

Brookdale Senior Living Inc.  
Form 10-Q  
August 06, 2010

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UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended June 30, 2010

or

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

For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

Commission File Number: 001-32641

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

Delaware 20-3068069  
(State or other jurisdiction (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)  
of incorporation or organization)

111 Westwood Place, Suite 400, Brentwood,  
Tennessee 37027  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(615) 221-2250  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes ☐ No ☒

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

Large accelerated filer ☐

Accelerated  
filer ☒

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

Smaller reporting  
company ☐

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

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As of August 3, 2010, 120,257,590 shares of the registrant's common stock, \$0.01 par value, were outstanding (excluding unvested restricted shares).

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FORM 10-Q

FOR THE QUARTER ENDED JUNE 30, 2010

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## PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## Item 1. Financial Statements

BROOKDALE SENIOR LIVING INC.  
 CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS  
 (In thousands, except stock amounts)

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Assets	(Unaudited)	
Current assets		
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 51,345	\$ 66,370
Cash and escrow deposits — restricted	129,827	109,977
Accounts receivable, net	79,824	75,816
Deferred tax asset	7,688	7,688
Prepaid expenses and other current assets, net	53,173	50,350
Total current assets	321,857	310,201
Property, plant and equipment and leasehold intangibles, net	3,794,212	3,857,774
Cash and escrow deposits — restricted	90,063	73,090
Investment in unconsolidated ventures	20,930	20,512
Goodwill	109,730	109,835
Other intangible assets, net	182,729	198,043
Other assets, net	78,523	76,056
Total assets	\$ 4,598,044	\$ 4,645,511
Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity		
Current liabilities		
Current portion of long-term debt	\$ 277,610	\$ 166,185
Trade accounts payable	40,432	51,612
Accrued expenses	171,142	169,612
Refundable entrance fees and deferred revenue	299,961	290,673
Tenant security deposits	10,972	13,515
Total current liabilities	800,117	691,597
Long-term debt, less current portion	2,323,064	2,459,341
Deferred entrance fee revenue	73,087	69,306
Deferred liabilities	151,816	148,690
Deferred tax liability	126,547	140,313
Other liabilities	49,936	49,682
Total liabilities	3,524,567	3,558,929
Stockholders' Equity		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value, 50,000,000 shares authorized at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009; no shares issued and outstanding	—	—
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009; 125,484,654 and 124,417,940 shares issued and 124,273,353 and 123,206,639 shares outstanding (including 4,017,583 and 3,915,330 unvested restricted	1,243	1,232

shares), respectively

Additional paid-in-capital	1,892,836	1,882,377
Treasury stock, at cost; 1,211,301 shares at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009	(29,187 )	(29,187 )
Accumulated deficit	(790,827 )	(766,975 )
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(588 )	(865 )
Total stockholders' equity	1,073,477	1,086,582
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$4,598,044	\$4,645,511

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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BROOKDALE SENIOR LIVING INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS  
(Unaudited, in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
<b>Revenue</b>				
Resident fees	\$547,560	\$499,459	\$1,090,589	\$995,688
Management fees	1,412	1,298	2,807	3,015
Total revenue	548,972	500,757	1,093,396	998,703
<b>Expense</b>				
Facility operating expense (excluding depreciation and amortization of \$52,174, \$45,558, \$104,207 and \$91,251, respectively)	353,051	316,586	708,375	634,698
General and administrative expense (including non-cash stock-based compensation expense of \$5,105, \$6,871, \$9,976 and \$13,680, respectively)	31,834	31,721	63,786	65,428
Facility lease expense	67,175	68,434	135,424	136,175
Depreciation and amortization	73,168	67,262	146,229	135,395
Total operating expense	525,228	484,003	1,053,814	971,696
Income from operations	23,744	16,754	39,582	27,007
Interest income	453	328	1,080	1,148
Interest expense:				
Debt	(33,903 )	(33,450 )	(67,183 )	(66,271 )
Amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount	(2,410 )	(3,390 )	(5,006 )	(4,932 )
Change in fair value of derivatives and amortization	(2,207 )	7,900	(4,847 )	3,615
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	(682 )	(1,740 )	(701 )	(1,740 )
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated ventures	119	581	516	1,176
Other non-operating (expense) income	—	(8 )	—	4,224
Loss before income taxes	(14,886 )	(13,025 )	(36,559 )	(35,773 )
Benefit for income taxes	5,329	2,495	12,707	11,607
Net loss	\$(9,557 )	\$(10,530 )	\$(23,852 )	\$(24,166 )
Basic and diluted loss per share	\$(0.08 )	\$(0.10 )	\$(0.20 )	\$(0.23 )
Weighted average shares used in computing basic and diluted loss per share	119,721	106,042	119,519	103,902

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.



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BROOKDALE SENIOR LIVING INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF EQUITY  
(Unaudited, in thousands)

Common Stock							
	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In- Capital	Treasury Stock	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	Total
Balances at January 1, 2010	123,206	\$ 1,232	\$ 1,882,377	\$ (29,187)	\$ (766,975)	\$ (865 )	\$ 1,086,582
Compensation expense related to restricted stock and restricted stock unit grants			9,976				9,976
Net loss					(23,852 )		(23,852 )
Issuance of common stock under Associate Stock Purchase Plan	31		494				494
Restricted stock, net	1,036	11	(11 )				
Reclassification of net loss on derivatives into earnings						267	267
Amortization of payments from settlement of forward interest rate swaps						188	188
Other						(178 )	(178 )
Balances at June 30, 2010	124,273	\$ 1,243	\$ 1,892,836	\$ (29,187)	\$ (790,827)	\$ (588 )	\$ 1,073,477

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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BROOKDALE SENIOR LIVING INC.  
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(Unaudited, in thousands)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
<b>Cash Flows from Operating Activities</b>		
Net loss	\$(23,852 )	\$(24,166 )
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	701	1,740
Depreciation and amortization	151,235	140,327
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated ventures	(516 )	(1,176 )
Distributions from unconsolidated ventures from cumulative share of net earnings	375	11
Amortization of deferred gain	(2,172 )	(2,171 )
Amortization of entrance fees	(11,526 )	(10,342 )
Proceeds from deferred entrance fee revenue	17,904	10,590
Deferred income tax benefit	(13,943 )	(11,517 )
Change in deferred lease liability	5,297	8,280
Change in fair value of derivatives and amortization	4,847	(3,615 )
Loss (gain) on sale of assets	144	(4,352 )
Change in future service obligation	(1,064 )	—
Non-cash stock-based compensation	9,976	13,680
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable, net	(2,706 )	(1,613 )
Prepaid expenses and other assets, net	(1,870 )	(4,484 )
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	(9,790 )	11,813
Tenant refundable fees and security deposits	(2,269 )	(12,076 )
Deferred revenue	4,630	8,310
Other	(10,630 )	(6,167 )
Net cash provided by operating activities	114,771	113,072
<b>Cash Flows from Investing Activities</b>		
Decrease in lease security deposits and lease acquisition deposits, net	801	1,480
Increase in cash and escrow deposits — restricted	(36,360 )	(53,867 )
Net proceeds from the sale of property, plant and equipment	—	210
Additions to property, plant and equipment and leasehold intangibles, net of related payables	(45,510 )	(62,934 )
Acquisition of assets, net of related payables and cash received	(21,809 )	(190 )
Payment on (issuance of) notes receivable, net	169	(795 )
Investment in unconsolidated ventures	(1,053 )	(1,106 )
Distributions received from unconsolidated ventures	47	790
Proceeds from sale of assets	1,487	
Proceeds from sale leaseback transaction		9,166
Proceeds from sale of unconsolidated venture		8,831
Other	(316 )	
Net cash used in investing activities	(102,544 )	(98,415 )

Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from debt	168,684	50,519
Repayment of debt and capital lease obligation	(192,954 )	(15,733 )
Proceeds from line of credit	60,000	60,446
Repayment of line of credit	(60,000 )	(219,899 )
Payment of financing costs, net of related payables	(6,044 )	(7,327 )
Proceeds from public equity offering, net	—	163,908
Other	(44 )	(476 )
Refundable entrance fees:		
Proceeds from refundable entrance fees	15,061	7,736
Refunds of entrance fees	(11,122 )	(12,193 )
Cash portion of loss on extinguishment of debt	(179 )	—
Recouping and payment of swap termination	(654 )	—
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(27,252 )	26,981
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(15,025 )	41,638
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	66,370	53,973
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$51,345	\$95,611

See accompanying notes to condensed consolidated financial statements.

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BROOKDALE SENIOR LIVING INC.  
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Unaudited)

1. Description of Business

Brookdale Senior Living Inc. (“Brookdale” or the “Company”) is a leading owner and operator of senior living communities throughout the United States. The Company provides an exceptional living experience through properties that are designed, purpose-built and operated to provide the highest quality service, care and living accommodations for residents. The Company owns, leases and operates retirement centers, assisted living and dementia-care communities and continuing care retirement centers (“CCRCs”).

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited interim condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission for quarterly reports on Form 10-Q. In the opinion of management, these financial statements include all adjustments necessary to present fairly the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the Company as of June 30, 2010, and for all periods presented. The condensed consolidated financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting. All adjustments made have been of a normal and recurring nature. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles have been condensed or omitted. The Company believes that the disclosures included are adequate and provide a fair presentation of interim period results. Interim financial statements are not necessarily indicative of the financial position or operating results for an entire year. It is suggested that these interim financial statements be read in conjunction with the audited financial statements and the notes thereto, together with management’s discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations, included in the Company’s Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Revenue Recognition

Resident Fees

Resident fee revenue is recorded when services are rendered and consist of fees for basic housing, support services and fees associated with additional services such as personalized health and assisted living care. Residency agreements are generally for a term of 30 days to one year, with resident fees billed monthly in advance. Revenue for certain skilled nursing services and ancillary charges is recognized as services are provided and is billed monthly in arrears.

Entrance Fees

Certain of the Company’s communities have residency agreements which require the resident to pay an upfront fee prior to occupying the community. In addition, in connection with the Company’s MyChoice program, new and existing residents are allowed to pay additional entrance fee amounts in return for a reduced monthly service fee. The non-refundable portion of the entrance fee is recorded as deferred revenue and amortized over the estimated stay of the resident based on an actuarial valuation. The refundable portion of a resident’s entrance fee is generally refundable within a certain number of months or days following contract termination or in certain agreements, upon the resale of

the resident's unit or a comparable unit or 12 months after the resident vacates the unit. In such instances the refundable portion of the fee is not amortized and included in refundable entrance fees and deferred revenue.

Certain contracts require the refundable portion of the entrance fee plus a percentage of the appreciation of the unit, if any, to be refunded only upon resale of a comparable unit ("contingently refundable"). Upon resale the Company may receive reoccupancy proceeds in the form of additional contingently refundable fees, refundable fees, or non-refundable fees. The Company estimates the amount of reoccupancy proceeds to be received from additional

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contingently refundable fees or non-refundable fees and records such amount as deferred revenue. The deferred revenue is amortized over the life of the community and was approximately \$61.0 million and \$61.8 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. All remaining contingently refundable fees not recorded as deferred revenue and amortized are included in refundable entrance fees and deferred revenue.

All refundable amounts due to residents at any time in the future, including those recorded as deferred revenue, are classified as current liabilities.

The non-refundable portion of entrance fees expected to be earned and recognized in revenue in one year is recorded as a current liability. The balance of the non-refundable portion is recorded as a long-term liability.

### Community Fees

Substantially all community fees received are non-refundable and are recorded initially as deferred revenue. The deferred amounts, including both the deferred revenue and the related direct resident lease origination costs, are amortized over the estimated stay of the resident which is consistent with the implied contractual terms of the resident lease.

### Management Fees

Management fee revenue is recorded as services are provided to the owners of the communities. Revenues are determined by an agreed upon percentage of gross revenues (as defined).

### Fair Value of Financial Instruments

Cash and cash equivalents, cash and escrow deposits-restricted and derivative financial instruments are reflected in the accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets at amounts considered by management to reasonably approximate fair value. Management estimates the fair value of its long-term debt using a discounted cash flow analysis based upon the Company's current borrowing rate for debt with similar maturities and collateral securing the indebtedness. The Company had outstanding debt with a carrying value of \$2.6 billion as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009. The fair value of debt both as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was \$2.6 billion.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") 820 – Fair Value Measurements ("ASC 820"), which 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. A financial instrument's categorization 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 – Inputs to the valuation methodology are quoted prices (unadjusted) for identical assets or liabilities in active markets.

Level 2 – Inputs to the valuation methodology include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, and inputs that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly, for substantially the full term of the financial instrument.

Level 3 – Inputs to the valuation methodology are unobservable and significant to the fair value measurement.

The Company's derivative positions are valued using models developed internally by the respective counterparty that use as their basis readily observable market parameters (such as forward yield curves) and are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

The Company considers its own credit risk as well as the credit risk of its counterparties when evaluating the fair value of its derivatives. Any adjustments resulting from credit risk are recorded as a change in fair value of derivatives and amortization in the current period statement of operations (Note 14).

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### Self-Insurance Liability Accruals

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of its business. Although the Company maintains general liability and professional liability insurance policies for its owned, leased and managed communities under a master insurance program, the Company's current policy provides for deductibles for each and every claim (\$250,000 effective January 1, 2009 and \$150,000 effective January 1, 2010). As a result, the Company is, in effect, self-insured for claims that are less than \$150,000. In addition, the Company maintains a self-insured workers compensation program and a self-insured employee medical program for amounts below excess loss coverage amounts, as defined. The Company reviews the adequacy of its accruals related to these liabilities on an ongoing basis, using historical claims, actuarial valuations, third party administrator estimates, consultants, advice from legal counsel and industry data, and adjusts accruals periodically. Estimated costs related to these self-insurance programs are accrued based on known claims and projected claims incurred but not yet reported. Subsequent changes in actual experience are monitored and estimates are updated as information is available.

### Treasury Stock

The Company accounts for treasury stock under the cost method and includes treasury stock as a component of stockholders' equity.

### New Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the Company adopted the amendment in ASC 820, requiring new fair value disclosures on fair value measurements for all nonfinancial assets and liabilities, including separate disclosure of significant transfers into and out of Level 3 and the reasons for the transfers, the amount of transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 and the reasons for the transfers, lower level of disaggregation for fair value disclosures (by class rather than major category) and additional details on the valuation techniques and inputs used to determine Level 2 and Level 3 measurements. Other than the required disclosures, the adoption of the guidance had no impact on the condensed consolidated financial statements.

In January 2010, the Company adopted amendments to the variable interest consolidation model in ASC 810, Consolidation. The amendments were applied to all structures in place at the date of adoption. Key amendment changes include: the scope exception for qualifying special purpose entities was eliminated, consideration of kick-out and participation rights in variable interest entity determination, qualitative analysis considerations for primary beneficiary determination, changes in related party considerations, and certain disclosure changes. The Company considered the amendments in accounting for its joint ventures and determined that the amendments had no impact on its current accounting.

In July 2010, the FASB issued a final accounting standards update that requires entities to provide extensive new disclosures in their financial statements about their financing receivables, including credit risk exposures and the allowance for credit losses. Adoption of this accounting standards update is required for public entities for interim or annual reporting periods ending on or after December 15, 2010. The Company is currently evaluating this accounting standards update, but does not anticipate a material change to the condensed consolidated financial statements other than additional disclosure.

### Dividends

On December 30, 2008, the Company's board of directors voted to suspend the Company's quarterly cash dividend indefinitely.



## Reclassifications

Certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current financial statement presentation, with no effect on the Company's results of operations.

### 3. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share ("EPS") is calculated by dividing net income by the weighted average number of shares of common stock outstanding. Diluted EPS includes the components of basic EPS and also gives effect to dilutive common stock equivalents. For purposes of calculating basic and diluted earnings per share, vested restricted stock awards are considered outstanding. Under the treasury stock method, diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other instruments that are convertible into common stock were exercised or could result

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in the issuance of common stock. Potentially dilutive common stock equivalents include unvested restricted stock and restricted stock units.

During the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2009, the Company reported a consolidated net loss. As a result of the net loss, unvested restricted stock and restricted stock unit awards were antidilutive for each period and were not included in the computation of diluted weighted average shares. The weighted average restricted stock and restricted stock unit grants excluded from the calculations of diluted net loss per share were 1.6 million and 1.3 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and 1.7 million and 1.2 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

4. Acquisitions

Effective June 16, 2010, the Company acquired four independent living communities that the Company previously leased for an aggregate purchase price of \$22.5 million. In connection with entering into the agreement to acquire the communities, the remaining leases between the Company and the seller/lessor were amended to modify and clarify certain of the terms thereof, including various financial and non-financial covenants. Transaction expenses of approximately \$0.3 million were incurred and were recorded as general and administrative expense in the current year. The results of operations of these communities, prior and subsequent to the acquisition, are reported in the Retirement Centers segment.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, the Company purchased three home health agencies as part of its growth strategy for an aggregate purchase price of approximately \$2.0 million. The entire purchase price of the acquisitions has been ascribed to an indefinite useful life intangible asset and recorded on the condensed consolidated balance sheet under other intangible assets, net.

5. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company recorded \$5.1 million and \$6.9 million of compensation expense in connection with grants of restricted stock and restricted stock units for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and \$10.0 million and \$13.7 million of such expense was recorded for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, compensation expense was calculated net of forfeitures estimated from 0% to 5% and 0% to 6%, respectively, of the shares granted.

For all awards with graded vesting other than awards with performance-based vesting conditions, the Company records compensation expense for the entire award on a straight-line basis over the requisite service period. For graded-vesting awards with performance-based vesting conditions, total compensation expense is recognized over the requisite service period for each separately vesting tranche of the award as if the award is, in substance, multiple awards once the performance target is deemed probable of achievement. Performance goals are evaluated quarterly. If such goals are not ultimately met or it is not probable the goals will be achieved, no compensation expense is recognized and any previously recognized compensation expense is reversed.

During 2009, the Company issued restricted stock units to its Chief Executive Officer. Under the terms of the award agreement, upon vesting, each restricted stock unit represents the right to receive one share of the Company's common stock.

Current year grants of restricted shares under the Company's Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan were as follows (amounts in thousands except for value per share):

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	Shares Granted	Value Per Share	Total Value
Three months ended March 31, 2010	64	\$17.95 – \$18.19 \$	1,151
Three months ended June 30, 2010	1,146	\$16.85 – \$21.36 \$	19,312

The Company has an employee stock purchase plan for all eligible employees. The plan became effective on October 1, 2008. Under the plan, eligible employees of the Company can purchase shares of the Company's common stock on a quarterly basis at a discounted price through accumulated payroll deductions. Each eligible

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employee may elect to deduct up to 15% of his or her base pay each quarter. Subject to certain limitations specified in the plan, on the last trading date of each calendar quarter, the amount deducted from each participant's pay over the course of the quarter will be used to purchase whole shares of the Company's common stock at a purchase price equal to 90% of the closing market price on the New York Stock Exchange on such date. Initially, the Company reserved 1,000,000 shares of common stock for issuance under the plan. The employee stock purchase plan also contains an "evergreen" provision that automatically increases the number of shares reserved for issuance under the plan by 200,000 shares on the first day of each calendar year beginning January 1, 2010. The impact on the Company's current year condensed consolidated financial statements is not material.

## 6. Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets, Net

Following is a summary of changes in the carrying amount of goodwill for the six months ended June 30, 2010 presented on an operating segment basis (dollars in thousands):

	Retirement Centers		Assisted Living		Total
Balance at December 31, 2009	\$	7,155	\$	102,680	\$ 109,835
Adjustments		—		(105 )	(105 )
Balance at June 30, 2010	\$	7,155	\$	102,575	\$ 109,730

Goodwill is tested for impairment annually with a test date of October 1 or sooner if indicators of impairment are present. No indicators of impairment were present during the six months ended June 30, 2010.

Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortized over their estimated lives and are tested for impairment whenever indicators of impairment arise. The following is a summary of other intangible assets at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands):

	June 30, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Community purchase options	\$ 147,782	\$ (12,018 )	\$ 135,764	\$ 147,682	\$ (10,169 )	\$ 137,513
Management contracts and other	158,041	(124,892 )	33,149	158,041	(109,323 )	48,718
Home health licenses	13,816	—	13,816	11,812	—	11,812
Total	\$ 319,639	\$ (136,910 )	\$ 182,729	\$ 317,535	\$ (119,492 )	\$ 198,043

Amortization expense related to definite-lived intangible assets for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was \$8.7 million and \$8.9 million, respectively, and \$17.4 million and \$17.8 million of such expense was recorded for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Home health licenses were determined to be indefinite-lived intangible assets and are not subject to amortization.

## 7. Property, Plant and Equipment and Leasehold Intangibles, Net

Property, plant and equipment and leasehold intangibles, net, which include assets under capital leases, consist of the following (dollars in thousands):

June 30,                      December 31,

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	2010	2009
Land	\$ 272,136	\$ 272,737
Buildings and improvements	3,009,315	2,968,659
Furniture and equipment	357,085	334,553
Resident and operating lease intangibles	603,276	599,618
Construction in progress	15,603	17,702

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Assets under capital and financing leases	605,787	606,224
	4,863,202	4,799,493
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(1,068,990)	(941,719)
Property, plant and equipment and leasehold intangibles, net	\$3,794,212	\$3,857,774

## 8. Debt

## Long-term Debt, Capital Leases and Financing Obligations

Long-term debt, capital leases and financing obligations consist of the following (dollars in thousands):

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Mortgage notes payable due 2010 through 2020; weighted average interest rate of 4.99% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 (weighted average interest rate of 4.70% in 2009)	\$ 1,401,522	\$ 1,416,732
\$150,000 Series A notes payable, secured by five communities and by a \$3.0 million letter of credit, bearing interest at LIBOR plus 0.88%, payable in monthly installments of interest only until August 2011 and payable in monthly installments of principal and interest through maturity in August 2013	150,000	150,000
Mortgages payable due 2012; weighted average interest rate of 5.64% for the six months ended June 20, 2010 (weighted average interest rate of 5.64% in 2009), payable interest only through July 2010 and payable in monthly installments of principal and interest through maturity in July 2012, secured by the underlying assets of the portfolio	212,407	212,407
Discount mortgage note payable due 2013, weighted average interest rate of 2.50% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 (weighted average interest rate of 2.45% in 2009), net of debt discount of \$5.8 million as of June 30, 2010	78,954	78,631
Variable rate tax-exempt bonds credit-enhanced by Fannie Mae; weighted average interest rate of 1.75% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 (weighted average interest rate of 1.84% in 2009), due 2032, payable interest only until maturity, secured by the underlying assets of the portfolio	100,841	100,841
Capital and financing lease obligations payable through 2023; weighted average interest rate of 8.76% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 (weighted average interest rate of 8.74% in 2009)	341,770	351,735
Mortgage note, bearing interest at a variable rate of LIBOR plus 0.70%, payable interest only through maturity in August	315,180	315,180

2012. The note is secured by 15 of the Company's communities and an \$11.5 million guaranty by the Company

Total debt	2,600,674	2,625,526
Less current portion	(277,610 )	(166,185 )
Total long-term debt	\$ 2,323,064	\$ 2,459,341

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### Credit Facilities

As of January 1, 2010, the Company had an available secured line of credit of \$75.0 million (including a \$25.0 million letter of credit sublimit) and secured and unsecured letter of credit facilities of up to \$78.5 million in the aggregate. The line of credit bore interest at a rate of 6.0% and was scheduled to mature on August 31, 2010. No amounts were borrowed under the secured line of credit during 2010.

#### 2010 Credit Facility

Effective February 23, 2010, the Company terminated the \$75.0 million revolving credit facility with Bank of America, N.A. and entered into a credit agreement with General Electric Capital Corporation, as administrative agent and lender, and the other lenders from time to time parties thereto. The new facility had an initial commitment of \$100.0 million, with an option to increase the commitment to \$120.0 million (which the Company exercised on May 5, 2010), and is scheduled to mature on June 30, 2013.

The revolving line of credit may be used to finance acquisitions and fund working capital and capital expenditures and for other general corporate purposes.

The new facility is secured by a first priority lien on certain of the Company's communities. The availability under the line may vary from time to time as it is based on borrowing base calculations related to the value and performance of the communities securing the facility.

Amounts drawn under the facility will bear interest at 90-day LIBOR plus an applicable margin, as described below. For purposes of determining the interest rate, in no event shall LIBOR be less than 2.0%. The applicable margin varies with the percentage of the total commitment drawn, with a 4.5% margin at 35% or lower utilization, a 5.0% margin at utilization greater than 35% but less than or equal to 50%, and a 5.5% margin at greater than 50% utilization. The Company is also required to pay a quarterly commitment fee of 1.0% per annum on the unused portion of the facility.

As of June 30, 2010, the Company had an available secured line of credit with a \$120.0 million commitment and secured and unsecured letter of credit facilities of up to \$78.5 million in the aggregate. As of June 30, 2010, there were no borrowings under the revolving loan facility and \$69.2 million of letters of credit had been issued under the secured and unsecured letter of credit facilities.

### Financings

On February 25, 2010, the Company obtained a \$44.6 million first mortgage loan, secured by five communities that the Company acquired in November 2009. The loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 6.33% and matures in March 2020. In connection with the transaction, the Company repaid \$13.3 million of debt that had been assumed at the time of closing of the acquisition.

Effective May 11, 2010, the Company exercised its option to extend the maturity date of \$121.0 million of mortgage notes from May 11, 2010 to May 11, 2011. No other terms of the notes were changed in connection with the extension.

On June 11, 2010, the Company obtained a \$117.0 million first mortgage loan, secured by 21 communities. The loan bears interest at a fixed rate of 5.98% and matures in July 2020. In connection with the transaction, the Company repaid \$119.0 million of existing variable rate debt.



As of June 30, 2010, the Company is in compliance with the financial covenants of its outstanding debt and lease agreements.

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## Interest Rate Swaps and Caps

In the normal course of business, a variety of financial instruments are used to manage or hedge interest rate risk. Interest rate protection and swap agreements were entered into to effectively cap or convert floating rate debt to a fixed rate basis, as well as to hedge anticipated future financing transactions. Pursuant to the hedge agreements, the Company is required to secure its obligation to the counterparty if the fair value liability exceeds a specified threshold. Cash collateral pledged to the Company's counterparties was \$17.5 million and \$16.2 million as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

All derivative instruments are recognized as either assets or liabilities in the condensed consolidated balance sheets at fair value. The change in mark-to-market of the value of the derivative is recorded as an adjustment to income or other comprehensive loss depending on whether it has been designated and qualifies as an accounting hedge.

Derivative contracts are not entered into for trading or speculative purposes. Furthermore, the Company has a policy of only entering into contracts with major financial institutions based upon their credit rating and other factors. Under certain circumstances, the Company may be required to replace a counterparty in the event that the counterparty does not maintain a specified credit rating.

The following table summarizes the Company's swap instruments at June 30, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

Current notional balance	\$	351,840	
Highest possible notional	\$	351,840	
Lowest interest rate		3.24	%
Highest interest rate		4.47	%
Average fixed rate		3.74	%
Earliest maturity date		2011	
Latest maturity date		2014	
Weighted average original maturity			4.7 years
Estimated liability fair value (included in other liabilities at June 30, 2010)	\$	(20,035	)
Estimated asset fair value (included in other assets, net at June 30, 2010)	\$	—	

The following table summarizes the Company's cap instruments at June 30, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

Current notional balance	\$	925,865	
Highest possible notional	\$	925,865	
Lowest interest rate		4.96	%
Highest interest rate		6.50	%
Average fixed rate		5.82	%
Earliest maturity date		2011	
Latest maturity date		2012	
Weighted average original maturity			3.2 years
Estimated liability fair value (included in other liabilities at June 30, 2010)	\$	—	
Estimated asset fair value (included in other assets, net at June 30, 2010)	\$	123	

The fair value of the Company's interest rate swaps and caps decreased \$2.2 million and increased \$7.9 million for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and decreased \$4.8 million and increased \$3.6 million for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively. This is included as a component of interest expense in the condensed consolidated statements of operations.

## 9. Litigation

The Company has been and is currently involved in litigation and claims incidental to the conduct of its business which are comparable to other companies in the senior living industry. Certain claims and lawsuits allege large damage amounts and may require significant costs to defend and resolve. Similarly, the senior living industry is continuously subject to scrutiny by governmental regulators, which could result in litigation related to regulatory compliance matters. As a result, the Company maintains insurance policies in amounts and with coverage and

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deductibles the Company believes are adequate, based on the nature and risks of its business, historical experience and industry standards. Effective January 1, 2010, the Company's current policies provide for deductibles of \$150,000 for each claim. Accordingly, the Company is, in effect, self-insured for claims that are less than \$150,000.

## 10. Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information

(dollars in thousands):

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Supplemental Disclosure of Cash Flow Information:		
Interest paid	\$ 67,219	\$ 67,850
Income taxes paid	\$ 1,413	\$ 1,419
Write-off of deferred costs	\$ 2,022	\$ 1,740
Supplemental Schedule of Non-cash Operating, Investing and Financing Activities:		
Capital leases:		
Property, plant and equipment and leasehold intangibles, net	\$ —	\$ 18,236
Long-term debt	—	(18,236 )
Net	\$ —	\$ —
Acquisition of assets, net of related payables and cash received:		
Property, plant and equipment and leasehold intangibles, net	\$ 19,900	\$ —
Other intangible assets, net	2,004	190
Accrued expenses	(95 )	—
Net	\$ 21,809	\$ 190
Reclassification of other intangibles, net	\$ —	\$ 146

## 11. Facility Operating Leases

A summary of facility lease expense and the impact of straight-line adjustment and amortization of deferred gains are as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Cash basis payment	\$ 66,100	\$ 65,487	\$ 132,299	\$ 130,066
Straight-line expense	2,161	4,032	5,297	8,280
Amortization of deferred gain	(1,086 )	(1,085 )	(2,172 )	(2,171 )
Facility lease expense	\$ 67,175	\$ 68,434	\$ 135,424	\$ 136,175

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## 12. Other Comprehensive Loss, Net

The following table presents the after-tax components of the Company's other comprehensive loss for the periods presented (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net loss	\$ (9,557 )	\$ (10,530 )	\$ (23,852 )	\$ (24,166 )
Reclassification of net loss on derivatives out of earnings	143	123	267	246
Amortization of payments from settlement of forward interest rate swaps	94	94	188	188
Other	(93 )	(254 )	(178 )	(169 )
Total comprehensive loss	\$ (9,413 )	\$ (10,567 )	\$ (23,575 )	\$ (23,901 )

## 13. Income Taxes

The Company's effective tax rates for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were 35.8% and 19.2%, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were 34.8% and 32.4%, respectively. The difference in the effective rate between these periods was primarily due to the impact of the nondeductible stock-based compensation recorded under ASC 718-10 in 2009.

The Company recorded additional interest charges related to its tax contingency reserve for the six months ended June 30, 2010. Tax returns for years 2007 and 2008 are subject to future examination by tax authorities. In addition, certain tax returns are open from 2000 through 2006 to the extent of the net operating losses generated during those periods.

## 14. Fair Value Measurements

The following table provides the Company's derivative assets and liabilities carried at fair value as measured on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

	Total Carrying Value at June 30, 2010	Quoted prices in active markets (Level 1)	Significant other observable inputs (Level 2)	Significant unobservable inputs (Level 3)
Derivative assets	\$ 123	\$ —	\$ 123	\$ —
Derivative liabilities	(20,035 )	—	(20,035 )	—
	\$ (19,912 )	\$ —	\$ (19,912 )	\$ —

The Company's derivative assets and liabilities include interest rate swaps and caps that effectively convert a portion of the Company's variable rate debt to fixed rate debt. The derivative positions are valued using models developed internally by the respective counterparty that use as their basis readily observable market parameters (such as forward yield curves) and are classified within Level 2 of the valuation hierarchy.

The Company considers its own credit risk as well as the credit risk of its counterparties when evaluating the fair value of its derivatives. Any adjustments resulting from credit risk are recorded as a change in fair value of derivatives and amortization in the current period statement of operations.

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15. Segment Information

The Company currently has four reportable segments: retirement centers; assisted living; CCRCs; and management services. These segments were determined based on the way that the Company's chief operating decision makers organize the Company's business activities for making operating decisions and assessing performance.

**Retirement Centers.** Retirement center communities are primarily designed for middle to upper income senior citizens age 70 and older who desire an upscale residential environment providing the highest quality of service. The majority of the Company's retirement center communities consist of both independent living and assisted living units in a single community, which allows residents to "age-in-place" by providing them with a continuum of senior independent and assisted living services.

**Assisted Living.** Assisted living communities offer housing and 24-hour assistance with activities of daily life to mid-acuity frail and elderly residents. The Company's assisted living communities include both freestanding, multi-story communities and freestanding single story communities. The Company also operates memory care communities, which are freestanding assisted living communities specially designed for residents with Alzheimer's disease and other dementias.

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

**Management Services.** The Company's management services segment includes communities owned by others and operated by the Company pursuant to management agreements. Under the management agreements for these communities, the Company receives management fees as well as reimbursed expenses, which represent the reimbursement of certain expenses it incurs on behalf of the owners.

The accounting policies of reportable segments are the same as those described in the summary of significant accounting policies.

The following table sets forth certain segment financial and operating data (dollars in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenue(1)				
Retirement Centers	\$ 132,209	\$ 123,915	\$ 263,792	\$ 247,158
Assisted Living	254,748	228,819	506,244	457,894
CCRCs	160,603	146,725	320,553	290,636
Management Services	1,412	1,298	2,807	3,015
	\$ 548,972	\$ 500,757	\$ 1,093,396	\$ 998,703
Segment operating income(2)				
Retirement Centers	\$ 54,963	\$ 53,916	\$ 108,148	\$ 106,052
Assisted Living	91,813	83,959	180,599	167,254
CCRCs	47,733	44,998	93,467	87,684
Management Services	988	909	1,965	2,110
	\$ 195,497	\$ 183,782	\$ 384,179	\$ 363,100
General and administrative (including non-cash stock-based compensation expense)(3)	\$ 31,410	\$ 31,332	\$ 62,944	\$ 64,523
Facility lease expense	67,175	68,434	135,424	136,175
Depreciation and amortization	73,168	67,262	146,229	135,395
Income from operations	\$ 23,744	\$ 16,754	\$ 39,582	\$ 27,007

	As of	
	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Total assets		
Retirement Centers	\$ 1,113,900	\$ 1,109,794
Assisted Living	1,480,311	1,519,693
CCRCs	1,656,727	1,685,832
Corporate and Management Services	347,106	330,192
Total assets	\$ 4,598,044	\$ 4,645,511

(1) All revenue is earned from external third parties in the United States.

(2) Segment operating income is defined as segment revenues less segment operating expenses (excluding depreciation and amortization).

(3) Net of general and administrative costs allocated to management services reporting segment.



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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

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

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

environmental laws; an adverse determination or resolution of complaints filed against us; the cost and difficulty of complying with increasing and evolving regulation; and other risks detailed from time to time in our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission, press releases and other communications, including those set forth under “Risk Factors” included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 and in this Quarterly Report. Such forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report. We expressly disclaim any obligation to release publicly any updates or revisions

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to any forward-looking statements contained herein to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto or change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any statement is based.

## Executive Overview

During the second quarter of 2010, we continued to make progress in implementing our long-term growth strategy, integrating previous acquisitions, and building a platform for future growth. Our primary long-term growth objectives are to grow our revenues, Adjusted EBITDA, Cash From Facility Operations and Facility Operating Income primarily through a combination of: (i) organic growth in our core business, including expense control and the realization of economies of scale; (ii) continued expansion of our ancillary services programs (including therapy and home health services); (iii) expansion of our existing communities; and (iv) acquisitions of additional operating companies and communities.

Our operating results for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 were favorably impacted by an increase in our total revenues (primarily driven by an increase in average monthly revenue per unit, including an increase in our ancillary services revenue, the inclusion of revenue from recent acquisitions and expansions, and an increase in occupancy) and by the significant cost control measures that were implemented in recent periods. Although we have made significant progress in many areas of our business, the difficult operating environment has continued to result in occupancy rates that are lower than historical levels and diminished growth in the rates we charge our residents.

During the six months ended June 30, 2010, we also continued our efforts to strengthen our financial position. For example (and as discussed in more detail under “Credit Facilities - 2010 Credit Facility” below), during the first quarter of 2010, we entered into a new revolving credit facility. The new facility had an initial commitment of \$100.0 million, with an option to increase the commitment to \$120.0 million (which we exercised during the second quarter), and matures on June 30, 2013. The new facility replaced the \$75.0 million revolving credit agreement with Bank of America, N.A. that was scheduled to expire in August 2010. As a result of our recent operating performance and the steps we have recently taken to improve our liquidity position, we ended the quarter with \$51.3 million of unrestricted cash and cash equivalents on our condensed consolidated balance sheet.

The tables below present a summary of our operating results and certain other financial metrics for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 and the amount and percentage of increase or decrease of each applicable item (dollars in millions).

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Increase (Decrease)		
	2010	2009	Amount	Percent	
Total revenues	\$549.0	\$500.8	\$48.2	9.6	%
Net loss	\$(9.6 )	\$(10.5 )	\$(0.9 )	(8.6	%)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$100.3	\$92.1	\$8.2	8.9	%
Cash From Facility Operations	\$57.0	\$52.5	\$4.5	8.6	%
Facility Operating Income	\$187.7	\$177.6	\$10.1	5.7	%

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Increase (Decrease)		
	2010	2009	Amount	Percent	
Total revenues	\$1,093.4	\$998.7	\$94.7	9.5	%
Net loss	\$(23.9 )	\$(24.2 )	\$(0.3 )	(1.2	%)
Adjusted EBITDA	\$196.6	\$178.0	\$18.6	10.4	%

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Cash From Facility Operations	\$ 111.4	\$ 102.7	\$ 8.7	8.5	%
Facility Operating Income	\$ 369.6	\$ 350.6	\$ 19.0	5.4	%

Adjusted EBITDA and Facility Operating Income are non-GAAP financial measures we use in evaluating our operating performance. Cash From Facility Operations is a non-GAAP financial measure we use in evaluating our liquidity. See “Non-GAAP Financial Measures” below for an explanation of how we define each of these measures,

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a detailed description of why we believe such measures are useful and the limitations of each measure, a reconciliation of net loss to each of Adjusted EBITDA and Facility Operating Income and a reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to Cash From Facility Operations.

Our revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2010 increased to \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$94.7 million, or 9.5%, over our revenues for the six months ended June 30, 2009. The increase in revenues in the current year period was primarily a result of an increase in the average monthly revenue per unit compared to the prior year period, including growing revenues from our ancillary services programs, the inclusion of revenue from recent acquisitions and expansions, and an increase in occupancy. Our weighted average occupancy rate for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 was 86.7% and 86.4%, respectively. As described below, beginning with the first quarter of 2010, occupancy rates and average monthly revenue per unit are being reported using the average unit methodology. Occupancy rates and average monthly revenue per unit for all prior periods have been recast to conform to the current presentation.

During the three months ended June 30, 2010, our Adjusted EBITDA, Cash From Facility Operations and Facility Operating Income increased by 8.9%, 8.6% and 5.7%, respectively, when compared to the three months ended June 30, 2009. During the six months ended June 30, 2010, our Adjusted EBITDA, Cash From Facility Operations and Facility Operating Income increased by 10.4%, 8.5% and 5.4%, respectively, when compared to the six months ended June 30, 2009.

During the three months ended June 30, 2010, we continued to expand our ancillary services offerings. As of June 30, 2010, we offered therapy services to almost 38,000 of our units and home health services to over 24,000 of our units. We continue to see positive results from the maturation of previously-opened therapy and home health clinics. We also expect to continue to expand our ancillary services programs to additional units and to open or acquire additional home health agencies.

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

### Consolidated Results of Operations

#### Three Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, statements of operations items and the amount and percentage of increase or decrease 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 condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes, which are included herein.

Beginning with the first quarter of 2010, occupancy rates and average monthly revenue per unit are reported using an average unit methodology based on a consistent treatment of units across all product lines, as compared to the historical method where occupancy was reported based upon unit calculations that varied by product

line. Occupancy rates and average monthly revenue per unit for all prior periods have been recast to conform to the current presentation.

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(dollars in thousands, except average monthly revenue per unit)

	Three Months Ended June 30,				
	2010	2009	Increase (Decrease)	% Increase (Decrease)	
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenue					
Resident fees					
Retirement Centers	\$ 132,209	\$ 123,915	\$ 8,294	6.7	%
Assisted Living	254,748	228,819	25,929	11.3	%
CCRCs	160,603	146,725	13,878	9.5	%
Total resident fees	547,560	499,459	48,101	9.6	%
Management fees	1,412	1,298	114	8.8	%
Total revenue	548,972	500,757	48,215	9.6	%
Expense					
Facility operating expense					
Retirement Centers	77,246	69,999	7,247	10.4	%
Assisted Living	162,935	144,860	18,075	12.5	%
CCRCs	112,870	101,727	11,143	11.0	%
Total facility operating expense	353,051	316,586	36,465	11.5	%
General and administrative expense	31,834	31,721	113	0.4	%
Facility lease expense	67,175	68,434	(1,259 )	(1.8	%)
Depreciation and amortization	73,168	67,262	5,906	8.8	%
Total operating expense	525,228	484,003	41,225	8.5	%
Income from operations	23,744	16,754	6,990	41.7	%
Interest income	453	328	125	38.1	%
Interest expense					
Debt	(33,903 )	(33,450 )	453	1.4	%
Amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount	(2,410 )	(3,390 )	(980 )	(28.9	%)
Change in fair value of derivatives and amortization	(2,207 )	7,900	(10,107 )	(127.9	%)
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated ventures	119	581	(462 )	(79.5	%)
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	(682 )	(1,740 )	(1,058 )	(60.8	%)
Other non-operating loss	—	(8 )	(8 )	(100.0	%)
Loss before income taxes	(14,886 )	(13,025 )	1,861	14.3	%
Benefit for income taxes	5,329	2,495	2,834	113.6	%
Net loss	\$ (9,557 )	\$ (10,530 )	\$ (973 )	(9.2	%)
Selected Operating and Other Data:					
Total number of communities (at end of period)	564	546	18	3.3	%
Total units operated(1)	50,810	49,183	1,627	3.3	%
Owned/leased communities units	47,128	44,865	2,263	5.0	%
	86.8 %	86.2 %	0.6 %	0.7	%

Owned/leased communities occupancy rate  
(weighted average) (2)

Average monthly revenue per unit (3)	\$ 4,415	\$ 4,258	\$ 157	3.7	%
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## Selected Segment Operating and Other Data:

## Retirement Centers

Number of communities (period end)	80	77	3	3.9	%			
Total units (1)	14,737	14,117	620	4.4	%			
Occupancy rate (weighted average)	87.1	%	86.9	%	0.2	%	0.2	%
Average monthly revenue per unit (3)	\$3,434	\$3,366	\$68	2.0	%			

## Assisted Living

Number of communities (period end)	429	413	16	3.9	%			
Total units (1)	21,115	20,073	1,042	5.2	%			
Occupancy rate (weighted average)	88.0	%	86.0	%	2.0	%	2.3	%
Average monthly revenue per unit (3)	\$4,571	\$4,417	\$154	3.5	%			

## CCRCs

Number of communities (period end)	36	35	1	2.9	%	
Total units (1)	11,276	10,675	601	5.6	%	
Occupancy rate (weighted average) (2)	84.2	%	85.7	%	(1.5 %)	(1.8 %)
Average monthly revenue per unit (3)	\$5,437	\$5,153	\$284	5.5	%	

## Management Services

Number of communities (period end)	19	21	(2	)	(9.5	%)		
Total units (1)	3,682	4,309	(627	)	(14.6	%)		
Occupancy rate (weighted average)	83.4	%	84.6	%	(1.2	%)	(1.4	%)

## Selected Entrance Fee Data:

Selected Entrance Fee Data:		
Non-refundable entrance fees sales	\$8,354	\$5,718
Refundable entrance fees sales	6,619	4,098
Total entrance fee receipts(4)	14,973	9,816
Refunds	(5,360 )	(6,357 )
Net entrance fees	\$9,613	\$3,459

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- (1) Total units operated represent the average units operated during the period, excluding equity homes.
- (2) Excluding the impact of current quarter expansion openings, for the three months ended June 30, 2010, owned/leased communities occupancy rate was 87.0% and CCRCs occupancy rate was 84.9%.
- (3) Average monthly revenue per unit represents the average of the total monthly revenues, excluding amortization of entrance fees, divided by average occupied units.
- (4) Includes \$5.6 million of first generation entrance fee receipts (which represent initial entrance fees received from the sale of units at a newly opened entrance fee CCRC) during the three months ended June 30, 2010.

As of June 30, 2010, our total operations included 564 communities with a capacity of 51,858 units.

## Resident Fees

The increase in resident fees occurred across all segments. Resident fees increased over the prior-year second quarter mainly due to an increase in average monthly revenue per unit during the current period, including an increase in our ancillary services revenue as we continue to roll out therapy and home health services to many of our communities,

the inclusion of revenue from recent acquisitions and expansions, and an increase in occupancy. During the current period, revenues grew 2.9% at the 514 communities we operated during both periods with a 2.2% increase in the average monthly revenue per unit excluding amortization of entrance fees in both instances. Occupancy increased 0.6% in these communities period over period.

Retirement Centers revenue increased \$8.3 million, or 6.7%, primarily due to the inclusion of acquisitions that occurred after the prior period and an increase in average monthly revenue per unit, including an increase in our ancillary services revenue, at communities we operated during both periods, partially offset by a decrease in occupancy at those same communities period over period.

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Assisted Living revenue increased \$25.9 million, or 11.3%, primarily due to the inclusion of acquisitions that occurred after the prior period and increases in the average monthly revenue per unit, including an increase in our ancillary services revenue, and occupancy at the communities we operated during both periods.

CCRCs revenue increased \$13.9 million, or 9.5%, primarily due to the inclusion of expansions that opened after the prior period and an increase in the average monthly revenue per unit, including an increase in our ancillary services revenue, at the communities we operated during both periods, partially offset by a decrease in occupancy at these same communities period over period.

### Management Fees

Management fees remained relatively constant period over period.

### Facility Operating Expense

Facility operating expense increased over the prior-year period primarily due to an increase in salaries and wages, additional current year expense incurred in connection with the continued expansion of our ancillary services programs during 2009 and 2010 and the inclusion of expenses from recent acquisitions and expansions. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in insurance expense related to changes in estimates and significant cost control measures that were implemented in recent periods.

Retirement Centers operating expenses increased \$7.2 million, or 10.4%, primarily due to the inclusion of expenses from acquisitions that occurred after the prior period and an increase in expenses incurred in connection with the continued expansion of our ancillary services programs. Facility operating expenses were also negatively impacted by increases in lighting retrofit costs related to an initiative to use more energy efficient light bulbs in our communities, as well as increased salaries and wages due to wage rate increases and an increase in hours worked period over period. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in insurance expense related to changes in estimates and significant cost control measures that were implemented in recent periods.

Assisted Living operating expenses increased \$18.1 million, or 12.5%, primarily due to the inclusion of expenses from acquisitions that occurred after the prior period, an increase in expenses incurred in connection with the continued expansion of our ancillary services programs, as well as increased salaries and wages due to wage rate increases and an increase in hours worked period over period. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in insurance expense related to changes in estimates and reduced workers compensation expenses.

CCRCs operating expenses increased \$11.1 million, or 11.0%, primarily due to the inclusion of expenses from expansions that opened after the prior period, increased salaries and wages due to wage rate increases and an increase in hours worked period over period, and increases in lighting retrofit costs related to an initiative to use more energy efficient light bulbs in our communities. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in insurance expense related to changes in estimates and reduced workers compensation expenses.

### General and Administrative Expense

General and administrative expense increased \$0.1 million, or 0.4%, primarily as a result of increases in employee benefits, travel expenses and transaction-related costs, partially offset by decreases in bonus expense and non-cash stock-based compensation expense in the current period. General and administrative expense as a percentage of total revenue, including revenue generated by the communities we manage and excluding non-cash compensation expense, was 4.6% for both the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, calculated as follows (dollars in thousands):



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	Three Months Ended June 30,					
	2010			2009		
Resident fee revenues	\$547,560	94.1	%	\$499,459	92.7	%
Resident fee revenues under management	34,282	5.9	%	39,247	7.3	%
Total	\$581,842	100.0	%	\$538,706	100.0	%
General and administrative expenses (excluding non-cash compensation expense)	\$26,729	4.6	%	\$24,850	4.6	%
Non-cash compensation expense	5,105	0.9	%	6,871	1.3	%
General and administrative expenses (including non-cash compensation expense)	\$31,834	5.5	%	\$31,721	5.9	%

## Facility Lease Expense

Lease expense remained relatively constant period over period.

## Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$5.9 million, or 8.8%, primarily due to the inclusion of acquisitions and expansions that occurred or opened subsequent to the prior period.

## Interest Income

Interest income remained relatively constant period over period.

## Interest Expense

The change in interest expense was primarily driven by additional interest expense recorded from the change in the fair value of interest rate swaps and caps due to unfavorable changes in the LIBOR yield curve.

## Income Taxes

Our effective tax rates for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were 35.8% and 19.2%, respectively. The difference in the effective rate between these periods was primarily due to the impact of the nondeductible stock-based compensation recorded under ASC 718-10 in 2009.

An additional interest charge related to our tax contingency reserve was recorded during the three months ended June 30, 2010. Tax returns for years 2007 and 2008 are subject to future examination by tax authorities. In addition, certain tax returns are open from 2000 through 2006 to the extent of the net operating losses generated during those periods.

## Six Months Ended June 30, 2010 and 2009

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, statements of operations items and the amount and percentage of increase or decrease 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 condensed consolidated financial statements and the related notes, which are included herein.

Beginning with the first quarter of 2010, occupancy rates and average monthly revenue per unit are reported using an average unit methodology based on a consistent treatment of units across all product lines, as compared to the historical method where occupancy was reported based upon unit calculations that varied by product line.

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Occupancy rates and average monthly revenue per unit for all prior periods have been recast to conform to the current presentation.

(dollars in thousands, except average monthly revenue per unit)

	Six Months Ended June 30,		Increase (Decrease)	% Increase (Decrease)	
	2010	2009			
<b>Statement of Operations Data:</b>					
Revenue					
Resident fees					
Retirement Centers	\$263,792	\$247,158	\$16,634	6.7	%
Assisted Living	506,244	457,894	48,350	10.6	%
CCRCs	320,553	290,636	29,917	10.3	%
Total resident fees	1,090,589	995,688	94,901	9.5	%
Management fees	2,807	3,015	(208 )	(6.9	%)
Total revenue	1,093,396	998,703	94,693	9.5	%
Expense					
Facility operating expense					
Retirement Centers	155,644	141,106	14,538	10.3	%
Assisted Living	325,645	290,640	35,005	12.0	%
CCRCs	227,086	202,952	24,134	11.9	%
Total facility operating expense	708,375	634,698	73,677	11.6	%
General and administrative expense	63,786	65,428	(1,642 )	(2.5	%)
Facility lease expense	135,424	136,175	(751 )	(0.6	%)
Depreciation and amortization	146,229	135,395	10,834	8.0	%
Total operating expense	1,053,814	971,696	82,118	8.5	%
Income from operations	39,582	27,007	12,575	46.6	%
Interest income	1,080	1,148	(68 )	(5.9	%)
Interest expense					
Debt	(67,183 )	(66,271 )	912	1.4	%
Amortization of deferred financing costs and debt discount	(5,006 )	(4,932 )	74	1.5	%
Change in fair value of derivatives and amortization	(4,847 )	3,615	(8,462 )	(234.1	%)
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated ventures	516	1,176	(660 )	(56.1	%)
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net	(701 )	(1,740 )	(1,039 )	(59.7	%)
Other non-operating income	—	4,224	(4,224 )	(100.0	%)
Loss before income taxes	(36,559 )	(35,773 )	786	2.2	%
Benefit for income taxes	12,707	11,607	1,100	9.5	%
Net loss	\$(23,852 )	\$(24,166 )	\$(314 )	(1.3	%)
<b>Selected Operating and Other Data:</b>					
Total number of communities (at end of period)	564	546	18	3.3	%
Total units operated(1)	50,887	49,137	1,750	3.6	%
Owned/leased communities units	47,152	44,841	2,311	5.2	%
	86.7 %	86.4 %	0.3 %	0.3	%

Owned/leased communities occupancy rate (weighted average) (2)

Average monthly revenue per unit (3)	\$4,401	\$4,237	\$164	3.9	%
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## Selected Segment Operating and Other Data:

## Retirement Centers

Number of communities (period end)	80		77		3		3.9	%
Total units (1)	14,737		14,117		630		4.4	%
Occupancy rate (weighted average)	87.1	%	87.1	%	—		—	
Average monthly revenue per unit (3)	\$3,427		\$3,349		\$78		2.3	%

## Assisted Living

Number of communities (period end)	429		413		16		3.9	%
Total units (1)	21,134		20,071		1,063		5.3	%
Occupancy rate (weighted average)	87.8	%	86.1	%	1.7	%	2.0	%
Average monthly revenue per unit (3)	\$4,548		\$4,415		\$133		3.0	%

## CCRCs

Number of communities (period end)	36		35		1		2.9	%
Total units (1)	11,282		10,654		628		5.9	%
Occupancy rate (weighted average) (2)	84.1	%	86.1	%	(2.0	%)	(2.3	%)
Average monthly revenue per unit (3)	\$5,429		\$5,092		\$337		6.6	%

## Management Services

Number of communities (period end)	19		21		(2	)	(9.5	%)
Total units (1)	3,735		4,296		(561	)	(13.1	%)
Occupancy rate (weighted average)	83.4	%	83.5	%	(0.1	%)	(0.1	%)

## Selected Entrance Fee Data:

Non-refundable entrance fees sales	\$17,904		\$10,590					
Refundable entrance fees sales	15,061		7,736					
Total entrance fee receipts(4)	32,965		18,326					
Refunds	(11,122	)	(12,193	)				
Net entrance fees	\$21,843		\$6,133					

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- (1) Total units operated represent the average units operated during the period, excluding equity homes.
- (2) Excluding the impact of current quarter expansion openings, for the six months ended June 30, 2010, owned/leased communities occupancy rate was 86.9% and CCRCs occupancy rate was —85.0%.
- (3) Average monthly revenue per unit represents the average of the total monthly revenues, excluding amortization of entrance fees, divided by average occupied units.
- (4) Includes \$11.6 million of first generation entrance fee receipts (which represent initial entrance fees received from the sale of units at a newly opened entrance fee CCRC) during the six months ended June 30, 2010.

## Resident Fees

The increase in resident fees occurred across all segments. Resident fees increased over the prior-year period mainly due to an increase in average monthly revenue per unit during the current period, including an increase in our ancillary services revenue as we continue to roll out therapy and home health services to many of our communities, the inclusion of revenue from recent acquisitions and expansions, and an increase in occupancy. During the current period, revenues grew 2.7% at the 514 communities we operated during both periods with a 2.4% increase in the

average monthly revenue per unit excluding amortization of entrance fees in both instances. Occupancy increased 0.3% in these communities period over period.

Retirement Centers revenue increased \$16.6 million, or 6.7%, primarily due to the inclusion of acquisitions that occurred after the prior period and an increase in average monthly revenue per unit, including an increase in our ancillary services revenue, at communities we operated during both periods, partially offset by a decrease in occupancy at those same communities period over period.

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Assisted Living revenue increased \$48.4 million, or 10.6%, primarily due to the inclusion of acquisitions that occurred after the prior period and increases in the average monthly revenue per unit, including an increase in our ancillary services revenue, and occupancy at the communities we operated during both periods.

CCRCs revenue increased \$29.9 million, or 10.3%, primarily due to the inclusion of expansions that opened after the prior period and an increase in the average monthly revenue per unit, including an increase in our ancillary services revenue, at the communities we operated during both periods, partially offset by a decrease in occupancy at these same communities period over period.

### Management Fees

Management fees decreased period over period as four management agreements were terminated late in the prior year. The decrease was partially offset by the commencement of a new management agreement in mid-2009. Three of the terminated management agreements were attributed to us acquiring the remaining interest in the communities that we previously managed.

### Facility Operating Expense

Facility operating expense increased over the prior-year period primarily due to an increase in salaries and wages, higher deferred community fee expense recognition, and additional current year expense incurred in connection with the continued expansion of our ancillary services programs during 2009 and 2010, along with the inclusion of expenses from recent acquisitions and expansions. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in insurance expense related to changes in estimates and significant cost control measures that were implemented in recent periods.

Retirement Centers operating expenses increased \$14.5 million, or 10.3%, primarily due to the inclusion of expenses from acquisitions that occurred after the prior period and an increase in expenses incurred in connection with the continued expansion of our ancillary services programs. Facility operating expenses were also negatively impacted by increased salaries and wages due to wage rate increases and an increase in hours worked period over period, increases in lighting retrofit costs related to an initiative to use more energy efficient light bulbs in our communities, and an increase in the deferred community fee expense recognition. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in insurance expense related to a change in estimates and reduced workers compensation expenses.

Assisted Living operating expenses increased \$35.0 million, or 12.0%, primarily due to the inclusion of expenses from acquisitions that occurred after the prior period, increased salaries and wages due to wage rate increases and an increase in hours worked period over period, as well as an increase in expenses incurred in connection with the continued expansion of our ancillary services programs. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in insurance expense related to a change in estimates and reduced workers compensation expenses.

CCRCs operating expenses increased \$24.1 million, or 11.9%, primarily due to the inclusion of expenses from expansions that opened after the prior period, increased salaries and wages due to wage rate increases and an increase in hours worked period over period, as well as expenses incurred in connection with the continued expansion of our ancillary services programs. These increases were partially offset by a decrease in insurance expense related to a change in estimates and reduced workers compensation expenses.

### General and Administrative Expense

General and administrative expense decreased \$1.6 million, or 2.5%, primarily as a result of decreases in bonus expense and non-cash stock-based compensation expense in the current period, partially offset by increases in

employee benefits, travel expenses and transaction-related costs. General and administrative expense as a percentage of total revenue, including revenue generated by the communities we manage and excluding non-cash compensation, integration and transaction-related costs, was 4.6% and 4.8% for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009, respectively, calculated as follows (dollars in thousands):

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	Six Months Ended June 30,					
	2010			2009		
Resident fee revenues	\$ 1,090,589	94.1	%	\$ 995,688	92.6	%
Resident fee revenues under management	68,696	5.9	%	78,997	7.4	%
Total	\$ 1,159,285	100.0	%	\$ 1,074,685	100.0	%
General and administrative expenses (excluding non-cash compensation, integration and transaction-related costs)	\$ 53,810	4.6	%	\$ 51,249	4.8	%
Non-cash compensation expense	9,976	0.9	%	13,680	1.3	%
Integration and transaction-related costs	—			499	—	
General and administrative expenses (including non-cash compensation, integration and transaction-related costs)	\$ 63,786	5.5	%	\$ 65,428	6.1	%

## Facility Lease Expense

Lease expense remained relatively constant period over period.

## Depreciation and Amortization

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$10.8 million, or 8.0%, primarily due to the inclusion of acquisitions and expansions that occurred or opened subsequent to the prior period.

## Interest Income

Interest income remained relatively constant period over period.

## Interest Expense

The change in interest expense was primarily driven by additional interest expense recorded from the change in the fair value of interest rate swaps and caps due to unfavorable changes in the LIBOR yield curve.

## Income Taxes

Our effective tax rates for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were 34.8 % and 32.4%, respectively. The difference in the effective rate between these periods was primarily due to the impact of the nondeductible stock-based compensation recorded under ASC 718-10 in 2009.

An additional interest charge related to our tax contingency reserve was recorded during the six months ended June 30, 2010. Tax returns for years 2007 and 2008 are subject to future examination by tax authorities. In addition, certain tax returns are open from 2000 through 2006 to the extent of the net operating losses generated during those periods.

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

The following is a summary of cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities, as reflected in the condensed consolidated statements of cash flows (dollars in thousands):



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	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Cash provided by operating activities	\$114,771	\$113,072
Cash used in investing activities	(102,544 )	(98,415 )
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(27,252 )	26,981
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(15,025 )	41,638
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	66,370	53,973
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$51,345	\$95,611

The increase in cash provided by operating activities was attributable to improved operating performance and increased proceeds from deferred entrance fee revenue related to the opening of a new entrance fee community in the third quarter of 2009, partially offset by a decrease in working capital.

The increase in cash used in investing activities was primarily attributable to cash paid for the acquisition of four previously leased communities in the current period, which was partially offset by a decrease in restricted cash funded as we posted restricted cash in the prior-year period in order to reduce our letter of credit needs in connection with the renegotiation of the line of credit and a reduction of spending on property, plant and equipment and leasehold improvements period over period. Additionally, the prior-year period includes cash received on a sale-leaseback transaction and from the sale of a joint venture interest.

The change in cash related to financing activities period over period was primarily attributable to proceeds received from the public equity offering in the prior-year period and an increase in net repayments of debt period over period, partially offset by increased payments made on the credit facility in the prior-year period.

Our principal sources of liquidity have historically been from:

- cash balances on hand;
- cash flows from operations;
- proceeds from our credit facilities;
- proceeds from mortgage financing or refinancing of various assets;
- funds generated through joint venture arrangements or sale-leaseback transactions; and
- with somewhat lesser frequency, funds raised in the debt or equity markets and proceeds from the selective disposition of underperforming assets.

Over the longer-term, we expect to continue to fund our business through these principal sources of liquidity.

Our liquidity requirements have historically arisen from:

- working capital;
- operating costs such as employee compensation and related benefits, general and administrative expense and supply costs;
- debt service and lease payments;
- acquisition consideration and transaction costs;
- cash collateral required to be posted in connection with our interest rate swaps and related financial instruments;
- capital expenditures and improvements, including the expansion of our current communities and the development of new communities;
- dividend payments;

- purchases of common stock under our previous share repurchase authorization; and
- other corporate initiatives (including integration and branding).

Over the near-term, we expect that our liquidity requirements will primarily arise from:

- working capital;



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- operating costs such as employee compensation and related benefits, general and administrative expense and supply costs;
- debt service and lease payments;
- capital expenditures and improvements, including the expansion or redevelopment of select communities;
- other corporate initiatives (including information systems);
- acquisition consideration and transaction costs; and
- to a lesser extent, cash collateral required to be posted in connection with our interest rate swaps and related financial instruments.

We are highly leveraged and have significant debt and lease obligations. We have two principal corporate-level indebtednesses: our \$120.0 million credit facility and separate letter of credit facilities for up to \$78.5 million in the aggregate. The remainder of our indebtedness is generally comprised of non-recourse property-level mortgage financings.

At June 30, 2010, we had \$2.3 billion of debt outstanding, excluding our line of credit and capital lease obligations, at a weighted-average interest rate of 4.01%. At June 30, 2010, we had \$341.8 million of capital and financing lease obligations, \$69.2 million of letters of credit had been issued under our letter of credit facilities and no borrowings were outstanding on our revolving loan facility. Approximately \$277.6 million of our debt obligations are due on or before June 30, 2011. We also have substantial operating lease obligations and capital expenditure requirements. For the year ending June 30, 2011, we will be required to make approximately \$266.2 million of payments in connection with our existing operating leases.

We had \$51.3 million of cash and cash equivalents at June 30, 2010, excluding cash and escrow deposits-restricted and lease security deposits of \$236.7 million.

In 2009, we began replacing some of our outstanding letters of credit with restricted cash in order to reduce our letter of credit needs.

At June 30, 2010, we had \$478.3 million of negative working capital, which includes the classification of \$223.1 million of refundable entrance fees and \$11.0 million in tenant deposits as current liabilities. Based upon our historical operating experience, we anticipate that only 9.0% to 12.0% of those entrance fee liabilities will actually come due, and be required to be settled in cash, during the next 12 months. We expect that any entrance fee liabilities due within the next 12 months will be fully offset by the proceeds generated by subsequent entrance fee sales. Entrance fee sales, net of refunds paid, provided \$9.6 million and \$21.8 million of cash for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010, respectively.

For the year ending December 31, 2010, we anticipate that we will make investments of approximately \$75.0 million to \$100.0 million for capital expenditures, comprised of approximately \$25.0 million to \$35.0 million of net recurring capital expenditures and approximately \$50.0 million to \$65.0 million of expenditures relating to other major projects (including corporate initiatives). These major projects include unusual or non-recurring capital projects, projects which create new or enhanced economics, such as major renovations or repositioning projects at our communities (including deferred expenditures in connection with recently acquired communities), integration related expenditures (including the cost of developing information systems), and expenditures supporting the expansion of our ancillary services programs. For the six months ended June 30, 2010, we spent approximately \$14.0 million for net recurring capital expenditures, approximately \$20.1 million for expenditures relating to other major projects and corporate initiatives and approximately \$1.9 million (consisting of \$10.0 million for capital expenditures net of \$8.1 million that had been reimbursed as of June 30, 2010) in connection with our expansion and development program. We do not anticipate material expenditures in 2010 in connection with our community expansion and development program that

will not be reimbursed.

During 2010, we anticipate that our capital expenditures will be funded from cash on hand, cash flows from operations, and amounts drawn on our new credit facility.

Through 2007, we focused on growth primarily through acquisition, spending approximately \$2.2 billion during 2007 and 2006 on acquiring communities and companies, excluding fees, expenses and assumption of debt. Given

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the market environment during 2008 and the first half of 2009, we focused on integrating previous acquisitions and on the significant organic growth opportunities inherent in our growth strategy and engaged in a reduced level of acquisition activity. We completed two separate portfolio acquisitions during the fourth quarter of 2009 and one portfolio acquisition in the second quarter of 2010. As opportunities arise, we plan to continue to take advantage of the fragmented continuing care, independent living and assisted living sectors by selectively purchasing existing operating companies, asset portfolios, home health agencies and communities. We may also seek to acquire the fee interest in communities that we currently lease or manage.

In the normal course of business, we use a variety of financial instruments to mitigate interest rate risk. We have entered into certain interest rate protection and swap agreements to effectively cap or convert floating rate debt to a fixed rate basis. Pursuant to certain of our hedge agreements, we are required to secure our obligation to the counterparty by posting cash or other collateral if the fair value liability exceeds specified thresholds. In periods of significant volatility in the credit markets, the value of these swaps can change significantly and as a result, the amount of collateral we are required to post can change significantly. We have taken a number of steps to reduce our collateral posting risk. In particular, we terminated a number of interest rate swaps and purchased and assumed a number of interest rate caps, which do not require the posting of cash collateral. Furthermore, we obtained a number of swaps that are secured by underlying mortgaged assets and, hence, do not require cash collateralization. As of June 30, 2010, we have \$925.9 million in aggregate notional amount of interest rate caps, \$37.6 million in aggregate notional amount of swaps secured by underlying mortgaged assets and \$314.2 million in aggregate notional amount of swaps that require cash collateralization. All of our variable rate debt, excluding our secured line of credit and capital lease obligations, is currently subject to a cap or swap agreement.

We expect to continue to assess our financing alternatives periodically and access the capital markets opportunistically. If our existing resources are insufficient to satisfy our liquidity requirements, or if we enter into an acquisition or strategic arrangement with another company, we may need to sell additional equity or debt securities. Any such sale of additional equity securities will dilute the interests of our existing stockholders, and we cannot be certain that additional public or private financing will be available in amounts or on terms acceptable to us, if at all (particularly given current market conditions). If we are unable to obtain this additional financing, we may be required to delay, reduce the scope of, or eliminate one or more aspects of our business development activities, any of which could reduce the growth of our business.

We currently estimate that our existing cash flows from operations, together with existing working capital, amounts available under our new credit facility and, to a lesser extent, proceeds from anticipated financings and refinancings of various assets, will be sufficient to fund our liquidity needs for at least the next 12 months, assuming that the overall economy does not substantially deteriorate further.

Our actual liquidity and capital funding requirements depend on numerous factors, including our operating results, the actual level of capital expenditures, our expansion, development and acquisition activity, general economic conditions and the cost of capital. Shortfalls in cash flows from operating results or other principal sources of liquidity may have an adverse impact on our ability to execute our business and growth strategies. The current volatility in the credit and financial markets may also have an adverse impact on our liquidity by making it more difficult for us to obtain financing or refinancing. As a result, this may impact our ability to grow our business, maintain capital spending levels, expand certain communities, or execute other aspects of our business strategy. In order to continue some of these activities at historical or planned levels, we may incur additional indebtedness or lease financing to provide additional funding. There can be no assurance that any such additional financing will be available or on terms that are acceptable to us (particularly in light of current adverse conditions in the credit market).

As of June 30, 2010, we are in compliance with the financial covenants of our outstanding debt and lease agreements.

### Credit Facilities

As of January 1, 2010, we had an available secured line of credit of \$75.0 million (including a \$25.0 million letter of credit sublimit) and secured and unsecured letter of credit facilities of up to \$78.5 million in the aggregate. The line

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of credit bore interest at a rate of 6.0% and was scheduled to mature on August 31, 2010. No amounts were borrowed under the secured line of credit during 2010.

### 2010 Credit Facility

Effective February 23, 2010, we terminated the \$75.0 million revolving credit facility with Bank of America, N.A. and entered into a credit agreement with General Electric Capital Corporation, as administrative agent and lender, and the other lenders from time to time parties thereto. The new facility had an initial commitment of \$100.0 million, with an option to increase the commitment to \$120.0 million (which we exercised on May 5, 2010), and is scheduled to mature on June 30, 2013.

The revolving line of credit may be used to finance acquisitions and fund working capital and capital expenditures and for other general corporate purposes.

The new facility is secured by a first priority lien on certain of our communities. The availability under the line may vary from time to time as it is based on borrowing base calculations related to the value and performance of the communities securing the facility.

Amounts drawn under the facility will bear interest at 90-day LIBOR plus an applicable margin, as described below. For purposes of determining the interest rate, in no event shall LIBOR be less than 2.0%. The applicable margin varies with the percentage of the total commitment drawn, with a 4.5% margin at 35% or lower utilization, a 5.0% margin at utilization greater than 35% but less than or equal to 50%, and a 5.5% margin at greater than 50% utilization. We are also required to pay a quarterly commitment fee of 1.0% per annum on the unused portion of the facility.

The credit agreement contains typical affirmative and negative covenants, including financial covenants with respect to minimum consolidated fixed charge coverage and minimum consolidated tangible net worth. A violation of any of these covenants could result in a default under the credit agreement, which would result in termination of all commitments under the credit agreement and all amounts owing under the credit agreement and certain other loan agreements becoming immediately due and payable.

As of June 30, 2010, we had an available secured line of credit with a \$120.0 million commitment and secured and unsecured letter of credit facilities of up to \$78.5 million in the aggregate. As of June 30, 2010, there were no borrowings under the revolving loan facility and \$69.2 million of letters of credit had been issued under the secured and unsecured letter of credit facilities.

### Contractual Commitments

Significant ongoing commitments consist primarily of leases, debt, purchase commitments and certain other long-term liabilities. For a summary and complete presentation and description of our ongoing commitments and contractual obligations, see the "Contractual Commitments" section of Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2009.

There have been no material changes in our contractual commitments during the six months ended June 30, 2010.

### Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The equity method of accounting has been applied in the accompanying financial statements with respect to our investment in unconsolidated ventures that are not considered variable interest entities as we do not possess a controlling financial interest. We do not believe these off-balance sheet arrangements have or are reasonably likely to have a current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources that are material to investors.

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Non-GAAP Financial Measures

A non-GAAP financial measure is generally defined as one that purports to measure historical or future financial performance, financial position or cash flows, but excludes or includes amounts that would not be so adjusted in the most comparable GAAP measure. In this report, we define and use the non-GAAP financial measures Adjusted EBITDA, Cash From Facility Operations and Facility Operating Income, as set forth below.

Adjusted EBITDA

Definition of Adjusted EBITDA

We define Adjusted EBITDA as follows:

Net income (loss) before:

- provision (benefit) for income taxes;
- non-operating (income) expense items;
- loss on sale of communities;
- depreciation and amortization (including non-cash impairment charges);
- straight-line rent expense (income);
- amortization of deferred gain;
- amortization of deferred entrance fees;
- non-cash compensation expense; and
- change in future service obligation;

and including:

- entrance fee receipts and refunds (excluding first generation entrance fee receipts on a newly opened entrance fee CCRC).

Management's Use of Adjusted EBITDA

We use Adjusted EBITDA to assess our overall financial and operating performance. We believe this non-GAAP measure, as we have defined it, is helpful in identifying trends in our day-to-day performance because the items excluded have little or no significance on our day-to-day operations. This measure provides an assessment of controllable expenses and affords management the ability to make decisions which are expected to facilitate meeting current financial goals as well as achieve optimal financial performance. It provides an indicator for management to determine if adjustments to current spending decisions are needed.

Adjusted EBITDA provides us with a measure of financial performance, independent of items that are beyond the control of management in the short-term, such as the change in the liability for the obligation to provide future services under existing lifecare contracts, depreciation and amortization (including non-cash impairment charges), straight-line lease expense (income), taxation and interest expense associated with our capital structure. This metric measures our financial performance based on operational factors that management can impact in the short-term, namely the cost structure or expenses of the organization. Adjusted EBITDA is one of the metrics used by senior management and the board of directors to review the financial performance of the business on a monthly basis. Adjusted EBITDA is also used by research analysts and investors to evaluate the performance of and value companies in our industry.



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Limitations of Adjusted EBITDA

Adjusted EBITDA has limitations as an analytical tool. It should not be viewed in isolation or as a substitute for GAAP measures of earnings. Material limitations in making the adjustments to our earnings to calculate Adjusted EBITDA, and using this non-GAAP financial measure as compared to GAAP net income (loss), include:

- the cash portion of interest expense, income tax (benefit) provision and non-recurring charges related to gain (loss) on sale of communities and extinguishment of debt activities generally represent charges (gains), which may significantly affect our financial results; and
- depreciation and amortization, though not directly affecting our current cash position, represent the wear and tear and/or reduction in value of our communities, which affects the services we provide to our residents and may be indicative of future needs for capital expenditures.

An investor or potential investor may find this item important in evaluating our performance, results of operations and financial position. We use non-GAAP financial measures to supplement our GAAP results in order to provide a more complete understanding of the factors and trends affecting our business.

Adjusted EBITDA is not an alternative to net income, income from operations or cash flows provided by or used in operations as calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. You should not rely on Adjusted EBITDA as a substitute for any such GAAP financial measure. We strongly urge you to review the reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to GAAP net income (loss), along with our consolidated financial statements included herein. We also strongly urge you to not rely on any single financial measure to evaluate our business. In addition, because Adjusted EBITDA is not a measure of financial performance under GAAP and is susceptible to varying calculations, the Adjusted EBITDA measure, as presented in this report, may differ from and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

The table below shows the reconciliation of net loss to Adjusted EBITDA for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 (dollars in thousands):

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	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net loss	\$(9,557 )	\$(10,530 )	\$(23,852 )	\$(24,166 )
Benefit for income taxes	(5,329 )	(2,495 )	(12,707 )	(11,607 )
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated ventures	(119 )	(581 )	(516 )	(1,176 )
Loss on extinguishment of debt	682	1,740	701	1,740
Other non-operating expense (income)	—	8	—	(4,224 )
Interest expense:				
Debt	26,335	26,068	51,969	51,795
Capitalized lease obligation	7,568	7,382	15,214	14,476
Amortization of deferred financing costs	2,410	3,390	5,006	4,932
Change in fair value of derivatives and amortization	2,207	(7,900 )	4,847	(3,615 )
Interest income	(453 )	(328 )	(1,080 )	(1,148 )
Income from operations	23,744	16,754	39,582	27,007
Depreciation and amortization	73,168	67,262	146,229	135,395
Straight-line lease expense	2,161	4,032	5,297	8,280
Amortization of deferred gain	(1,086 )	(1,085 )	(2,172 )	(2,171 )
Amortization of entrance fees	(5,787 )	(5,232 )	(11,526 )	(10,342 )
Non-cash compensation expense	5,105	6,871	9,976	13,680
Change in future service obligation	(1,064 )	—	(1,064 )	—
Entrance fee receipts(1)	14,973	9,816	32,965	18,326
First generation entrance fees received(2)	(5,596 )	—	(11,567 )	—
Entrance fee disbursements	(5,360 )	(6,357 )	(11,122 )	(12,193 )
Adjusted EBITDA	\$100,258	\$92,061	\$196,598	\$177,982

(1) Includes the receipt of refundable and nonrefundable entrance fees.

(2) First generation entrance fees received represents initial entrance fees received from the sale of units at a newly opened entrance fee CCRC where the Company is required to apply such entrance fee proceeds to satisfy debt.

## Cash From Facility Operations

## Definition of Cash From Facility Operations

We define Cash From Facility Operations (CFFO) as follows:

Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities adjusted for:

- changes in operating assets and liabilities;
- deferred interest and fees added to principal;
- refundable entrance fees received;
- first generation entrance fee receipts on a newly opened entrance fee CCRC;
- entrance fee refunds disbursed;

- lease financing debt amortization with fair market value or no purchase options;
- other; and
- recurring capital expenditures.

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Recurring capital expenditures include expenditures capitalized in accordance with GAAP that are funded from CFFO. Amounts excluded from recurring capital expenditures consist primarily of unusual or non-recurring capital items (including integration capital expenditures), community purchases and/or major projects or renovations that are funded using financing proceeds and/or proceeds from the sale of communities that are held for sale.

### Management's Use of Cash From Facility Operations

We use CFFO to assess our overall liquidity. This measure provides an assessment of controllable expenses and affords management the ability to make decisions which are expected to facilitate meeting current financial and liquidity goals as well as to achieve optimal financial performance. It provides an indicator for management to determine if adjustments to current spending decisions are needed.

This metric measures our liquidity based on operational factors that management can impact in the short-term, namely the cost structure or expenses of the organization. CFFO is one of the metrics used by our senior management and board of directors (i) to review our ability to service our outstanding indebtedness (including our credit facilities and long-term leases), (ii) to review our ability to pay dividends to stockholders, (iii) to review our ability to make regular recurring capital expenditures to maintain and improve our communities on a period-to-period basis, (iv) for planning purposes, including preparation of our annual budget, (v) in making compensation determinations for certain of our associates (including our named executive officers) and (vi) in setting various covenants in our credit agreements. These agreements generally require us to escrow or spend a minimum of between \$250 and \$450 per unit per year. Historically, we have spent in excess of these per unit amounts; however, there is no assurance that we will have funds available to escrow or spend these per unit amounts in the future. If we do not escrow or spend the required minimum annual amounts, we would be in default of the applicable debt or lease agreement which could trigger cross default provisions in our outstanding indebtedness and lease arrangements.

### Limitations of Cash From Facility Operations

CFFO has limitations as an analytical tool. It should not be viewed in isolation or as a substitute for GAAP measures of cash flow from operations. CFFO does not represent cash available for dividends or discretionary expenditures, since we may have mandatory debt service requirements or other non-discretionary expenditures not reflected in the measure. Material limitations in making the adjustment to our cash flow from operations to calculate CFFO, and using this non-GAAP financial measure as compared to GAAP operating cash flows, include:

- the cash portion of interest expense, income tax (benefit) provision and non-recurring charges related to gain (loss) on sale of communities and extinguishment of debt activities generally represent charges (gains), which may significantly affect our financial results; and
- depreciation and amortization, though not directly affecting our current cash position, represent the wear and tear and/or reduction in value of our communities, which affects the services we provide to our residents and may be indicative of future needs for capital expenditures.

We believe CFFO is useful to investors because it assists their ability to meaningfully evaluate (1) our ability to service our outstanding indebtedness, including our credit facilities and capital and financing leases, (2) our ability to pay dividends to stockholders and (3) our ability to make regular recurring capital expenditures to maintain and improve our communities.

CFFO is not an alternative to cash flows provided by or used in operations as calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. You should not rely on CFFO as a substitute for any such GAAP financial measure. We strongly urge

you to review the reconciliation of CFFO to GAAP net cash provided by (used in) operating activities, along with our consolidated financial statements included herein. We also strongly urge you to not rely on any single financial measure to evaluate our business. In addition, because CFFO is not a measure of financial performance under GAAP and is susceptible to varying calculations, the CFFO measure, as presented in this report, may differ from and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

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The table below shows the reconciliation of net cash provided by operating activities to CFFO for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$67,642	\$44,315	\$114,771	\$113,072
Changes in operating assets and liabilities	3,464	16,150	22,635	4,217
Refundable entrance fees received(1)(2)	6,619	4,098	15,061	7,736
First generation entrance fees received(3)	(5,596 )		(11,567 )	
Entrance fee refunds disbursed	(5,360 )	(6,357 )	(11,122 )	(12,193 )
Recurring capital expenditures, net	(7,570 )	(3,888 )	(14,011 )	(6,543 )
Lease financing debt amortization with fair market value or no purchase options	(2,221 )	(1,798 )	(4,392 )	(3,578 )
Cash From Facility Operations	\$56,978	\$52,520	\$111,375	\$102,711

- (1) Entrance fee receipts include promissory notes issued to the Company by the resident in lieu of a portion of the entrance fees due. Notes issued (net of collections) for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were (\$0.3) million and \$1.7 million, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were \$3.4 million and \$3.6 million, respectively.
- (2) Total entrance fee receipts for the three months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were \$15.0 million and \$9.8 million, respectively, including \$8.4 million and \$5.7 million, respectively, of nonrefundable entrance fee receipts included in net cash provided by operating activities. Total entrance fee receipts for the six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 were \$33.0 million and \$18.3 million, respectively, including \$17.9 million and \$10.6 million, respectively, of nonrefundable entrance fee receipts included in net cash provided by operating activities.
- (3) First generation entrance fees received represents initial entrance fees received from the sale of units at a newly opened entrance fee CCRC where the Company is required to apply such entrance fee proceeds to satisfy debt.

## Facility Operating Income

## Definition of Facility Operating Income

We define Facility Operating Income as follows:

Net income (loss) before:

- provision (benefit) for income taxes;
- non-operating (income) expense items;
- loss on sale of communities;
- depreciation and amortization (including non-cash impairment charges);
- facility lease expense;
- general and administrative expense, including non-cash stock compensation expense;

- change in future service obligation;
- amortization of deferred entrance fee revenue; and

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- management fees.

### Management's Use of Facility Operating Income

We use Facility Operating Income to assess our facility operating performance. We believe this non-GAAP measure, as we have defined it, is helpful in identifying trends in our day-to-day facility performance because the items excluded have little or no significance on our day-to-day facility operations. This measure provides an assessment of revenue generation and expense management and affords management the ability to make decisions which are expected to facilitate meeting current financial goals as well as to achieve optimal facility financial performance. It provides an indicator for management to determine if adjustments to current spending decisions are needed.

Facility Operating Income provides us with a measure of facility financial performance, independent of items that are beyond the control of management in the short-term, such as the change in the liability for the obligation to provide future services under existing lifecare contracts, depreciation and amortization (including non-cash impairment charges), straight-line lease expense (income), taxation and interest expense associated with our capital structure. This metric measures our facility financial performance based on operational factors that management can impact in the short-term, namely the cost structure or expenses of the organization. Facility Operating Income is one of the metrics used by our senior management and board of directors to review the financial performance of the business on a monthly basis. Facility Operating Income is also used by research analysts and investors to evaluate the performance of and value companies in our industry by investors, lenders and lessors. In addition, Facility Operating Income is a common measure used in the industry to value the acquisition or sales price of communities and is used as a measure of the returns expected to be generated by a community.

A number of our debt and lease agreements contain covenants measuring Facility Operating Income to gauge debt or lease coverages. The debt or lease coverage covenants are generally calculated as facility net operating income (defined as total operating revenue less operating expenses, all as determined on an accrual basis in accordance with GAAP). For purposes of the coverage calculation, the lender or lessor will further require a pro forma adjustment to facility operating income to include a management fee (generally 4% to 5% of operating revenue) and an annual capital reserve (generally \$250 to \$450 per unit). An investor or potential investor may find this item important in evaluating our performance, results of operations and financial position, particularly on a facility-by-facility basis.

### Limitations of Facility Operating Income

Facility Operating Income has limitations as an analytical tool. It should not be viewed in isolation or as a substitute for GAAP measures of earnings. Material limitations in making the adjustments to our earnings to calculate Facility Operating Income, and using this non-GAAP financial measure as compared to GAAP net income (loss), include:

- interest expense, income tax (benefit) provision and non-recurring charges related to gain (loss) on sale of communities and extinguishment of debt activities generally represent charges (gains), which may significantly affect our financial results; and
- depreciation and amortization, though not directly affecting our current cash position, represent the wear and tear and/or reduction in value of our communities, which affects the services we provide to our residents and may be indicative of future needs for capital expenditures.

An investor or potential investor may find this item important in evaluating our performance, results of operations and financial position on a facility-by-facility basis. We use non-GAAP financial measures to supplement our GAAP results in order to provide a more complete understanding of the factors and trends affecting our business.



Facility Operating Income is not an alternative to net income, income from operations or cash flows provided by or used in operations as calculated and presented in accordance with GAAP. You should not rely on Facility Operating Income as a substitute for any such GAAP financial measure. We strongly urge you to review the reconciliation of Facility Operating Income to GAAP net income (loss), along with our consolidated financial statements included herein. We also strongly urge you to not rely on any single financial measure to evaluate our business. In addition, because Facility Operating Income is not a measure of financial performance under GAAP and is susceptible to

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varying calculations, the Facility Operating Income measure, as presented in this report, may differ from and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures used by other companies.

The table below shows the reconciliation of net loss to Facility Operating Income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2010 and 2009 (dollars in thousands):

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net loss	\$(9,557 )	\$(10,530 )	\$(23,852 )	\$(24,166 )
Benefit for income taxes	(5,329 )	(2,495 )	(12,707 )	(11,607 )
Equity in earnings of unconsolidated ventures	(119 )	(581 )	(516 )	(1,176 )
Loss on extinguishment of debt	682	1,740	701	1,740
Other non-operating expense (income)	—	8	—	(4,224 )
Interest expense:				
Debt	26,335	26,068	51,969	51,795
Capitalized lease obligation	7,568	7,382	15,214	14,476
Amortization of deferred financing costs	2,410	3,390	5,006	4,932
Change in fair value of derivatives and amortization	2,207	(7,900 )	4,847	(3,615 )
Interest income	(453 )	(328 )	(1,080 )	(1,148 )
Income from operations	23,744	16,754	39,582	27,007
Depreciation and amortization	73,168	67,262	146,229	135,395
Change in future service obligation	(1,064 )	—	(1,064 )	—
Facility lease expense	67,175	68,434	135,424	136,175
General and administrative (including non-cash stock compensation expense)	31,834	31,721	63,786	65,428
Amortization of entrance fees	(5,787 )	(5,232 )	(11,526 )	(10,342 )
Management fees	(1,412 )	(1,298 )	(2,807 )	(3,015 )
Facility Operating Income	\$187,658	\$177,641	\$369,624	\$350,648

### Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are subject to market risks from changes in interest rates charged on our credit facilities, other floating-rate indebtedness and lease payments subject to floating rates. The impact on earnings and the value of our long-term debt and lease payments are subject to change as a result of movements in market rates and prices. As of June 30, 2010, we had approximately \$1.2 billion of long-term fixed rate debt, \$1.1 billion of long-term variable rate debt and \$341.8 million of capital and financing lease obligations. As of June 30, 2010, our total fixed-rate debt and variable-rate debt outstanding had a weighted-average interest rate of 4.01%.

We enter into certain interest rate swap agreements with major financial institutions to manage our risk on variable rate debt. Additionally, during 2009, we entered into certain cap agreements to effectively manage our risk above certain interest rates. As of June 30, 2010, all of our debt, excluding our secured line of credit and capital and financing lease obligations, carries a fixed rate of interest or has a variable rate subject to a swap or interest rate cap agreement. A change in interest rates would have impacted our interest rate expense related to all outstanding variable rate debt, excluding our secured line of credit and capital and financing lease obligations, as follows: a one, five and ten percent increase in interest rates would have an impact of \$6.7 million, \$35.5 million and \$41.3 million,

respectively.

As noted above, we have entered into certain interest rate protection and swap agreements to effectively cap or convert floating rate debt to a fixed rate basis, as well as to hedge anticipated future financing transactions. Pursuant to certain of our hedge agreements, we are required to secure our obligation to the counterparty by posting cash or other collateral if the fair value liability exceeds a specified threshold.

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### Item 4. Controls and Procedures

#### Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on such evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer each concluded that, as of June 30, 2010, our disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

#### Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There has not been any change in our internal control over financial reporting (as such term is defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2010 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

### Item 1. Legal Proceedings

The information contained in Note 9 to the Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements contained in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is incorporated herein by this reference.

### Item 1A. Risk Factors

For information regarding the most significant risks facing the Company, please see the risk factors set forth in Part I, Item 1A of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009, filed with the SEC on February 26, 2010, as well as the risks discussed below. There have been no material changes to the risk factors contained in our Form 10-K other than as set forth below.

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

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

As of June 30, 2010, we have an available secured line of credit with a \$120.0 million commitment and separate letter of credit facilities of up to \$78.5 million in the aggregate. As of June 30, 2010, we also had \$277.6 million of debt that is scheduled to mature during the twelve months ending June 30, 2011. Although these debt obligations are scheduled to mature on or prior to June 30, 2011, we have the option, subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions (such as the absence of a material adverse change), to extend the maturity of approximately \$125.1 million of non-recourse mortgages payable included in such debt until 2013. If we are unable to extend (or refinance, as applicable) any of our debt or credit or letter of credit facilities prior to their scheduled maturity dates, our liquidity

and financial condition could be adversely impacted. In addition, even if we are able to extend or refinance our other maturing debt or credit or letter of credit facilities, the terms of the new financing may not be as favorable to us as the terms of the existing financing.

A prolonged downturn in the financial markets may cause us to seek alternative sources of potentially less attractive financing, and may require us to further adjust our business plan accordingly. These events also may make it more

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difficult or costly for us to raise capital, including through the issuance of common stock. Continued disruptions in the financial markets could have an adverse effect on us and our business. If we are not able to obtain additional financing on favorable terms, we also may have to delay or abandon some or all of our growth strategies, which could adversely affect our revenues and results of operations.

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

Our consolidated financial statements reflect approximately \$277.6 million of debt obligations due on or prior to June 30, 2011. Although these debt obligations are scheduled to mature on or prior to June 30, 2011, we have the option, subject to the satisfaction of customary conditions (such as the absence of a material adverse change), to extend the maturity of approximately \$125.1 million of non-recourse mortgages payable included in such debt until 2013, as the instruments associated with these mortgages payable provide that we can extend the respective maturity dates for either one two-year period or two terms of 12 months each from the existing maturity dates. We presently anticipate that we will exercise the extension options and will satisfy the conditions precedent for doing so with respect to each of these obligations. If we are not able to satisfy the conditions precedent to exercising these extension options, our liquidity and financial condition could be adversely impacted.

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

We will rely on reimbursement from governmental programs for a greater portion of our revenues than before, and we cannot assure you that reimbursement levels will not decrease in the future, which could adversely affect our results of operations and cash flow. Certain per person annual limits on Medicare reimbursement for therapy services became effective in 2006, subject to certain exceptions. These exceptions are currently scheduled to expire on December 31, 2010. If these exceptions are modified or not extended beyond that date, our revenues and net operating income relating to our outpatient therapy services could be materially adversely impacted.

In addition, there continue to be various federal and state legislative and regulatory proposals to implement cost containment measures that would limit payments to healthcare providers in the future. For example, the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) recently proposed changes that would reduce therapy rates for subsequent services in a single session. We estimate that, if adopted as proposed, the reimbursement change would have a recurring negative effect on the net operating income from our outpatient therapy services program in the range of \$7.0 million to \$8.0 million per year. In addition, CMS recently announced a proposed decrease in home health rates for 2011. We estimate that, if adopted as proposed, the rate decrease would have a negative effect on the net operating income from our home health programs in the range of \$5.0 million to \$6.0 million per year. Although we believe that other proposed reimbursement changes (such as the pending adoption of RUGS IV) would offset the impact of the outpatient therapy and home health changes, there can be no assurance that such changes will, in fact, be implemented as currently proposed. Changes in the reimbursement policies of the Medicare program could have an adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flow.

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

As of June 30, 2010, funds managed by affiliates of Fortress Investment Group LLC ("Fortress") and various principals of Fortress, in the aggregate, beneficially own 33,116,326 shares, or approximately 27.5% of our outstanding common stock (excluding unvested restricted shares). In addition, two of our directors are associated with Fortress and,

pursuant to our Stockholders Agreement, Fortress currently has the ability to require us to nominate three individuals designated by Fortress for election as members of our nine-member Board of Directors (subject to their election by our stockholders). As a result, Fortress may be able to effectively control and/or substantially influence fundamental and significant corporate matters and transactions, including: the election of directors; mergers, consolidations or acquisitions; the sale of all or substantially all of our assets and other decisions affecting our capital structure; the amendment of our amended and restated certificate of incorporation and our amended and restated by-laws; and the dissolution of the Company. Fortress's interests, including its ownership of

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the North American operations of Holiday Retirement Corp., one of our competitors, may conflict with your interests. Their effective control of the Company could delay, deter or prevent acts that may be favored by our other stockholders such as hostile takeovers, changes in control of the Company and changes in management. As a result of such actions, the market price of our common stock could decline or stockholders might not receive a premium for their shares in connection with a change of control of the Company.

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

At June 30, 2010, 120,255,770 shares of our common stock were outstanding (excluding unvested restricted shares). All of the shares of our common stock are freely transferable, except for any shares held by our “affiliates,” as that term is defined in Rule 144 under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, or any shares otherwise subject to the limitations of Rule 144.

Pursuant to our Stockholders Agreement, Fortress and certain of its affiliates and permitted third-party transferees have the right, in certain circumstances, to require us to register their shares of our common stock under the Securities Act for sale into the public markets. Upon the effectiveness of such a registration statement, all shares covered by the registration statement will be freely transferable. In connection with our obligations under the Stockholders Agreement, we received a request from Fortress to file a registration statement on Form S-3 to permit the resale, from time to time, of up to 60,875,826 shares of common stock owned by certain affiliates of Fortress. The registration statement on Form S-3 was declared effective on May 22, 2009 and 18,205,000 shares owned by affiliates of Fortress were sold pursuant to the registration statement in November 2009. An additional 10,000,000 shares owned by affiliates of Fortress were sold pursuant to the registration statement in May 2010.

In addition, as of June 30, 2010, we had registered under the Securities Act an aggregate of 12,100,000 shares for issuance under our Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan, an aggregate of 1,000,000 shares for issuance under our Associate Stock Purchase Plan and an aggregate of 100,000 shares for issuance under our Director Stock Purchase Plan. In accordance with the terms of the Omnibus Stock Incentive Plan, the number of shares available for issuance automatically increases by 400,000 shares on January 1 of each year. Pursuant to the terms of the Associate Stock Purchase Plan, the number of shares available for purchase under the plan will automatically increase by 200,000 shares on the first day of each calendar year beginning January 1, 2010.

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

**Item 5. Other Information**

In recognition of the fact that certain of the Company’s executive officer employment agreements were scheduled to expire in the near future, and in an effort to rationalize and conform the Company’s employment and severance arrangements with its existing executive officers (other than the Company’s Chief Executive Officer), on August 6, 2010, the Compensation Committee of the Company’s Board of Directors adopted the Brookdale Senior Living Inc. Severance Pay Policy, Tier I (the “Policy”). The Policy applies to each of the members of the Company’s senior management executive committee (excluding the Chief Executive Officer) and other officers of the Company who have a title of Executive Vice President or higher (collectively, the “Eligible Employees”). Additionally, on August 6, 2010, the Committee approved letter agreements (the “Letter Agreements”) for certain Eligible Employees (the “Letter Agreement Executives”), including the Company’s principal financial officer and each of the other executive officers, except the Chief Executive Officer, for whom compensation information was provided in the proxy statement related to the Company’s 2010 annual meeting of stockholders (the “Covered NEOs”). The Letter Agreements, which became



effective as of August 6, 2010, terminated each of the Letter Agreement Executives' existing employment agreements in consideration of the Company's adoption of the Policy. The Letter Agreements also provide for certain modifications to the Policy as it is applied to the Letter Agreement Executives and state that the Policy will not be amended in a manner that is disadvantageous to a Letter Agreement Executive without such executive's prior written consent.

Pursuant to the Policy, as modified by the Letter Agreements, following a Separation from Service (as defined in the Policy) by the Company without Cause (as defined in the Policy) or by a Covered NEO with Good Reason (as

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defined in the Policy), the Covered NEOs are entitled to: (1) 250% of the Covered NEO's annual salary at the current rate of base salary in effect at the Separation from Service (or, if greater, before the occurrence of circumstances giving rise to Good Reason); and (2) continued health insurance benefits for 18 months (or until a breach of the Policy or the Covered NEO becomes eligible for other medical coverage, if earlier). Pursuant to the Policy, as modified by the Letter Agreements, following a Separation from Service by the Company without Cause or by a Covered NEO with Good Reason within 12 months following a Change in Control (as defined in the Policy), the Covered NEOs are entitled to: (1) 300% of the Covered NEO's annual salary at the current rate of base salary in effect at the Separation from Service (or, if greater, before the occurrence of circumstances giving rise to Good Reason); and (2) continued health insurance benefits for 18 months (or until a breach of the Policy or the Covered NEO becomes eligible for other medical coverage, if earlier). If payments pursuant to the Policy and other arrangements are not deductible by the Company under Section 280G of the Internal Revenue Code such payments shall be reduced (or repaid) in order to ensure the Company's deduction of payments in connection with a change in control.

Severance pay will be paid to the Covered NEOs in equal periodic installments on the Company's regular payroll dates, spanning 18 months and commencing on the 60th day following the Covered NEOs Qualifying Separation from Service (as defined in the Policy and modified by the Letter Agreements) so long as such executive has signed and returned a waiver and release and the seven day revocation period for the signed release has expired. A Covered NEO must acknowledge in such release that all restrictive covenants to which he is a party will remain in force for the period specified in such covenants and the severance pay such executive is entitled to is additional consideration for such restrictive covenants. A breach of such covenants will result in the cessation of severance pay and benefits and may result in a Covered NEO being required to repay certain severance pay and benefits already provided as well as certain costs and expenses.

The foregoing description does not purport to be complete and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the full text of the form Letter Agreement and Policy attached hereto as Exhibit 10.2.

Item 6. Exhibits

See Exhibit Index immediately following the signature page hereto, which Exhibit Index is incorporated by reference as if fully set forth herein.

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SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

BROOKDALE SENIOR LIVING INC.  
(Registrant)

By: /s/ Mark W. Ohlendorf

Name:

Title:

Mark W. Ohlendorf

Co-President and Chief Financial  
Officer

(Principal Financial and Accounting  
Officer)

Date:

August 6, 2010

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EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description
3.1	Amended and Restated Certificate of Incorporation of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on February 26, 2010).
3.2	Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on January 19, 2010).
4.1	Form of Certificate for common stock (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company's Registration Statement on Form S-1 (Amendment No. 3) (No. 333-127372) filed on November 7, 2005).
4.2	Stockholders Agreement, dated as of November 28, 2005, by and among Brookdale Senior Living Inc., FIT-ALT Investor LLC, Fortress Brookdale Acquisition LLC, Fortress Investment Trust II and Health Partners (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 31, 2006).
4.3	Amendment No. 1 to Stockholders Agreement, dated as of July 26, 2006, by and among Brookdale Senior Living Inc., FIT-ALT Investor LLC, Fortress Registered Investment Trust, Fortress Brookdale Investment Fund LLC, FRIT Holdings LLC, and FIT Holdings LLC (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.3 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on August 14, 2006).
4.4	Amendment Number Two to Stockholders Agreement, dated as of November 4, 2009 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.4 to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q filed on November 4, 2009).
10.1	First Amendment, dated as of May 5, 2010, to the Credit Agreement, dated as of February 23, 2010, among certain subsidiaries of Brookdale Senior Living Inc., General Electric Capital Corporation, as administrative agent and lender, and the other lenders from time to time parties thereto.
10.2	Form of Severance Letter and Brookdale Senior Living Inc. Severance Pay Policy, Tier I.
31.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document.*
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document.*
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document.*
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document.*
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document.*
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document.*

\* Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, this interactive data file is deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, is deemed not filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and otherwise is not subject to liability under these sections.