costs) primarily the result of routine operating activity. Net cash used in operating activities—discontinued operations was approximately \$0.6 million.

Net cash provided by investing activities—continuing operations for the three months ended March 31, 2016, was approximately \$4.1 million. This is primarily the result of a net increase in restricted cash deposits of approximately \$3.8 million and proceeds from sale of property and equipment of approximately \$0.3 million.

Net cash used in financing activities—continuing operations was approximately \$2.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2016. This is primarily the result of repayments of existing debt obligations of approximately \$4.5 million,

payments of dividends

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of approximately \$1.8 million, and the repurchase of outstanding shares of the common stock of approximately \$0.3 million. These uses were offset by net cash proceeds received from issuances of shares of the Series A Preferred Stock and additional debt borrowings of approximately \$3.7 million and \$0.2 million, respectively. Net cash used in financing activities—discontinued operations was approximately \$0.3 million.

Year Ended December 31, 2016

Net cash provided by operating activities—continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2016, was approximately \$1.6 million consisting primarily of our income from continuing operations less changes in working capital, and other noncash charges (primarily a gain on the disposal of assets, rent revenue in excess of cash received, depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation, rent expense in excess of cash paid and amortization of debt discounts and related deferred financing costs) all primarily the result of routine operating activity. Net cash used in operating activities—discontinued operations was approximately \$5.0 million as we continue to settle legacy vendor liabilities.

Net cash provided by investing activities—continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2016, was approximately \$24.1 million. This is the result of net proceeds of \$55.0 million received for the sale of the Arkansas Facilities on October 6, 2016 less (i) \$3.0 million to be paid under the Skyline Note, (ii) \$35.2 million accounted for as a net cashless transfer of assets for debt liabilities, (iii) proceeds from sale of office buildings and other assets of \$1.5 million and (iv) a net release in restricted cash deposits of approximately \$7.2 million, approximately \$5.8 million of which was related to the repayment of debt with respect to the Arkansas Facilities. The remaining \$1.5 million of disbursements was for capital expenditures related to the recertification efforts of the Oceanside Facility and the Jeffersonville Facility and other capital expenditures.

Net cash used in financing activities—continuing operations was approximately \$8.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. This is primarily the result of repayment of \$51.0 million of debt, which includes: (i) \$36.0 million related to the repayment of debt in connection with the sale of the Arkansas Facilities; (ii) \$10.0 million for the HUD refinancing of debt with respect to the Sumter Facility and the facility located in Georgetown, South Carolina and other; and (iii) other debt repayments of approximately \$5.0 million, including the repayment of debt with respect to the College Park Facility and an office building in Georgia, of which \$35.2 million was accounted for as a net cashless transfer of assets for debt liabilities. Other disbursements include payments of preferred stock dividends of \$7.3 million partially offset by refinancing of the above existing debt obligations of \$9.8 million as well as \$6.8 million from issuances of preferred stock. Net cash used in financing activities - discontinued operations was approximately \$1.4 million due to the repayment of vendor notes related to patient care-related accounts payable.

Year Ended December 31, 2015

Net cash used in operating activities—continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2015, was \$11.7 million consisting primarily of our loss from operations less changes in working capital, and noncash charges (primarily depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation, rent revenue in excess of cash received, and amortization of debt discounts and related deferred financing costs) all primarily the result of routine operating activity. Net cash provided by operating activities—discontinued operations was approximately \$6.1 million due primarily to a \$18.5 million decrease in accounts payable and accrued liabilities offset by noncash charges.

Net cash used in investing activities—continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2015, was approximately \$5.7 million. This is primarily the result of an increase in restricted cash deposits offset by capital expenditures. Net cash used in investing activities—discontinued operations was approximately \$15.6 million primarily due to proceeds of \$13.9 million related to the sale of the Companions Specialized Care Center, the Bentonville Manor Nursing Home and the Riverchase Village facilities.

Net cash provided by financing activities—continuing operations was approximately \$12.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. This is primarily the result of proceeds received from additional debt borrowings and preferred stock issuances partially offset by repayments of existing debt obligations and payments of preferred stock dividends. Net cash used in financing activities—discontinued operations was approximately \$12.8 million due to the payoff of loans related to the facilities sold, Companions Specialized Care Center, the Bentonville Manor Nursing Home and the Riverchase Village facilities.

Notes Payable and Other Debt

For a detailed description of each of the Company's debt financings, please see Note 9 - Notes Payable and Other Debt in the notes accompanying our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and our Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes accompanying thereto, each included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled "Index to Financial Statements."

#### Receivables

Our operations could be adversely affected if we experience significant delays in receipt of rental income from our operators. Our future liquidity will continue to be dependent upon the relative amounts of current assets (principally cash and accounts receivable) and current liabilities (principally accounts payable and accrued expenses). In that regard, accounts receivable can have a significant impact on our liquidity.

Accounts receivable totaled \$2.3 million at March 31, 2017 and \$2.4 million at December 31, 2016 of which \$0.9 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, related to patient care receivables from our legacy operations.

The allowance for bad debt was \$6.7 million and \$7.5 million at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. We continually evaluate the adequacy of our bad debt reserves based on aging of older balances, payment terms and historical collection trends after facility operations transfer to third-party operators. We continue to evaluate and implement additional processes to strengthen our collection efforts and reduce the incidence of uncollectible accounts.

#### Operating Leases

For a detailed description of each of the Company's leases, see Note 7 - Leases in the notes accompanying our Annual Consolidated Financial Statements and our Quarterly Consolidated Financial Statements and the notes accompanying thereto, each included elsewhere in this proxy statement/prospectus. See the section entitled included in the section entitled "Index to Financial Statements."

## DESCRIPTION OF CAPITAL STOCK

The following summarizes the material terms of the RHE common stock and the RHE Series A Preferred Stock as will be set forth in the RHE Charter and the RHE Bylaws, which will govern the rights of RHE common stock and the RHE Series A Preferred Stock, if the merger agreement is approved by the holders of AdCare common stock and the merger is thereafter completed. A copy of the form of the RHE Charter and the form of the RHE Bylaws is attached as Annex B and Annex C to this proxy statement/prospectus, respectively. While we believe that the following description covers the material terms of RHE's capital stock, the description may not contain all of the information that is important to you. We encourage you to carefully read this entire proxy statement/prospectus, the RHE Charter and the RHE Bylaws and the other documents we refer to for a more complete understanding of RHE's capital stock following the merger.

As used in this section, unless otherwise expressly stated or the context otherwise requires, the terms "Company", "AdCare", "we", "our" and "us" refer to AdCare and not to any of its subsidiaries with respect to the period prior to the merger, and to RHE and not to any of its subsidiaries with respect to the period after the merger.

### Authorized Capital

The RHE Charter will authorize RHE to issue up to 60,000,000 shares, no par value per share, consisting of 55,000,000 shares of common stock and 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock.

### RHE Common Stock

When issued as contemplated by the merger agreement, the RHE common stock will be validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable.

**Voting Rights.** Holders of the RHE common stock will be entitled to one vote for each share of RHE common stock held of record on the applicable record date on all matters submitted to a vote of shareholders. Except for the election of directors, which is determined by a plurality vote of the votes cast by the shares entitled to vote in the election, or as otherwise may be provided by applicable law or the rules of the NYSE MKT, a corporate action voted on by shareholders generally will be approved, provided a quorum is present, if the votes cast within the voting group favoring the action exceed the votes cast opposing the action. Holders of the RHE common stock will not be not entitled to cumulate their votes in the election of directors.

**Dividend Rights.** Holders of the RHE common stock will be entitled to receive ratably such dividends, if any, as may be declared from time to time by the board of directors out of funds legally available for that purpose, subject to any preferential dividend rights or other preferences granted to the holders of any of the then-outstanding shares of preferred stock.

**Rights Upon Liquidation.** In the event of our liquidation, dissolution or winding up, whether voluntary or involuntary, the holders of the RHE common stock will be entitled to share ratably in all remaining assets available for distribution to shareholders after payment of, or provision for, our liabilities, subject to prior distribution rights of shares of the preferred stock, if any, then outstanding.

**Preemptive Rights.** Holders of the RHE common stock will not have any preemptive rights to purchase, subscribe for or otherwise acquire any unissued or treasury shares or other of our securities.

**Ownership and Transfer Restrictions.** The RHE common stock is subject to the ownership and transfer restrictions included in Article IX of the RHE Charter. See the section entitled "Ownership and Transfer Restrictions."

**Certain Provisions of the RHE Charter and RHE Bylaws.** The RHE Charter and RHE Bylaws contain provisions that could make more difficult or discourage any attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise, and thereby protect the continuity of management. These provisions are expected to discourage specific types of coercive takeover practices and inadequate takeover bids as well as to encourage persons seeking to acquire control to first negotiate with us. Although these provisions may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control, we believe that the benefits of increased protection through the potential ability to negotiate with the proponent of an unfriendly or unsolicited proposal to acquire or restructure our company outweigh the disadvantages of discouraging these proposals because, among other things, negotiation of such proposals could result in an improvement of their terms. These provisions include the ownership and transfer restrictions related to the RHE common stock (see "Ownership and Transfer Restrictions") as well as the following:





- Shareholder Action Through Written Consent. The RHE Bylaws only provide for shareholder action by written consent in lieu of a meeting if all shareholders entitled to vote on such action sign such consent.

Special Meetings. The RHE Bylaws provide that special meetings of shareholders may only be called by: (i) the board of directors in accordance with the RHE Bylaws; (ii) the Chairman of the board of directors; (iii) our Chief Executive Officer; or (iv) the holders of 25% of the votes entitled to be cast on any issue proposed to be considered at such special meeting.

Removal of Directors. The RHE Charter and RHE Bylaws provide that directors may be removed from the board of directors only for cause and then only by the affirmative vote of at least a majority of all votes entitled to be cast in the election of such directors. The RHE Charter and RHE Bylaws provide that, for purposes of removing a director, “cause” shall mean only: (i) conviction of a felony; (ii) declaration of unsound mind by an order of a court; (iii) gross dereliction of duty; (iv) commission of an action involving moral turpitude; or (v) commission of an action which constitutes intentional misconduct or a knowing violation of law if such action results in an improper substantial personal benefit and a material injury to us.

Authorized But Unissued Stock. The authorized but unissued shares of RHE common stock and RHE preferred stock will be available for future issuance without shareholder approval. These additional shares may be used for a variety of corporate purposes, including future public offerings to raise additional capital, corporate acquisitions and employee benefit plans. The existence of authorized but unissued and unreserved shares of common stock and preferred stock may enable the board of directors to issue shares to persons friendly to management, which could render more difficult or discourage any attempt to obtain control of us by means of a proxy contest, tender offer, merger or otherwise, and thereby protect the continuity of management.

Advance Notice Requirements. Section 2.15 the RHE Bylaws sets forth the specific procedures which a shareholder must follow in order to submit a proposal of business for a shareholder vote, or to nominate a person for election to the board of directors, at a meeting of shareholders.

Georgia “Fair Price” Statute. Sections 14-2-1110 through 14-2-1113 of the GBCC, or the fair price statute, generally restrict a company from entering into certain business combinations (as defined in the GBCC) with an interested shareholder unless: (i) the transaction is unanimously approved by the continuing directors who must constitute at least three members of the board of directors at the time of such approval; or (ii) the transaction is recommended by at least two-thirds of the continuing directors and approved by a majority of the shareholders excluding the interested shareholder. RHE will elect to be covered by the fair price statute.

Georgia “Business Combination” Statute. Sections 14-2-1131 through 14-2-1133 of the GBCC generally restrict a company from entering into certain business combinations (as defined in the GBCC) with an interested shareholder for a period of five years after the date on which such shareholder became an interested shareholder unless: (i) the transaction is approved by the board of directors of the company prior to the date the person became an interested shareholder; (ii) the interested shareholder acquires at least 90% of the company’s voting stock in the same transaction (calculated pursuant to GBCC Section 14-2-1132) in which such person became an interested shareholder; or (iii) subsequent to becoming an interested shareholder, the shareholder acquires at least 90% (calculated pursuant to GBCC Section 14-2-1132) of the company’s voting stock and the business combination is approved by the holders of a majority of the voting stock entitled to vote on the matter (excluding the stock held by the interested shareholder and certain other persons pursuant to GBCC Section 14-2-1132). RHE will elect to be covered by the business combination statute.

#### RHE Series A Preferred Stock

The RHE Charter will authorize the RHE board of directors to issue from time to time up to 5,000,000 shares of preferred stock in one or more classes or series and, subject to the limitations prescribed by the RHE Charter and the GBCC, with the preferences, limitations and relative rights thereof as may be fixed from time to time by the RHE board of directors without shareholder action. In addition, after the RHE board of directors has established a series of preferred stock, the RHE board of directors may increase or decrease the number of shares contained in the series, but not below the number of shares then issued, or eliminate the series where no shares have been issued.

When issued as contemplated by the merger agreement, the RHE Series A Preferred Stock will be validly issued, fully paid and nonassessable.

Maturity. The RHE Series A Preferred Stock will have no stated maturity and will not subject to any sinking fund or mandatory redemption, except following a change of control (as defined below under “ - Special Redemption Upon a Change of Control”). Shares of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock will remain outstanding indefinitely unless we decide to redeem them as described under “-Redemption General” or we are required to redeem them following a change of control as described under “-

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Special Redemption Upon a Change of Control.” We will not be required to set aside funds to redeem the RHE Series A Preferred Stock.

Ranking. The RHE Series A Preferred Stock will rank: (i) senior to the common stock and any other shares of stock that we may issue in the future, the terms of which specifically provide that such stock ranks junior to the RHE Series A Preferred Stock, in each case with respect to payment of dividends and amounts upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, which we refer to as “junior shares”; (ii) equal to any shares of stock that we may issue in the future, the terms of which specifically provide that such stock ranks on parity with such RHE Series A Preferred Stock, in each case with respect to payment of dividends and amounts upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up, which we refer to as “parity shares”; (iii) junior to all other shares of stock issued by us, the terms of which specifically provide that such stock ranks senior to the RHE Series A Preferred Stock, in each case with respect to payment of dividends and amounts upon liquidation, dissolution or winding up (any such creation would require the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock), which we refer to as “senior shares”; and (iv) junior to all our existing and future indebtedness.

Dividends. Holders of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to receive, when and as declared by the board of directors, out of funds legally available for the payment of dividends, cumulative cash dividends at the rate of 10.875% per annum of the \$25.00 per share liquidation preference, equivalent to \$2.7187 per annum per share.

A “dividend period” with respect to the RHE Series A Preferred Stock shall mean the quarterly dividend periods commencing on January 1, April 1, July 1 and October 1 of each year and ending on and including the day preceding the first day of the next succeeding dividend period (other than the initial dividend period which shall be deemed to have commenced on and include the day immediately following the date of the most recent dividend payment date of the AdCare Series A Preferred Stock declared by the AdCare board of directors prior to the merger and which shall end on and include the day preceding the first day of the next succeeding dividend period.)

Dividends will be payable quarterly in equal amounts in arrears on the last calendar day of each dividend period (each a “dividend payment date”), provided that if any dividend payment date is not a business day, then the dividend which would have been payable on that dividend payment date will be paid on the next succeeding business day, and no interest, additional dividends or other sums will accrue on the amount so payable for the period from and after that dividend payment date to that next succeeding business day. Dividends on the RHE Series A Preferred Stock will accrue and accumulate on each issued and outstanding share of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock on a daily basis from the original date of issuance of such share (or with respect to the initial dividend period, from and including the first day thereof).

Dividends payable on the shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock for any partial dividend period will be computed on the basis of a 360-day year consisting of twelve 30-day months. We will pay dividends to holders of record as they appear in our stock records at the close of business on the applicable dividend record date, which is the tenth day preceding the applicable dividend payment date, or such other date we establish no less than ten days and no more than 30 days preceding the dividend payment date (the “dividend record date”).

We will not declare or pay or set aside for payment any dividend on the shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock if the terms of any of our agreements or senior shares, including agreements relating to our indebtedness, prohibit us from doing so or provide that doing so would put us in breach of or default under any such agreement, or if the declaration, payment or setting aside of funds is restricted or prohibited by law. Future contractual covenants or arrangements we enter into may restrict or prevent future dividend payments.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, however, dividends on the shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock will accrue regardless of whether: (i) the terms of our senior shares or our agreements, including our existing or future indebtedness, at any time prohibit the current payment of dividends; (ii) we have earnings; (iii) there are funds legally available for the payment of such dividends; or (iv) such dividends are declared by the board of directors. Except as otherwise provided, accrued but unpaid distributions on the shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock will not bear interest, and holders of the shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock will not be entitled to any distributions in excess of full cumulative distributions as described above. All dividends on the shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock will be credited to the previously accrued dividends on the shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock. We will credit any dividends paid on the shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock first to the earliest accrued and unpaid dividend due.

The payment of dividends on the common stock and preferred stock, including the RHE Series A Preferred Stock, will be at the discretion of the board of directors and will depend on, among other things, the earnings and results of operations of our subsidiaries, their ability to pay dividends and other distributions to us under agreements governing their indebtedness, our financial

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condition and capital requirements, any debt service requirements and any other factors the board of directors deems relevant. Our subsidiaries may not pay dividends or other distributions to us under certain agreements governing their indebtedness if they are in default or breach of such agreements. Accordingly, we do not guarantee that we will be able to make cash dividends on the preferred stock, including the RHE Series A Preferred Stock, or what the actual dividends will be for any future period.

Unless full cumulative dividends on the RHE Series A Preferred Stock have been or contemporaneously are declared and paid or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment thereof is set apart for payment for all past dividend periods: (i) no dividends (other than in shares of the common stock or in shares of any series of the preferred stock that we may issue which are junior shares) shall be declared or paid or set aside for payment upon shares of the common stock, junior shares or parity shares; (ii) no other distribution shall be declared or made upon shares of the common stock, junior shares or parity shares; and (iii) no shares of the common stock, junior shares or parity shares shall be redeemed, purchased or otherwise acquired for any consideration (or any moneys paid to or made available for a sinking fund for the redemption of any such shares) by us (except as mandatorily required by the terms of such equity security or by conversion into or exchange for shares of our other capital stock that we may issue which are junior shares).

When dividends are not paid in full (or a sum sufficient for such full payment is not so set apart) upon the RHE Series A Preferred Stock and parity shares, all dividends declared upon the RHE Series A Preferred Stock and parity shares shall be declared pro rata so that the amount of dividends declared per share of RHE Series A Preferred Stock and such other parity shares shall in all cases bear to each other the same ratio that accrued dividends per share on the RHE Series A Preferred Stock and such other series of the preferred stock that we may issue (which shall not include any accrual in respect of unpaid dividends for prior dividend periods if such preferred stock does not have a cumulative dividend) bear to each other. No interest, or sum of money in lieu of interest, shall be payable in respect of any dividend payment or payments on the RHE Series A Preferred Stock which may be in arrears.

**Failure to Make Dividend Payments.** If we have committed a “dividend default” by failing to pay the accrued cash dividends on the outstanding RHE Series A Preferred Stock in full for any four consecutive or non-consecutive quarterly periods, then until we have paid all accrued dividends on the shares of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock for all dividend periods up to, and including, the dividend payment date on which the accumulated and unpaid dividends are paid in full: (i) the annual dividend rate on the RHE Series A Preferred Stock will be increased to 12.875% per annum, which we refer to as the “penalty rate,” commencing on the first day after the missed fourth quarterly payment; and (iii) the holders of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock will have the voting rights described under “-Voting Rights.” Once we have paid all accumulated and unpaid dividends in full and have paid cash dividends at the penalty rate in full for an additional two consecutive quarters (or declared such dividends provided that a sum sufficient for the payment thereof is set aside for such payment), the dividend rate will be restored to the stated rate and the foregoing provisions will not be applicable, unless we again fail to pay any quarterly dividend for any future quarter.

**Failure to Maintain a Listing on a National Exchange.** If a “delisting event” occurs because we fail for 180 or more consecutive days to maintain the listing of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock on a national exchange, then: (i) the annual dividend rate on the RHE Series A Preferred Stock will be increased to the penalty rate commencing on the 181st day; and (ii) the holders of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock will have the voting rights described under “-Voting Rights.” When the RHE Series A Preferred Stock is once again listed on a national exchange, the dividend rate will be restored to the stated rate and the foregoing provisions will not be applicable, unless the RHE Series A Preferred Stock is again no longer listed on a national exchange.

**Liquidation Preference.** Upon any voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of our affairs, then, before any distribution or payment shall be made to the holders of any common stock or any other class or series of junior shares in the distribution of assets upon any liquidation, dissolution or winding up of us, the holders of RHE Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to receive out of our assets legally available for distribution to shareholders, liquidating distributions in the amount of the liquidation preference, or \$25.00 per share, plus an amount equal to all dividends (whether or not earned or declared) accrued and unpaid thereon to, but excluding, the date of payment.

After payment of the full amount of the liquidating distributions to which they are entitled, the holders of RHE Series A Preferred Stock will have no right or claim to any of our remaining assets. In the event that, upon any such voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up, our available assets are insufficient to pay the amount

of the liquidating distributions on all outstanding RHE Series A Preferred Stock and the corresponding amounts payable on all senior shares and parity shares, then after payment of the liquidating distribution on all outstanding senior shares, the holders of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock and all other such classes or series of parity shares shall share ratably in any such distribution of assets in proportion to the full liquidating distributions to which they would otherwise be respectively entitled. For such purposes, the consolidation or merger of us with or into any other entity, or the sale, lease or conveyance of all or substantially all of our property or business, or a statutory share exchange shall not be deemed to constitute a voluntary or involuntary liquidation, dissolution or winding up of us. Under the RHE Charter, we are not required to set aside funds to protect the liquidation preference of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock.

Redemption General. We may not redeem the RHE Series A Preferred Stock prior to December 1, 2017, except that we are required to redeem the RHE Series A Preferred Stock following a change of control. On and after December 1, 2017, we, at our option, upon not less than 30 nor more than 60 days' written notice, may redeem the RHE Series A Preferred Stock, in whole or in part, at any time or from time to time, for cash at a redemption price of \$25.00 per share, plus all accrued and unpaid dividends thereon (whether or not earned or declared) to, but excluding, the date fixed for redemption, without interest. If fewer than all of the outstanding RHE Series A Preferred Stock are to be redeemed, the number of shares to be redeemed will be determined by us and such shares may be redeemed pro rata from the holders of record of such shares in proportion to the number of such shares held by such holders (with adjustments to avoid redemption of fractional shares) or by lot in an equitable manner determined by us.

With respect to a redemption as described above, unless full cumulative dividends on all RHE Series A Preferred Stock and all parity shares shall have been or contemporaneously are declared and paid or declared and a sum sufficient for the payment thereof set apart for payment for all past dividend periods and the then current dividend period: (i) no RHE Series A Preferred Stock or parity shares shall be redeemed unless all outstanding RHE Series A Preferred Stock and parity shares are simultaneously redeemed; provided, however, that the foregoing shall not prevent the purchase or acquisition of RHE Series A Preferred Stock or parity shares pursuant to a purchase or exchange offer made on the same terms to holders of all outstanding RHE Series A Preferred Stock and parity shares; and (ii) we shall not purchase or otherwise acquire directly or indirectly any RHE Series A Preferred Stock or parity shares (except by conversion into or exchange for junior shares and parity shares).

From and after the redemption date (unless we default in payment of the redemption price), all dividends will cease to accumulate on the RHE Series A Preferred Stock, such shares shall no longer be deemed to be outstanding, and all of your rights as a holder of shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock will terminate with respect to such shares, except the right to receive the redemption price and all accrued and unpaid dividends up to, but excluding, the redemption date.

Special Redemption Upon Change of Control. If a "change of control" of us by a person, entity or group occurs, we (or the acquiring entity) will be required to redeem the RHE Series A Preferred Stock, in whole but not in part, within 120 days after the date on which the change of control has occurred, for cash at a redemption price of \$25.00 per share, plus all accrued and unpaid dividends thereon (whether or not earned or declared) to, but excluding, the redemption date, without interest. A "change of control" is deemed to occur when the following have occurred and are continuing:

the acquisition by any person, including any syndicate or group deemed to be a "person" under Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act, of beneficial ownership, directly or indirectly, through a purchase, merger or other acquisition transaction or series of purchases, mergers or other acquisition transactions of our stock entitling that person to exercise more than 50% of the total voting power of all our stock entitled to vote generally in the election of our directors (except that such person will be deemed to have beneficial ownership of all securities that such person has the right to acquire, whether such right is currently exercisable or is exercisable only upon the occurrence of a subsequent condition); and

following the closing of any acquisition described in the bullet point above, neither we nor the acquiring or surviving entity has a class of common securities (or American depositary receipts representing such securities) listed on a national exchange.

Voting Rights. Holders of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock do not have any voting rights, except as set forth below or as otherwise required by law.

Whenever a dividend default or a delisting event (each, a "penalty event") has occurred, the number of directors constituting the board of directors will be automatically increased by two (if not already increased by two by reason of the election of directors by the holders of any other classes or series of stock we may issue upon which similar voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable and with which the RHE Series A Preferred Stock is entitled to vote as a class with respect to the election of those two directors), and the holders of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock (voting together as a class with all other classes or series of stock we may issue upon which similar voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable and which are entitled to vote as a class with the RHE Series A Preferred Stock in the election of those two directors) will be entitled to vote for the election of those two additional directors at a special meeting called by us at the request of the holders of record of at least 25% of the outstanding shares of RHE Series A

Preferred Stock or by the holders of any other classes or series of stock upon which similar voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable and which are entitled to vote as a class with the RHE Series A Preferred Stock in the election of those two directors (unless the request is received less than 90 days before the date fixed for the next annual or special meeting of our shareholders, in which case, such vote will be held at the earlier of the next annual or special meeting of our shareholders), and at each subsequent annual meeting until a “correction event” (as defined below) has occurred with respect to each penalty event then continuing.



On the date a correction event occurs, the right of holders of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock to elect any directors will cease and, unless there are other classes or series of our stock upon which similar voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable, the term of any directors elected by holders of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock shall immediately terminate and the number of directors constituting our board of directors shall be reduced accordingly. A “correction event” means: (i) with respect to any delisting event, the listing of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock for trading on a national exchange; and (ii) with respect to a dividend default, the payment of all accumulated and unpaid dividends in full and the payment of cash dividends at the penalty rate in full for an additional two consecutive quarters (or the declaration of such dividends provided that a sum sufficient for the payment thereof is set aside for such payment). In no event shall the holders of RHE Series A Preferred Stock be entitled pursuant to these voting rights to elect a director that would cause us to fail to satisfy a requirement relating to director independence of any national exchange on which any class or series of our stock is listed or quoted.

If a special meeting is not called by us within 75 days after request from the requisite holders of RHE Series A Preferred Stock (or holders of other series or classes of stock we may issue upon which similar voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable) as described above, then the holders of record of at least 25% of the outstanding RHE Series A Preferred Stock may designate a holder to call the meeting at our expense, and such meeting may be called by the holder so designated upon notice similar to that required for annual meetings of our shareholders and shall be held at the place designated by the holder calling such meeting.

If, at any time when the voting rights conferred upon the RHE Series A Preferred Stock are exercisable, any vacancy in the office of a director elected shall occur, then such vacancy may be filled only by the remaining such director or by vote of the holders of record of the outstanding RHE Series A Preferred Stock and any other classes or series of stock upon which similar voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable and which are entitled to vote as a class with the RHE Series A Preferred Stock in the election of directors. Any director elected or appointed may be removed only by the affirmative vote of holders of the outstanding RHE Series A Preferred Stock and any other classes or series of stock upon which similar voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable and which classes or series of stock are entitled to vote as a class with the RHE Series A Preferred Stock in the election of directors, such removal to be effected by the affirmative vote of a majority of the votes entitled to be cast by the holders of the outstanding RHE Series A Preferred Stock and any such other classes or series of stock, and may not be removed by the holders of the common stock.

On each matter on which holders of RHE Series A Preferred Stock are entitled to vote, each share of RHE Series A Preferred Stock will be entitled to one vote, except that when shares of any other class or series of our stock have the right to vote with the RHE Series A Preferred Stock as a single class on any matter, the RHE Series A Preferred Stock and the shares of each such other class or series will have one vote for each \$25.00 of liquidation preference (excluding accumulated dividends).

So long as any shares of RHE Series A Preferred Stock remain outstanding, we will not, without the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of the shares of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock outstanding at the time, given in person or by proxy, either in writing or at a meeting (voting together as a series and also together as a class with all other classes or series of stock that we may issue upon which similar voting rights have been conferred and are exercisable and which are entitled to vote as a class with the RHE Series A Preferred Stock): (i) authorize or create, or increase the authorized or issued amount of, any class or series of senior shares or reclassify any of our authorized stock into such shares, or create, authorize or issue any obligation or security convertible into or evidencing the right to purchase any such shares; or (ii) amend, alter or repeal the provisions of the RHE Charter, whether by merger, consolidation or otherwise, so as to materially and adversely affect any right, preference, privilege or voting power of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock (each, an “event”); provided, however, with respect to the occurrence of any event set forth in (ii) above, so long as the RHE Series A Preferred Stock remains outstanding with the terms thereof materially unchanged, taking into account that, upon an occurrence of an event, we may not be the surviving entity (whether or not such event would constitute a change of control), the occurrence of any such event shall not be deemed to materially and adversely affect such rights, preferences, privileges or voting power of holders of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock (although we would be required to redeem the RHE Series A Preferred Stock if such event constitutes a change of control) and, provided further, that any increase in the amount of the authorized common stock or other stock we may issue, including the RHE Series A Preferred Stock, or the creation or issuance of any additional

common stock, RHE Series A Preferred Stock or other class or other series of stock that we may issue, or any increase in the amount of authorized shares of such class or series, in each case which are parity shares or junior shares, shall not be deemed to materially and adversely affect such rights, preferences, privileges or voting powers and shall not require any affirmative vote or consent of the holders of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock.

Conversion; Preemptive Rights. The RHE Series A Preferred Stock is not, pursuant to its terms, convertible into or exchangeable for any of our other property or securities. No holders of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock will, as holders of RHE Series A Preferred Stock, have any preemptive rights to purchase or subscribe for the common stock or any other security.

Book Entry. The RHE Series A Preferred Stock will be issued in global form. The Depository Trust Company (“DTC”) or its nominee will be the sole registered holder of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock. Ownership of beneficial interests in the RHE Series A Preferred Stock in global form will be limited to persons who have accounts with DTC (“participants”) or persons who hold interests through such participants. Ownership of beneficial interests in the RHE Series A Preferred Stock in global form will be shown on, and the transfer of that ownership will be effected only through, records maintained by DTC or its nominee (with respect to interests of participants) and the records of participants (with respect to interests of persons other than participants).

So long as DTC, or its nominee, is the registered owner or holder of a global certificate representing the shares of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock, DTC or such nominee, as the case may be, will be considered the sole holder of the shares of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock represented by such global certificate for all purposes. No beneficial owner of an interest in the shares of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock in global form will be able to transfer that interest except in accordance with the applicable procedures of DTC in addition to those provided for under the RHE Charter.

Payments of dividends on the global certificate representing the shares of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock will be made to DTC or its nominee, as the case may be, as the registered holder thereof. None of us, the transfer agent, registrar or dividend disbursing agent will have any responsibility or liability for any aspect of the records relating to or payments made on account of beneficial ownership interests in a global certificate representing the shares of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock or for maintaining, supervising or reviewing any records relating to such beneficial ownership interests.

We expect that DTC or its nominee, upon receipt of any payment of dividends in respect of a global certificate representing the shares of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock, will credit participants’ accounts with payments in amounts proportionate to their respective beneficial ownership interests in the aggregate liquidation preference of such global certificate representing the shares of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock as shown on the records of DTC or its nominee, as the case may be. We also expect that payments by participants to owners of beneficial interests in such global certificate representing the shares of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock held through such participants will be governed by standing instructions and customary practices, as is now the case with securities held for the accounts of customers registered in the names of nominees for such customers. Such payments will be the responsibility of such participants.

Transfers between participants in DTC will be effected in the ordinary way in accordance with DTC rules and will be settled in same-day funds.

We understand that DTC is:

- a limited purpose trust company organized under the laws of the State of New York;
- a “banking organization” within the meaning of New York Banking Law;
- a member of the Federal Reserve System;
- a “clearing corporation” within the meaning of the Uniform Commercial Code; and
- a “Clearing Agency” registered pursuant to the provisions of Section 17A of the Exchange Act.

DTC was created to hold securities for its participants and facilitate the clearance and settlement of securities transactions between participants through electronic book-entry changes in accounts of its participants, thereby eliminating the need for physical movement of certificates.

Although DTC is expected to follow the foregoing procedures in order to facilitate transfers of interests in a global security among its participants, it is under no obligation to perform or continue to perform such procedures, and such procedures may be discontinued at any time. None of us, the transfer agent, registrar or dividend disbursing agent will have any responsibility for the performance by DTC or its participants or indirect participants of their respective obligations under the rules and procedures governing their operations.

The information in this section concerning DTC and its book-entry system has been obtained from sources that we believe to be reliable, but we take no responsibility for the accuracy thereof.

#### Ownership and Transfer Restrictions

For the reasons discussed in this proxy statement/prospectus, including in the section entitled “Reasons for the Merger”, the RHE charter contains ownership and transfer restrictions relating to the RHE common stock. These ownership and transfer restrictions could have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a transaction or change of control of

RHE that might involve

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a premium price for the RHE stock or otherwise be in the best interests of its shareholders. All certificates representing shares of RHE common stock will bear a legend describing or referring to such ownership and transfer restrictions.

**Ownership and Transfer Restrictions.** The RHE Charter provides that, subject to the exceptions, waivers and the constructive ownership rules described in the RHE Charter, no person may beneficially own, or be deemed to constructively own by virtue of the ownership attribution provisions of the Code, in excess of 9.9% (by value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of an outstanding class or series common stock (the “Common Stock Ownership Limit”).

The RHE Charter further prohibits (along with the Common Stock Ownership Limit, the “ownership and transfer restrictions”):

any person from beneficially or constructively owning shares of common stock of any class or series (“Equity Shares”) to the extent that such ownership would cause the Company to fail to qualify as a REIT by reason of being “closely held” under the Code (without regard to whether the ownership interest is held during the last half of a taxable year) any person from beneficially or constructively owning Equity Shares that would cause the Company to otherwise fail to qualify as a REIT (including beneficial or constructive ownership that would result in RHE owning (actually or constructively) an interest in a tenant that is described in Section 856(d)(2)(B) of the Code if the income derived by RHE from such tenant would cause RHE to fail to satisfy any of the gross income requirements of Section 856(c) of the Code);

any person from beneficially owning Equity Shares to the extent such beneficial ownership of Equity Shares would result in RHE failing to be “domestically controlled” within the meaning of Section 897(h)(4)(B) of the Code; and any person from beneficially owning Equity Shares to the extent such beneficial ownership of Equity Shares would result in RHE being “predominantly held” (within the meaning of Section 856(h)(3)(D)(iii) of the Code) by “qualified trusts” (within the meaning of Section 856(h)(3)(E) of the Code).

Furthermore, any transfer, acquisition or other event or transaction that would result in Equity Shares being beneficially owned by less than 100 persons (determined without reference to any rules of attribution) will be void ab initio, and the intended transferee shall acquire no rights in such Equity Shares.

The RHE Charter defines beneficial ownership as ownership of Equity Shares by a “person” (as defined therein), whether the interest in the Equity Shares is held directly or indirectly (including by a nominee), and includes interests that would be treated as owned through the application of Section 544 of the Code, as modified by Sections 856(h)(1)(B) and 856(h)(3)(A) of the Code. The RHE Charter defines “person” to include a “group,” as defined under Section 13(d)(3) of the Exchange Act.

The applicable constructive ownership rules under the Code are complex and may cause stock owned actually or constructively by a group of related individuals or entities to be treated as owned by one individual or entity. As a result, the acquisition of less than 9.9% (by value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive) of the outstanding shares of the common stock (including through the acquisition of an interest in an entity that owns, actually or constructively, shares of any class or series of the common stock) by an individual or entity could, through constructive ownership, nevertheless cause a violation of the ownership and transfer restrictions.

The foregoing ownership and transfer restrictions, including the Common Stock Ownership Limit, will not apply if the board of directors determines in its sole and absolute discretion, each of the following: (i) that it is not in the best interests of the Company to attempt to qualify as, or to continue to qualify as, a REIT; and (ii) that compliance with all or any of the restrictions and limitations on beneficial ownership, constructive ownership, acquisitions or transfers of Equity Shares set forth in the RHE Charter is no longer otherwise advisable for the Company.

**Notice of Restricted Transfer.** Any person who acquires, or attempts to acquire, beneficial or constructive ownership of Equity Shares that will, or may, violate the ownership and transfer restrictions, and any person beneficially owns or constructively owns shares-in-trust as a transferee of Equity Shares resulting in a conversion to share-in-trust (as discussed below), must immediately give written notice to the Company (or, in the event of a proposed or attempted transfer, acquisition or purported change in beneficial or constructive ownership, give at least 15 days’ prior written notice), and promptly provide to the Company such other information as the Company may request.

**Waivers by the Board of Directors; Increase in Common Stock Ownership Limit.** Upon notice of an acquisition or transfer, or a proposed acquisition or transfer, that results or would result in the intended transferee having beneficial

or constructive ownership of Equity Shares in excess of the Common Stock Ownership Limit, or would otherwise result in a violation of the any of the other ownership and transfer restrictions, the board of directors may, prospectively or retroactively, create a different limit

on ownership for such transferee (an “excepted holder limit”), or otherwise waive such violation, in each case upon such conditions as the board of directors may determine, in its sole and absolute discretion

In addition, the board of directors may, from time to time, increase the Common Stock Ownership Limit for one or more persons, or decrease the Common Stock Ownership Limit for one or more persons. A decrease in the Common Stock Ownership Limit will not be effective for any person whose ownership of Equity Shares is in excess of the applicable decreased Common Stock Ownership Limit until such time as such person’s ownership equals or falls below the applicable decreased Common Stock Ownership Limit. Until such time, however, any further acquisition of Equity Shares will violate the Common Stock Ownership Limit.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, unless and until the board of directors determines that it is not in the best interests of the Company to attempt to qualify as, or to continue to qualify as, a REIT (and assuming the board of directors has not determined thereafter that it is in the best interests of the Company to attempt to qualify as, or to continue to qualify as a, a REIT), the Common Stock Ownership Limit for a class or series of Equity Shares may not be increased, and no additional excepted holder limits may be created, and no other waivers of ownership and transfer restrictions may be granted, if the board of directors determines in its sole and absolute discretion that, after giving effect to such increase, creation or waiver, the Company would be “closely held” within the meaning of the Code or such increase, creation or waiver would otherwise cause the Company to fail to qualify as a REIT.

Shares-in-Trust. The RHE Charter provides that, if there is any purported transfer or acquisition of Equity Shares or other event or transaction that, if effective, would result in any person beneficially or constructively owning Equity Shares in violation of any of the ownership and transfer restrictions, then the number of Equity Shares causing the violation (rounded up to the nearest whole share) will be automatically converted into an equal number of “Shares-In-Trust” and will be deemed to have been transferred to a trust for the exclusive benefit of a designated charitable beneficiary. The automatic conversion will be effective as of the close of business on the business day prior to the date of the purported transfer, acquisition or other event or transaction that requires the conversion to Shares-in-Trust. (The person that would have owned the shares if they had not been converted and transferred to the trust is referred to in this proxy statement/prospectus as “the purported transferee.”) The purported transferee shall have no rights in Shares-in-Trust, except as specifically provided in the RHE Charter. If, for any reason, the conversion into Shares-in-Trust as described in the RHE Charter is not automatically effective to prevent violation of the ownership and transfer restrictions, then such transfer, acquisition or other event or transaction giving rise to the Shares-in-Trust will be void ab initio, and the purported transferee will acquire no rights in such Equity Shares.

Rights of Shares-in-Trust. Notwithstanding any other provisions of the RHE Charter, Shares-in-Trust shall have only such rights as set forth in the RHE Charter. Specifically, Shares-in-Trust are entitled to the same rights and privileges with respect to dividends as all other Equity Shares of the same class or series. The trustee will receive all dividends on the Shares-in-Trust and will hold such dividends in trust for the benefit of the charitable beneficiary. Any dividend with a record date on or after the date that Equity Shares have converted to Shares-in-Trust which is paid on such Equity Shares to the purported transferee must be repaid to the trust, and any dividend declared on such Equity Shares but unpaid must be paid to the trust, in each case for the benefit of the charitable beneficiary. The Company shall take all measures that it determines are reasonably necessary to recover the amount of any dividend paid to the purported transferee, including, if necessary, withholding any portion of future dividends payable on Equity Shares beneficially or constructively owned by the purported transferee and paying such dividends over to the trust for the benefit of the charitable beneficiary.

Shares-in-Trust shall not have any voting rights. Until the Company has received notification that the Equity Shares have been converted into Shares-in-Trust, the Company shall be entitled to rely on its share transfer and other shareholder records for purposes of preparing lists of shareholders entitled to vote at meetings, determining the validity and authority of proxies and otherwise conducting votes of shareholders.

Transferability of Shares-in-Trust. Except as set forth in the RHE Charter, Shares-in-Trust are not transferable. All Shares-in-Trust are deemed to be offered for sale to the Company, or its designee, at a price per share equal to the lesser of: (i) the price per share in the purported transaction that results in such Shares-in-Trust or, in the case of a gift or devise, the market price (as defined in the RHE Charter) at the time of such gift or devise; and (ii) the market price on the date the Company, or its designee, accepts such offer. The Company has the right to accept such offer for a period of 20 days after the later of the: (i) the date of the purported transaction that results in the Shares-in-Trust, as

set forth in a notice received by the Company pursuant to the notice requirements in the RHE Charter; or (ii) if no such notice is received by the Company, the date the Company determines in good faith that a purported transfer, acquisition or other event or transaction occurred which resulted in the Shares-in-Trust. The Company may reduce the amount payable in connection with the purchase of Shares-in-Trust by the amount of any dividends that

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have been paid to the purported transferee and are owed by the purported transferee to the trustee. The Company may pay the amount of such reduction to the trustee for the benefit of the charitable beneficiary.

If the Company does not purchase the Shares-in-Trust, then the trustee shall: (i) sell that number of Equity Shares represented by such Shares-in-Trust to a permitted transferee who could acquire and own the shares without such acquisition or ownership resulting in another automatic conversion of such Equity Shares into Shares-in-Trust; (ii) cause to be recorded on the books of the Company that the permitted transferee is the holder of record of such number of Equity Shares; and (iii) cause the Shares-in-Trust to be canceled.

Upon a sale by the trustee of Shares-in-Trust, the purported transferee shall receive from the trustee a price per share equal to the lesser of: (i) the price per share in the purported transaction that created the Shares-in-Trust or, in the case of a gift or devise, the market price per share on the date of such transfer; and (ii) the price per share received by the trustee, provided that such price per share shall be net of any commissions and other expenses of the sale. The proceeds shall be sent to the purported transferee within five business days of the closing of the sale transaction.

Any amounts received by the trustee in excess of the amounts paid to the purported transferee must be paid to the charitable beneficiary.

The Trustee. The trustee will be designated by the Company and must be unaffiliated with the Company, any purported transferee and any purported holder of Equity Shares that converted into Shares-in-Trust.

Remedies for Breach. If the board of directors determines in good faith that a purported transfer, acquisition or other event or transaction has taken place in violation of the ownership and transfer restrictions, or that a person intends to or has attempted to acquire ownership in violation of such restrictions, then the board of directors shall take such action as it deems advisable to refuse to give effect to, or to prevent, such transfer, acquisition or other event or transaction from occurring or otherwise becoming effective, including causing the Company to repurchase Equity Shares, refusing to give effect to the transaction on the Company's books or instituting proceedings to enjoin the transfer.

Disclosure of Ownership by Our Shareholders. Every beneficial or constructive owner of more than 5% (or such lower percentages as determined pursuant to regulations under the Code or as may be requested by the board of directors) of the outstanding Equity Shares of any class or series shall annually, and no later than 30 days after the end of each taxable year, give written notice to the Company of certain information as required in the RHE Charter. Each such owner shall promptly provide to the Company such additional information as the Company may request to determine the effect, if any, of such ownership on the Company's qualification or status as a REIT, as applicable, and to ensure compliance with the ownership and transfer restrictions. In addition, each beneficial or constructive owner of Equity Shares and each person (including the shareholder of record) who is holding Equity Shares for a beneficial or constructive owner promptly shall provide to the Company such information as it may request to determine the Company's qualification or status as a REIT (as applicable) to comply with the requirements of any taxing authority or other governmental agency, or to determine any such compliance or to ensure compliance with the ownership and transfer restrictions.

Transfer Agent and Registrar

The transfer agent and registrar for the RHE common stock and the RHE Series A Preferred Stock is Continental Stock Transfer & Trust Company.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

The following table sets forth additional information as of December 31, 2016, concerning shares of the common stock that may be issued upon the exercise of options and other rights under our existing equity compensation plans and arrangements, divided between plans approved by our shareholders and plans or arrangements not submitted to the shareholders for approval. The information includes the number of shares covered by and the weighted average exercise price of, outstanding options, warrants, and the number of shares remaining available for future grants excluding the shares to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants, and other rights.

Plan Category	Number of Securities to be Issued Upon Exercise of Outstanding Options, Warrants	Weighted-Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options, Warrants	Number of Securities Remaining Available for Future Issuance Under Equity Compensation Plans (Excluding Securities Reflected in Column (a))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders <sup>(1)</sup>	354,500	\$ 3.21	438,110
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders <sup>(2)</sup>	1,886,878	\$ 3.58	—
Total	2,241,378	\$ 3.52	438,110

(1) Represents options issued pursuant to the AdCare Health Systems, Inc. 2011 Stock Incentive Plan of AdCare Health Systems, Inc. which was approved by our shareholders.

(2) Represents warrants issued outside of our shareholder approved plan as described below. The warrants listed below contain certain anti-dilution adjustments and, therefore, were adjusted for stock dividends in October 2010, October 2011, and October 2012, if and as applicable. The share numbers and exercise prices below reflect all such applicable adjustments.

On November 16, 2007, we issued as compensation to the board and members of our management team ten-year warrants, which as of December 31, 2016 represent the right to purchase an aggregate of 657,375 shares of common stock at exercise prices per share ranging from \$1.04 to \$3.43 and may be exercised for cash or on a cashless exercise basis. All such warrants are fully vested.

On September 24, 2009, we issued to Christopher Brogdon, as inducement to become our Chief Acquisition Officer, eight-year warrants, which as of December 31, 2016 represents the right to purchase 347,288 shares of common stock at exercise prices per share ranging from \$2.59 to \$4.32 and may be exercised for cash or on a cashless exercise basis. Such warrants are fully vested.

On December 19, 2011, we issued to David Rubenstein, as inducement to become our Chief Operating Officer, ten-year warrants, which as of December 31, 2016 represent the right to purchase an aggregate 174,993 shares of common stock at exercise prices per share ranging from \$3.93 to \$4.58 and may be exercised for cash or on a cashless exercise basis. All such warrants are fully vested.

On December 28, 2012, we issued to Strome Alpha Offshore, Ltd., as partial consideration for providing certain financing to the Company, a ten-year warrant to purchase 50,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price per share of \$3.80. Such warrant is fully vested.

On May 15, 2013, we issued to Ronald W. Fleming, as an inducement to become our Chief Financial Officer, a ten-year warrant, which as of December 31, 2016 represents the right to purchase 23,333 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$5.90 and may be exercised for cash or on a cashless exercise basis. Such warrant is fully vested.

On November 26, 2013, we issued to an investor relations firm, as partial consideration for providing certain investor relations services to the Company, a ten-year warrant to purchase 10,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price per share of \$3.96. Such warrant is fully vested.

On March 28, 2014, we issued to the placement agents in the Company's offering of subordinated convertible promissory notes issued in 2014, as partial compensation for serving as placement agents in such offering, five-year warrants to purchase an aggregate of 48,889 shares of common stock at an exercise price per share of \$4.50. Such warrants are fully vested.

On October 10, 2014, we issued to William McBride III, as an inducement to become our Chief Executive Officer, a ten-year warrant to purchase 300,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price per share of \$4.49, which may be exercised for cash or on a cashless exercise basis, and which vests as to one-third of the underlying shares on each of the successive three anniversaries of the issue date. One-third of such warrant was forfeited upon termination of Mr. McBride's employment on April 17, 2017.

On July 1, 2014, David Tenwick (a director of the Company) sold to Park City Capital Offshore Master, Ltd., an affiliate of Michael J. Fox (a director of the Company): (i) fully vested and unexercised warrants to purchase 109,473 shares of common stock for a total sale price of \$281,346; and (ii) fully vested and unexercised warrants to purchase 109,473 shares of common stock for a total sale price of \$375,492. These warrants have an exercise price of \$2.57 and \$3.43 per share

respectively and they expire on November 16, 2017 and were originally issued to Mr. Tenwick in 2007 as compensation.

On February 20, 2015, Mr. Tenwick sold to Park City Capital Offshore Master, Ltd., an affiliate of Mr. Fox, fully vested and unexercised warrants to purchase 109,472 shares of common stock for a total sale price of \$281,343. These warrants have an exercise price of \$2.57 per share, expire on November 16, 2017 and were originally issued to Mr. Tenwick in 2007 as compensation.

On April 1, 2015, we issued to Allan J. Rimland, as an incentive to become our President and Chief Financial Officer, a ten-year warrant to purchase 275,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price per share equal to \$4.25, which may be exercised for cash or on a cashless exercise basis, and which shall vest as to one-third of the underlying shares on each of the three subsequent anniversaries of the issue date.

## COMPARISON OF RIGHTS OF SHAREHOLDERS OF ADCARE AND RHE

The following describes some of the differences between the current rights of holders of AdCare common stock and AdCare Series A Preferred Stock and the rights of holders of RHE common stock and RHE Series A Preferred Stock after the merger. The following summary may not contain all the information that is important to you. We encourage you to carefully read the AdCare Charter, the AdCare Bylaws, the RHE Charter and the RHE Bylaws. For information on how you can obtain the AdCare Charter and the AdCare Bylaws, see the section entitled “Where You Can Find More Information.” A copy of the forms of the RHE Charter and RHE Bylaws are attached as Annex B and Annex C, respectively, to this proxy statement/prospectus.

### General

If the merger is completed, then (i) each outstanding share of AdCare common stock will be converted into one share of RHE common stock; and (ii) each outstanding share of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock will be converted into one share of RHE Series A Preferred. The rights of the holders of AdCare common stock are governed by the GBCC, the AdCare Charter and the AdCare Bylaws. If the merger is completed, then the rights of the holders of AdCare common stock will be governed by the GBCC, the RHE Charter and the RHE Bylaws. The rights of the holders of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock are governed by the GBCC, the AdCare Charter and the AdCare Bylaws. If the merger is completed, then the rights of the holders of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock will be governed by the GBCC, the RHE Charter and the RHE Bylaws.

Generally, except as described below, the RHE Charter and the RHE Bylaws will be the same in all material respects as the current AdCare Charter and AdCare Bylaws, respectively, which currently govern your rights as a holder of AdCare common stock or AdCare Series A Preferred Stock, as applicable.

### Ownership and Transfer Restrictions of the RHE Charter

Although the NYSE MKT rules and REIT rules do not require the completion of the merger, we intend to complete the merger, subject to approval by the holders of AdCare common stock, to reorganize our corporate structure in order to ensure the effective adoption of charter provisions restricting the ownership and transfer of our common stock. This will serve two purposes.

First, the restrictions will position us to regain compliance with the Stockholders’ Equity Continued Listing Standards. Second, if the board of directors determines for any future taxable year, after further consideration and evaluation, that qualifying for and electing status as a REIT under the Code would be in the best interests of us and our shareholders, then the ownership and transfer restrictions will better position us to comply with certain of the U.S. federal income tax rules applicable to REITs under the Code to the extent such rules relate to the common stock. The ownership and transfer restrictions will not apply to the Series A Preferred Stock and, therefore, will not assist us in complying with such U.S. federal income tax rules to the extent they relate to the Series A Preferred Stock. Accordingly, among other things, the Series A Preferred Stock would need to be redeemed or its terms appropriately modified before the Company would elect REIT status under the Code. See “Description of Capital Stock-Ownership and Transfer Restrictions.”

The ownership and transfer restrictions of the RHE Charter, as well as other provisions, could have the effect of delaying, deferring, or preventing a transaction or a change in control of us that might involve a premium price for our capital stock or otherwise be in the best interests of our shareholders.

## MATERIAL UNITED STATES FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

This section summarizes the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the merger and the U.S. federal income tax considerations generally applicable to an investment in RHE stock in the event that the Company were to qualify for and elect status as a REIT in any future taxable year. For purposes of this section under the heading “United States Federal Income Tax Considerations,” references to “RHE,” “we,” “our” and “us” mean only RHE and not its subsidiaries or other lower-tier entities, except as otherwise indicated, and references to “tenants” are to persons who are treated as lessees of real property for purposes of the REIT requirements. This summary is based upon the Code, the regulations promulgated by the U.S. Treasury Department, rulings and other administrative pronouncements issued by the Internal Revenue Service (the “IRS”), and judicial decisions, all as currently in effect, and all of which are subject to differing interpretations or to change, possibly with retroactive effect. No assurance can be given that the IRS would not assert, or that a court would not sustain, a position contrary to any of the tax consequences described below. This summary is also based upon the assumption that we will operate RHE and its subsidiaries and affiliated entities in accordance with their applicable organizational documents or partnership agreements. This summary is for general information only and is not tax advice. The Code provisions governing the U.S. federal income tax treatment of REITs and their shareholders are highly technical and complex, and this summary is qualified in its entirety by the express language of applicable Code provisions, Treasury regulations promulgated thereunder and administrative and judicial interpretations thereof. Moreover, this summary does not purport to discuss all aspects of U.S. federal income taxation that may be important to a particular investor in light of its investment or tax circumstances, or to investors subject to special tax rules, such as:

- financial institutions;
- insurance companies;
- broker-dealers;
- regulated investment companies;
- partnerships and trusts;
- persons who hold our stock on behalf of another person as a nominee
- persons who receive our stock through the exercise of employee stock options or otherwise as compensation;
- persons holding our stock as part of a “straddle,” “hedge,” “conversion transaction,” “synthetic security” or other integrated investment;

and, except to the extent discussed below:

- tax-exempt organizations; and
- foreign investors.

This summary assumes that investors will hold their stock as a capital asset, which generally means as property held for investment.

The tax consequences to any particular shareholder of holding our stock will depend on the shareholder’s particular tax circumstances. You are urged to consult your tax advisor regarding the U.S. federal, state, local, and foreign income and other tax consequences to you in light of your particular investment or tax circumstances of acquiring, holding, exchanging or otherwise disposing of our stock.

### Taxation of the Merger

The merger of AdCare with and into RHE is intended to qualify as a tax-free reorganization under section 368(a)(1)(F) of the Code, and the U.S. federal income tax consequences summarized below assume that the merger will so qualify.

Prior to the effectiveness of this registration statement of which this proxy statement/prospectus forms a part, we will have received an opinion of our tax counsel to the effect that the merger will be treated for U. S. federal income tax purposes as a reorganization under section 368(a)(1)(F) of the Code and that each of AdCare and RHE is a party to a reorganization within the meaning of section 368(b) of the Code. The opinion of tax counsel is conditioned upon the accuracy, as of the date hereof and as of the effective date of the merger, of fact-based representations and covenants made by our management and is subject to the conditions, limitations, and qualifications referenced below and in the opinion. The opinion of tax counsel represents only the view of tax counsel based on tax counsel’s review and analysis of existing law and on certain representations as to factual matters and covenants made by us, including that the merger will be effected as described in this proxy statement/prospectus. The opinion



is expressed as of the date issued. Tax counsel will have no obligation to advise us or our shareholders of any subsequent change in the matters stated, represented or assumed, or of any subsequent change in the applicable law. You should be aware that opinions of counsel are not binding on the IRS, and no assurance can be given that the IRS will not challenge the conclusions set forth in such opinions.

Neither AdCare nor RHE will recognize any gain or loss as a result of the merger. Our shareholders will not recognize any gain or loss upon the conversion of shares of AdCare common stock into RHE common stock or shares of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock into RHE Series A Preferred Stock pursuant to the merger, other than possibly non-U.S. persons that own or have owned in excess of 10% of AdCare common stock. The initial tax basis of the RHE common stock received by a shareholder pursuant to the merger will be equal to such shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the shares of AdCare common stock being converted pursuant to the merger. The holding period of the RHE common stock received by a shareholder pursuant to the merger will include the shareholder's holding period with respect to the shares of AdCare common stock being converted pursuant to the merger. The initial tax basis of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock received by a shareholder pursuant to the merger will be the same as such shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the shares of the AdCare Series A Preferred Stock being converted pursuant to the merger. The holding period of the RHE Series A Preferred Stock received by a shareholder pursuant to the merger will include the shareholder's holding period with respect to the shares of AdCare Series A Preferred Stock being converted pursuant to the merger. All other material U.S. federal income tax consequences of an investment in RHE stock will be the same as those with respect to the AdCare stock being converted thereto pursuant to the merger.

#### Taxation of RHE in Any Year for Which We Qualify for and Elect REIT Status

In the event that our board of directors determines for any future taxable year, after further consideration and evaluation, that qualifying for and electing status as a REIT would be in the best interests of the Company and the shareholders, then the following U.S. federal income tax considerations would generally be applicable.

Our potential future qualification and taxation as a REIT would depend on our ability to meet, on a continuing basis through actual operating results, distribution levels, and diversity of stock and asset ownership, various qualification requirements imposed upon REITs by the Code. In addition, our potential future ability to qualify as a REIT would depend in part upon the operating results, organizational structure and entity classification for U.S. federal income tax purposes of certain affiliated entities. Our potential future ability to qualify as a REIT also would require that we satisfy certain asset tests, some of which depend upon the fair market values of assets that we own directly or indirectly. Such values may not be susceptible to a precise determination. Accordingly, no assurance can be given that the actual results of our operations for any taxable year will satisfy such requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT.

#### Taxation of REITs in General

If in any future taxable year we were to qualify for and elect status as a REIT, then we generally would be entitled to a deduction for dividends that we pay and therefore would not be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax on our net income that is distributed to our shareholders. This treatment substantially eliminates the "double taxation" at the corporate and shareholder levels that generally results from investment in a corporation. In general, any income that we generate as a REIT would be taxed only at the shareholder level upon a distribution of dividends to our shareholders.

Most U.S. holders that are individuals, trusts or estates are taxed on corporate dividends at a reduced maximum rate. However, with limited exceptions, dividends from entities that are taxed as REITs are generally not eligible for the reduced rates and would be taxed at rates applicable to ordinary income. See "-Taxation of Shareholders-Taxation of Taxable U.S. Shareholders-Distributions."

Even if we were to qualify for and elect status as a REIT for any future taxable year, we would nonetheless be subject to U.S. federal tax in the following circumstances:

- We would be taxed at regular corporate rates on any undistributed net taxable income, including undistributed net capital gains.

- We could be subject to the "alternative minimum tax" on our items of tax preference, including any deductions of NOLs.

- If we were to have net income from prohibited transactions, which are, in general, sales or other dispositions of property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business, other than foreclosure property, then



such income would be subject to a 100% tax.

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If we were to elect to treat property that we acquire in connection with a foreclosure of a mortgage loan or certain leasehold terminations as “foreclosure property,” then we could thereby avoid the 100% tax on gain from a resale of that property (if the sale would otherwise constitute a prohibited transaction), but the income from the sale or operation of the property could be subject to corporate income tax at the highest applicable rate.

If we were to fail to satisfy the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test, as discussed below, but nonetheless maintain qualification as a REIT because we satisfy other requirements, then we would be subject to a 100% tax on an amount based on the magnitude of the failure adjusted to reflect the profit margin associated with our gross income.

If we were to fail to satisfy the asset tests (other than certain de minimis violations) or other requirements applicable to REITs, as described below, and yet maintain qualification as a REIT because there was reasonable cause for the failure and other applicable requirements are met, we could be subject to a penalty tax.

In that case, the amount of the penalty tax would be at least \$50,000 per failure, and, in the case of certain asset test failures, would be determined as the amount of net income generated by the assets in question multiplied by the highest corporate tax rate, if that determined amount exceeds \$50,000 per failure.

If we were to fail to distribute during each calendar year at least the sum of (i) 85% of our REIT ordinary income for such year, (ii) 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for such year, and (iii) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, then we would be subject to a non-deductible 4% excise tax on the excess of the required distribution over the sum of (A) the amounts that we actually distributed, plus (B) the amounts we retained and upon which we paid income tax at the corporate level.

We could be required to pay monetary penalties to the IRS in certain circumstances, including if we were to fail to meet record keeping requirements intended to monitor our compliance with rules relating to the composition of a REIT’s shareholders, as described below in “Requirements for Qualification-General.”

A 100% tax could be imposed on transactions between us and a TRS (as described below) that do not reflect arm’s length terms.

We could be subject to corporate income tax at the highest applicable rate on any gain recognized from a sale of assets occurring during an initial period of time for which we are a REIT (which period has previously been ten years, but pursuant to recent regulatory amendment has been reduced to five years, unless the effectiveness of the amendment is affected as a result of recent executive action freezing certain new or pending federal regulations), up to the amount of the built-in gain that existed on January 1 of the first year for which we elect REIT status, which would be based on the fair market value of those assets in excess of our tax basis in those assets as of such date.

If we were to acquire appreciated assets from a corporation that is not a REIT (i.e., a corporation taxable under subchapter C of the Code) in a transaction in which the adjusted tax basis of the assets in our hands is determined by reference to the adjusted tax basis of the assets in the hands of the subchapter C corporation, then we could be subject to tax on such appreciation at the highest corporate income tax rate then applicable if we subsequently recognize gain on a disposition of any such assets during a period of time following their acquisition from the subchapter C corporation (which period has previously been ten years, but pursuant to recent regulatory amendment has been reduced to five years, unless the effectiveness of the amendment is affected as a result of recent executive action freezing certain new or pending federal regulations).

The earnings of any subsidiary that is a subchapter C corporation, including any TRS, may be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax.

In addition, we and our subsidiaries could be subject to a variety of other taxes, including payroll taxes and state, local, and foreign income, property and other taxes on assets and operations. We could also be subject to tax in situations and on transactions not presently contemplated.

#### Requirements for Qualification-General

The Code defines a REIT as a corporation, trust or association:

- (1) that is managed by one or more trustees or directors;
- (2) the beneficial ownership of which is evidenced by transferable shares, or by transferable certificates of beneficial interest;
- (3) that would be taxable as a domestic corporation but for its election to be subject to tax as a REIT;
- (4) that is neither a financial institution nor an insurance company subject to specific provisions of the Code;



- (5) the beneficial ownership of which is held by 100 or more persons;
- (6) in which, during the last half of each taxable year, not more than 50% in value of the outstanding stock is owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer “individuals” (as defined in the Code to include specified tax-exempt entities);
- (7) which meets other tests described below, including with respect to the nature of its income and assets; and
- (8) that makes an election to be a REIT for the current taxable year or has made such an election for a previous taxable year that has not been terminated or revoked.

The Code provides that conditions (1) through (4) must be met during the entire taxable year, and that condition (5) must be met during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months, or during a proportionate part of a shorter taxable year. Conditions (5) and (6) need not be met during a corporation’s initial tax year as a REIT. Following the merger, the RHE Charter will provide certain restrictions regarding the ownership and transfers of our common stock, which are intended to assist us in satisfying the share ownership requirements described in conditions (5) and (6) above with respect to our common stock.

To monitor compliance with the share ownership requirements, we generally are required to maintain records regarding the actual ownership of our shares. To do so, we must demand written statements each year from the record holders of significant percentages of our stock pursuant to which the record holders must disclose the actual owners of the shares (i.e., the persons required to include our dividends in their gross income). With respect to any taxable year for which we qualify for and elect REIT status, we would be required to maintain a list of those persons failing or refusing to comply with this demand as part of our records. We could be subject to monetary penalties if we were to fail to comply with these record keeping requirements, and you would be required by Treasury regulations to submit a statement with your tax return disclosing the actual ownership of the shares and other information if you were to fail or refuse to comply with our demands for such written statements.

In addition, a corporation generally may not elect to become a REIT unless its taxable year is the calendar year. We have adopted December 31 as our year end, and therefore satisfy this requirement.

The Code provides relief from violations of the REIT gross income requirements, as described below under “-Income Tests,” in cases where a violation is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, and other requirements are met, including the payment of a penalty tax that is based upon the magnitude of the violation. In addition, certain provisions of the Code extend similar relief in the case of certain violations of the REIT asset requirements (see “-Asset Tests” below) and other REIT requirements, again provided that the violation is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, and other conditions are met, including the payment of a penalty tax.

If we were to fail to satisfy any of the various REIT requirements in any future taxable year after previously having qualified for and elected REIT status, then there could be no assurance that these relief provisions would be available to enable us to maintain any such qualification as a REIT, and, if such relief provisions are available, the amount of any resultant penalty tax could be substantial.

#### Effect of Subsidiary Entities in Any Future Taxable Year in Which We Are a REIT

**Disregarded Subsidiaries.** If we were to own a corporate subsidiary that is a “qualified REIT subsidiary,” then that subsidiary would generally be disregarded for U.S. federal income tax purposes, and all of the subsidiary’s assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit would be treated as our assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit, including for purposes of the gross income and asset tests applicable to REITs. A qualified REIT subsidiary is any corporation, other than a TRS as described below, that we wholly own, either directly or through one or more other qualified REIT subsidiaries or disregarded entities. Other entities that are wholly owned by us (either directly or through other disregarded entities), including single member limited liability companies that have not elected to be taxed as corporations for U.S. federal income tax purposes, are also generally disregarded as separate entities for U.S. federal income tax purposes, including for purposes of the REIT income and asset tests. Disregarded subsidiaries, along with any partnerships in which we hold an equity interest, are sometimes referred to herein as “pass-through subsidiaries.”

In the event that a disregarded subsidiary of ours were to cease to be wholly owned—for example, if any equity interest in the subsidiary is acquired by a person other than us or a disregarded subsidiary of ours—the subsidiary’s separate existence would no longer be disregarded for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Instead, the subsidiary would have multiple owners and would be treated as either a partnership or a taxable corporation. Such an event could, depending on the circumstances, adversely affect our ability to satisfy the various asset and gross income requirements applicable

to REITs, including the requirement that REITs

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generally may not own, directly or indirectly, more than 10% of the securities of another corporation. See “-Asset Tests” and “-Income Tests.”

**Taxable REIT Subsidiaries.** In general, we could jointly elect with a subsidiary corporation, whether or not wholly owned, to treat the subsidiary corporation as a TRS. We generally could not own more than 10% of the securities of a taxable corporation, as measured by voting power or value, unless we and such corporation were to elect to treat such corporation as a TRS. The separate existence of a TRS or other taxable corporation is not ignored for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, a TRS or other taxable corporation generally would be subject to corporate income tax on its earnings, which could reduce the cash flow that we and our subsidiaries generate in the aggregate, and could reduce our ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

We would not be treated as holding the assets of a TRS or other taxable subsidiary corporation or as receiving any income that the subsidiary earns. Rather, the stock issued by a taxable subsidiary to us would be an asset in our hands, and we would treat the dividends paid to us from such taxable subsidiary, if any, as income. This treatment can affect our income and asset test calculations, as described below. Because we would not include the assets and income of TRSs or other taxable subsidiary corporations in determining our compliance with the REIT requirements, we could use such entities to undertake indirectly activities that the REIT rules might otherwise preclude us from doing directly or through pass-through subsidiaries. For example, we could use TRSs or other taxable subsidiary corporations to conduct activities that give rise to certain categories of income or to conduct activities that, if conducted by us directly, would be treated in our hands as prohibited transactions. However, TRSs are not permitted to, directly or indirectly, operate or manage any health care facility, which includes pursuant to the Code any hospital, nursing facility, assisted living facility, congregate care facility, qualified continuing care facility, or other licensed facility which extends medical or nursing or ancillary services to patients.

The TRS rules limit the deductibility of interest paid or accrued by a TRS to its parent REIT to assure that the TRS is subject to an appropriate level of corporate taxation. Further, the TRS rules impose a 100% excise tax on certain transactions involving a TRS and its parent REIT that are not conducted on an arm’s-length basis. We would intend that all of our transactions with any TRS would be conducted on an arm’s-length basis.

We could hold a significant number of assets in one or more TRSs, subject to the limitation that securities in TRSs may not represent more than (for 2018 and subsequent taxable years) 20% of the value of our total assets.

**Ownership of Partnership Interests.** If we were to be a partner in an entity that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, then Treasury regulations provide that we would be deemed to own our proportionate share of the partnership’s assets, and to earn our proportionate share of the partnership’s income, for purposes of the asset and gross income tests applicable to REITs. Our proportionate share of a partnership’s assets and income would be based on our capital interest in the partnership (except that for purposes of the 10% value test described below, our proportionate share of the partnership’s assets would be based on our proportionate interest in the equity and certain debt securities issued by the partnership). In addition, the assets and gross income of the partnership would be deemed to retain the same character in our hands. Thus, our proportionate share of the assets and items of income of any of our subsidiary partnerships would be treated as our assets and items of income for purposes of applying the REIT requirements.

If we were to become a limited partner or non-managing member in any partnership or limited liability company and such entity were to take or expect to take actions that could jeopardize our then-status as a REIT or require us to pay tax, then we could be forced to dispose of our interest in such entity. In addition, it is possible that a partnership or limited liability company could take an action which could cause us to fail a gross income or asset test, and that we would not become aware of such action in time to dispose of our interest in the partnership or limited liability company or take other corrective action on a timely basis. In that case, we could fail to qualify as a REIT unless we were entitled to relief, as described below.

#### Income Tests

In order to qualify as a REIT, we would be required to satisfy two gross income requirements on an annual basis. First, at least 75% of our gross income for each taxable year, excluding gross income from sales of inventory or dealer property in “prohibited transactions,” discharge of indebtedness and certain hedging transactions, generally must be derived from “rents from real property,” gains from the sale of real estate assets, interest income derived from mortgage loans secured by real property (including certain types of mortgage-backed securities), dividends received from other

REITs, and specified income from temporary investments. Second, at least 95% of our gross income in each taxable year, excluding gross income from prohibited transactions, discharge of indebtedness and certain hedging transactions, must be derived from some combination of income that qualifies under the 75% gross income test described above, as well as other dividends, interest, and gain from the sale or disposition of stock or

securities, which need not have any relation to real property. Income and gain from certain hedging transactions would be excluded from both the numerator and the denominator for purposes of both the 75% and 95% gross income tests. Rents from Real Property. Rents we receive from a tenant would qualify as “rents from real property” for the purpose of satisfying the gross income requirements for a REIT described above only if all of the conditions described below are met.

The amount of rent is not based in whole or in part on the income or profits of any person. However, an amount we receive or accrue generally would not be excluded from the term “rents from real property” solely because it is based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales;

Neither we nor an actual or constructive owner of 10% or more of our stock actually or constructively owns 10% or more of the interests in the assets or net profits of a non-corporate tenant, or, if the tenant is a corporation, 10% or more of the total combined voting power of all classes of stock entitled to vote or 10% or more of the total value of all classes of stock of the tenant. Rents we receive from such a tenant that is a TRS of ours, however, will not be excluded from the definition of “rents from real property” as a result of this condition if at least 90% of the leased space at the property to which the rents relate is leased to third parties, and the rents paid by the TRS are substantially comparable to rents paid by our other tenants for comparable space. Whether rents paid by a TRS are substantially comparable to rents paid by other tenants is determined at the time the lease with the TRS is entered into, extended, and modified, if such modification increases the rents due under such lease. Notwithstanding the foregoing, if a lease with a “controlled TRS” is modified and such modification results in an increase in the rents payable by such TRS, then any such increase will not qualify as “rents from real property.” For purposes of this rule, a “controlled TRS” is a TRS in which the parent REIT owns stock possessing more than 50% of the voting power or more than 50% of the total value of the outstanding stock of such TRS;

Rent attributable to personal property that is leased in connection with a lease of real property is not greater than 15% of the total rent received under the lease. If this condition is not met, then the portion of the rent attributable to personal property will not qualify as “rents from real property”; and

We generally do not operate or manage the property or furnish or render services to our tenants, subject to a 1% de minimis exception and except as provided below. We are permitted, however, to perform directly certain services that are “usually or customarily rendered” in connection with the rental of space for occupancy only and are not otherwise considered “rendered to the occupant” of the property. In addition, we are permitted to employ an independent contractor from whom we derive no revenue to provide customary services to our tenants, or a TRS, which may be wholly or partially owned by us, to provide both customary and non-customary services to our tenants without causing the rent that we receive from those tenants to fail to qualify as “rents from real property.”

Dividend Income. We could directly or indirectly receive distributions from TRSs or other corporations that are not REITs or qualified REIT subsidiaries. These distributions generally would be treated as dividend income to the extent of the earnings and profits of the distributing corporation. Such distributions would generally constitute qualifying income for purposes of the 95% gross income test, but not for purposes of the 75% gross income test. Any dividends that we receive from another REIT, however, would be qualifying income for purposes of both the 95% and 75% gross income tests.

Fee Income. Any fee income that we earn would generally not be qualifying income for purposes of either gross income test. Any fees earned by a TRS, however, would not be included in our gross income for purposes of determining whether we meet the gross income tests.

Interest Income. Interest income constitutes qualifying mortgage interest for purposes of the 75% gross income test (as described above) to the extent that the obligation upon which such interest is paid is secured by a mortgage on real property. If we were to receive interest income with respect to a mortgage loan that is secured by both real property and other property, and the highest principal amount of the loan outstanding during a taxable year exceeds the fair market value of the real property on the date that we acquired or originated the mortgage loan, then (i) the interest income would be apportioned between the real property and the other collateral and (ii) our income from the arrangement would qualify for purposes of the 75% gross income test only to the extent that the interest is allocable to the real property. Even if a loan is not secured by real property, or is undersecured, the income that it generates could nonetheless qualify for purposes of the 95% gross income test. For these purposes, the term “interest” generally does not



include any amount received or accrued, directly or indirectly, if the determination of all or some of the amount depends in any way on the income or profits of any person. However, an amount received or accrued generally would not be excluded from the term “interest” solely by reason of being based on a fixed percentage or percentages of receipts or sales.

Failure to Satisfy the Gross Income Tests. If we were to fail to satisfy one or both of the 75% or 95% gross income tests for any taxable year, then we could still qualify as a REIT for such year if we were to be entitled to relief under applicable provisions of the Code. These relief provisions would be generally available if: (i) our failure to meet these tests was due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect; and (ii) following our identification of the failure to meet the 75% or 95% gross income test for any taxable year, we file a schedule with the IRS setting forth each item of our gross income for purposes of the 75% or 95% gross income test for such taxable year in accordance with Treasury regulations, which have not yet been issued. It is not possible to state whether we would be entitled to the benefit of these relief provisions in all circumstances. If these relief provisions were to be inapplicable to a particular set of circumstances, we would not qualify as a REIT. Even if these relief provisions apply, and we were to retain any then-status as a REIT, the Code imposes a tax based upon the amount by which we fail to satisfy the particular gross income test.

#### Asset Tests

At the close of each calendar quarter, we also would be required to satisfy five tests relating to the nature of our assets. First, at least 75% of the value of our total assets must be represented by some combination of “real estate assets,” cash, cash items, U.S. government securities, and, under some circumstances, stock or debt instruments purchased with new capital. For this purpose, real estate assets include interests in real property, such as land, buildings, and leasehold interests in real property (and certain ancillary personal property), stock of other corporations that qualify as REITs, some kinds of mortgage-backed securities and mortgage loans, and debt instruments (whether or not secured by real property) that are issued by a “publicly offered REIT” (i.e., a REIT that is required to file annual and periodic reports with the SEC under the Exchange Act). Assets that do not qualify for purposes of the 75% asset test are subject to the additional asset tests described below.

Second, the value of any one issuer’s securities that we own could not exceed 5% of the value of our total assets.

Third, we could not own more than 10% of any one issuer’s outstanding securities, as measured by either voting power or value. The 5% and 10% asset tests do not apply to real estate assets, securities of TRSs, and qualified REIT subsidiaries, and the value prong of the 10% asset test does not apply to “straight debt” having specified characteristics and to certain other securities described below. Solely for purposes of the 10% asset test, the determination of our interest in the assets of a partnership or limited liability company in which we own an interest would be based on our proportionate interest in any securities issued by the partnership or limited liability company, excluding for this purpose certain securities described in the Code.

Fourth, the aggregate value of all securities of TRSs that we hold could not represent more than 25% (or, for 2018 and subsequent taxable years, 20%) of the value of our total assets.

Fifth, no more than 25% of the value of our total assets could be represented by “nonqualified publicly offered REIT debt instruments” (i.e., real estate assets that would cease to be real estate assets if debt instruments issued by publicly offered REITs were not included in the definition of real estate assets).

Notwithstanding the general rule, as noted above, that for purposes of the REIT income and asset tests, we would be treated as owning our proportionate share of the underlying assets of a subsidiary partnership, if we were to hold indebtedness issued by a partnership, then the indebtedness would be subject to, and could cause a violation of, the asset tests unless the indebtedness is a qualifying mortgage asset or other conditions were to be met. Similarly, although stock of another REIT is a qualifying asset for purposes of the REIT asset tests, any non-mortgage debt that is issued by a non-publicly offered REIT may not so qualify (such debt, however, would not be treated as a “security” for purposes of the 10% value test, as explained below).

The Code provides that certain securities will not cause a violation of the 10% value test described above. Such securities include instruments that constitute “straight debt,” which term generally excludes, among other things, securities having certain contingency features. A security does not qualify as “straight debt” where a REIT (or a controlled TRS of the REIT) owns other securities of the same issuer which do not qualify as straight debt, unless the value of those other securities constitute, in the aggregate, 1% or less of the total value of that issuer’s outstanding securities. In addition to straight debt, the Code provides that certain other securities will not violate the 10% value test. Such securities include (i) any loan made to an individual or an estate, (ii) certain rental agreements pursuant to which one or more payments are to be made in subsequent years (other than agreements between a REIT and certain persons related to the REIT under attribution rules), (iii) any obligation to pay rents from real property, (iv) securities

issued by governmental entities that are not dependent in whole or in part on the profits of (or payments made by) a non-governmental entity, (v) any security (including debt securities) issued by another REIT, and (vi) any debt instrument issued by a partnership if the partnership's income is of a nature that it would satisfy the 75% gross income test described above under "-Income Tests." The Code also provides that in applying the 10% value test, a debt security issued by a partnership is not taken into account to the extent, if any, of the REIT's proportionate interest in that partnership.

Independent valuations would not be obtained to support any of our future conclusions as to the value of our assets. Moreover, values of some assets, including instruments issued in securitization transactions, may not be susceptible to a precise determination, and values are subject to change in the future. Furthermore, the proper classification of an instrument as debt or equity for U.S. federal income tax purposes may be uncertain in some circumstances, which could affect the application of the REIT asset requirements. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the IRS would not contend that our interests in our subsidiaries or in the securities of other issuers cause a violation of the REIT asset tests.

The Code contains a number of relief provisions that make it easier for REITs to satisfy the asset requirements, or to maintain REIT qualification notwithstanding certain violations of the asset and other requirements. One such provision allows a REIT which fails one or more of the asset requirements to nevertheless maintain its REIT qualification if: (i) the REIT provides the IRS with a description of each asset causing the failure; (ii) the failure is due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect; (iii) the REIT pays a tax equal to the greater of (A) \$50,000 per failure, and (B) the product of the net income generated by the assets that caused the failure multiplied by the highest applicable corporate tax rate; and (iv) the REIT either disposes of the assets causing the failure within 6 months after the last day of the quarter in which it identifies the failure, or otherwise satisfies the relevant asset tests within that time frame. A second relief provision applies to de minimis violations of the 10% and 5% asset tests. A REIT may maintain its qualification despite a violation of such requirements if: (x) the value of the assets causing the violation does not exceed the lesser of 1% of the REIT's total assets, and \$10,000,000; and (y) the REIT either disposes of the assets causing the failure within 6 months after the last day of the quarter in which it identifies the failure, or the relevant tests are otherwise satisfied within that time frame.

If we were to fail to satisfy the asset tests at the end of a calendar quarter, such a failure would not cause us to lose REIT qualification if we: (i) satisfied the asset tests at the close of the preceding calendar quarter; and (ii) the discrepancy between the value of our assets and the asset requirements was not wholly or partly caused by an acquisition of non-qualifying assets, but instead arose from changes in the market value of our assets. If the condition described in (ii) were not satisfied, then we still could avoid disqualification by eliminating any discrepancy within 30 days after the close of the calendar quarter in which it arose or by making use of relief provisions described below. No assurance can be given that we would qualify for relief under those provisions.

#### Annual Distribution Requirements

In order to qualify as a REIT, we would be required to distribute dividends, other than capital gain dividends, to our shareholders in an amount at least equal to:

- (i) the sum of:
  - (A) 90% of our "REIT taxable income," computed without regard to our net capital gains and the deduction for dividends paid, and
  - (B) 90% of our net income, if any, (after tax) from foreclosure property (as described below); minus
- (ii) the sum of specified items of noncash income.

We generally would be required to make these distributions in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if declared before we timely file our tax return for the year and if paid with or before the first regular dividend payment after such declaration. In addition, any dividend declared by us in October, November, or December of any year and payable to a shareholder of record on a specified date in any such month would be treated as both paid by us and received by the shareholder on December 31 of such year, so long as the dividend is actually paid by us before the end of January of the following calendar year. If we were to cease to be a "publicly offered REIT," then in order for distributions to be counted as satisfying the annual distribution requirement, and to give rise to a tax deduction for us, the distributions could not be "preferential dividends." A dividend is not a preferential dividend if the distribution is (i) pro rata among all outstanding shares of stock within a particular class and (ii) in accordance with the preferences among different classes of stock as set forth in our organizational documents.

To the extent that we distribute at least 90%, but less than 100%, of our "REIT taxable income," as adjusted, we would be subject to tax at ordinary corporate tax rates on the retained portion. We could elect to retain, rather than distribute, our net long-term capital gains and pay tax on such gains. In this case, we could elect for our shareholders to include their proportionate shares of such undistributed long-term capital gains in income, and to receive a corresponding credit for their share of the tax that we paid. Our shareholders would then increase their adjusted basis of their stock

by the difference between (a) the amounts of

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capital gain dividends that we designated and that they include in their taxable income, and (b) the tax that we paid on their behalf with respect to that income.

As of December 31, 2015, we had approximately \$58.3 million in federal net operating loss carryforwards, significantly all of which (to the extent, if any, not expired or utilized prior to any qualification for and election of REIT status) should be available to offset any REIT taxable income and reduce the amount of distributions that we would be required to make in order to comply with the REIT distribution requirements. Such losses, however, would generally not affect the tax treatment to our shareholders of any distributions that are actually made. See “-Taxation of Shareholders-Taxation of Taxable U.S. Shareholders-Distributions.”

If we were to fail to distribute during each calendar year (or before the end of January of the following year as described above) at least the sum of (i) 85% of our REIT ordinary income for such year, (ii) 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for such year, and (iii) any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, we would be subject to a non-deductible 4% excise tax on the excess of such required distribution over the sum of (A) the amounts actually distributed, plus (B) the amounts of income we retained and on which we have paid corporate income tax.

We may be able to rectify a failure to meet the distribution requirements for a year by paying “deficiency dividends” to shareholders in a later year, which may be included in our deduction for dividends paid for the earlier year. In this case, we may be able to avoid losing any then-status as a REIT or being taxed on amounts distributed as deficiency dividends. We would be required to pay interest and a penalty based on the amount of any deduction taken for deficiency dividends.

#### Failure to Qualify

If we were to fail to satisfy one or more requirements for REIT qualification other than the gross income or asset tests, then we could avoid disqualification if our failure is due to reasonable cause and not to willful neglect and we pay a penalty of \$50,000 for each such failure. Relief provisions are available for failures of the income tests and asset tests, as described above in “-Income Tests” and “-Asset Tests.”

If we were to fail to qualify for taxation as a REIT in any future taxable year after previously having qualified for and elected REIT status, and the relief provisions described above do not apply, then we would be subject to tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates, generally in the same manner as a taxable C corporation as we currently are and will continue to be unless and until we qualify for and elect status as a REIT. We would not be permitted to deduct distributions to shareholders in any year in which we are not a REIT, nor would we be required to make distributions in such a year. In this situation, to the extent of current and accumulated earnings and profits, distributions to U.S. holders that are individuals, trusts and estates would generally be taxable at capital gains rates. In addition, subject to the limitations of the Code, corporate distributees may be eligible for the dividends received deduction. Unless we were to be entitled to relief under specific statutory provisions, we would also be disqualified from re-electing to be taxed as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which we lost qualification. It is not possible to state whether, in all circumstances, we would be entitled to this statutory relief.

#### Penalty Tax

Any redetermined rents, redetermined deductions, excess interest, or redetermined TRS service income that we or our TRSs generate would be subject to a 100% penalty tax. In general, redetermined rents are rents from real property that are overstated as a result of any services furnished to any of our tenants by a TRS, redetermined deductions and excess interest represent any amounts that are deducted by a TRS for amounts paid to us that are in excess of the amounts that would have been deducted based on arm’s length negotiations, and redetermined TRS service income is income of a TRS attributable to services provided to, or on behalf of, us (other than services furnished or rendered to a customer of ours) to the extent such income is lower than the income the TRS would have earned based on arm’s length negotiations. Rents that we would receive would not constitute redetermined rents if they qualify for certain safe harbor provisions contained in the Code.

From time to time, our TRSs (if any) could provide services to our tenants. In that event we would set the fees paid to our TRSs for such services at arm’s length rates, although the fees paid may not satisfy the safe-harbor provisions described above.

These determinations are inherently factual, and the IRS has broad discretion to assert that amounts paid between related parties should be reallocated to clearly reflect their respective incomes. If the IRS successfully made such an

assertion, then we would be required to pay a 100% penalty tax on the excess of an arm's length fee for tenant services over the amount actually paid.

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## Taxation of Shareholders in Any Year for Which We Qualify for and Elect REIT Status

### Taxation of Taxable U.S. Shareholders

For purposes of this discussion, a U.S. holder is a shareholder of RHE that is for U.S. federal income tax purposes:

- a citizen or resident of the U.S.,
- a corporation created or organized in the U.S. or under the laws of the U.S., or of any state thereof, or the District of Columbia,
- an estate, the income of which is includable in gross income for U.S. federal income tax purposes regardless of its source, or
- a trust if a U.S. court is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of such trust and one or more U.S. fiduciaries have the authority to control all substantial decisions of the trust.

A “non-U.S. holder” is a shareholder of RHE that is neither a U.S. holder nor a partnership (or other entity or arrangement treated as a partnership) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. If a partnership, including for this purpose any entity or arrangement that is treated as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, holds our stock, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership will generally depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. An investor that is a partnership and the partners in such partnership should consult their tax advisors about the U.S. federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our stock.

**Distributions.** If in any future taxable year we were to qualify for and elect REIT status, any distributions that we make to our taxable U.S. holders out of current or accumulated earnings and profits that we do not designate as capital gain dividends would generally be taken into account by shareholders as ordinary income and would not be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporations. With limited exceptions, our dividends would then not be eligible for taxation at the preferential income tax rates for qualified dividends received by U.S. holders that are individuals, trusts and estates from taxable C corporations. Such shareholders, however, would be taxed at the preferential rates on dividends designated by and received from REITs to the extent that the dividends are attributable to:

- income retained by the REIT in the prior taxable year on which the REIT was subject to corporate level income tax (less the amount of tax),
- dividends received by the REIT from TRSs or other taxable C corporations, or
- income in the prior taxable year from the sales of “built-in gain” property acquired by the REIT from C corporations in carryover basis transactions (less the amount of corporate tax on such income).

Any distributions that we designate as capital gain dividends would generally be taxed to our shareholders as long-term capital gains, to the extent that such distributions do not exceed our actual net capital gain for the taxable year, without regard to the period for which the shareholder that receives such distribution has held its stock. We could elect to retain and pay taxes on some or all of our net long-term capital gains, in which case provisions of the Code would treat our shareholders as having received, solely for tax purposes, our undistributed capital gains, and the shareholders would receive a corresponding credit for taxes that we paid on such undistributed capital gains. See “-Taxation of RHE in Any Year for Which We Qualify and Elect REIT Status-Annual Distribution Requirements.” Corporate shareholders could be required to treat up to 20% of some capital gain dividends as ordinary income.

Long-term capital gains generally would be taxable at reduced maximum federal rates in the case of shareholders that are individuals, trusts and estates, and ordinary income rates in the case of shareholders that are corporations. Capital gains attributable to the sale of depreciable real property held for more than 12 months would be subject to a 25% maximum federal income tax rate for taxpayers who are taxed as individuals, to the extent of previously claimed depreciation deductions.

Any distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits would generally represent a return of capital and would not be taxable to a shareholder to the extent that the amount of such distributions does not exceed the adjusted basis of the shareholder’s shares in respect of which the distributions were made. Rather, the distribution would reduce the adjusted basis of the shareholder’s shares. To the extent that such distributions exceed the adjusted basis of a shareholder’s shares, the shareholder generally would be required to include such distributions in income as long-term capital gain, or short-term capital gain if the shares have been held for one year or less. In addition, any dividend that we declare in October, November or December of any year and that is payable to a shareholder of record on a specified date in any such month would be treated as both paid by us and received by the shareholder on



December 31 of such year, provided that we actually pay the dividend before the end of January of the following calendar year.

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To the extent that we have available federal net operating losses and capital losses carried forward from prior tax years, such losses could reduce the amount of distributions that we would make in order to comply with the REIT distribution requirements. See “-Taxation of RHE in Any Year for Which We Qualify and Elect REIT Status-Annual Distribution Requirements.” Such losses, however, would not be passed through to shareholders and would not offset income of shareholders from other sources, nor would such losses affect the character of any distributions that we make, which generally would be subject to tax in the hands of shareholders to the extent that we have current or accumulated earnings and profits.

**Dispositions of RHE Stock.** In general, capital gains recognized by individuals, trusts and estates upon the sale or disposition of our stock would be subject to reduced maximum U.S. federal income tax rates if the stock is held for more than one year and would be taxed at ordinary income rates if the stock is held for one year or less. Gains recognized by shareholders that are corporations are subject to U.S. federal income tax at ordinary income rates, whether or not such gains are classified as long-term capital gains. Capital losses recognized by a shareholder upon the disposition of our stock that was held for more than one year at the time of disposition would be considered long-term capital losses, and generally would be available only to offset capital gain income of the shareholder but not ordinary income (except in the case of individuals, who may offset up to \$3,000 of ordinary income each year). In addition, any loss upon a sale or exchange of shares of our stock by a shareholder who has held the shares for six months or less, after applying certain holding period rules, would be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of distributions that we make that are required to be treated by the shareholder as long-term capital gain.

If an investor were to recognize a loss upon a subsequent disposition of our stock or other securities in an amount that exceeds a prescribed threshold, it is possible that the provisions of Treasury regulations involving “reportable transactions” could apply, with a resulting requirement to separately disclose the loss-generating transaction to the IRS. These regulations, though directed towards “tax shelters,” are written quite broadly, and apply to transactions that would not typically be considered tax shelters. The Code imposes significant penalties for failure to comply with these requirements. You should consult your tax advisors concerning any possible disclosure obligation with respect to the receipt or disposition of our stock or securities, or transactions that we might undertake directly or indirectly. Moreover, you should be aware that we and other participants in the transactions in which we are involved (including their advisors) might be subject to disclosure or other requirements pursuant to these regulations.

**Medicare Tax.** Certain U.S. shareholders who are individuals, estates or trusts and whose income exceeds certain thresholds will be required to pay a 3.8% Medicare tax on all or a portion of their “net investment income,” which includes dividends received from us and capital gains from the sale or other disposition of our stock.

#### Taxation of Non-U.S. Holders

The following is a summary of certain U.S. federal income and estate tax consequences of the ownership and disposition of our stock applicable to non-U.S. holders in any year in which we qualify for and elect REIT status. This discussion is based on current law, and is for general information only. It addresses only selected, and not all, aspects of U.S. federal income and estate taxation.

**Ordinary Dividends.** The portion of any dividends received by non-U.S. holders which (i) is payable out of our earnings and profits, (ii) is not attributable to our capital gains and (iii) is not effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the non-U.S. holder, would be subject to U.S. withholding tax at the rate of 30%, unless reduced or eliminated by treaty.

In general, non-U.S. holders would not be considered to be engaged in a U.S. trade or business solely as a result of their ownership of our stock. In cases where the dividend income from a non-U.S. holder’s investment in our stock is, or is treated as, effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder’s conduct of a U.S. trade or business, the non-U.S. holder generally would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at graduated rates, in the same manner as U.S. holders are taxed with respect to such dividends. Such income must generally be reported on a U.S. income tax return filed by or on behalf of the non-U.S. holder. The income may also be subject to the 30% branch profits tax in the case of a non-U.S. holder that is a corporation.

**Non-Dividend Distributions.** Unless our stock were to constitute a U.S. real property interest (“USRPI”), distributions that we make which are not dividends out of our earnings and profits would not be subject to U.S. income tax. If we cannot determine at the time a distribution is made whether or not the distribution will exceed current and accumulated earnings and profits, then the distribution would be subject to withholding at the rate applicable to

dividends. The non-U.S. holder may seek a refund from the IRS of any amounts withheld if it is subsequently determined that the distribution was, in fact, in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits. If our stock constitutes a USRPI, as described below, distributions that we make in excess of the sum of (i) the non-U.S. holder's proportionate share of our earnings and profits, plus (ii) the non-U.S. holder's basis in its stock, would be taxed under the Foreign Investment in Real Property Tax Act of 1980, as amended ("FIRPTA") at the rate of tax, including any applicable capital gains rates, that would apply to a U.S. holder of the same type (e.g., an individual or a

corporation, as the case may be), and the collection of the tax may be enforced by a refundable withholding tax at a rate of 15% of the amount by which the distribution exceeds the shareholder's share of our earnings and profits.

**Capital Gain Dividends.** Under FIRPTA, a dividend that we make to a non-U.S. holder, to the extent attributable to gains from dispositions of USRPIs that we held directly or through pass-through subsidiaries (such gains, "USRPI capital gains"), would, except as described below, be considered effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business of the non-U.S. holder and would be subject to U.S. income tax at the rates applicable to U.S. individuals or corporations. We would be required to withhold tax equal to 35% of the maximum amount that could have been designated as a USRPI capital gain dividend. Distributions subject to FIRPTA may also be subject to a 30% branch profits tax in the hands of a non-U.S. holder that is a corporation. A distribution is not a USRPI capital gain dividend if we held an interest in the underlying asset solely as a creditor. Capital gain dividends received by a non-U.S. holder that are attributable to dispositions of our assets other than USRPIs would not be subject to U.S. federal income tax, unless (i) the gain is effectively connected with the non-U.S. holder's U.S. trade or business, in which case the non-U.S. holder would be subject to the same treatment as U.S. holders with respect to such gain or (ii) the non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien individual who was present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year and has a "tax home" in the U.S., in which case the non-U.S. holder would incur a 30% tax on his capital gains. A dividend that would otherwise have been treated as a USRPI capital gain dividend will not be so treated or be subject to FIRPTA and generally will not be treated as income that is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business, but instead it will be treated in the same manner as ordinary income dividends (discussed above), provided that (i) the dividend is received with respect to a class of stock that is regularly traded on an established securities market located in the U.S. and (ii) the recipient non-U.S. holder does not own more than 10% of that class of stock at any time during the year ending on the date on which the dividend is received. We anticipate that our stock will be "regularly traded" on an established securities exchange.

**Dispositions of RHE Stock.** Unless our stock were to constitute a USRPI, a sale of our stock by a non-U.S. holder generally would not be subject to U.S. taxation under FIRPTA. Our stock will not be treated as a USRPI if less than 50% of our assets throughout a prescribed testing period consist of interests in real property located within the U.S., excluding, for this purpose, interests in real property solely in a capacity as a creditor. We expect that 50% or more of our assets will consist of USRPIs.

Even if the foregoing less-than-50% test is not met, our stock nonetheless would not constitute a USRPI if we were to be a "domestically controlled qualified investment entity." A domestically controlled qualified investment entity includes a REIT, less than 50% of the value of which is held directly or indirectly by non-U.S. holders at all times during a specified testing period (after applying certain presumptions regarding the ownership of our stock, as described in the Code). Certain restrictions on ownership and transfer of our common stock to be provided in the RHE Charter following the merger should generally prevent non-U.S. holders from owning more than 50% of the value of our common stock, but no assurance can be given that such restrictions would ensure that we would be a domestically controlled qualified investment entity in any future year in which we qualify for and elect REIT status.

In the event that we were to not be a domestically controlled qualified investment entity, but a class of our stock is then "regularly traded," as defined by applicable Treasury regulations, on an established securities market, a non-U.S. holder's sale of our stock of that class nonetheless would not be subject to tax under FIRPTA as a sale of a USRPI, provided that the selling non-U.S. holder held 10% or less of that class of our stock at all times during a specified testing period. Our stock is, and we expect that it will continue to be, publicly traded.

In addition, if a non-U.S. holder disposes of stock in a domestically controlled qualified investment entity during the 30-day period preceding the ex-dividend date of any dividend payment, and such non-U.S. holder acquires or enters into a contract or option to acquire a substantially identical interest in such entity within 61 days of the first day of such 30-day period described above, and any portion of such dividend payment would, but for the disposition, be treated as USRPI capital gain to such non-U.S. holder under FIRPTA, then such non-U.S. holder will be treated as having USRPI capital gain in an amount that, but for the disposition, would have been treated as USRPI capital gain. If gain on the sale of our stock were to be subject to taxation under FIRPTA, the non-U.S. holder would be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return and would be subject to the same treatment as a U.S. holder with respect to such gain, subject to applicable alternative minimum tax and a special alternative minimum tax in the case of non-resident alien individuals, and the purchaser of the stock could be required to withhold 15% of the purchase price and remit

such amount to the IRS.

Gain from the sale of our stock that would not otherwise be subject to FIRPTA would nonetheless be taxable in the U.S. to a non-U.S. holder in two cases: (i) if the non-U.S. holder's investment in our stock is effectively connected with a U.S. trade or business conducted by such non-U.S. holder, the non-U.S. holder will be subject to the same treatment as a U.S. holder with

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respect to such gain; or (ii) if the non-U.S. holder is a nonresident alien individual who was present in the U.S. for 183 days or more during the taxable year and has a “tax home” in the U.S., the nonresident alien individual will be subject to a 30% tax on the individual’s capital gain.

**Special FIRPTA Rules.** Recently enacted amendments to FIRPTA create certain exemptions from FIRPTA and otherwise modify the application of the foregoing FIRPTA rules for particular types of non-U.S. investors, including “qualified foreign pension funds” and their wholly owned foreign subsidiaries and certain widely held, publicly traded “qualified collective investment vehicles.” Non-U.S. shareholders are urged to consult their own tax advisors regarding the applicability of these or any other special FIRPTA rules to their particular investment in our stock.

Non-U.S. holders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the U.S. federal, state, local and foreign income and other tax consequences of owning our stock.

**Other Withholding Rules.** Under the Foreign Account Tax Compliance Act, withholding at a rate of 30% will generally be required on dividends in respect of, and, after December 31, 2018, gross proceeds from the sale of, our stock held by or through certain foreign financial institutions (including investment funds), unless such institution enters into an agreement with the Treasury to report, on an annual basis, information with respect to shares in, and accounts maintained by, the institution to the extent such shares or accounts are held by certain U.S. persons and by certain non-U.S. entities that are wholly or partially owned by U.S. persons and to withhold on certain payments. Accordingly, the entity through which our common stock is held will affect the determination of whether such withholding is required. Similarly, dividends in respect of, and, after December 31, 2018, gross proceeds from the sale of, our stock held by an investor that is a non-financial non-U.S. entity that does not qualify under certain exemptions will be subject to withholding at a rate of 30%, unless such entity either (i) certifies that such entity does not have any “substantial United States owners” or (ii) provides certain information regarding the entity’s “substantial United States owners,” which we or the applicable withholding agent will in turn provide to the Secretary of the Treasury. An intergovernmental agreement between the United States and an applicable foreign country, or future Treasury regulations or other guidance, may modify these requirements. We will not pay any additional amounts to shareholders in respect of any amounts withheld. Non-U.S. shareholders are encouraged to consult their tax advisors regarding the possible implications of the legislation on their investment in our stock.

**Estate Tax.** If our stock is owned or treated as owned by an individual who is not a citizen or resident (as specially defined for U.S. federal estate tax purposes) of the U.S. at the time of such individual’s death, the stock will be includable in the individual’s gross estate for U.S. federal estate tax purposes, unless an applicable estate tax treaty provides otherwise, and may therefore be subject to U.S. federal estate tax.

#### **Taxation of Tax-Exempt Shareholders**

Tax-exempt entities, including qualified employee pension and profit sharing trusts and individual retirement accounts, generally are exempt from U.S. federal income taxation. Such entities, however, may be subject to taxation on their unrelated business taxable income (“UBTI”). While some investments in real estate may generate UBTI, the IRS has ruled that dividend distributions from a REIT to a tax-exempt entity do not constitute UBTI. Based on that ruling, and provided that: (i) a tax-exempt shareholder has not held our stock as “debt financed property” within the meaning of the Code (i.e., where the acquisition or holding of the property is financed through a borrowing by the tax-exempt shareholder); and (ii) our stock is not otherwise used in an unrelated trade or business, distributions that we make and income from the sale of our stock generally should not give rise to UBTI to a tax-exempt shareholder. Tax-exempt shareholders that are social clubs, voluntary employee benefit associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts, or qualified group legal services plans exempt from U.S. federal income taxation under sections 501(c)(7), (c)(9), (c)(17) and (c)(20) of the Code are subject to different UBTI rules, which generally require such shareholders to characterize distributions that we make as UBTI.

In certain circumstances, a pension trust that owns more than 10% of our stock could be required to treat a percentage of the dividends as UBTI, if we were to be a “pension-held REIT.” We would not be a pension-held REIT unless: (i) we are required to “look through” one or more of our pension shareholders in order to satisfy the REIT closely held test and (ii) either (A) one pension trust owns more than 25% of the value of our stock, or (B) a group of pension trusts, each individually holding more than 10% of the value of our stock, collectively owns more than 50% of our stock. Certain restrictions on ownership and transfer of our common stock to be provided in the RHE Charter following the merger should generally prevent a tax-exempt entity from owning more than 10% of the value of our common stock, but no

assurance can be given that such restrictions would prevent us being a pension-held REIT in any future taxable year in which we qualify for and elect REIT status.

Tax-exempt shareholders are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the federal, state, local and foreign income and other tax consequences of owning our stock.

**Other Tax Considerations**

**Legislative or Other Actions Affecting REITs**

The rules dealing with U.S. federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the U.S. Treasury Department. Changes to the U.S. federal tax laws and interpretations thereof could adversely affect an investment in our stock.

**State, Local and Foreign Taxes**

We and our subsidiaries and shareholders may be subject to state or local taxation in various jurisdictions, including those in which we or they transact business, own property or reside. Our state and local tax treatment and that of our shareholders may not conform to the U.S. federal income tax treatment discussed above. Prospective investors should consult their tax advisors regarding the application and effect of state and local income and other tax laws on an investment in our stock or other securities.



## SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF DIRECTORS, OFFICERS AND CERTAIN SHAREHOLDERS

The following table furnishes information as of July 13, 2017, as to shares of the common stock beneficially owned by: (i) each person or entity known to us to be the beneficial owner of more than 5% of the common stock; (ii) each of AdCare's directors and our named executive officers identified in "Director and Executive Compensation - Executive Compensation - Summary Compensation Table", each of whom will serve as the directors and executive officers of RHE after the merger; and (iii) AdCare's directors and executive officers as a group. As of July 13, 2017, there were 19,878,908 shares of common stock outstanding.

Name of Beneficial Owner <sup>(1)</sup>	Number of Shares of Common Stock Beneficially Owned <sup>(2)</sup>	Percent of Outstanding Common Stock <sup>(3)</sup>
5% Beneficial Owners (Excluding Directors and Named Executive Officers):		
Christopher Brogdon <sup>(4)</sup>	1,371,958 <sup>(5)</sup>	6.8 %
Connie B. Brogdon <sup>(6)</sup>	1,371,958 <sup>(7)</sup>	6.8 %
Formidable Asset Management, LLC <sup>(8)</sup>	1,352,866 <sup>(9)</sup>	6.8 %
Park City Capital, LLC <sup>(10)</sup>	1,078,418 <sup>(11)</sup>	5.4 %
Directors and Named Executive Officers:		
Michael J. Fox	1,195,403 <sup>(12)</sup>	5.9 %
David A. Tenwick	526,428 <sup>(13)</sup>	2.6 %
Allan J. Rimland	427,510 <sup>(14)</sup>	2.1 %
William McBride, III**	413,476 <sup>(15)</sup>	2.1 %
Brent Morrison	95,319 <sup>(16)</sup>	*
Tom Knaup	57,588 <sup>(17)</sup>	*
Brian M. Szames	23,364 <sup>(18)</sup>	*
E. Clinton Cain	12,292 <sup>(19)</sup>	*
All Directors and Executive Officers as a Group:	2,751,380	13.2 %

\* Less than one percent.

\*\* Mr. McBride served as the Company's Chief Executive Officer and a director from October 2014 until his employment was terminated on April 17, 2017. Mr. Rimland commenced serving as the Company's Chief Executive Officer upon such termination. See the section entitled "Director and Executive Compensation - Employment Agreement/Termination - Former Officer - William McBride, III - Termination."

(1) The address for each of AdCare's directors and executive officers is c/o AdCare Health Systems, Inc., 454 Satellite Boulevard NW, Suite 100, Suwanee, Georgia 30024.

(2) Except as otherwise specified, each individual has sole and direct beneficial voting and dispositive power with respect to shares of the common stock indicated.

(3) Percentage is calculated based on 19,878,908 shares of common stock outstanding as of July 13, 2017.

(4) The address for Mr. Brogdon is 88 West Paces Ferry Road N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30305.

Includes: (i) 240,527 shares of common stock held directly by Mr. Brogdon; (ii) 784,143 shares of common stock held by Connie B. Brogdon (his spouse); (iii) warrants to purchase 115,763 shares of common stock held by Mr. Brogdon at an exercise price of \$2.59 per share; (iv) warrants to purchase 115,763 shares of common stock held by Mr. Brogdon at an exercise price of \$3.46 per share; and (v) warrants to purchase 115,762 shares of common stock held by Mr. Brogdon at an exercise price of \$4.32 per share. Share information is based on a Form 4 filed with the SEC on December 17, 2014 and other information known to the Company.

(6) The address for Ms. Brogdon is 88 West Paces Ferry Road N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30305.

(7) Includes: (i) 240,527 shares of common stock held directly by Mr. Brogdon (her spouse); (ii) 784,143 shares of common stock held by Ms. Brogdon; (iii) warrants to purchase 115,763 shares of common stock held by Mr. Brogdon at an exercise price of \$2.59 per share; (iv) warrants to purchase 115,763 shares of common stock held by

Mr. Brogdon at an exercise price of \$3.46 per share; and (v) warrants to purchase 115,762 shares of common stock held by Mr. Brogdon at an exercise price of \$4.32 per share. Share information is based on a Form 4 filed with the SEC on December 2, 2014 and other information known to the Company.

- (8) The address for Formidable Asset Management, LLC is 221 East 4th Street, Suite 2850, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202.
- (9) Based on a Schedule 13G/A filed with the SEC on February 7, 2017, Formidable Asset Management, LLC beneficially owned 1,352,866 shares of common stock with sole dispositive power of such shares.
- (10) The address for Park City is 200 Crescent Court, Suite 1575, Dallas, Texas 75201.  
The information set forth in this table regarding Park City is based on a Schedule 13 D/A filed with the SEC on April 4, 2017 and other information known to the Company. Park City Capital Offshore Master, Ltd. has shared voting and dispositive power with respect to 976,168 of the shares. Park City Special Opportunity Fund, LP. has shared voting and dispositive power with respect to 102,250 of the shares. Park City has shared voting and
- (11) dispositive power with respect to 1,078,418 of the shares. PCC SOF GP, LLC has shared voting and dispositive power with respect to 102,250 of the shares. Michael J. Fox has shared voting and dispositive power with respect to 1,078,418 of the shares. Park City Capital Offshore Master, Ltd. has warrants to purchase 328,418 shares of common stock. See the section entitled "Certain Information Regarding Directors and Executive Officers - Arrangements with Directors Regarding Election/Appointment."  
Includes: (i) 60,742 shares of common stock held directly by Mr. Fox; (ii) 750,000 shares of common stock held by affiliates of Mr. Fox; (iii) options to purchase 21,667 shares of common stock held directly by Mr. Fox at an exercise price of \$4.06 per share; (iv) options to purchase 34,576 shares of common stock held directly by Mr. Fox at an exercise price of \$3.90 per share; (v) a warrant to purchase 109,473 shares of common stock held by an
- (12) affiliate of Mr. Fox at an exercise price of \$2.57 per share; (vi) a warrant to purchase 109,473 shares of common stock held by an affiliate of Mr. Fox at an exercise price of \$3.43 per share; and (vii) a warrant to purchase 109,472 shares of common stock held by an affiliate of Mr. Fox at an exercise price of \$1.93 per share. See the section entitled "Certain Information Regarding Directors and Executive Officers - Arrangements with Directors Regarding Election/Appointment."  
Includes: (i) 498,650 shares of common stock held by Mr. Tenwick; and (ii) options to purchase 27,778 shares of
- (13) common stock at an exercise price of \$4.06 per share.  
Includes: (i) 179,855 shares of common stock held by Mr. Rimland; (ii) warrants to purchase 183,334 shares of
- (14) common stock at an exercise price of \$4.25 per share; and (iii) options to purchase 64,321 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$2.07 per share.
- (15) Includes: (i) 213,476 shares of common stock held by Mr. McBride and (ii) warrants to purchase 200,000 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$4.49 per share.
- (16) Includes: (i) 60,742 shares of common stock held by Mr. Morrison; and (ii) options to purchase 34,576 shares of common stock held by Mr. Morrison at an exercise price of \$3.90 per share.
- (17) Includes 57,588 shares of common stock held by Mr. Knaup.
- (18) Includes 23,364 shares of common stock held by Mr. Szames.
- (19) Includes: (i) 7,792 shares of common stock held by Mr. Cain; and (ii) options to purchase 4,500 shares of common stock held by Mr. Cain at an exercise price of \$4.30 per share.

## CERTAIN INFORMATION REGARDING DIRECTORS AND EXECUTIVE OFFICERS

### Board of Directors

Set forth below, as of July 13, 2017, is certain biographical information for each person who will serve as a director of RHE immediately following the merger. All of such persons currently serve as directors of AdCare.

**Michael J. Fox.** Mr. Fox, age 39, has served as a director since October 2013 and Lead Independent Director since April 2015. Mr. Fox is the Chief Executive Officer of Park City Capital, LLC (“Park City”), a value-oriented investment management firm he founded in June 2008. From 2000 to 2008, Mr. Fox worked at J.P. Morgan in New York, most recently as Vice President and Senior Business Services Analyst. As J.P.Morgan’s Senior Business Services Analyst, Mr. Fox headed the firm’s Business Services equity research group from 2005 to 2008. From 2000 to 2005, Mr. Fox was a member of J.P.Morgan’s Leisure equity research group which was consistently recognized by Institutional Investor’s All America Research Team. Mr. Fox also serves on the board of directors of Resonant Inc. Mr. Fox’s expertise and background in the financial and equity markets and his involvement in researching the commercial real estate industry provide experience that the board considers valuable.

**Thomas W. Knaup.** Mr. Knaup, age 69, has served as a director since October 14, 2015. From November 2014 through September 2015, Mr. Knaup provided certain insurance-related consulting services to the Company. Since 2004, Mr. Knaup has worked as a private real estate investor. Prior to that, Mr. Knaup was employed for approximately twelve years with Aon, California (a division of Aon Corporation, a global professional services firm specializing in risk management, insurance and reinsurance brokerage), where he held positions of increasing responsibility, including Senior Vice President. Mr. Knaup has over 30 years of experience in the insurance brokerage business and has developed a strong expertise in the long-term care industry. Mr. Knaup’s expertise and background in the insurance and long-term care industries and his work in the field of real estate investment provide experience that the board considers valuable.

**Brent Morrison.** Mr. Morrison, age 41, has served as a director since October 2014. Mr. Morrison is currently the Managing Director of Zuma Capital Management LLC, a position he has held since 2012. Prior thereto, Mr. Morrison was a Research Analyst for Wells Fargo Advisors from 2012 to 2013, the Senior Research Analyst at the Strome Group, a private investment firm, from 2009 to 2012, a Research Analyst at Clocktower Capital, LLC, a global long/short equity hedge fund based in Beverly Hills, California, from 2007 to 2009 and a Vice President of Wilshire Associates, a financial consulting firm, from 1999 to 2007. Mr. Morrison also served on the board of directors of iPass Inc., which provides global enterprises and telecommunications carriers with cloud-based mobility management and Wi-Fi connectivity services from May 2015 to June 2016. Mr. Morrison’s expertise and background in the financial and equity markets provide experience that the board considers valuable.

**Allan J. Rimland.** Mr. Rimland, age 54, commenced serving as the Company’s Chief Executive Officer upon Mr. McBride’s termination of employment with the Company on April 17, 2017. Mr. Rimland has served as a director since October 14, 2015, as the Company’s President and Chief Financial Officer since April 1, 2015 and as the Company’s Secretary from May 1, 2015 to June 20, 2017. From 2011 through February 2015, Mr. Rimland served as a Managing Director at Stephens Inc., a financial services firm, within its Investment Banking Group. In part, Mr. Rimland was responsible for originating and leading mergers and acquisitions and capital raising transactions for healthcare services clients. During the three years prior to working at Stephens Inc., Mr. Rimland was a Managing Director at JMP Securities LLC, an investment bank, where he served as Co-Head of its Healthcare Services and IT Investment Banking Group. At JMP Securities LLC, Mr. Rimland focused on mergers and acquisitions and public and private equity capital raising for healthcare services clients. Prior thereto, he was an investment banker at a number of investment banks including: Wachovia Capital Markets, Banc of America Securities and Morgan Stanley Dean Witter. Mr. Rimland’s expertise and background in investment banking, particularly in mergers and acquisitions and capital raising, and his knowledge and relationships in the healthcare services and related REIT sectors provide experience that the board considers valuable.

Brian M. Szames. Mr. Szames, age 57, has served as a director since May 2017. He is currently Managing Principal of BMS Advisors, LLC, a strategic, financial and investment advisory firm he founded in 2016 and serves on the Board of Directors of a diversified value-add REIT. From 1999 until his retirement in 2016, Mr. Szames served as Group Vice President and Treasurer of Macy's, Inc. In such capacity, he managed multi-billion dollar debt and investment portfolios and was responsible for Macy's, Inc.'s corporate finance activities, capital structure, pension and investment plans, financial risk management, and cash management. Prior to his position with Macy's, Mr. Szames' previous roles included serving as Vice President & Treasurer at Fingerhut Companies, Inc. from 1998 to 1999 and Footstar, Inc. from 1996 to 1998, and Assistant Treasurer at Melville Corporation (now known as CVS) from 1992 to 1996. Mr. Szames experience with large-scale enterprises and his expertise in the areas of corporate finance, business development and financial management provide experience that the board considers valuable.

David A. Tenwick. Mr. Tenwick, age 79, is our founder and has served as a director since our organization was founded in August 1991. Mr. Tenwick also served as Chairman of the Board from our founding until March 2015 and as the Company's Interim Chief Executive Officer and President from June 1, 2014 to November 1, 2014. Prior to our founding, Mr. Tenwick was an independent business consultant from 1982 to 1990. In this capacity, he has served as a director and an officer of several businesses, including Douglass Financial Corporation, a surety company, and AmeriCare Health & Retirement, Inc., a long-term care management company. From 1967 until 1982, Mr. Tenwick was a director and an officer of Nucorp Energy, Inc., a company which he co-founded. Nucorp Energy was a public company that invested in oil and gas properties and commercial and residential real estate. Prior to founding Nucorp Energy, Mr. Tenwick was an enforcement attorney for the SEC. Mr. Tenwick is a member of the Ohio State Bar Association and was a founding member of the Ohio Assisted Living Association, an association that promotes high quality assisted living throughout the State of Ohio. Mr. Tenwick's tenure with the Company and legal and business background provide experience that the board considers valuable.

#### Arrangements with Directors Regarding Election/Appointment

Michael J. Fox. On October 1, 2013, we entered into a letter agreement (the "Fox Agreement") with Park City and Mr. Fox pursuant to which the board appointed Mr. Fox as a director of the Company effective October 23, 2013 to serve until the 2013 Annual Meeting, we included Mr. Fox in our slate of nominees for election as a director at the 2013 Annual Meeting and we caused the re-election of Mr. Fox to the board at such meeting.

Pursuant to the Fox Agreement, for so long as Mr. Fox serves on the board as a nominee of the board, Park City shall take such action as may be required so that all of the capital stock of the Company which is entitled to vote generally in the election of directors (the "Voting Securities") and is beneficially owned by Park City, or any person who, within the meaning of Rule 12b-2 under the Exchange Act, is "controlling," "controlled by" or "under common control with" Park City (the "Park City Group"), is voted in favor of each of the board's nominees to the board at any and all meetings of our shareholders or at any adjournment or postponement thereof or in any other circumstance in connection with which a vote, consent or other approval of holders of Voting Securities is sought with respect to the election of any nominee to the board.

In addition, for so long as Mr. Fox serves on the board as a nominee of the board, Park City will not do or agree or commit to do (or encourage any other person to do or agree or commit to do) and will not permit any member of the Park City Group or any affiliate or associate thereof to do or agree or commit to do (or encourage any other person to do or agree or commit to do) any of the following:

- sollicit proxies or written consents of shareholders with respect to any Voting Securities, or make, or in any way
- (i) participate in, any solicitation of any proxy to vote any Voting Securities (other than as conducted by us), or become a participant in any election contest with respect to us;
- (ii) seek to call, or request the call of, a special meeting of shareholders or seek to make, or make, any shareholder proposal at any meeting of shareholders that has not first been approved in writing by the board;
- make any request or seek to obtain, in any fashion that would require public disclosure by us, Park City or their
- (iii) respective affiliates, any waiver or amendment of any provision of the Fox Agreement or take any action restricted thereby; and
- except as permitted by the Fox Agreement, make or cause to be made any statement or announcement that
- (iv) constitutes an ad hominem attack on us or our officers or directors in any document or report filed with or furnished to the SEC or any other governmental agency or in any press release or other publicly available format.

Furthermore, pursuant to the Fox Agreement, for so long as Mr. Fox serves on the board as a nominee of the board, Mr. Fox agrees to comply with all applicable policies and guidelines of the Company and, consistent with his fiduciary duties and his obligations of confidentiality as a member of the board, to refrain from communicating to anyone any nonpublic information about us that he learns in his capacity as a member of the board (which agreement shall remain in effect after Mr. Fox leaves the board). Notwithstanding the foregoing, Mr. Fox may communicate such information to any member of the Park City Group who agrees to be bound by the same confidentiality restrictions applicable to Mr. Fox, provided that Mr. Fox shall be liable for any breach of such confidentiality by any such member. In addition, Mr. Fox has confirmed that each of the other members of the Park City Group has agreed not to

trade in any of our securities while in possession of any nonpublic material information about us if and to the extent doing so would be in violation of applicable law or, without the prior written approval of the board, to trade in any of our securities during any blackout period imposed by us.

Allan J. Rimland. The employment agreement between the Company and Mr. Rimland provides that, subject to applicable law, regulations and the Company's organizational documents, it is the Company's intention to cause Mr. Rimland to be appointed

to the board at such time as it would not cause the Company to violate or fail to satisfy the NYSE MKT rules. Effective October 14, 2015, the board appointed Mr. Rimland to the board. As previously discussed in this proxy statement/prospectus, the board of directors of AdCare immediately prior to the merger will be the board of directors of RHE immediately following the merger. Accordingly, as a current AdCare board member, Mr. Rimland will be a RHE board member immediately after merger and by virtue of the merger agreement.

#### Director Independence

The NYSE MKT listing standards for smaller reporting companies require that at least 50% of the members of a listed company's board of directors qualify as "independent," as defined under NYSE MKT rules and as affirmatively determined by the company's board of directors. After review of all the relevant transactions and relationships between each director (and his family members) and the Company, senior management and our independent registered public accounting firm, the board of directors affirmatively determined that: (i) Messrs. Fox, Knaup and Morrison were independent within the meaning of applicable NYSE MKT rules since January 1, 2016 and Mr. Tenwick was independent within the meaning of applicable NYSE MKT rules since September 23, 2016; and (ii) Mr. Szames has been independent within the meaning of applicable NYSE MKT rules since his appointment to the board of directors on April 28, 2017 (with his term as a director effective May 1, 2017). In addition, the board affirmatively determined that at all times since January 1, 2016, all of the members of the Audit Committee of the board were considered independent within the meaning of applicable NYSE MKT rules.

For purposes of determining the independence of Mr. Fox, the board considered: (i) the participation by an affiliate of Mr. Fox in the private placement by the Company of its convertible promissory notes in March 2015, with a conversion price at least equal to the greater of the book or market value of the common stock at the time we entered into a definitive agreement to issue such notes; and (ii) the Fox Agreement (as defined under "Certain Information Regarding Directors and Executive Officers - Arrangements with Directors Regarding Election/Appointment - Michael J. Fox"). See "Certain Information Regarding Directors and Executive Officers - Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions - Related Party Transactions - Park City Capital."

For purposes of determining the independence of Mr. Knaup, the board considered the consulting arrangement between Mr. Knaup and the Company, which commenced in November 2014 and terminated in September 2015. See "Certain Information Regarding Directors and Executive Officers - Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions - Related Party Transactions - Knaup Consulting Agreement."

#### Executive Officers

The following table sets forth certain information with respect to our current executive officers as of July 13, 2017. Our executive officers serve at the discretion of the board, subject to applicable employment agreements. See "Director and Executive Compensation - Employment Agreements."

Name	Age	Position
Allan J. Rimland	54	Director, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer
E. Clinton Cain	36	Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller

For biographical information for Mr. Rimland, see "- Board of Directors" above. Biographical information with respect to Mr. Cain is set forth below.

E. Clinton Cain. Mr. Cain has served as the Company's Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller since February 4, 2016. Mr. Cain has previously served as Vice President of Finance at the Company beginning September 2014, before which time he worked as a Senior Financial Analyst at the Company beginning in June 2011. Prior to joining the Company, Mr. Cain worked as an audit associate at Habif, Arogeti & Wynne, LLP, in Atlanta, Georgia, and Huber, Erickson, and Bowman, LLC, in Salt Lake City, Utah, both certified public accounting firms. Mr. Cain is a Certified Public Accountant and has a Master of Accounting from the University of Utah and a B.S. in Accounting from Brigham Young University.



## Certain Relationships and Related Party Transactions

### Related Party Transactions

**Riverchase.** On April 9, 2010, Riverchase, then a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company, entered into a purchase agreement with a third party to acquire the assets of Riverchase Village, a 105-bed assisted living facility located in Hoover, Alabama, for a purchase price of approximately \$5.0 million. On June 22, 2010, the Company assigned to Christopher F. Brogdon (a then director of the Company, beneficial owner of more than 5% of the common stock and the Company's former Chief Acquisition Officer) 100% of the membership interests in Riverchase (the "Assignment"). On June 25, 2010, Riverchase, then owned by Mr. Brogdon, completed the acquisition of the Riverchase Village facility.

Riverchase financed the purchase of the Riverchase Village facility by borrowing from the Medical Clinic Board of the City of Hoover, Alabama the proceeds from the issuance of the Riverchase Bonds, with an aggregate principal amount of \$6.3 million. As part of the financing, AdCare guaranteed Riverchase's obligations under the Riverchase Bonds.

As consideration for the Assignment and AdCare's guarantee of Riverchase's obligations under the Riverchase Bonds, Mr. Brogdon granted to a wholly owned subsidiary of the Company an exclusive and irrevocable option to acquire Riverchase (the "Riverchase Option") originally through June 22, 2012 (which option was subsequently extended through June 22, 2015) for an exercise price of \$100,000. In addition, another wholly owned subsidiary of the Company entered into a five-year year management agreement with Riverchase pursuant to which such subsidiary supervised the management of the Riverchase Village facility for a monthly fee equal to 5% of the monthly gross revenues of the Riverchase Village facility. On June 22, 2013, the Company subsidiary and Riverchase agreed to mutually terminate such management agreement. See "- Letter Agreement with Brogdon".

**Sale of Riverchase Facility.** On June 11, 2015, Riverchase entered into an asset purchase agreement with Omega Communities, LLC ("Omega") to sell the Riverchase Village facility, which was subsequently amended.

On November 20, 2015, Riverchase completed the sale of the Riverchase Village facility to Omega for a purchase price of \$6.9 million. In connection with such sale, the Riverchase Bonds were repaid in full, and the Company was released from its guaranty of Riverchase's obligations thereunder. In connection with the sale of the Riverchase Village facility, the Company received \$0.2 million, all of which was applied to reduce the obligations under the promissory note issued by Riverchase to the Company (See "- Letter Agreement with Brogdon"). As of December 31, 2016, principal due and payable under the promissory note issued by Riverchase was \$95,000.

See "- Letter Agreement with Brogdon" below for a further description of the agreements with respect to the Riverchase Village facility and related matters.

**Promissory Note Issued By Brogdon.** On December 31, 2013, the Company notified certain entities controlled by Mr. Brogdon of the Company's intent to terminate the management agreements between subsidiaries of the Company and such Brogdon entities under which the Company subsidiaries managed eight skilled nursing facilities located in Oklahoma owned by the Brogdon entities. Pursuant to the Letter Agreement discussed under "- Letter Agreement with Brogdon": (i) the parties agreed to terminate the management agreements effective March 1, 2014 and (ii) Mr. Brogdon executed a promissory note in favor of the Company in principal amount of \$523,663 which represented amounts owed as of March 1, 2014 (a) by the Brogdon entities pursuant to the management agreements and (b) by GL Nursing, LLC (an entity controlled by Mr. Brogdon) to the Company in connection with the Company's assignment to GL Nursing, LLC in May 2012 of the Company's rights to acquire a 141-bed skilled nursing facility located in Lonoke, Arkansas, known as Golden Years Manor. The promissory note was originally payable in five equal monthly installments commencing on September 1, 2014 and ending on December 31, 2014, and did not bear interest.

**Letter Agreement with Brogdon.** On March 3, 2014, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries entered into a letter agreement, dated as of February 28, 2014 (the "Letter Agreement"), with Mr. Brogdon and entities controlled by him which reduced the purchase price for the exercise of the Riverchase Option to \$1.00. Furthermore, the Letter Agreement provided that, upon the closing of the sale of the Riverchase Village facility to an arms-length third party purchaser, regardless of whether the Company has exercised the Riverchase Option, the net sales proceeds from such sale shall be distributed as follows: (a) one-half of the net sales proceeds will be paid to the Company; (b) the

remaining net sales proceeds will be paid to the Company to satisfy the outstanding principal balance and interest (if any) then due under the promissory note issued by Mr. Brogdon in favor of the Company with an original principal amount of \$523,663, with such payment to be applied in the order of scheduled amortization

under the note; and (c) the balance of net sales proceeds will be paid to the Company.

On May 15, 2014, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries entered into an amendment to the Letter Agreement (the "Letter Agreement First Amendment"), pursuant to which the Company paid \$92,323 (the "Tax Payment") to the appropriate governmental authorities of Jefferson County, Alabama, such amount representing outstanding real property taxes due on the Riverchase Village facility. The Company determined that it was in its best interests to make the Tax Payment in order to preserve the Company's interest in the sale of the Riverchase Village facility. In connection with the Tax Payment, the parties also agreed to amend and restate the promissory note issued by Mr. Brogdon in favor of the Company to reflect a new principal amount of \$615,986, which amount represents the original principal amount of the note plus the Tax Payment. Furthermore, the Letter Agreement First Amendment amended the Letter Agreement to provide that, if the closing of the sale of the Riverchase Village facility did not occur on or before December 31, 2014, then a payment of principal under the amended and restated promissory note equal to the Tax Payment would be due and payable to the Company on or before January 31, 2015.

Prior to the sale of the Riverchase Village facility in November 2015, AdCare guaranteed Riverchase's obligations with respect to the Riverchase Bonds, and in order to preserve the Company's interest in the sale of the Riverchase Village facility, the Company made a payment in the amount of \$85,000 (the "Principal Obligation") on behalf of Riverchase with respect to its obligations under the bonds. On October 10, 2014, Riverchase issued a promissory note in favor of the Company in the principal amount of \$177,323, which represented the amount of Tax Payment plus the Principal Obligation. The note does not bear interest and was due upon the closing of the sale of the Riverchase Village facility. See "- Sale of Riverchase Village Facility".

On October 10, 2014, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries entered into a second amendment to the Letter Agreement, as amended (the "Letter Agreement Second Amendment"), with Mr. Brogdon and entities controlled by Mr. Brogdon, pursuant to which the Company reduced the principal amount of the promissory note issued by Mr. Brogdon by the amount equal to \$92,323 (which represents the amount of the Tax Payment) plus \$255,000 (which represents an offset of amounts owed by the Company to Mr. Brogdon under his consulting agreement with the Company). See "- Brogdon Consulting Agreement".

The Letter Agreement Second Amendment also amended the Letter Agreement, as amended, to provide that upon the closing of the sale of the Riverchase Village facility to a third party purchaser, the net sales proceeds from such sale shall be distributed so that any net sales proceeds shall first be paid to the Company to satisfy the \$177,323 outstanding under the note issued by Riverchase to the Company.

On March 25, 2015, the Company and certain of its subsidiaries entered into a third amendment to the Letter Agreement, as amended (the "Letter Agreement Third Amendment"), with Mr. Brogdon and entities controlled by him, pursuant to which Riverchase and the Company agreed to amend the promissory note issued by Riverchase to the Company to: (i) increase the principal amount due under the promissory note issued by Riverchase to the Company by any additional real property tax payments made by the Company with respect to the Riverchase Village facility and (ii) to state that such promissory note would not bear interest.

The Letter Agreement Third Amendment amended the Letter Agreement to provide a schedule for the payment to the Company of the net sales proceeds resulting from a sale of the Riverchase Village facility to a third-party purchaser. The Letter Agreement Third Amendment required that the net sales proceeds from such sale be distributed to the Company as follows: (i) an amount sufficient to satisfy all amounts due and owing under the promissory note issued by Riverchase to the Company; (ii) one-half of the then remaining net sales proceeds; (iii) an amount sufficient to satisfy the amounts due and owing under the promissory note issued by Mr. Brogdon to the Company; and (d) the then remaining balance of net sales proceeds.

In connection with the Letter Agreement Third Amendment, the Company and Mr. Brogdon agreed to amend the promissory note issued by Mr. Brogdon to the Company. Pursuant to this amendment, the principal balance plus any accrued interest under the promissory note issued by Mr. Brogdon to the Company shall be due and payable on the earlier of: (i) December 31, 2015; or (ii) the closing of the sale of the Riverchase Village facility. See "- Sale of Riverchase Village Facility". On November 10, 2016, the Company and Mr. Brogdon agreed to further amend the promissory note issued by Mr. Brogdon to the Company to extend its maturity date to December 31, 2017. As a condition to such amendment, Winter Haven Homes, Inc. ("Winter Haven"), an entity owned and controlled by Mr. Brogdon, has agreed to waive payment of certain charges otherwise due and owing from the Company to Winter

Haven from January 1, 2016 to July 31, 2016. As of March 31, 2017, principal due and payable under the promissory note issued by Mr. Brogdon to the Company was \$268,663, which has been fully allowed for during the quarter ended March 31, 2017.

Brogdon Consulting Agreement. In December 2012, the Company entered into a three-year consulting agreement with Mr. Brogdon for consulting services related to the acquisition and financing of skilled nursing facilities.

On May 6, 2014, the Company and Mr. Brogdon amended the consulting agreement to: (i) provide for an aggregate consulting fee equal to \$400,000; (ii) a success fee of \$25,000 (a “Success Fee”), subject to certain limitations; and (iii) eliminate the severance pay originally payable to Mr. Brogdon upon termination of the original consulting agreement without cause. Under the amended consulting agreement, Mr. Brogdon also would have received a change of control fee of \$500,000, if a change of control occurred on or before May 1, 2015; however, no such fee became payable. Pursuant to the amended consulting agreement, the Company made a one-time payment of \$100,000 in respect of the \$400,000 consulting fee on May 6, 2014, and was obligated to pay the remainder of the consulting fee in monthly payments of \$15,000, which payments commenced on June 1, 2014. The Company did not pay any Success Fee to Mr. Brogdon during the fiscal year 2015. Pursuant to the amended consulting agreement, the balance of the consulting fee owed to Mr. Brogdon by the Company in the amount of \$255,000 was offset in October 2014 against the remaining amount owed by Mr. Brogdon to the Company under the promissory note, thereby reducing the principal amount of the promissory note to \$268,663. See “- Promissory Note Issued by Brogdon” above.

On March 21, 2016, Mr. Brogdon and the Company entered into a letter agreement with respect to the amended consulting agreement pursuant to which Mr. Brogdon and the Company agreed that such agreement was terminated effective as of November 20, 2015.

Settlement and Indemnification Agreement. On March 26, 2015, the Company and certain entities controlled by Mr. Brogdon entered into a Settlement and Indemnification Agreement with respect to: (i) certain claims made by the Brogdon entities in connection with management and administrative services provided by the Company to the Brogdon entities under various management agreements; and (ii) certain pending, or threatened, legal proceedings against the Company and certain of its subsidiaries, and Mr. Brogdon and certain entities controlled by him, including the litigation filed in the District Court of Oklahoma County, State of Oklahoma and described in Part I, Item 3, “Legal Proceedings” in the Company’s 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K (collectively, and including any unasserted claims arising from the management agreements, the “AdCare Indemnified Claims”). Pursuant to such agreement, the Company contributed \$600,000 towards the settlement of the litigation, which occurred in March 2015, and Mr. Brogdon and the Brogdon entities released the Company from any and all claims arising in connection with the management agreements and indemnified the Company with respect to the AdCare Indemnified Claims.

Personal Guarantor on Loan Agreements. Mr. Brogdon serves as personal guarantor on certain loan agreements entered into by the Company prior to 2015. At December 31, 2016, the total outstanding principal owed under such loan agreements was approximately \$15.3 million. On March 20, 2017, the principal owed was reduced by \$1.5 million through the application of restricted cash held as collateral against such loans.

Park City Capital. On March 31, 2015, the Company accepted a Subscription Agreement from Park City Capital Offshore Master, Ltd. (“Park City Offshore”), an affiliate of Michael J. Fox, for a 2015 Note with an aggregate principal amount of \$1,000,000 and, in connection therewith, issued such note to Park City Capital Offshore on April 30, 2015. The 2015 Note was offered to Park City Offshore on the same terms and conditions as all other investors in the offering. In January 2017, the Company repurchased the \$1,000,000 2015 Note held by Park City Offshore pursuant to the terms of the Company’s previously announced cash tender offer for any and all of the outstanding 2015 Notes. Mr. Fox is an affiliate of Park City Offshore, a director of the Company since October 2013, Lead Independent Director since April 1, 2015 and a beneficial owner of greater than 5% of the outstanding common stock. For a description of the arrangements between the Company and Mr. Fox regarding his service as a director, see “Certain Information Regarding Directors and Executive Officers - Arrangements with Directors Regarding Election/Appointment.”

Allan J. Rimland Consulting Agreement. During March 2015, prior to Mr. Rimland’s appointment as Chief Financial Officer of the Company, Mr. Rimland provided certain consulting services to the Company as an independent contractor. The Company paid Mr. Rimland \$20,000 for such services.

Thomas W. Knaup Consulting Agreement. From November 2014 through September 2015, Mr. Knaup provided certain insurance-related consulting services to the Company through an entity owned and controlled by him. In connection with such services, the Company issued to the entity in December 2014 a five-year warrant to purchase 224,758 shares of common stock at an exercise price of \$4.04 per share. In September 2015, the Company and the entity terminated the consulting arrangement and the warrant, without it being exercised, and the Company paid \$115,000 to the entity in connection therewith.



Doucet Asset Management, LLC. On June 10, 2014 and on subsequent dates, Doucet Capital, LLC, Doucet Asset Management, LLC, Christopher L. Doucet and Suzette A. Doucet jointly filed with the SEC a Schedule 13D reporting beneficial ownership of greater than 5% of the common stock.

On March 31, 2015, the Company accepted Subscription Agreements from Christopher L. Doucet and Suzette A. Doucet for subordinated convertible notes with an aggregate principal amount of \$250,000. The notes were offered to them on the same terms and conditions as all other investors in the offering. With respect to the offering of notes, Institutional Securities Corporation served as the placement agent and Doucet Asset Management, LLC served as the selected dealer, both of which are affiliates of Mr. and Ms. Doucet. In connection with the offering of notes, the Company paid to Institutional Securities Corporation a placement fee of \$151,000.

In January 2017, the Company repurchased the convertible promissory notes in aggregate principal amount of \$250,000 held by Mr. and Ms. Doucet pursuant to the terms of the Company's previously announced cash tender offer for any and all of the outstanding convertible notes. On January 19, 2017, Doucet Capital, LLC, Doucet Asset Management, LLC and Mr. and Ms. Doucet jointly filed with the SEC a Schedule 13D reporting beneficial ownership of less than 5% of the common stock as a result of the convertible notes repurchased by the Company pursuant to such tender offer.

Cantone. On April 12, 2011 and on subsequent dates, Anthony J. Cantone, Cantone Research, Inc. ("CRI"), Cantone Asset Management, LLC ("CAM"), and certain other reporting persons filed with the SEC a Schedule 13G reporting beneficial ownership of greater than 5% of the common stock. On October 5, 2015, Mr. Cantone, CRI and CAM, and certain other reporting persons filed with the SEC a Schedule 13G/A-2, which reported beneficial ownership of less than 5% of the common stock.

As part of a private placement offering in 2012 for which CRI acted as placement agent, the Company issued and sold to Mr. Cantone and CAM subordinated convertible notes due July 31, 2015, with an aggregate principal amount of approximately \$6.4 million. On June 30, 2015, the Company entered into prepayment agreements with Mr. Cantone and CAM and, in connection therewith, prepaid the note held by Mr. Cantone in its entirety and partially prepaid the note held by CAM, leaving a principal balance of approximately \$4.8 million with respect to such note. All but \$1.5 million of such principal balance was repaid on the July 31, 2015 maturity date.

Effective July 31, 2015, the Company and CAM amended the note held by CAM to, among other things: (i) extend the maturity date with respect to \$1.5 million of the principal amount of the note to October 31, 2017; (ii) increase the interest rate from 8.0% to 10.0% per annum; and (iii) increase the conversion price from \$3.97 to \$4.25 per share. Additionally, the amendment modifies the Company's right to prepay the note so that the Company may prepay at any time, without penalty, upon 60 days prior notice, any portion of the outstanding principal amount and accrued and unpaid interest thereon with respect to the note; provided, however, that: (i) the shares of the common stock issuable upon conversion of the note have been registered for resale under the Securities Act; and (ii) at any time after the issue date of the note, the volume-weighted average price of the common stock for ten consecutive trading days has equaled or exceeded 150% of the then-current conversion price. The amendment also affords each of CAM and the Company the right to cause the redemption of all or any portion of the principal amount of the note upon a change of control (as defined in the note) at a redemption price equal to 115% of the sum of (i) outstanding principal amount to be redeemed, plus (ii) the amount of accrued and unpaid interest thereon.

Pursuant to the amendment, the Company paid to CRI a fee equal to \$37,500. The amendment also amends the consulting agreement, dated July 2, 2012, between the Company and CRI to: (i) reduce the annual consulting fee payable thereunder from approximately \$50,000 to \$15,000 and further reduce such fee proportionately upon each repayment, redemption or conversion of the principal amount of the note; and (ii) terminate such consulting agreement upon the earlier of October 31, 2017, or the conversion, redemption or prepayment of the entire principal amount of the note. The consulting agreement was originally executed by the parties in 2012 in connection with the Company's private offering of 8% Subordinated Convertible Notes due July 31, 2015.

#### Approval of Related Party Transactions

Each of the foregoing transactions was approved by the independent members of the board of directors without the related party having input with respect to the discussion of such approval. In addition, the board of directors believes that each of the foregoing transactions was necessary for the Company's business and is on terms no less favorable to the Company than could be obtained from independent third parties. The Company's policy requiring that independent

directors approve any related party transaction is not evidenced by writing but has been the Company's consistent practice.



## DIRECTOR AND EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

## Director Compensation

Director Compensation and Reimbursement Arrangements. In January 2016, the board of directors and its compensation committee (the “compensation committee”) approved the Company’s director compensation plan for the year ending December 31, 2016. Pursuant to this plan, 2016 director fees for non-employee directors were set at \$75,000, payable in restricted stock awards granted pursuant to the AdCare Health Systems, Inc. 2011 Stock Incentive Plan (the “2011 Plan”). In accordance with this plan, on January 27, 2016, the Company granted to each of Messrs. Fox, Morrison and Tenwick a restricted stock award of 36,232 shares of common stock, which vests as to one-third of the shares on each of January 1, 2017, January 1, 2018 and January 1, 2019.

On December 16, 2016, the board of directors and the compensation committee approved the Company’s director compensation plan for the year ending December 31, 2017. Pursuant to this plan, 2017 director fees for non-employee directors were set at \$75,000, payable as follows: (i) \$37,500 payable in cash; and (ii) \$37,500 payable in restricted stock granted pursuant to the 2011 Plan. In accordance with this plan, the Company paid the cash portion of the 2017 director fees in January 2017 and granted to each of Messrs. Fox, Morrison, Tenwick and Knaup, on December 16, 2016, a restricted stock award of 24,510 shares of common stock, which vests as to one-third of the shares on each of January 1, 2018, January 1, 2019 and January 1, 2020.

In addition, in December 2016 the board of directors and compensation committee also approved a grant to Mr. Knaup of a restricted stock award of 10,212 shares of common stock, which vests as to one-third of the shares on each of January 1, 2018, January 1, 2019 and January 1, 2020. The award was granted on December 16, 2016 and was awarded in respect of two and one-half months of service on the board of directors in 2015 for which Mr. Knaup had not been previously compensated.

In connection with Mr. Szames’s appointment to the board effective May 1, 2017, Mr. Szames received 23,364 shares of restricted common stock, which vest as to one-third of the underlying shares on January 1 of each of 2018, 2019 and 2020, and \$25,000 in cash. The restricted stock award and cash payment represent prorated director compensation in respect of Mr. Szames’s service on the board for the remaining portion of 2017.

In addition, each director also received, or will receive, a payment of \$1,000 in cash for each in-person board meeting attended during the year ended December 31, 2016 and the year ending December 31, 2017. Non-employee directors are also reimbursed for travel and other out-of-pocket expenses in connection with their duties as directors.

Director Compensation Table. The following table sets forth information regarding compensation paid to our non-employee directors for the year ended December 31, 2016. Directors who are employed by us do not receive any compensation for their activities related to serving on the board of directors.

Name	Fees earned or paid in cash \$	Stock awards (1) \$	Option awards (2) \$	Non-equity incentive plan compensation \$	Change in pension value and non-qualified deferred compensation \$	All other compensation (3) \$	Total \$
Michael J. Fox	4,000	75,000	(2) \$	—	—	1,240	80,240
Tom Knaup	4,000	90,624	(4) —	—	—	—	94,624
Brent Morrison	4,000	75,000	(2) —	—	—	1,162	80,162
David A. Tenwick	4,000	75,000	(2) —	—	—	8,102	87,102

The amounts set forth reflect the full aggregate grant date market value of the awards granted January 27, 2016 for 2016 director compensation. See Note 13 - Stock Based Compensation to our Consolidated Financial Statements, (1) which are included in the section entitled “Index to Consolidated Financial Statements,” for a description of the assumptions used to determine fair value.

(2)

Represents a restricted stock grant of 36,232 shares of common stock with a grant price of \$2.07 per share which vests as to one-third of the shares on January 1, 2018, January 1, 2019 and January 1, 2020.

(3) The amounts set forth reflect amounts reimbursed for travel and other out-of-pocket expenses in connection with their duties as directors.

Represents: (i) a restricted stock award of 22,866 shares of common stock with a grant price of \$3.28 per share, which vests with respect to one-third of such shares on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date of October 21, 2015 previously reported for the year ended December 31, 2015; (ii) a restricted stock award of (4) 10,212 shares of common stock with a grant price of \$1.53, which vests as to one-third of the shares on each of January 1, 2018, January 1, 2019 and January 1, 2020. The award was granted on December 16, 2016 and was awarded in respect of two and one-half months of service on the AdCare Board of Directors in 2015 for which Mr. Knaup had not been previously compensated.

The number of outstanding exercisable and unexercisable options and warrants, and the number of unvested shares of restricted stock held by each of our non-employee directors as of December 31, 2016 are shown below:

Director	As of December 31, 2016		
	Number of Shares Subject to Outstanding Options or Warrants	Number of Shares of Unvested Restricted Stock	Number of Shares of Restricted Stock
Michael J. Fox*	56,244	17,288	60,742
Tom Knaup	—	—	15,244
Brent Morrison	34,576	17,288	49,966
David A. Tenwick	27,778	—	67,153

\* Excludes 328,418 shares subject to outstanding, exercisable warrants purchased by an affiliate of Mr. Fox unrelated to equity compensation.

#### Executive Compensation

Summary Compensation Table. The following table sets forth the compensation paid or awarded to, earned by or accrued for our principal executive officer and our other most highly compensated executive officers whose total compensation exceeded \$100,000 for the year ended December 31, 2016 (collectively, our “named executive officers”):

Name and Principal Position	Year	Salary (\$)	Bonus (\$)	Stock Awards (\$) <sup>(1)</sup>	Option Awards (\$) <sup>(1)</sup>	Non-Equity Incentive Plan Compensation (\$)	Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Earnings (\$)	All Other Compensation (\$)	Total (\$)
William McBride III, Former Chairman and Former Chief Executive Officer	2016	300,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	300,000
(former principal executive officer)*	2015	300,000	30,000	285,497	(2) 60,000	(3) —	—	614,218	(4) 1,289,715
Allan J. Rimland, Director, Chief Executive Officer, President	2016	250,000	—	—	—	—	—	69,557	(5) 319,557
	2015	187,500	25,000	575,000	(6) 284,273	(7) —	—	211,967	(8) 1,283,740

and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer)	E. Clinton	2016	120,000	11,500	—	—	—	—	—	131,500
Cain, Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller (principal accounting officer)		2015	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Mr. McBride served as the Company's Chief Executive Officer (and principal executive officer) during 2015, 2016 and until his employment was terminated on April 17, 2017. Mr. Rimland commenced serving as the Company's \*Chief Executive Officer (and principal executive officer) upon such termination. See the section entitled "Director and Executive Compensation - Employment Agreement/Termination - Former Officer - William McBride, III - Termination."

The amounts set forth above reflect the full aggregate grant date fair value of the awards. See Note 13 - Stock (1)Based Compensation to our Consolidated Financial Statements, which are included in the section entitled "Index to Consolidated

Financial Statements,” for a description of the assumptions used to determine fair value.

- Represents: (i) a restricted stock award of 50,000 shares of common stock with a grant price of \$4.01 per share, which vests with respect to one-third of such shares on October 10, 2015, October 10, 2016 and October 10, 2017;
- (2)(ii) a restricted stock award of 6,157 shares of common stock with a grant price of \$4.06 per share, which vested immediately on the grant date of May 12, 2015; and (iii) a restricted stock award of 28,986 shares of common stock with a grant price of \$2.07 per share, which vested immediately on the grant date of January 27, 2016.
- (3) Represents a five-year option to purchase 77,186 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$2.07 per share, which vested immediately on the grant date of January 27, 2016.
- Represents: (i) payments in the amount of \$456,816 to Mr. McBride in respect of the taxes owed by Mr. McBride related to a restricted stock award of 50,000 shares of common stock granted January 1, 2015 and the vesting of 50,000 shares of restricted stock granted on October 10, 2014; (ii) dividends in the amount of \$29,000, with respect to equity compensation awards of common stock outstanding at the record dates during 2015; and (iii) payments in the amount of \$128,402 to Mr. McBride in respect of the taxes owed by Mr. McBride related to the vesting of 50,000 shares of common stock on October 10, 2016 under a restricted stock award of 150,000 shares of common stock granted on October 10, 2014. Pursuant to Mr. McBride’s employment agreement, the Company agreed to pay all taxes owed in connection with such grants.
- (4) Represents commuting expenses reimbursed by the Company.
- Represents: (i) a restricted stock award of 125,000 shares of common stock with a grant price of \$4.20 per share, which vests with respect to one-third of such shares on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date of April 1, 2015; and (ii) a restricted stock award of 24,155 shares of common stock with a grant price of \$2.07 per share, which vested immediately on the grant date of January 27, 2016.
- (6) Represents: (i) a ten-year warrant to purchase 275,000 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$4.25 per share, which vests with respect to one-third of such shares on each of the first, second and third anniversaries of the grant date of April 1, 2015; and (ii) a five-year option to purchase 64,321 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$2.07 per share, which vested immediately on the grant date of January 27, 2016.
- (7) Represents: (i) a payment of approximately \$20,000 for consulting services provided by Mr. Rimland prior to his employment with the Company; (ii) insurance costs of \$15,283 reimbursed by the Company pursuant to Mr. Rimland’s employment agreement; (iii) certain business-related and commuting expenses reimbursed by the Company of approximately \$64,320; (iv) dividends in the amount of \$20,625, with respect to equity compensation awards of common stock outstanding at the record dates during 2015; and (v) payments in the amount of \$91,739 to Mr. Rimland in respect of the taxes owed by Mr. Rimland related the vesting of 41,666 shares of common stock on April 1, 2016 under a restricted stock award of 125,000 shares of common stock granted April 1, 2015. Pursuant to Mr. Rimland’s employment agreement, the Company agreed to pay all taxes owed in connection with such grants.
- (8)

Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End Table. The Outstanding Equity Awards at Fiscal Year-End table below sets forth information regarding the outstanding equity awards held by our named executive officers as of December 31, 2016:

Name and Principal Position	OPTION AWARDS					STOCK AWARDS			
	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Exercisable	Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#) Unexercisable	Equity Incentive Plan Awards: Number of Securities Underlying Unexercised Options (#)	Option Exercise Price	Option Expiration Date	Number of Shares or Units of Stock that have Not Vested	Equity Incentive Plan Award: Total Number of Shares, Units or Other Rights that have Not Vested	Equity Incentive Plan Award: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights that have Not Vested	Equity Incentive Plan Award: Market or Payout Value of Unearned Shares, Units or Other Rights that have Not Vested
William McBride III, Former Chairman and Former Chief Executive Officer (former principal executive officer)*	200,000	100,000	(1)—	\$ 4.49	10/10/2024	—	50,000	(2)	\$73,000
Allan J. Rimland, Director, President, Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer)	77,186	(3)—	—	\$ 2.07	1/27/2021	—	16,667	(4)	\$24,333
E. Clinton Cain, Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller (principal accounting officer)	91,666	183,334	(5)—	\$ 4.25	4/1/2025	—	83,334	(6)	\$121,667
	64,321	—	—	\$ 2.07	1/27/2021				
	3,150	—	—	\$ 3.93	3/16/2017	—	5,195	(7)	\$7,584
	4,500	—	—	\$ 4.30	4/17/2023				

Mr. McBride served as the Company's Chief Executive Officer (and principal executive officer) during 2015, 2016 and until his employment was terminated on April 17, 2017. Mr. Rimland commenced serving as the Company's \*Chief Executive Officer (and principal executive officer) upon such termination. See the section entitled "Director and Executive Compensation - Employment Agreement/Termination - Former Officer - William McBride, III - Termination."

- (1) 100,000 unvested warrants were forfeited on April 17, 2017 upon Mr. McBride's termination.
- (2) 50,000 unvested shares of restricted stock were forfeited on April 17, 2017 upon Mr. McBride's termination.
- (3) 77,186 vested stock options were forfeited on April 17, 2017 upon Mr. McBride's termination.
- (4) 16,667 unvested restricted shares of restricted stock were forfeited on April 17, 2017 upon Mr. McBride's termination.
- (5) Warrant vests on the following schedule: 91,667 shares on April 1, 2017, and 91,667 shares on April 1, 2018.
- (6) Restricted shares vest on the following schedule: 41,667 shares on April 1, 2017, and 41,667 shares on April 1, 2018.
- (7)

Restricted shares vest on the following schedule: 2,597 shares on December 31, 2017, and 2,597 shares on December 31, 2018.

Employment Agreements - Current Officers

Allan J. Rimland. Mr. Rimland commenced serving as the Company's Chief Executive Officer upon Mr. McBride's termination of employment with the Company on April 17, 2017. On March 25, 2015, the board appointed Mr. Rimland to serve as the Company's President and Chief Financial Officer, effective April 1, 2015, Corporate Secretary, effective May 1, 2015, and a director, effective October 14, 2015. The Company and Mr. Rimland executed an employment agreement, effective as of April 1, 2015, pursuant to which the Company will employ Mr. Rimland as its President and Chief Financial Officer on the following terms: (i) the Company will pay to Mr. Rimland an annual base salary of \$250,000, subject to increase by the compensation

committee; (ii) Mr. Rimland will be eligible to earn an annual bonus based on achievement of performance goals established by the compensation committee of up to 100% of his base salary; and (iii) the Company will provide Mr. Rimland with such other benefits as other senior executives of the Company receive. Pursuant to the employment agreement, the Company will employ Mr. Rimland for an initial term of three years, subject to automatic consecutive renewal terms of one year unless notice of non-renewal is provided pursuant to the employment agreement. In connection with Mr. Rimland's employment, the Company granted to Mr. Rimland on April 1, 2015: (i) pursuant to the 2011 Plan, 125,000 shares of restricted common stock, which vest as to one-third of the shares on each of the three subsequent anniversaries of the grant date; and (ii) a ten-year warrant to purchase 275,000 shares of common stock with an exercise price per share equal to \$4.25, which vests as to one-third of the shares on each of the three subsequent anniversaries of the grant date; (iii) a restricted stock award of 24,155 shares of common stock with a grant price of \$2.07 per share, which vested immediately on the grant date of January 27, 2016; and (iv) a five-year option to purchase 64,321 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$2.07 per share, which vested immediately on the grant date of January 27, 2016.

Under the employment agreement, the Company also will pay to Mr. Rimland an additional bonus during each applicable year to reimburse him for any state and federal income tax liability he incurs as a result of the vesting of restricted stock awards (whether by the passage of time or upon acceleration of vesting), which bonus amount shall be "grossed up" to compensate Mr. Rimland for the additional tax liability of such bonus.

If Mr. Rimland is terminated for cause, then he shall receive any accrued but unpaid salary through his termination date. If Mr. Rimland terminates his employment without good reason, then he shall receive any accrued but unpaid salary through his termination date and any earned but unpaid bonus amounts with respect to the preceding completed fiscal year.

In the event that: (i) Mr. Rimland is terminated without cause; (ii) Mr. Rimland terminates his employment for good reason; (iii) Mr. Rimland is terminated in a change of control termination; or (iv) the Company declines to renew the employment agreement after its initial term or any subsequent term, then: (a) Mr. Rimland will receive a lump sum amount equal to two times his then-current base salary; (b) the restricted stock award and the warrant shall automatically accelerate so as to be fully vested as of his termination date; and (c) Mr. Rimland will be reimbursed for monthly premiums paid by him under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 for up to 18 months. In the event Mr. Rimland is terminated due to his death or disability, Mr. Rimland (or his estate or beneficiaries, as the case may be) shall receive a lump sum severance payment equal to all accrued and unpaid salary through the date of termination plus a pro-rata bonus payment amount calculated as the product of any bonus Mr. Rimland would have earned for the fiscal year times a fraction representing the portion of the year he was employed prior to such termination. For purposes of Mr. Rimland's employment agreement: (i) a termination shall be deemed for "cause," only if it is based upon conviction of (or pleading guilty or nolo contendere to) a felony, material disloyalty to the Company, or Mr. Rimland having engaged in unethical or illegal behavior which is of a public nature and results in material damage to the Company; (ii) "good reason" means a material diminution in Mr. Rimland's authority or responsibilities, a material change in the geographic location at which Mr. Rimland must regularly perform the services to be performed by him, any other action or inaction that constitutes a material breach by the Company of the employment agreement, or, subject to certain notice and cure provisions, the failure by the Company to continue in effect any material benefit plan in which Mr. Rimland participates and such failure occurs during the period commencing three months prior to a change of control (as defined in the agreement) and ending one year after a change of control; and (iii) a "change of control termination" means that, during the three months prior, or within one year after, a change of control, Mr. Rimland is terminated without cause or he terminates his employment for good reason.

E. Clinton Cain. On February 4, 2016, the board of directors appointed Mr. Cain as the Company's Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer and Controller. On February 8, 2016, the Company and Mr. Cain agreed that, in the event that Mr. Cain's employment is terminated without cause, Mr. Cain will be entitled to twelve (12) months of severance pay comprised of salary continuation. For this purpose, "cause" is defined as due to negligence or misconduct in the performance of Mr. Cain's material duties that directly results in an economic loss to the Company.

In connection with Mr. Cain's employment and in respect of performance during the year ended December 31, 2015 prior to becoming an executive officer, the Company granted to Mr. Cain on January 1, 2016 a restricted stock award



of 7,792 shares of common stock with a grant price of \$2.49 per share, which vests with respect to one-third of such shares on January 1, 2017, January 1, 2018 and January 1, 2019.

Employment Agreement/Termination- Former Officer

William McBride, III - Employment Agreement. Mr. McBride served as the Company's Chief Executive Officer from October 10, 2014 until the termination of his employment with the Company on April 17, 2017, pursuant to an employment agreement between the Company and Mr. McBride, effective October 10, 2014, and amended on March 25, 2015. Pursuant to the

employment agreement, as amended, the Company employed Mr. McBride as its Chief Executive Officer on the following terms: (i) the Company paid to Mr. McBride an annual base salary of \$300,000, subject to increase by the compensation committee; (ii) Mr. McBride was eligible to earn an annual bonus based on achievement of performance goals established by the compensation committee of up to 100% of his base salary; and (iii) the Company provided Mr. McBride with such other benefits as other senior executives of the Company receive. The employment agreement had an initial term of three years and was subject to automatic consecutive renewal terms of one year unless notice of non-renewal was provided pursuant to the employment agreement.

In connection with Mr. McBride's employment, the Company granted to Mr. McBride: (i) on October 10, 2014, 150,000 shares of restricted common stock, which vest as to one-third of the shares on each of the three subsequent anniversaries of the grant date; (ii) on January 1, 2015, 50,000 shares of restricted common stock, which vest as to one-third of the shares on October 10, 2015, October 10, 2016 and October 10, 2017; and (iii) on October 10, 2014, a ten-year warrant to purchase 300,000 shares of common stock, with an exercise price of \$4.49, which vests as to one-third of the shares on each of the three subsequent anniversaries of the grant date; (iv) a restricted stock award of 28,986 shares of common stock with a grant price of \$2.07 per share, which vested immediately on the grant date of January 27, 2016; and (v) a five-year option to purchase 77,186 shares of common stock with an exercise price of \$2.07 per share, which vested immediately on the grant date of January 27, 2016. The awards of restricted common stock were granted under the 2011 Plan. Under the employment agreement, the Company paid to Mr. McBride an additional bonus during each applicable year to reimburse him for any state and federal income tax liability he incurred as a result of the vesting of his restricted stock awards (whether by the passage of time or upon acceleration of vesting), which bonus amount was "grossed up" to compensate Mr. McBride for the additional tax liability of such bonus.

Under Mr. McBride's employment agreement:

if Mr. McBride were terminated for cause, then he would receive any accrued but unpaid salary through his termination date;

if Mr. McBride were to terminate his employment without good reason, then he would receive any accrued but unpaid salary through his termination date and any earned but unpaid bonus amounts with respect to the preceding completed fiscal year; and

if: (i) Mr. McBride were terminated without cause; (ii) Mr. McBride were to terminate his employment for good reason; (iii) Mr. McBride were terminated in a change of control termination; or (iv) the Company were to decline to renew the employment agreement after its initial term or any subsequent term, then: (a) except in the case of a nonrenewal by the Company, Mr. McBride would receive a lump sum amount equal to \$700,000 if the termination date occurs prior to October 10, 2017 and two times his then-current base salary if the termination date occurs thereafter; (b) in the case of nonrenewal by the Company, Mr. McBride would receive a lump sum amount equal to two times his then-current base salary; (c) the awards of restricted stock and the warrant granted to Mr. McBride would automatically accelerate so as to be fully vested as of his termination date; and (d) Mr. McBride would be reimbursed for monthly premiums paid by him under the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 for up to 18 months.

Under Mr. McBride's employment agreement, if Mr. McBride were terminated due to his death or disability, Mr. McBride (or his estate or beneficiaries, as the case may be) would receive a lump sum severance payment equal to all accrued and unpaid salary through the date of termination plus a pro-rata bonus payment amount calculated as the product of any bonus Mr. McBride would have earned for the fiscal year times a fraction representing the portion of the year he was employed prior to such termination.

For purposes of the employment agreement: (i) a termination is deemed for "cause," only if it is based upon conviction of (or pleading guilty or nolo contendere to) a felony, material disloyalty to the Company, or Mr. McBride having engaged in unethical or illegal behavior which is of a public nature and results in material damage to the Company; (ii) "good reason" means a material diminution in Mr. McBride's authority or responsibilities, a material change in the geographic location at which Mr. McBride must regularly perform the services to be performed by him, any other action or inaction that constitutes a material breach by the Company of the employment agreement, or, subject to certain notice and cure provisions, the failure by the Company to continue in effect any material benefit plan in which Mr. McBride participates and such failure occurs during the period commencing three months prior to a change of

control (as defined in the agreement) and ending one year after a change of control; and (iii) a “change of control termination” means that, during the three months prior, or within one year after, a change of control, Mr. McBride is terminated without cause or he terminates his employment for good reason.

William McBride, III - Termination. On April 17, 2017, the board terminated Mr. McBride’s employment with the Company as its Chief Executive Officer for cause. Pursuant to his employment agreement, upon termination of his employment for any reason, Mr. McBride is treated for all purposes as having resigned from all positions that he holds or has ever held with the Company

and any of its subsidiaries or affiliates. Accordingly, the termination of Mr. McBride's employment constitutes his resignation from the board as of such termination. In addition, pursuant to Mr. McBride's employment agreement, upon his termination for cause, all unvested portions of the warrant and restricted stock awards issued to him under his employment agreement are forfeited.

#### Retirement Programs

Our retirement programs are designed to facilitate the retirement of employees, including our named executive officers, who have performed for us over the long term. We currently maintain a 401(k) plan with a match of 50% of the first 2% of an employee's contribution as well as a non-qualified employee stock purchase program. The terms of these plans are essentially the same for all employees. Our named executive officers participate in the plans on the same basis as all other employees. We do not provide our named executive officers any special retirement benefits.

## LEGAL MATTERS

The validity of the shares of RHE common stock and RHE Series A Preferred Stock to be issued to the holders of AdCare common stock and AdCare Series A Preferred Stock, respectively, pursuant to the merger and certain tax matters will be passed upon for us by Rogers & Hardin LLP, Atlanta, Georgia.

## SHAREHOLDER PROPOSALS

### Shareholder Proposals for Inclusion in the 2017 Proxy Statement

If any shareholder intends to present a proposal for inclusion in the Company's proxy materials for the 2017 Annual Meeting, then such proposal must be received by the Company not later than the close of business at 5:00 p.m., local time, on June 23, 2017, for inclusion, pursuant to Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act, in the Company's proxy statement for such meeting. Such proposal also will need to comply with SEC regulations regarding the inclusion of shareholder proposals in Company-sponsored proxy materials. In order to allow the Company to identify the proposal as being subject to Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act and to respond in a timely manner, shareholder proposals pursuant to Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act are required to be submitted to the Company's Corporate Secretary at our principal executive offices, located at 454 Satellite Boulevard NW, Suite 100, Suwanee, Georgia 30024.

Procedures for Business Matters and Director Nominations for Consideration at the 2017 Annual Meeting Section 2.15 of the AdCare Bylaws, and Section 2.15 of the RHE Bylaws, sets forth the procedures which a shareholder must follow in order to submit a proposal of business for a shareholder vote or to nominate a person for election to the board of directors at an annual or special meeting of shareholders. Set forth below is a summary of these procedures, including notice deadlines for the 2017 Annual Meeting. As used in this "Shareholder Proposals" section, "Bylaws" refers to each of the AdCare Bylaws and the RHE Bylaws.

Notice Requirements for Shareholder Proposals (Excluding Director Nominations). Section 2.15(a) of our Bylaws provides that no proposal for a shareholder vote (other than director nominations which are described below) shall be submitted by a shareholder (a "Shareholder Proposal") to the Company's shareholders unless the shareholder submitting such proposal (the "Proponent") shall have filed a written notice which includes, among other things:

- (i) the name and business address of the Proponent (including each beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the Shareholder Proposal is being made) and all Persons (as defined in Section 2.15(a) of our Bylaws) acting in concert with the Proponent (or such beneficial owner), and the name and address of all of the foregoing as they appear on the Company's books (if they so appear);
- (ii) the class and number of shares of the Company that are owned beneficially and of record by the Proponent (including each beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the Shareholder Proposal is being made) and the other Persons identified in clause (i);
- (iii) a description of the Shareholder Proposal containing all material information relating thereto, including the information identified in Section 2.15(a)(iv) of our Bylaws;
- (iv) a description of any agreement, arrangement or understanding with respect to the Shareholder Proposal between or among the Proponent and each beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the Shareholder Proposal is being made, any of their respective affiliates or associates, and any others acting in concert with any of the foregoing;
- (v) a description of any agreement, arrangement or understanding (including any derivative or short positions, profit interests, options, warrants, convertible securities, stock appreciation or similar rights, hedging transactions, and borrowed or loaned shares) that has been entered into as of the date of such written notice by, or on behalf of, the Proponent and each beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the Shareholder Proposal is being made, the effect or intent of which is to mitigate loss to, manage risk or benefit of share price changes for, or increase or decrease the voting power of, the Proponent or such beneficial owner, with respect to the Company's securities;
- (vi) a representation that the Proponent is a holder of record of the capital stock of the Company entitled to vote at the meeting, will so remain at the time of the meeting, and intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to propose such business;

- (vii) a representation whether the Proponent or any beneficial owner on whose behalf the Shareholder Proposal is being made intends or is part of a group which intends (a) to deliver a proxy statement and/or form of proxy to holders of at least the percentage of the Company's outstanding capital stock required to approve or adopt the Shareholder Proposal or (b) otherwise to solicit proxies from shareholders in support of such Shareholder Proposal; and
- (viii) any other information relating to the Proponent and such beneficial owner, if any, required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filing in connection with solicitations of proxies for the Shareholder Proposal under Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act.

The notice shall also include such other information as the board of directors reasonably determines is necessary or appropriate to enable it and the shareholders of the Company to consider the Shareholder Proposal. The information required by clauses (ii), (iv) and (v) above must be updated by the Proponent and each beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the Shareholder Proposal is being submitted not later than ten days following the record date for the meeting to disclose such information as of the record date.

The presiding officer at any shareholders' meeting may determine that any Shareholder Proposal was not made in accordance with procedures prescribed by our Bylaws or otherwise is not in accordance with law, and if it is so determined, such officer will declare so at the meeting and the Shareholder Proposal will be disregarded. No provision of our Bylaws shall affect any rights of a shareholder to request inclusion of proposals in the Company's proxy statement pursuant to Rule 14a-8 under the Exchange Act.

**Notice Requirements for Director Nominations.** Section 2.15(b) of our Bylaws provides that only persons who are selected and recommended by the board of directors or the committee of the board of directors designated to make nominations, or who are nominated by shareholders in accordance with the procedures set forth in such section, shall be eligible for election, or qualified to serve, as directors. Nominations of individuals for election to the board of directors at any annual meeting or any special meeting of shareholders at which directors are to be elected may be made by any shareholder of the Company entitled to vote for the election of directors at that meeting by compliance with the procedures set forth in Section 2.15(b) of our Bylaws.

Nominations by shareholders shall be made by written notice (a "Nomination Notice"), which, as to each individual nominated, shall set forth, among other things: (i) the name, date of birth, business address and residence address of such individual; (ii) the educational background and the business experience during the past five years of such nominee, including the information identified in Section 2.15(b) of our Bylaws; (iii) whether the nominee is or has ever been at any time a director, officer or owner of 5% or more of any class of capital stock, partnership interests or other equity interest of any corporation, partnership or other entity; (iv) any directorships held by such nominee in any public reporting company or any company registered as an investment company under the Investment Company Act of 1940; (v) whether such nominee has ever been convicted in a criminal proceeding or has ever been subject to a judgment, order, finding or decree in the proceedings described in Section 2.15(b) of our Bylaws; (vi) information regarding whether such nominee is subject to any disqualifications described in Rule 506(d)(1)(i) to (vii) under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended; (vii) any other information relating to such nominee that is required to be disclosed in solicitations of proxies for election of directors in an election contest, or is otherwise required, in each case pursuant to Regulation 14A under the Exchange Act; (viii) a written statement from the shareholder making the recommendation stating why such recommended candidate meets the criteria and would be able to fulfill the duties of a director; and (ix) a written representation and agreement that (a) such nominee is not and will not become a party to (1) any agreement, arrangement or understanding with, and has not given any commitment or assurance to, any person or entity as to how such nominee, if elected as a director of the Company, will act or vote on any issue or question (a "Voting Commitment") that has not been disclosed to the Company or (2) any Voting Commitment that could limit or interfere with such nominee's ability to comply, if elected as a director of the Company, with such nominee's fiduciary duties under applicable law, (b) such nominee is not and will not become a party to any agreement, arrangement or understanding with any person or entity other than the Company with respect to any direct or indirect compensation, reimbursement or indemnification in connection with service or action as a director that has not been disclosed therein, and (c) such nominee, in such nominee's individual capacity and on behalf of any person or entity on whose behalf the nomination is being made, would be in compliance, if elected as a director of the Company, and will comply, with all applicable corporate governance, conflict of interest, confidentiality and stock ownership and trading policies and guidelines of the Company.

In addition, the Nomination Notice shall set forth, as to the Person submitting the Nomination Notice, each beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the nomination is made and any Person acting in concert with such Persons, among other things: (i) the name and business address of such Person; (ii) the name and address of each such Person as they appear on the Company's books (if they so appear); (iii) the class and number of shares of the Company that are owned beneficially and of record by each such Person; (iv) a description of any agreement, arrangement or understanding with respect to the nomination between or among such Persons, any of their respective affiliates or associates, and any others acting in concert with any of the foregoing; (v) a

description of any agreement, arrangement or understanding (including any derivative or short positions, profit interests, options, warrants, convertible securities, stock appreciation or similar rights, hedging transactions, and borrowed or loaned shares) that has been entered into as of the date of such written notice by, or on behalf of, each such Person, the effect or intent of which is to mitigate loss to, manage risk or benefit of share price changes for, or increase or decrease the voting power of, each such Person, with respect to securities of the Company; (vi) a representation that the Person submitting the Nomination Notice is a holder of record of stock of the Company entitled to vote at such meeting, will so remain at the time of such meeting, and intends to appear in person or by proxy at the meeting to make such nomination; (vii) a representation whether any such Person intends or is part of a group which intends (a) to deliver a proxy statement and/or form of proxy to holders of at least the percentage of the Company's outstanding capital stock required to elect each nominee or (b) otherwise to solicit proxies from shareholders in support of such nomination; and (viii) any other information relating to such shareholder and such beneficial owner, if any, required to be disclosed in a proxy statement or other filings required to be made in connection with solicitations of proxies for the election of directors in an election contest pursuant to Section 14(a) of the Exchange Act. The information required by clauses (iii), (iv) and (v) above shall be updated by the Person delivering such Nomination Notice and each beneficial owner, if any, on whose behalf the Nomination Notice is being submitted not later than ten days after the record date for the meeting to disclose such information as of the record date. The Company may require any proposed nominee to furnish such other information as it may reasonably require to determine the eligibility or qualification of such proposed nominee to serve as a director of the Company. A written consent to being named in a proxy statement as a nominee, and to serve as a director if elected, signed by each nominee, shall be filed with any Nomination Notice.

If the presiding officer at any shareholders' meeting determines that a nomination was not made in accordance with the procedures prescribed by our Bylaws, the presiding officer will so declare to the meeting and the defective nomination will be disregarded.

**Notice Deadlines.** Nomination Notices and Shareholder Proposals in connection with an annual meeting shall be delivered to the Company's Secretary at our principal executive office not less than 90 nor more than 120 calendar days before the first anniversary of the date of the Company's notice of annual meeting sent to shareholders in connection with the previous year's annual meeting; provided that if no annual meeting was held in the previous year, or the date of the annual meeting has been established to be more than 30 calendar days earlier than, or 60 calendar days after, the anniversary of the previous year's annual meeting, notice by a shareholder, to be timely, must be so received not later than: (i) the 90th day prior to the annual meeting; or (ii) if later, the close of business on the 10th day following the day on which public announcement is first made of the date of the annual meeting. Nomination Notices in connection with a special meeting at which directors are to be elected shall be delivered to the Company's Secretary at our principal executive office not later than the close of business on: (i) the 90th day prior to such special meeting or; (ii) if later, the 10th day following the day on which public announcement is first made of the date of the special meeting and of the fact that directors are to be elected at such meeting.

In order to submit a proposal of business for a shareholder vote or to nominate a person for election to the board of directors at the 2017 Annual Meeting, Shareholder Proposals and Nomination Notices in connection with such meeting must be delivered to the Company's Secretary at the our principal executive offices, located at 454 Satellite Boulevard NW, Suite 100, Suwanee, Georgia 30024 no earlier than June 23, 2017 and not later than July 23, 2017.

#### EXPERTS

The balance sheet of Regional Health Properties Inc. as of January 31, 2017, has been included herein in reliance upon the report of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, appearing elsewhere herein and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

The consolidated financial statements of AdCare Health Systems, Inc. as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, and for the years then ended, have been included herein in reliance upon the report of KPMG LLP, independent registered public accounting firm, appearing elsewhere herein and upon the authority of said firm as experts in accounting and auditing.

#### WHERE YOU CAN FIND MORE INFORMATION

This proxy statement/prospectus constitutes a proxy statement of AdCare and a prospectus of RHE, which is part of the registration statement on Form S-4 filed by RHE to register with the SEC the RHE common stock and the RHE



Series A Preferred Stock that holders of the AdCare common stock and holders of the AdCare Series A Preferred Stock, respectively, will receive in connection with the merger if the merger agreement is approved and the merger is completed. The registration statement, including the exhibits thereto, contains additional information about RHE and AdCare.

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AdCare files with the SEC annual, quarterly and current reports, proxy statements, information statements and other information with the SEC. AdCare's filings are available to the public over the internet at the SEC's website at <http://www.sec.gov>. You may also read and copy any document AdCare files with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549. Please call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the Public Reference Room. AdCare's SEC filings are also available through the investor relations section of AdCare's website at [www.adcarehealth.com](http://www.adcarehealth.com). No information in, or that can be accessed through, AdCare's website is incorporated by reference into this proxy statement/prospectus, and no such information should be considered as part of this proxy statement/prospectus.

You can also obtain any of these documents or filings, upon written or oral request and without charge, if you write or call us at the following address or telephone number: Corporate Secretary, AdCare Health Systems, Inc., 454 Satellite Blvd. NW, Suite 100, Suwanee, Georgia 30024, (678) 869-5116. To obtain timely delivery, you must request the information no later than September 13, 2017.

Upon completion of the merger, RHE will be required to file annual, quarterly and special reports, proxy statements and other information with the SEC.

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ADCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
(Amounts in 000's)

	March 31, 2017 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2016
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Current assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$4,184	\$14,045
Restricted cash	1,660	1,600
Accounts receivable, net of allowance of \$6,678 and \$7,529	2,263	2,429
Prepaid expenses and other	2,586	2,395
Total current assets	10,693	20,469
Restricted cash and investments	2,155	3,864
Property and equipment, net	78,526	79,168
Intangible assets - bed licenses	2,471	2,471
Intangible assets - lease rights, net	2,587	2,754
Goodwill	2,105	2,105
Lease deposits	911	1,411
Other assets	8,038	7,244
Total assets	\$107,486	\$119,486
<b>LIABILITIES AND DEFICIT</b>		
Current liabilities:		
Current portion of notes payable and other debt	\$4,390	\$4,018
Current portion of convertible debt, net	2,478	9,136
Accounts payable	3,316	3,037
Accrued expenses and other	8,000	9,077
Total current liabilities	18,184	25,268
Notes payable and other debt, net of current portion:		
Senior debt, net	58,179	60,189
Bonds, net	6,605	6,586
Other debt, net	181	41
Other liabilities	3,395	3,677
Deferred tax liability	226	226
Total liabilities	86,770	95,987
Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)		
Preferred stock, no par value; 5,000 shares authorized; 2,762 and 2,762 shares issued and outstanding, redemption amount \$69,038 and \$69,038 at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	61,446	61,446
Stockholders' deficit:		
Common stock and additional paid-in capital, no par value; 55,000 shares authorized; 19,806 and 19,927 issued and outstanding at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	61,690	61,643
Accumulated deficit	(102,420 )	(99,590 )
Total stockholders' deficit	(40,730 )	(37,947 )
Total liabilities and stockholders' deficit	\$107,486	\$119,486

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements



ADCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(Amounts in 000's, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Revenues:		
Rental revenues	\$5,775	\$6,849
Management fee and other revenues	360	233
Total revenues	6,135	7,082
Expenses:		
Facility rent expense	2,171	2,179
Depreciation and amortization	1,135	1,713
General and administrative expense	1,622	2,542
Other operating expenses	555	203
Total expenses	5,483	6,637
Income from operations	652	445
Other expense:		
Interest expense, net	1,032	1,825
Loss on extinguishment of debt	63	—
Other expense	95	42
Total other expense, net	1,190	1,867
Loss from continuing operations before income taxes	(538 )	(1,422 )
Income tax expense	1	—
Loss from continuing operations	(539 )	(1,422 )
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(413 )	(528 )
Net loss	(952 )	(1,950 )
Preferred stock dividends	(1,878 )	(1,777 )
Net loss attributable to AdCare Health Systems, Inc. common stockholders	\$(2,830)	\$(3,727)
Net loss per share of common stock attributable to AdCare Health Systems, Inc. Basic and diluted:		
Continuing operations	\$(0.12 )	\$(0.16 )
Discontinued operations	(0.02 )	(0.03 )
	\$(0.14 )	\$(0.19 )
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding:		
Basic and diluted	19,825	19,885
See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements		

ADCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES  
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' DEFICIT

(Amounts in 000's)

(Unaudited)

	Shares of Common Stock	Common Stock and Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total
Balances, December 31, 2016	19,927	\$ 61,643	\$ (99,590 )	\$(37,947)
Stock-based compensation	—	234	—	234
Common stock repurchase program	(118 )	(187 )	—	(187 )
Issuance of restricted stock, net of forfeitures	(3 )	—	—	—
Preferred stock dividends	—	—	(1,878 )	(1,878 )
Net loss	—	—	(952 )	(952 )
Balances, March 31, 2017	19,806	\$ 61,690	\$ (102,420 )	\$(40,730)

See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements

## ADCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

## CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS (Unaudited)

(Amounts in 000's)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2017	2016
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net loss	\$(952 )	\$(1,950)
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	413	528
Loss from continuing operations	(539 )	(1,422 )
Adjustments to reconcile net loss from continuing operations to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	1,135	1,713
Stock-based compensation expense	234	480
Rent expense in excess of cash paid	158	203
Rent revenue in excess of cash received	(768 )	(718 )
Amortization of deferred financing costs	95	216
Amortization of debt discounts and premiums	4	4
Bad debt expense	466	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	163	(1,219 )
Prepaid expenses and other	(201 )	(242 )
Other assets	(294 )	17
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	236	(590 )
Other liabilities	60	617
Net cash provided by (used in) by operating activities - continuing operations	749	(941 )
Net cash used in operating activities - discontinued operations	(1,051 )	(639 )
Net cash used in operating activities	(302 )	(1,580 )
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Change in restricted cash	1,649	3,839
Purchase of property and equipment	(329 )	(19 )
Proceeds from the sale of property and equipment	—	325
Net cash provided by investing activities - continuing operations	1,320	4,145
Net cash used in investing activities - discontinued operations	—	(1 )
Net cash provided by investing activities	1,320	4,144
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from debt	—	203
Repayment of notes payable	(1,974 )	(4,518 )
Repayment on convertible debt	(6,700 )	—
Debt issuance costs	—	(25 )
Proceeds from preferred stock issuances, net	—	3,677
Repurchase of common stock	(187 )	(312 )
Dividends paid on preferred stock	(1,878 )	(1,777 )
Net cash used in financing activities - continuing operations	(10,739)	(2,752 )
Net cash used in financing activities - discontinued operations	(140 )	(268 )
Net cash used in financing activities	(10,879)	(3,020 )
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	(9,861 )	(456 )



Cash and cash equivalents, beginning	14,045	2,720
Cash and cash equivalents, ending	\$4,184	\$2,264

## Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:

Interest paid	\$682	\$1,630
Income taxes paid	\$—	\$—
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash activities:		
Surrender of security deposit	\$500	\$—
Non-cash proceeds from vendor-financed insurance	\$193	\$—
Non-cash proceeds from financing of South Carolina Medicaid audit repayment	\$385	\$—
See accompanying notes to unaudited consolidated financial statements		

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ADCARE HEALTH SYSTEMS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

Notes to Unaudited Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2017

NOTE 1. ORGANIZATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

See Part II, Item 8, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 1 - Organization and Significant Accounting Policies included in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") on April 17, 2017 (the "Annual Report"), for a description of all significant accounting policies.

Description of Business

AdCare Health Systems, Inc. ("AdCare"), through its subsidiaries (together, the "Company" or "we"), is a self-managed real estate investment company that invests primarily in real estate purposed for long-term care and senior living. The Company's business primarily consists of leasing and subleasing healthcare facilities to third-party tenants, which operate such facilities. The operators of the Company's facilities provide a range of healthcare services, including skilled nursing and assisted living services, social services, various therapy services, and other rehabilitative and healthcare services for both long-term and short-stay patients and residents.

The Company was incorporated in Ohio on August 14, 1991, under the name Passport Retirement, Inc. In 1995, the Company acquired substantially all of the assets and liabilities of AdCare Health Systems, Inc. and changed its name to AdCare Health Systems, Inc. AdCare completed its initial public offering in November 2006. Initially based in Ohio, the Company expanded its portfolio through a series of strategic acquisitions to include properties in a number of other states, primarily in the Southeast. In 2012, the Company relocated its executive offices and accounting operations to Georgia, and AdCare changed its state of incorporation from Ohio to Georgia on December 12, 2013.

The Company leases its currently-owned healthcare properties, and subleases its currently-leased healthcare properties, on a triple-net basis, meaning that the lessee (i.e., the third-party operator of the property) is obligated under the lease or sublease, as applicable, for all costs of operating the property including insurance, taxes and facility maintenance, as well as the lease or sublease payments, as applicable. These leases are generally long-term in nature with renewal options and annual rent escalation clauses. The Company has many of the characteristics of a real estate investment trust ("REIT") and is focused on the ownership, acquisition and leasing of healthcare properties. AdCare's Board of Directors (the "Board") continues to analyze and consider: (i) whether and, if so, when, the Company could satisfy the requirements to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended; (ii) the structural and operational complexities which would need to be addressed before the Company could qualify as a REIT, including the disposition of certain assets or the termination of certain operations which may not be REIT compliant; and (iii) if the Company were to qualify as a REIT, whether electing REIT status would be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders in light of various factors, including our significant consolidated federal net operating loss carryforwards. There is no assurance that the Company will qualify as a REIT in future taxable years or, if it were to so qualify, that the Board would determine that electing REIT status would be in the best interests of the Company and its shareholders.

As of March 31, 2017, the Company owns, leases, or manages 29 facilities primarily in the Southeast (see Note 17 - Subsequent Events). Of the 29 facilities, the Company: (i) leased 14 owned and 11 leased skilled nursing facilities to third-party tenants; (ii) leased one owned assisted living facility to a third-party tenant; and (iii) managed on behalf of third-party owners two skilled nursing facilities and one independent living facility (see Note 7 - Leases below and Part II, Item 8, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 7 - Leases in the Annual Report for a more detailed description of the Company's leases).

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) for interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Rule 8-03 of Article 8 of Regulations S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results of operations for the periods presented have been included. Operating results for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016 are not necessarily indicative of the results that may be expected for the fiscal year. The balance sheet at December 31, 2016 has been derived from the audited consolidated financial statements at that date, but does not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements.

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You should read the accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements together with the historical consolidated financial audited statements of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2016, included in the Annual Report.

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported results of operations during the reporting period. Examples of significant estimates include allowance for doubtful accounts, self-insurance reserves, deferred tax valuation allowance, fair value of employee and nonemployee stock based awards, valuation of goodwill and other long-lived assets, and cash flow projections. Actual results could differ materially from those estimates.

#### Revenue Recognition and Allowances

**Triple-Net Leased Properties.** The Company's triple-net leases provide for periodic and determinable increases in rent. The Company recognizes rental revenues under these leases on a straight-line basis over the applicable lease term when collectibility is reasonably assured. Recognizing rental income on a straight-line basis generally results in recognized revenues during the first half of a lease term exceeding the cash amounts contractually due from our tenants, creating a straight-line rent receivable that is included in other assets on our consolidated balance sheets. In the event the Company cannot reasonably estimate the future collection of rent from one or more tenant(s) of the Company's facilities, rental income for the affected facilities will be recognized only upon cash collection, and any accumulated straight-line rent receivable will be reversed in the period in which the Company first deems rent collection no longer reasonably assured.

**Management Fee Revenue and Other.** The Company recognizes management fee revenues as services are provided. Further, the Company recognizes income from lease inducements receivables and interest income from loans and investments, using the effective interest method when collectibility is reasonably assured. We apply the effective interest method on a loan-by-loan basis.

**Allowances.** The Company assesses the collectibility of our rent receivables, including straight-line rent receivables and working capital loans to tenants. The Company bases its assessment of the collectibility of rent receivables and working capital loans to tenants on several factors, including, payment history, the financial strength of the tenant and any guarantors, the value of the underlying collateral, and current economic conditions. If the Company's evaluation of these factors indicates it is probable that the Company will be unable to receive the rent payments or payments on a working capital loan, the Company provides a reserve against the recognized straight-line rent receivable asset or working capital loan for the portion that we estimate may not be recovered. If the Company changes its assumptions or estimates regarding the collectibility of future rent payments required by a lease or required from a working capital loan to a tenant, the Company may adjust its reserve to increase or reduce the rental revenue or interest revenue from working capital loans to tenants recognized in the period the Company makes such change in its assumptions or estimates.

As of March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company allowed for approximately \$6.7 million and \$7.5 million, respectively, of gross patient care related receivables arising from our legacy operations. Allowance for patient care receivables are estimated based on an aged bucket method as well as additional analyses of remaining balances incorporating different payor types. Any changes in patient care receivable allowances are recognized as a component of discontinued operations. All patient care receivables exceeding 365 days are fully allowed at March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016. Accounts receivable, net totaled \$2.3 million at March 31, 2017 and \$2.4 million at December 31, 2016 of which \$0.9 million and \$0.9 million, respectively related to patient care receivables from our legacy operations.

#### Self-Insurance

The Company has self-insured against professional and general liability claims since it discontinued its healthcare operations during 2014 and 2015 (see Part II, Item 8, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 7 - Leases in the Annual Report for a more detailed description of the Company's leases). The Company evaluates quarterly the adequacy of its self-insurance reserve based on a number of factors, including: (i) the number of actions pending and the relief sought; (ii) analyses provided by defense counsel, medical experts or other information which comes to light during discovery; (iii) the legal fees and other expenses anticipated to be incurred in defending the actions; (v) the status and likely success of any mediation or settlement discussions; and (vi) the venues in which the actions have been filed or will be adjudicated. The Company currently believes that most of the professional and general liability actions, and particularly many of the most recently filed actions, are defensible and intends to defend them through final judgment. Accordingly, the self-insurance reserve primarily reflects the Company's estimated legal costs of litigating the pending actions accordingly. Because the self-insurance reserve is based on estimates, the amount of the self-insurance reserve may not be sufficient to cover the legal costs actually incurred in litigating the pending actions. Since these

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reserves are based on estimates, the actual expenses we incur may differ from the amount reserved (see Note 8 - Accrued Expenses).

#### Fair Value Measurements and Financial Instruments

Accounting guidance establishes a three-level valuation hierarchy for disclosure of fair value measurements. The valuation hierarchy is based upon the transparency of inputs to the valuation of an asset or liability as of the measurement date. The categorization of a measurement within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is significant to the fair value measurement. The three levels are defined as follows:

Level 1— Quoted market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2— Other observable market-based inputs or unobservable inputs that are corroborated by market data

Level 3— Significant unobservable inputs

The respective carrying value of certain financial instruments of the Company approximates their fair value. These instruments include cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash and investments, accounts receivable, notes receivable, and accounts payable. Fair values were assumed to approximate carrying values for these financial instruments since they are short-term in nature and their carrying amounts approximate fair values, they are receivable or payable on demand, or the interest rates earned and/or paid approximate current market rates.

#### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Except for rules and interpretive releases of the SEC under authority of federal securities laws, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") is the sole source of authoritative GAAP literature recognized by the FASB and applicable to the Company. The Company has reviewed the FASB accounting pronouncements and Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") interpretations that have effectiveness dates during the periods reported and in future periods.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, which requires revenue to be recognized in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for those goods and services. This new standard requires the disclosure of sufficient quantitative and qualitative information for financial statement users to understand the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and associated cash flows arising from contracts with customers. The new guidance does not affect the recognition of revenue from leases. In August 2015, the FASB delayed the effective date of ASU 2014-09 by one year and subsequently amended the new revenue standard under ASU 2016-10 and ASU 2016-12 in April and May 2016, respectively. ASU 2016-10 provides additional guidance for identifying performance obligations and licenses of intellectual property, and ASU 2016-12 clarifies guidance regarding collectibility, noncash considerations and completed contracts at transition. These new revenue standards are effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within those reporting periods. Early application is permitted under the original effective date of fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2016. The Company is currently evaluating the impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations and related disclosures.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, which provides revised accounting guidance related to the accounting for and reporting of financial instruments. This guidance significantly revises an entity's accounting related to (i) the classification and measurement of investments in equity securities and (ii) the presentation of certain fair value changes for financial liabilities measured at fair value. It also amends certain disclosure requirements associated with the fair value of financial instruments. The ASU is effective for annual periods and interim periods within those annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017; earlier adoption is permitted. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, as a comprehensive new leases standard that amends various aspects of existing guidance for leases and requires additional disclosures about leasing arrangements. It will require companies to recognize lease assets and lease liabilities by lessees for those leases classified as operating leases under previous guidance, ASC 840, Leases. ASU 2016-02 creates a new Topic, ASC 842, Leases. This new Topic retains a

distinction between finance leases and operating leases. The classification criteria for distinguishing between finance leases and operating leases are substantially similar to the classification criteria for distinguishing between capital leases and operating leases in the previous leases guidance. The ASU is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018, including interim periods within those fiscal years; earlier adoption is permitted. In the financial statements in which the ASU is first applied, leases shall be measured and recognized at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented with an adjustment to equity. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of this guidance on its consolidated financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

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In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, with the intention to simplify aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including income tax impacts, classification on the statement of cash flows, and forfeitures. The ASU is effective for fiscal years and interim periods within those years beginning after December 15, 2016. The various amendments within the standard require different approaches to adoption, on a retrospective, modified retrospective or prospective basis. The Company adopted the various amendments in its consolidated financial statements for the three month period ending March 31, 2017 with an effective date of January 1, 2017. The Company has elected to continue to estimate forfeitures expected to occur to determine the amount of compensation cost to be recognized in each period. The adoption of ASU 2016-09 did not have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, which changes the impairment model for most financial assets. The new model uses a forward-looking expected loss method, which will generally result in earlier recognition of allowances for losses. ASU 2016-13 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019 and early adoption is permitted for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2018. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2016-13 on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, which requires that the statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash. Therefore, amounts generally described as restricted cash will be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-18 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and early adoption is permitted using a retrospective transition method to each period presented. We are currently evaluating the impact of adopting ASU 2016-09 on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, which simplifies the required periodic test for goodwill impairment and modifies the concept of impairment of goodwill under previous guidance, ASC 350, Intangibles - Goodwill and Other. Under the updated guidance, a goodwill impairment test is performed by comparing the fair value of a reporting unit with its carrying amount. An entity should recognize an impairment charge for the amount by which the carrying amount exceeds the reporting unit's fair value, up to the total amount of goodwill allocated to that reporting unit. This simplification eliminates previous requirements to determine the implied fair value of goodwill and record a loss on impairment equal to the carrying value of goodwill less the implied fair value. Further, the ASU modifies the concept of impairment from the condition that exists when the carrying amount of goodwill exceeds its implied fair value to the condition that exists when the carrying amount of a reporting unit exceeds its fair value. ASU 2017-04 is effective for annual and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019, and early adoption is permitted on a prospective basis for annual and interim periods beginning after January 1, 2017. The adoption of this guidance is not expected to have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

## NOTE 2. EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing net income or loss attributable to common stockholders by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the respective period. Diluted earnings per share is similar to basic earnings per share except: (i) net income or loss is adjusted by the impact of the assumed conversion of convertible debt into shares of common stock; and (ii) the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding includes potentially dilutive securities (such as options, warrants and additional shares of common stock issuable under convertible debt outstanding during the period) when such securities are not anti-dilutive. Potentially dilutive securities from options and warrants are calculated in accordance with the treasury stock method, which assumes that proceeds from the exercise of all options and warrants with exercise prices exceeding the average market value are used to repurchase common stock at market value. The incremental shares remaining after the proceeds are exhausted represent the potentially dilutive effect of the securities. Potentially



dilutive securities from convertible debt are calculated based on the assumed issuance at the beginning of the period, as well as any adjustment to income that would result from their assumed issuance. For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, approximately 2.8 million and 4.6 million shares, respectively, of potentially dilutive securities were excluded from the diluted income (loss) per share calculation because including them would have been anti-dilutive for such periods.

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The following tables provide a reconciliation of net loss for continuing and discontinued operations and the number of shares of common stock used in the computation of both basic and diluted earnings per share:

(Amounts in 000's, except per share data)	Three Months	
	Ended 2017	March 31, 2016
Numerator:		
Loss from continuing operations	\$(539 )	\$(1,422 )
Preferred stock dividends	(1,878 )	(1,777 )
Basic and diluted loss from continuing operations	(2,417 )	(3,199 )
Loss from discontinued operations, net of tax	(413 )	(528 )
Net loss attributable to AdCare Health Systems, Inc. common stockholders	\$(2,830)	\$(3,727)
Denominator:		
Basic - weighted average shares	19,825	19,885
Diluted - adjusted weighted average shares <sup>(a)</sup>	19,825	19,885
Basic and diluted loss per share:		
Loss from continuing operations attributable to AdCare	\$(0.12 )	\$(0.16 )
Loss from discontinued operations	(0.02 )	(0.03 )
Loss attributable to AdCare Health Systems, Inc. common stockholders	\$(0.14 )	\$(0.19 )

<sup>(a)</sup> Securities outstanding that were excluded from the computation, prior to the use of the treasury stock method, because they would have been anti-dilutive are as follows:

(Share amounts in 000's)	March 31,	
	2017	2016
Stock options	333	373
Warrants - employee	1,450	1,559
Warrants - non employee	437	492
Shares issuable upon conversion of convertible debt	588	2,165
Total anti-dilutive securities	2,808	4,589

### NOTE 3. LIQUIDITY AND PROFITABILITY

#### Sources of Liquidity

The Company continues to undertake measures to grow its operations and to reduce its expenses by: (i) increasing future lease revenue through acquisitions and investments in existing properties; (ii) modifying the terms of existing leases; (iii) refinancing or repaying debt to reduce interest costs and mandatory principal repayments; and (iv) reducing general and administrative expenses.

At March 31, 2017, the Company had \$4.2 million in cash and cash equivalents as well as restricted cash and investments of \$3.8 million. Management anticipates access to several sources of liquidity, including cash flows from operations and cash on hand. Management holds routine ongoing discussions with existing lenders and potential new lenders to refinance current debt on a longer term basis and, in recent years, has refinanced shorter term acquisition debt, with traditional longer term mortgage notes, many of which have been executed under government guaranteed

lending programs. Historically, the Company has raised capital through other sources, including issuances of preferred stock and convertible debt.

Management expects to commence discussions with one of its lenders to extend maturity of a \$1.2 million credit facility associated with its Northwest Oklahoma facility listed as current debt maturities at March 31, 2017.

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On July 21, 2015, the Company entered into separate At Market Issuance Sales Agreements to sell, from time to time, up to 800,000 shares of the Company's 10.875% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, (the "Series A Preferred Stock"), through an "at-the-market" offering program ("ATM"). Since the inception of the ATM in July 2015 and through March 31, 2017, the Company has sold 650,600 shares of Series A Preferred Stock under the ATM, generating net proceeds to the Company of approximately \$13.5 million (see Note 12 - Common and Preferred Stock). Management anticipates renewing its at-the-market offering program with respect to sales of Series A Preferred Stock as a source of liquidity over the next twelve months.

On June 18, 2016, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company ("ADK") entered into a new master sublease agreement (the "Peach Health Sublease") with affiliates (collectively, "Peach Health Sublessee") of Peach Health Group, LLC ("Peach Health"), providing that Peach Health Sublessee would take possession of the facilities (the "Peach Facilities") subleased to affiliates of New Beginnings Care, LLC ("New Beginnings") prior to their bankruptcy. The Peach Facilities are comprised of: (i) an 85-bed skilled nursing facility located in Tybee Island, Georgia (the "Oceanside Facility"); (ii) a 50-bed skilled nursing facility located in Tybee Island, Georgia (the "Savannah Beach Facility"); and (iii) a 131-bed skilled nursing facility located in Jeffersonville, Georgia (the "Jeffersonville Facility"). Rent for the Savannah Beach Facility, the Oceanside Facility, and the Jeffersonville Facility is \$0.3 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million per annum, respectively; but such rent is only \$1 per month for the Oceanside and Jeffersonville Facilities until the date such facilities are recertified by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services ("CMS") or April 1, 2017, whichever first occurs (the "Rent Commencement Date"). The Oceanside and Jeffersonville Facilities were recertified by CMS in February 2017 and December 2016, respectively. In addition, with respect to the Oceanside and Jeffersonville Facilities, Peach Health Sublessee is entitled to three months of \$1 per month rent following the Rent Commencement Date and, following such three-month period, five months of rent discounted by 50%. In the event that the Savannah Beach Facility is decertified due to any previous non-compliance attributable to New Beginnings, rent for such facility will revert to \$1 a month until it is recertified along with the other facilities. The Company also provided Peach Health with a \$1.0 million line of credit to be used for working capital and capital expenditure needs (the "Peach Line" or "Peach Note"). At March 31, 2017, there was a \$1.0 million outstanding balance on the Peach Line.

On September 19, 2016, the Company obtained an option to extend the maturity date of the credit facility entered into in September 2013 between a certain wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company and Housing & Healthcare Funding, LLC (the "Quail Creek Credit Facility") from September 2017 to September 2018, which option management intends to exercise. There is no assurance that we will be able to refinance or further extend the maturity date of this credit facility on terms that are favorable to the Company or at all.

On January 10, 2017, the Company repurchased \$6.7 million of its outstanding 10% convertible subordinated notes due April 30, 2017 (collectively, the "2015 Notes") pursuant to a cash tender offer for any and all of such outstanding convertible promissory notes (the "Tender Offer").

#### Cash Requirements

At March 31, 2017, the Company had \$71.8 million in indebtedness of which the current portion is \$6.9 million. This current portion is comprised of the following components: (i) convertible debt of \$2.5 million; and (ii) other debt of approximately \$4.4 million which includes senior debt - bond and mortgage indebtedness (for a complete listing of our debt, see Note 9 - Notes Payable and Other Debt).

The Company anticipates net principal disbursements of approximately \$6.9 million, which includes \$2.5 million of convertible debt, approximately \$0.4 million of payments on shorter term vendor notes, \$1.8 million of routine debt service amortization, and a \$2.2 million payment of other debt which includes current senior debt of the Northwest Oklahoma facility, a skilled nursing facility located in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma (the "Northwest Oklahoma Facility") of approximately \$1.2 million. Based on the described sources of liquidity, the Company expects sufficient funds for

its operations and scheduled debt service, at least through the next twelve months. On a longer term basis, at March 31, 2017, the Company has approximately \$13.2 million of debt maturities due over the next two year period ending March 31, 2019. These debt maturities include the aforementioned \$2.5 million of convertible promissory notes, which are convertible into shares of the common stock and which also includes the current senior debt of the Northwest Oklahoma facility of \$1.2 million in addition to \$4.4 million with respect to the Quail Creek Oklahoma Facility. The Company believes its long-term liquidity needs will be satisfied by cash flows from operations, cash on hand, borrowings as required to refinance indebtedness as well as other sources, including issuances of preferred stock and convertible debt.

In November 2016, the Board approved two share repurchase programs (collectively, the "November 2016 Repurchase Program"), pursuant to which AdCare was authorized to repurchase up to 1.0 million shares of the common stock and 100,000 shares of the Company's 10.875% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, no par value per share and liquidation preference of \$25.00

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per share (the “Series A Preferred Stock”) during a twelve-month period. The November 2016 repurchase program succeeded the Repurchase Program announced on November 12, 2015 (the “November 2015 Repurchase Program”), which terminated in accordance with its terms. Share repurchases under the November 2016 Repurchase Programs could be made from time to time through open market transactions, block trades or privately negotiated transactions and were subject to market conditions, as well as corporate, regulatory and other considerations. During the quarter ended March 31, 2017, the Company made no repurchases of the Series A Preferred Stock and repurchased 118,199 shares of common stock at an average purchase price of approximately \$1.54 per share, exclusive of commissions and related fees, for a net disbursement of approximately \$0.2 million. The Company suspended the November 2016 Repurchase Program in February 2017.

The Company is a defendant in a total of 44 professional and general liability cases. The claims generally seek unspecified compensatory and punitive damages for former patients of the Company who were allegedly injured or died while patients of facilities operated by the Company due to professional negligence or understaffing. The Company established a self-insurance reserve for these professional and general liability claims, included within “Accrued expenses and other” in the Company’s unaudited consolidated balance sheets, of \$6.0 million and \$6.9 million at March 31, 2017, and December 31, 2016, respectively. The Company currently believes that most of the professional and general liability actions, and particularly many of the most recently filed actions, are defensible and intends to defend them through final judgment. Accordingly, the self-insurance reserve primarily reflects the Company’s estimated legal costs of litigating the pending actions. Anticipated costs associated with such litigation are reflected in the \$6.0 million accrual and are expected to be paid over time as litigation continues. The duration of such legal proceedings could be greater than one year subsequent to the period ended March 31, 2017, however, management cannot reliably estimate the exact timing of payments. The Company expects to fund litigation and potential indemnity costs through cash on hand as well as other sources as described above.

During the three months ended March 31, 2017, the Company generated negative cash flow from operations and anticipates positive cash flow from operations later in the current year. In order to satisfy the Company’s capital needs, the Company seeks to: (i) refinance debt where possible to obtain more favorable terms; (ii) raise capital through the issuance of debt or equity securities; and (iii) increase operating cash flows through acquisitions. The Company anticipates that these actions, if successful, will provide the opportunity to maintain its liquidity, thereby permitting the Company to better meet its operating and financing obligations for the next twelve months. However, there is no guarantee that such actions will be successful. Management’s ability to raise additional capital through the issuance of equity securities and the terms upon which we are able to raise such capital may be adversely affected if we are unable to maintain the listing of the common stock and the Company’s Series A Preferred Stock on the NYSE MKT.

#### NOTE 4. RESTRICTED CASH AND INVESTMENTS

The following presents the Company’s various restricted cash, escrow deposits and investments:

(Amounts in 000’s)	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Cash collateral	\$283	\$ 260
Replacement reserves	822	811
Escrow deposits	555	529
Total current portion	1,660	1,600
Restricted investments for other debt obligations and certificates of deposit	467	2,274
HUD and other replacement reserves	1,688	1,590
Total noncurrent portion	2,155	3,864
Total restricted cash and investments	\$3,815	\$ 5,464

Cash collateral—In securing mortgage financing from certain lending institutions, the Company and certain of its wholly-owned subsidiaries are required to deposit cash to be held as collateral in accordance with the terms of the loan agreements.

Replacement reserves—Cash reserves set aside for non-critical building repairs to be completed within the next 12 months, pursuant to loan agreements.

Escrow deposits—In connection with financing secured through our lenders, several wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company are required to make monthly escrow deposits for taxes and insurance.

Restricted investments for other debt obligations and certificates of deposit—In compliance with certain financing and insurance agreements, the Company and certain wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company are required to deposit cash and/or certificates

of deposit held as collateral by the lender or in escrow with certain designated financial institutions. HUD and other replacement reserves—The regulatory agreements entered into in connection with the financing secured through the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) require monthly escrow deposits for replacement and improvement of the HUD project assets.

NOTE 5. PROPERTY AND EQUIPMENT

The following table sets forth the Company’s property and equipment:

(Amounts in 000’s)	Estimated Useful Lives (Years)	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Buildings and improvements	5-40	\$84,740	\$84,108
Equipment and computer related	2-10	10,445	12,286
Land	—	3,988	3,988
Construction in process	—	36	602
		99,209	100,984
Less: accumulated depreciation and amortization		(20,683 )	(21,816 )
Property and equipment, net		\$78,526	\$79,168

Buildings and improvements includes the capitalization of costs incurred for the respective certificates of need (the “CON”). For additional information on the CON amortization, see Note 6 - Intangible Assets and Goodwill.

For the three months ended March 31, 2017 and 2016, total depreciation was \$0.7 million and \$1.2 million, respectively.

NOTE 6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND GOODWILL

Intangible assets consist of the following:

(Amounts in 000’s)	CON (included in property and equipment)	Bed Licenses - Separable	Lease Rights	Total
Balances, December 31, 2016				
Gross	\$ 22,811	\$ 2,471	\$ 6,881	\$32,163
Accumulated amortization	(3,483 )	—	(4,127 )	(7,610 )
Net carrying amount	\$ 19,328	\$ 2,471	\$ 2,754	\$24,553
Amortization expense	(171 )	—	(167 )	(338 )
Balances, March 31, 2017				
Gross	22,811	2,471	6,881	32,163
Accumulated amortization	(3,654 )	—	(4,294 )	(7,948 )
Net carrying amount	\$ 19,157	\$ 2,471	\$ 2,587	\$24,215

Amortization expense for the CON included in property and equipment was approximately \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million for the three month periods ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, respectively.

Amortization expense for lease rights was approximately \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million for the three month periods ended March 31, 2017 and March 31, 2016, respectively.





Expected amortization expense for all definite-lived intangibles for each of the years ended December 31 is as follows:

(Amounts in 000's)	Bed Licenses	Lease Rights
2017 <sup>(a)</sup>	\$ 512	\$ 500
2018	683	667
2019	683	667
2020	683	482
2021	683	203
Thereafter	15,913	68
Total expected amortization expense	\$ 19,157	\$ 2,587

<sup>(a)</sup> Estimated amortization expense for the year ending December 31, 2017, includes only amortization to be recorded after March 31, 2017.

The following table summarizes the carrying amount of goodwill:

(Amounts in 000's)	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Goodwill	\$2,945	\$ 2,945
Accumulated impairment losses	(840 )	(840 )
Net carrying amount	\$2,105	\$ 2,105

The Company does not amortize indefinite-lived intangibles, which consist of separable bed licenses and goodwill.

## NOTE 7. LEASES

## Operating Leases

The Company leases a total of eleven skilled nursing facilities from unaffiliated owners under non-cancelable leases, all of which have rent escalation clauses and provisions for payments of real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance costs. Each of the skilled nursing facilities that are leased by the Company are subleased to and operated by third-party tenants. The Company also leases certain office space located in Suwanee, Georgia and Atlanta, Georgia. The Atlanta office space is subleased to a third-party tenant.

As of March 31, 2017, the Company is in compliance with all operating lease financial and administrative covenants. Future Minimum Lease Payments

Future minimum lease payments for each of the next five years ending December 31, are as follows:

	(Amounts in 000's)
2017 (a)	\$ 6,167
2018	8,331
2019	8,492
2020	8,671
2021	8,830
Thereafter	46,456
Total	\$ 86,947

<sup>(a)</sup> Estimated minimum lease payments for the year ending December 31, 2017 include only payments to be recorded after March 31, 2017.

## Leased and Subleased Facilities to Third-Party Operators

The Company leases or subleases 26 facilities (15 owned by the Company and 11 leased to the Company) to third-party tenants on a triple net basis, meaning that the lessee (i.e., the third-party tenant of the property) is obligated under the lease or sublease, as applicable, for all costs of operating the property, including insurance, taxes and facility maintenance, as well as the lease or sublease payments, as applicable.

Peach Health. On June 18, 2016, ADK entered into the Peach Health Sublease with Peach Health Sublessee, providing that Peach Health Sublessee would take possession of and operate as subtenant: (i) an 85-bed skilled nursing facility located in Tybee Island, Georgia (the "Oceanside Facility"); (ii) a 50-bed skilled nursing facility located in Tybee Island, Georgia (the "Savannah Beach Facility"); and (iii) a 131-bed skilled nursing facility located in Jeffersonville, Georgia (the "Jeffersonville Facility"). The Jeffersonville and Oceanside facilities were previously decertified by CMS in February and May 2016, respectively, for deficiencies related to its operations and maintenance of the facility while operated by the previous sublessee (see Part II, Item 8, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 7 - Leases included in the Annual Report for additional information). The Jeffersonville Facility and the Oceanside Facility were recertified by CMS as of December 20, 2016 and February 7, 2017, respectively, which are the Rent Commencement Dates for such facilities.

The Peach Health Sublease became effective for the Jeffersonville Facility on June 18, 2016, and for the Savannah Beach and Oceanside Facilities on July 13, 2016 (the date on which ADK accepted possession of the facilities from the previous sublessee). The Peach Health Sublease is structured as a triple net lease, except that ADK assumes responsibility for the cost of certain deferred maintenance at the Savannah Beach Facility and capital improvements that may be necessary for the Oceanside and Jeffersonville Facilities in connection with recertification by CMS. Rent for the Savannah Beach Facility, the Oceanside Facility and the Jeffersonville Facility is \$0.3 million, \$0.4 million and \$0.6 million per annum, respectively; provided, however, that rent is only \$1 per month for the Oceanside and Jeffersonville Facilities until the respective Rent Commencement Dates. In addition, for the Oceanside and Jeffersonville Facilities, Peach Health Sublessee is entitled to three months of \$1 per month rent following the respective Rent Commencement Dates and, following such three-month period, five months of rent discounted by 50%. The annual rent for each of the Peach Facilities will escalate at a rate of 3% each year pursuant to the Peach

Health Sublease, and the term of the Peach Health Sublease for all three Peach Facilities expires on August 31, 2027.

In connection with the Peach Health Sublease, the Company extended the Peach Line to the Peach Health Sublessee for up to \$1.0 million for operations at the Peach Facilities (the “Peach Line” or “Peach Note”), with interest accruing on the unpaid balance under the Peach Line at a starting interest rate of 13.5%, increasing by 1% per annum. The entire principal amount due under the

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Peach Line, together with all accrued and unpaid interest thereunder, shall be due one year from the date of the first disbursement. The Peach Line is secured by a first priority security interest in Peach Health Sublessee's assets and accounts receivable pursuant to a security agreement executed by Peach Health Sublessee (see Note 17 - Subsequent Events). At March 31, 2017, there was a \$1.0 million outstanding balance on the Peach Line.

Arkansas Leases and Facilities. Until February 3, 2016, the Company subleased through its subsidiaries (the "Aria Sublessors") nine facilities located in Arkansas (collectively, the "Arkansas Facilities") to affiliates (the "Aria Sublessees") of Aria Health Group, LLC ("Aria") pursuant to separate sublease agreements (the "Aria Subleases"). Effective February 3, 2016, the Company terminated each Aria Sublease due to the applicable Aria Sublessee's failure to pay rent pursuant to the terms of such sublease. From February 5, 2016 to October 6, 2016, nine wholly-owned subsidiaries of the Company (each, a "Skyline Lessor") leased the Arkansas Facilities to Skyline Healthcare LLC ("Skyline"), or an affiliate of Skyline (the "Skyline Lessee"), pursuant to a Master Lease Agreement, dated February 5, 2016 (the "Skyline Lease"). The term of the Skyline Lease commenced on April 1, 2016. In connection with the Skyline Lease, the Skyline Lessors entered into an Option Agreement, dated February 5, 2016, with Joseph Schwartz, the manager of Skyline, pursuant to which Mr. Schwartz, or an entity designated by Mr. Schwartz (the "Purchaser"), had an exclusive and irrevocable option to purchase the Arkansas Facilities at a purchase price of \$55.0 million, consisting of cash consideration in the amount of \$52.0 million and a promissory note with a principal amount of \$3.0 million. The Company completed the sale of the Arkansas Facilities to the Purchaser on October 6, 2016. For further information see Part II, Item 8, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 7 - Leases included in the Annual Report for additional information).

Future minimum lease receivables from the Company's facilities leased and subleased to third party tenants for each of the next five years ending December 31 are as follows:

	(Amounts in 000's)
2017 (a)	\$ 15,731
2018	21,825
2019	22,298
2020	22,825
2021	23,402
Thereafter	132,193
Total	\$ 238,274

(a) Estimated minimum lease receivables for the year ending December 31, 2017, include only payments to be received after March 31, 2017.

For further details regarding the Company's leased and subleased facilities to third-party operators, see Note 17 - Subsequent Events below and Part II, Item 8, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 7 - Leases included in the Annual Report.

#### NOTE 8. ACCRUED EXPENSES AND OTHER

Accrued expenses and other consist of the following:

(Amounts in 000's)	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Accrued employee benefits and payroll related	\$ 468	\$ 442
Real estate and other taxes	548	557

Self-insured reserve <sup>(1)</sup>	6,048	6,924
Accrued interest	263	251
Other accrued expenses	673	903
Total accrued expenses and other	\$8,000	\$ 9,077

The Company self-insures against professional and general liability cases and uses a third party administrator and outside counsel to manage and defend the claims. The decrease in the reserve at March 31, 2017, reflects the legal and associated settlement amounts relieved from the accrual to be paid, see Note 15 - Commitments and Contingencies.

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## NOTE 9. NOTES PAYABLE AND OTHER DEBT

See Part II, Item 8, Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, Note 9 - Notes Payable and Other Debt included in the Annual Report for a detailed description of all the Company's debt facilities.

Notes payable and other debt consists of the following:

(Amounts in 000's)	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Senior debt—guaranteed by HUD	\$ 34,286	\$ 34,473
Senior debt—guaranteed by USDA <sup>(a)</sup>	20,831	22,518
Senior debt—guaranteed by SBA <sup>(b)</sup>	2,293	2,319
Senior debt—bonds	7,145	7,145
Senior debt—other mortgage indebtedness	5,586	5,639
Other debt	1,479	1,063
Convertible debt	2,500	9,200
Subtotal	74,120	82,357
Deferred financing costs, net	(2,099 )	(2,196 )
Unamortized discount on bonds	(188 )	(191 )
Total debt	71,833	79,970
Less: current portion of debt	6,868	13,154
Notes payable and other debt, net of current portion	\$ 64,965	\$ 66,816

(a) U.S. Department of Agriculture ("USDA")

(b) U.S. Small Business Administration ("SBA")

The following is a detailed listing of the debt facilities that comprise each of the above categories:

(Amounts  
in  
000's)

Facility	Lender	Maturity	Interest Rate <sup>(a)</sup>	March 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Senior debt - guaranteed by HUD					
The Pavilion Care Center and Care of Greenfield Woodland Manor	Red Mortgage	12/01/2027	Fixed 4.16%	\$ 1,408	\$ 1,434
Midland State Bank	Red Mortgage	08/01/2038	Fixed 4.20%	2,175	2,191
Midland State Bank	Midland State Bank	10/01/2044	Fixed 3.75%	5,419	5,447
Midland State Bank	Midland State Bank	10/01/2044	Fixed 3.75%	8,414	8,457
KeyBank	KeyBank	01/01/2045	Fixed 3.65%	7,315	7,352
Midland State Bank	Midland State Bank	10/01/2046	Fixed 2.98%	3,704	3,723
KeyBank	KeyBank	01/01/2047	Fixed 3.70%	5,851	5,869
Total				\$ 34,286	\$ 34,473

Senior debt - guaranteed by

USDA <sup>(b)</sup>

Attalla Metro City	06/30/2032	Prime + 1.50%	5.50%	\$ 6,335	\$ 7,189
Coosa Metro City	06/30/2032	Prime + 1.50%	5.50%	5,712	6,483
Mountain Trace Community B&T	01/24/2036	Prime + 1.75%	5.75%	4,353	4,384
Southland Bank of Atlanta	07/27/2036	Prime + 1.50%	6.00%	4,431	4,462
Total				\$ 20,831	\$ 22,518

Senior debt - guaranteed by

SBA

College Park CDC	10/01/2031	Fixed	2.81%	\$ 1,589	\$ 1,611
Southland Bank of Atlanta	07/27/2036	Prime + 2.25%	5.75%	704	708
Total				\$ 2,293	\$ 2,319

<sup>(a)</sup> Represents cash interest rates as of March 31, 2017 as adjusted for applicable interest rate floor limitations, if applicable. The



rates exclude amortization of deferred financing costs which range from 0.08% to 0.53% per annum.

For the four skilled nursing facilities, the Company has term loans insured 70% to 80% by the USDA with financial (b)institutions. The loans have an annual renewal fee for the USDA guarantee of 0.25% of the guaranteed portion. The loans have prepayment penalties of 4% to 6% through 2016, which decline 1% each year capped at 1% for the remainder of the term.

(Amounts

in

000's)

Facility	Maturity	Interest Rate (a)
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