

OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS INC
Form 10-Q
May 08, 2012

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2012

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 1-11316

OMEGA HEALTHCARE
INVESTORS, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland
(State of incorporation)

38-3041398
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

200 International Circle, Suite 3500, Hunt Valley, MD 21030
(Address of principal executive offices)

(410) 427-1700
(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 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

Edgar Filing: OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS INC - Form 10-Q

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer 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

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the issuer's classes of common stock as of April 30, 2012.

Common Stock, \$.10 par value (Class)	105,802,180 (Number of shares)
--	-----------------------------------

OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS, INC.
FORM 10-Q
March 31, 2012

TABLE OF CONTENTS

		Page No.
PART I	Financial Information	
Item 1.	Financial Statements: <u>Consolidated Balance Sheets</u> <u>March 31, 2012 (unaudited) and December 31, 2011</u>	2
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations (unaudited)</u> <u>Three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011</u>	3
	<u>Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity</u> <u>Three months ended March 31, 2012 (unaudited)</u>	4
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (unaudited)</u> <u>Three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011</u>	5
	<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u> <u>March 31, 2012 (unaudited)</u>	6
Item 2.	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition</u> <u>and Results of Operations</u>	24
Item 3.	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	37
Item 4.	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	37
PART II	Other Information	
Item 1.	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	39
Item 1A.	<u>Risk Factors</u>	39
Item 6.	<u>Exhibits</u>	40

PART I – FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1 – Financial Statements

OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	March 31, 2012 (Unaudited)	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Real estate properties		
Land and buildings	\$2,529,617	\$2,537,039
Less accumulated depreciation	(494,936)	(470,420)
Real estate properties – net	2,034,681	2,066,619
Mortgage notes receivable – net	239,901	238,675
	2,274,582	2,305,294
Other investments – net	45,966	52,957
	2,320,548	2,358,251
Assets held for sale – net	8,090	2,461
Total investments	2,328,638	2,360,712
Cash and cash equivalents	2,717	351
Restricted cash	34,393	34,112
Accounts receivable – net	106,741	100,664
Other assets	66,314	61,473
Total assets	\$2,538,803	\$2,557,312
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Revolving line of credit	\$27,000	\$272,500
Secured borrowings	302,221	303,610
Unsecured borrowings – net	1,200,783	975,290
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	125,916	127,428
Total liabilities	1,655,920	1,678,828
Stockholders' equity:		
Common stock \$.10 par value 200,000 shares authorized — 104,766 shares as of March 31, 2012 and 103,410 as of December 31, 2011 issued and outstanding	10,477	10,341
Common stock – additional paid-in-capital	1,492,147	1,471,381
Cumulative net earnings	659,514	633,430
Cumulative dividends paid	(1,279,255)	(1,236,668)
Total stockholders' equity	882,883	878,484
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$2,538,803	\$2,557,312

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
Unaudited
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Revenue		
Rental income	\$75,975	\$66,337
Mortgage interest income	7,336	3,498
Other investment income – net	1,130	641
Miscellaneous	74	-
Total operating revenues	84,515	70,476
Expenses		
Depreciation and amortization	27,147	25,218
General and administrative	5,526	5,226
Acquisition costs	105	45
Impairment loss on real estate properties	272	24,971
Nursing home expenses of owned and operated assets	-	230
Total operating expenses	33,050	55,690
Income before other income and expense	51,465	14,786
Other income (expense)		
Interest income	7	11
Interest expense	(22,967)	(20,000)
Interest – amortization of deferred financing costs	(629)	(694)
Interest – refinancing costs	(7,108)	(16)
Total other expense	(30,697)	(20,699)
Income (loss) before gain on assets sold	20,768	(5,913)
Gain on assets sold – net	5,316	-
Net income (loss)	26,084	(5,913)
Preferred stock dividends	-	(1,691)
Preferred stock redemption	-	(3,472)
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$26,084	\$(11,076)
Income (loss) per common share available to common shareholders:		
Basic:		
Net income (loss)	\$0.25	\$(0.11)
Diluted:		
Net income (loss)	\$0.25	\$(0.11)
Dividends declared and paid per common share	\$0.41	\$0.37
Weighted-average shares outstanding, basic	103,754	100,074
Weighted-average shares outstanding, diluted	104,012	100,086

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENT OF STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY
Unaudited
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Common Stock Par Value	Additional Paid-in Capital	Cumulative Net Earnings	Cumulative Dividends	Total
Balance at December 31, 2011 (103,410 common shares)	\$ 10,341	\$ 1,471,381	\$ 633,430	\$ (1,236,668)	\$ 878,484
Issuance of common stock:					
Grant of restricted stock to company executives (428 shares)	43	(43)	—	—	—
Grant of restricted stock (13 shares at \$20.29 per share)	1	(1)	—	—	—
Amortization of restricted stock	—	1,470	—	—	1,470
Dividend reinvestment plan (665 shares at \$21.42 per share)	66	14,158	—	—	14,224
Grant of stock as payment of directors fees (2 shares at an average of \$21.49 per share)	1	37	—	—	38
Equity Shelf Program (249 shares at \$21.38 per share, net of issuance costs)	25	5,145	—	—	5,170
Net income	—	—	26,084	—	26,084
Common dividends (\$0.41 per share).	—	—	—	(42,587)	(42,587)
Balance at March 31, 2012 (104,766 common shares)	\$ 10,477	\$ 1,492,147	\$ 659,514	\$ (1,279,255)	\$ 882,883

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS, INC.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
Unaudited (in thousands)

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income (loss)	\$26,084	\$(5,913)
Adjustment to reconcile net income (loss) to cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	27,147	25,218
Impairment on real estate properties	272	24,971
Amortization of deferred financing and refinancing costs	7,737	694
Restricted stock amortization expense	1,485	1,479
(Gain) loss on assets sold – net	(5,316)	—
Amortization of acquired in-place leases - net	(1,426)	(1,616)
Other	(38)	(38)
Change in operating assets and liabilities – net of amounts assumed/acquired:		
Accounts receivable, net	176	(93)
Straight-line rent	(6,541)	(3,403)
Lease inducement	842	755
Effective yield receivable on mortgage notes	(554)	(421)
Other operating assets and liabilities	(324)	(2,829)
Operating assets and liabilities for owned and operated properties	—	(98)
Net cash provided by operating activities	49,544	38,706
Cash flows from investing activities		
Acquisition of real estate – net of liabilities assumed and escrows acquired	(1,852)	—
Placement of mortgage loans	(1,309)	(1,749)
Proceeds from sale of real estate investments	14,068	—
Capital improvements and funding of other investments	(7,985)	(4,325)
Proceeds from other investments	8,060	980
Investments in other investments	(1,069)	(593)
Collection of mortgage principal – net	119	20
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	10,032	(5,667)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Proceeds from credit facility borrowings	45,000	117,000
Payments on credit facility borrowings	(290,500)	(48,000)
Receipts of other long-term borrowings	400,000	—
Payments of other long-term borrowings	(176,007)	(604)
Payments of financing related costs	(12,517)	(534)
Receipts from dividend reinvestment plan	14,224	17,525
Net proceeds from issuance of common stock	5,170	28,108
Payments from exercised options and restricted stock – net	—	(1,254)
Dividends paid	(42,580)	(40,268)
Redemption of preferred stock	—	(108,552)
Net cash used in financing activities	(57,210)	(36,579)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	2,366	(3,540)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	351	6,921

Edgar Filing: OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS INC - Form 10-Q

Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$2,717	\$3,381
Interest paid during the period, net of amounts capitalized	\$22,163	\$16,896

See notes to consolidated financial statements.

OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS, INC.
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Unaudited
March 31, 2012

NOTE 1 – BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Business Overview

Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc. (“Omega” or the “Company”) has one reportable segment consisting of investments in healthcare-related real estate properties. Our core business is to provide financing and capital to the long-term healthcare industry with a particular focus on skilled nursing facilities (“SNFs”) located in the United States. Our core portfolio consists of long-term leases and mortgage agreements. All of our leases are “triple-net” leases, which require the tenants to pay all property-related expenses. Our mortgage revenue derives from fixed-rate mortgage loans, which are secured by first mortgage liens on the underlying real estate and personal property of the mortgagor.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements for Omega have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) regarding interim financial information and with the instructions to Form 10-Q and Article 10 of Regulation S-X. Accordingly, they do not include all of the information and notes required by U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) for complete financial statements. In our opinion, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation have been included. We have evaluated all subsequent events through the date of the filing of this Form 10-Q. These unaudited consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and the footnotes thereto included in our latest Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of (i) Omega, (ii) all direct and indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Omega, and (iii) TC Healthcare (“TC Healthcare”), an entity and interim operator created to operate the 15 facilities we assumed as a result of the bankruptcy of one of our former tenants/operators. Thirteen of these facilities were transitioned from TC Healthcare to a new tenant/operator on September 1, 2008. The two remaining facilities were transitioned to the new tenant/operator on June 1, 2010 upon approval by state regulators of the operating license transfer, and as of such date, TC Healthcare no longer operates these facilities. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation of the financial statements.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable includes: contractual receivables, effective yield interest receivables, straight-line rent receivables and lease inducements, net of an estimated provision for losses related to uncollectible and disputed accounts. Contractual receivables relate to the amounts currently owed to us under the terms of our lease and loan agreements. Effective yield interest receivables relate to the difference between the interest income recognized on an effective yield basis over the term of the loan agreement and the interest currently due to us according to the contractual agreement. Straight-line receivables relate to the difference between the rental revenue recognized on a straight-line basis and the amounts currently due to us according to the contractual agreement. Lease inducements result from value provided by us to the lessee at the inception or renewal of the lease and will be amortized as a reduction of rental revenue over the non cancellable lease term. On a quarterly basis, we review the collection of our contractual payments and determine the appropriateness of our allowance for uncollectible contractual rents. In the case of a lease recognized on a straight-line basis or existence of lease inducements, we generally provide an allowance for straight-line accounts receivable or the lease inducements when certain conditions or indicators of

adverse collectability are present.

6

A summary of our net receivables by type is as follows:

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
	(in thousands)	
Contractual receivables	\$4,810	\$4,683
Effective yield interest receivables	1,895	1,341
Straight-line receivables	80,110	73,604
Lease inducements	21,835	22,677
Allowance	(1,909)	(1,641)
Accounts receivable – net	\$106,741	\$100,664

We continuously evaluate the payment history and financial strength of our operators and have historically established allowance reserves for straight-line rent adjustments for operators that do not meet our requirements. We consider factors such as payment history and the operator's financial condition as well as current and future anticipated operating trends when evaluating whether to establish allowance reserves.

NOTE 2 – PROPERTIES AND INVESTMENTS

In the ordinary course of our business activities, we periodically evaluate investment opportunities and extend credit to customers. We also regularly engage in lease and/or loan extensions and modifications. Additionally, we actively monitor and manage our investment portfolio with the objectives of improving credit quality and increasing investment returns. In connection with our portfolio management, we may engage in various collection and foreclosure activities.

If we acquire real estate pursuant to a foreclosure or bankruptcy proceeding, the assets will initially be included on the consolidated balance sheet at the lower of cost or estimated fair value (see Note 3 – Owned and Operated Assets).

Leased Property

Our leased real estate properties, represented by 381 SNFs, 10 assisted living facilities (“ALFs”) and five specialty facilities at March 31, 2012, are leased under provisions of single or master leases with initial terms typically ranging from 5 to 15 years, plus renewal options. Substantially all of our leases contain provisions for specified annual increases over the rents of the prior year and are generally computed in one of three methods depending on specific provisions of each lease as follows: (i) a specific annual percentage increase over the prior year's rent, generally 2.5%; (ii) an increase based on the change in pre-determined formulas from year to year (i.e., such as increases in the Consumer Price Index (“CPI”)); or (iii) specific dollar increases over prior years. Under the terms of the leases, the lessee is responsible for all maintenance, repairs, taxes and insurance on the leased properties.

2011 Acquisitions

Capital Funding Group, Inc.

On December 23, 2011, we purchased 17 SNFs from affiliates of Capital Funding Group, Inc. (“CFG”), a new operator to Omega, for an aggregate purchase price of \$128 million. The acquisition consisted of the assumption of \$71

million of indebtedness guaranteed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) and \$57 million in cash.

The \$71 million of assumed HUD debt is comprised of 15 HUD mortgage loans with a blended interest rate of 5.70% and maturities between October 2029 and July 2044.

7

The 17 SNFs, representing 1,820 available beds, are located in Arkansas (12), Colorado (1), Florida (1), Michigan (2) and Wisconsin (1). The transaction involved two separate master lease agreements covering all 17 SNFs.

We allocated approximately \$129.9 million consisting of land (\$9.0 million), buildings and site improvements (\$111.5 million) and furniture and fixtures (\$9.4 million). We recorded approximately \$1.9 million of fair value adjustment related to the above market debt assumed based on the terms of comparable debt. We estimate amortization will be approximately \$0.1 million per year over the next five years. We have not recorded goodwill in connection with this transaction.

Persimmon Ventures, LLC and White Pine Holdings, LLC

During the fourth quarter of 2011, we completed \$86 million of combined new investments with affiliates of Persimmon Ventures, LLC and White Pine Holding, LLC (“White Pine”), both new operators to Omega. The investments involved a purchase / lease back transaction and a mortgage transaction. The combined transaction consists of 7 facilities and 938 beds.

Purchase / Lease Back Transaction

We purchased four SNFs located in Maryland (3) and West Virginia (1), totaling 586 beds for a total investment of \$61 million, including approximately \$1 million to complete renovations at one facility. The consideration consisted of \$31 million in cash and the assumption of \$30 million in HUD – guaranteed indebtedness, which bears an interest rate of 4.87% (weighted-average) and matures between March 2036 and September 2040.

Acquisition costs related to the CFG and White Pine acquisitions were approximately \$1.2 million in 2011.

Mortgage Transaction

We entered into a first mortgage loan with White Pine in the amount of \$25 million secured by a lien on three SNFs, totaling 352 beds, all located in Maryland.

The overall combined transaction totaled \$86 million, consisting of \$56 million in cash and \$30 million in assumed HUD indebtedness, with a combined initial annual yield of approximately 10%.

We allocated approximately \$62.7 million consisting of land (\$4.4 million), buildings and site improvements (\$55.0 million) and furniture and fixtures (\$3.3 million). One of the facilities acquired in connection with this transaction on December 30, 2011 is in the process of being renovated. We recorded approximately \$3.0 million of fair value adjustment related to the above market debt assumed based on the terms of comparable debt. We estimate amortization will be approximately \$0.2 million per year over the next five years. We have not recorded goodwill in connection with this transaction.

The facilities acquired from White Pine and affiliates of CFG in the fourth quarter of 2011 are included in our results of operations from the date of acquisition. The following unaudited pro forma results of operations reflect each of the White Pine and affiliates of CFG transactions as if they occurred on January 1, 2011. In the opinion of management, all significant necessary adjustments to reflect the effect of the acquisitions have been made. The following pro forma information is not indicative of future operations.

	Pro Forma Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(in thousands, except per share amount, unaudited)	
Revenues	\$ 84,515	\$ 75,784
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	26,084	(9,785)
Earnings per share – diluted:		
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders – as reported	\$ 0.25	\$ (0.11)
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders – pro forma	0.25	(0.10)

Connecticut Properties

In January 2011, at our request, a complaint was filed by the State of Connecticut, Commissioner of Social Services (the “State”) against the licensees/operators of four Connecticut SNFs, seeking the appointment of a receiver. The facilities were leased and operated by affiliates of FC/SCH Capital, LLC (“FC/SCH”) and were managed by Genesis Healthcare (“Genesis”), and had approximately 472 licensed beds as of March 31, 2011. The Superior Court, Judicial District of Hartford, Connecticut (the “Court”) appointed a receiver.

The receiver was responsible for (i) operating the facilities and funding all operational expenses incurred after the appointment of the receiver and (ii) for providing the Court with recommendations regarding the facilities. In March 2011, the receiver moved to close all four SNFs and we objected. At the hearing held on April 21, 2011, we stated our position that the receiver failed to comply with the statutory requirements prior to recommending the facilities’ closure. In addition, alternative operators expressed interest in operating several of the facilities. On April 27, 2011, the Court granted the receiver’s motion and ordered the facilities closed.

We timely filed our notice of appeal, taking the position that the Court's Order was final and appealable, and erroneous. Following our notice of appeal, we negotiated a stipulation with the State and the receiver which afforded it significant concessions. Those concessions included: (a) an agreed recognition of us as a secured lienholder with a priority claim, (b) an accelerated timeframe for the (i) allocation by the receiver of collected funds between pre- and post- receivership periods, and (ii) disbursement to us of pre-receivership funds collected, and (c) an agreement by the State that it would forego its right to seek recoupment of pre-receivership funds as reimbursement for post-receivership advances. In exchange for these concessions (among others), we withdrew our appeal.

As a result of these developments, during the three months ended March 31, 2011, we recorded an impairment charge of \$24.4 million to reduce the carrying values of the Connecticut SNFs to their estimated fair values. We estimated the fair value of these facilities based on the facilities’ potential sales value assuming that the facilities would not be used as skilled nursing facilities. As of November 1, 2011, all of the residents of the four facilities have been relocated and the receiver has surrendered possession of all of the facilities to us. We are actively marketing the

facilities for sale (for purposes other than the provision of skilled nursing care).

FC/SCH Facilities

During the second quarter of 2011, we entered into a master transition agreement (“2011 MTA”) with one of our current lessee/operators and a third party lessee/operator to transition the facilities from the current operator to the new operator. The 2011 MTA closing is subject to receipt of healthcare regulatory approvals from several states for the operating license transfer from the current operator to the new operator. On January 1, 2012, regulatory approval was provided and the former lease was terminated and a new operator entered into a new twelve-year master lease for the facilities. As a result of the 2011 MTA, during the second quarter of 2011, we evaluated the recoverability of the straight-line rent and lease inducements associated with the current lease and recorded a \$4.1 million provision for uncollectible accounts associated with straight-line receivables and lease inducements.

Assets Sold or Held for Sale

Assets Sold

On January 13, 2012, we sold a SNF in Indiana for approximately \$3.1 million resulting in a gain of approximately \$0.3 million.

On March 23, 2012, an operator in Alaska exercised its purchase option and purchased a SNF for approximately \$11.0 million. We recognized a gain of approximately \$5.1 million in this transaction.

Held for Sale

During the first quarter of 2012, we recorded a \$0.1 million impairment charge to reduce the carrying value of a SNF in Arkansas to its estimated fair value less cost to sell and simultaneously classified the facility as held-for-sale. Also during the first quarter of 2012, we recorded a \$0.1 million impairment charge to reduce the carrying value of a held-for-sale facility that was sold during the quarter.

At March 31, 2012, we had seven SNFs and one parcel of land classified as held-for-sale with an aggregate net book value of approximately \$8.1 million.

Mortgage Notes Receivable

Our mortgage notes receivable relate to 12 fixed-rate mortgages on 32 long-term care facilities and one construction mortgage on a facility currently under construction. The mortgage notes are secured by first mortgage liens on the borrowers’ underlying real estate and personal property. The mortgage notes receivable relate to facilities located in five (5) states, which are operated by six (6) independent healthcare operating companies. We monitor compliance with mortgages and when necessary have initiated collection, foreclosure and other proceedings with respect to certain outstanding loans. As of March 31, 2012, none of our mortgages were in default or in foreclosure proceedings. Where appropriate, the mortgage properties are generally cross-collateralized with the master lease agreement.

Mortgage interest income is recognized as earned over the terms of the related mortgage notes, using the effective yield method. Allowances are provided against earned revenues from mortgage interest when collection of amounts due becomes questionable or when negotiations for restructurings of troubled operators lead to lower expectations regarding ultimate collection. When collection is uncertain, mortgage interest income on impaired mortgage loans is recognized as received after taking into account application of security deposits.

NOTE 3 – OWNED AND OPERATED ASSETS

In November 2007, affiliates of Haven Healthcare (“Haven”), one of our former operators/lessees/mortgagors, operated under Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. Commencing in February 2008, the assets of the Haven facilities were marketed for sale via an auction process to be conducted through proceedings established by the bankruptcy court. The auction process failed to produce a qualified buyer. As a result, and pursuant to our rights as ordered by the bankruptcy court, Haven moved the bankruptcy court to authorize us to credit bid certain of the indebtedness that it owed to us in exchange for taking ownership of and transitioning certain of its assets to a new entity in which we have a substantial ownership interest, all of which was approved by the bankruptcy court on July 4, 2008. Effective July 7, 2008, we took ownership and/or possession of 15 facilities previously operated by Haven. TC Healthcare, a new entity and an interim operator, in which we have a substantial economic interest, began operating these facilities on our behalf through an independent contractor.

On August 6, 2008, we entered into a Master Transaction Agreement (“2008 MTA”) with affiliates of FC/SCH whereby FC/SCH agreed (subject to certain closing conditions, including the receipt of licensure) to lease 14 SNFs and one ALF facility under a master lease. These facilities were formerly leased to Haven.

Effective September 1, 2008, we completed the operational transfer of 12 SNFs and one ALF to affiliates of FC/SCH, in accordance with the terms of the 2008 MTA. These 13 facilities are located in Connecticut (5), Rhode Island (4), New Hampshire (3) and Massachusetts (1). As part of the transaction, Genesis has entered into a long-term management agreement with FC/SCH to oversee the day-to-day operations of each of these facilities. The two remaining facilities in Vermont, which were operated by TC Healthcare until May 31, 2010, were transferred to FC/SCH upon licensure from the state of Vermont. As a result of the transition of the operations to FC/SCH, we no longer operate any owned and operated facilities, effective June 1, 2010. Our consolidated financial statements include the results of operations of Vermont facilities from July 7, 2008 to May 31, 2010.

Nursing home revenues and expenses, included in our consolidated financial statements that relate to such owned and operated assets are set forth in the tables below.

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(in thousands)	
Nursing home revenues	\$ —	\$ —
Nursing home expenses	—	230
Loss from nursing home operations	\$ —	\$ (230)

NOTE 4 – CONCENTRATION OF RISK

As of March 31, 2012, our portfolio of real estate investments consisted of 435 healthcare facilities, located in 33 states and operated by 47 third-party operators. Our gross investment in these facilities, net of impairments and before reserve for uncollectible loans, totaled approximately \$2.8 billion at March 31, 2012, with approximately 99% of our real estate investments related to long-term care facilities. This portfolio is made up of 381 SNFs, 10 ALFs, five specialty facilities, fixed rate mortgages on 32 SNFs, and seven SNFs and a parcel of land that are held-for-sale. At March 31, 2012, we also held miscellaneous investments of approximately \$46.0 million, consisting primarily of secured loans to third-party operators of our facilities.

At March 31, 2012, we had investments with one operator that exceeded 10% of our total investment: affiliates and/or subsidiaries of CommuniCare Health Services (“CommuniCare”) (12%). The two states in which we had our highest concentration of investments were Florida (22%) and Ohio (13%) at March 31, 2012.

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, our revenues from operations totaled \$84.5 million, of which approximately \$10.9 million was from CommuniCare (13%) and \$8.5 million was from Sun Healthcare (“Sun”) (10%). No other operator generated more than 10% of our revenues from operations for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012.

Sun is subject to the reporting requirements of the SEC and is required to file with the SEC annual reports containing audited financial information and quarterly reports containing unaudited interim financial information. Sun’s filings with the SEC can be found at the SEC’s website at www.sec.gov. We are providing this data for information purposes only, and we undertake no responsibility for Sun’s filings.

NOTE 5 – DIVIDENDS

Common Dividends

On April 17, 2012, the Board of Directors declared a common stock dividend of \$0.42 per share, increasing the quarterly common dividend by \$0.01 per share over the prior quarter, to be paid May 15, 2012 to common stockholders of record on April 30, 2012.

On January 13, 2012, the Board of Directors declared a common stock dividend of \$0.41 per share, increasing the quarterly common dividend by \$0.01 per share over the prior quarter, that was paid February 15, 2012 to common stockholders of record on January 31, 2012.

NOTE 6 – TAXES

So long as we qualify as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) under the Internal Revenue Code (the “Code”), we generally will not be subject to federal income taxes on the REIT taxable income that we distribute to stockholders, subject to certain exceptions. On a quarterly and annual basis, we test our compliance within the REIT taxation rules to ensure that we were in compliance with the rules.

Subject to the limitation under the REIT asset test rules, we are permitted to own up to 100% of the stock of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries (“TRSs”). Currently, we have one TRS that is taxable as a corporation and that pays federal, state and local income tax on its net income at the applicable corporate rates. As of March 31, 2012, the TRS had a net operating loss carry-forward of \$1.1 million. The loss carry-forward is fully reserved with a valuation allowance as we concluded it was more-likely-than-not that the deferred tax asset would not be realized.

NOTE 7 – STOCK-BASED COMPENSATION

The following is a summary of our stock-based compensation expense for the three- month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(in thousands)	
Stock-based compensation expense	\$ 1,485	\$ 1,479

2011 Stock Awards

Effective January 2011, we granted 428,503 shares of restricted stock and 496,977 performance restricted stock units (“PRSU”) to six employees. Effective January 2012, we granted 124,244 PRSUs to six employees.

Restricted Stock Awards

The restricted stock awards vest 100% on December 31, 2013, subject to continued employment on the vesting date and subject to certain exceptions for certain qualifying terminations of employment or a change in control of the Company. As of March 31, 2012, no shares of restricted stock have vested under these restricted stock awards.

Performance Restricted Stock Units

Effective January 1, 2011, we awarded three types of PRSUs to the six employees: (i) 124,244 annual total shareholder return (“TSR”) PRSUs for the year ended December 31, 2011 (“2011 Annual TSR PRSUs”); (ii) 279,550 multi-year absolute TSR PRSUs and (iii) 93,183 multi-year relative TSR PRSUs. On January 1, 2012, we awarded to the six employees 124,244 annual TSR PRSUs for the year ended December 31, 2012 (“2012 Annual TSR PRSUs”).

Annual TSR PRSUs

The number of shares earned under the annual TSR PRSUs depends generally on the level of achievement of TSR for the year. The annual TSR PRSUs vest on December 31 of the year, subject to continued employment on the vesting date and subject to certain exceptions for certain qualifying terminations of employment or a change in control of the Company. The 2011 Annual TSR PRSUs were forfeited because the required TSR for 2011 was not achieved.

Multi-year Absolute TSR PRSUs

The number of shares earned under the multi-year absolute TSR PRSUs depends generally on the level of achievement of TSR for the three-years ending December 31, 2013. The multi-year absolute TSR PRSUs vest 25% on the last day of each calendar quarter in 2014, subject to continued employment on the vesting date and subject to certain exceptions for certain qualifying terminations of employment or a change in control of the Company.

Multi-year Relative TSR PRSUs

The number of shares earned under the multi-year relative TSR PRSUs depends generally on the level of achievement of TSR relative to other real estate investment trusts in the MSCI U.S. REIT Index for the three-years ending December 31, 2013. The multi-year relative TSR PRSUs vest 25% on the last day of each calendar quarter in 2014,

subject to continued employment on the vesting date and subject to certain exceptions for certain qualifying terminations of employment or a change in control of the Company.

The PRSU awards have varying degrees of performance requirements to achieve vesting, and each PRSU award represents the right to a variable number of shares of common stock and related dividend equivalents based on dividends paid to stockholders during the applicable performance period.

As of March 31, 2012, none of these PRSUs are vested or earned.

The following table summarizes our total unrecognized compensation cost as of March 31, 2012 associated with outstanding restricted stock and PRSU awards to employees:

	Shares/ Units	Grant Date Average Fair Value Per Unit/ Share	Total Compensation Cost (in millions)	Weighted Average Period of Expense Recognition (in months)	Unrecognized Compensation Cost (in millions)
Restricted stock	428,503	\$22.44	\$9.6	36	\$5.6
2012 Annual PRSUs	124,244	\$9.61	1.2	12	0.9
Multi-year absolute TSR PRSUs	279,550	\$11.06	3.1	44	2.1
Multi-year relative TSR PRSUs	93,183	\$12.26	1.1	44	0.8
Total	925,480	\$15.64	\$15.0		\$9.4

We used a Monte Carlo model to estimate the fair value for PRSUs granted to the employees in January 2011 and January 2012.

Director Grants

As of March 31, 2012, we had 30,999 shares of restricted stock outstanding to directors. The directors' restricted shares are scheduled to vest over the next three years. As of March 31, 2012, the unrecognized compensation cost associated with the directors is approximately \$0.5 million.

NOTE 8 – FINANCING ACTIVITIES AND BORROWING ARRANGEMENTS

Secured and Unsecured Borrowings

The following is a summary of our long-term borrowings:

	Maturity	Current Rate	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
(in thousands)				
Secured borrowings:				
HUD Berkadia mortgages (1)	2036 - 2040	6.61 %	\$ 64,131	\$ 64,533
HUD Capital Funding mortgages	2040 - 2045	4.85 %	132,524	133,061
HUD White Pine mortgages (1)	2036 - 2040	4.87 %	32,610	32,813
HUD Affiliates of CFG mortgages(1)	2029 - 2044	5.70 %	72,956	73,203
Total secured borrowings			302,221	303,610
Unsecured borrowings:				
Revolving line of credit	2015	3.00 %	\$ 27,000	\$ 272,500
2016 Notes	2016	7.0 %	—	175,000
2020 Notes	2020	7.5 %	200,000	200,000
2022 Notes	2022	6.75 %	575,000	575,000
2024 Notes	2024	5.875 %	400,000	—
Subordinated debt	2021	9.0 %	21,175	21,219
			1,196,175	971,219
Premium - net			4,608	4,071
Total unsecured borrowings			1,227,783	1,247,790
Totals – net			\$ 1,530,004	\$ 1,551,400

(1) Reflects the weighted average interest rate on the mortgages.

Bank Credit Agreements

At March 31, 2012, we had \$27.0 million outstanding under our \$475 million unsecured revolving credit facility (the “2011 Credit Facility”), and no letters of credit outstanding, leaving availability of \$448.0 million.

The 2011 Credit Facility matures on August 17, 2015. The 2011 Credit Facility includes an “accordion feature” that permits us to expand our borrowing capacity to \$600 million.

The 2011 Credit Facility is priced at LIBOR plus an applicable percentage (ranging from 225 basis points to 300 basis points) based on our consolidated leverage. In the event the Company achieves at least two investment grade ratings from Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s and/or Fitch Ratings, the 2011 Credit Facility will be priced at LIBOR plus an applicable percentage ranging from 150 basis points to 210 basis points (including a facility fee). The Company’s applicable percentage above LIBOR was 275 basis points at March 31, 2012 under the 2011 Credit Facility. The 2011 Credit Facility is used for acquisitions and general corporate purposes.

The 2011 Credit Facility contains customary affirmative and negative covenants, including, without limitation, limitations on indebtedness; limitations on investments; limitations on liens; limitations on mergers and consolidations; limitations on sales of assets; limitations on transactions with affiliates; limitations on negative pledges; limitations on prepayment of debt; limitations on use of proceeds; limitations on changes in lines of business; limitations on repurchases of the Company's capital stock if a default or event of default occurs; and maintenance of REIT status. In addition, the 2011 Credit Facility contains financial covenants including, without limitation, those relating to maximum total leverage, maximum secured leverage, maximum unsecured leverage, minimum fixed charge coverage, minimum consolidated tangible net worth, minimum unsecured debt yield, minimum unsecured interest coverage and maximum distributions. As of March 31, 2012, we were in compliance with all affirmative and negative covenants, including financial covenants.

Issuance of \$400 Million 5.875% Senior Notes due 2024

On March 19, 2012, we issued \$400 million aggregate principal amount of our 5.875% Senior Notes due 2024, or the 2024 Notes. The 2024 Notes mature on March 15, 2024 and pay interest semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, commencing on September 15, 2012.

We may redeem the 2024 Notes, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at redemption prices of 102.938%, 101.958% and 100.979% of the principal amount thereof if the redemption occurs during the 12-month periods beginning on March 15 of the years 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively, and at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on and after March 15, 2020, in each case, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. In addition, until March 15, 2015 we may redeem up to 35% of the 2024 Notes with the net cash proceeds of one or more public equity offerings at a redemption price of 105.875% of the principal amount of the 2024 Notes to be so redeemed, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. If we undergo a change of control, we may be required to offer to purchase the notes from holders at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount plus accrued interest.

The 2024 Notes were sold at an issue price of 100% of the principal amount. We used the net proceeds of the offering to fund the tender offer and consent solicitation for the 2016 Notes (described below), to fund the redemption of the untendered 2016 Notes (described below) and to repay a portion of our indebtedness outstanding under our \$475 million senior unsecured revolving credit facility. As of March 31, 2012, our subsidiaries that are not guarantors of the 2024 Notes accounted for approximately \$522 million of our total assets.

\$175 Million 7% Senior Notes due 2016 Tender Offer and Redemption

On March 5, 2012, we commenced a tender offer to purchase for cash any and all of our outstanding \$175 million aggregate principal amount of 7% Senior Notes due 2016, or the 2016 Notes, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Offer to Purchase and Consent Solicitation Statement dated March 5, 2012. Pursuant to the terms of the tender offer, on March 19, 2012, we purchased \$168.9 million aggregate principal amount of the 2016 Notes.

On March 27, 2012, pursuant to the terms of the indenture governing the 2016 Notes, we redeemed the remaining \$6.1 million aggregate principal amount of the 2016 Notes at a redemption price of 102.333% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to the redemption date. Following redemption, the 2016 Notes, the indenture governing the 2016 Notes and the related guarantees were terminated.

The redemption resulted in approximately \$7.1 million of redemption related cost and write-offs, including \$4.5 million in payments made to bondholders for early redemption, \$2.2 million of write-offs associated with deferred costs and \$0.4 million of expenses associated with the tender and redemption.

\$140 Million Equity Shelf Program

For the three months ended March 31, 2012, approximately 0.2 million shares of our common stock were issued through our \$140 million Equity Shelf Program (the "2010 ESP") for net proceeds of approximately \$5.2 million, net of \$0.1 million of commissions.

Dividend Reinvestment and Common Stock Purchase Plan

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, approximately 0.7 million shares of our common stock were issued through our Dividend Reinvestment and Common Stock Purchase Program for net proceeds of approximately \$14.2 million.

NOTE 9 – FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

At March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the carrying amounts and fair values of our financial instruments were as follows:

	2012		2011	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
(in thousands)				
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$2,717	\$2,717	\$351	\$351
Restricted cash	34,393	34,393	34,112	34,112
Mortgage notes receivable – net	239,901	243,243	238,675	241,494
Other investments – net	45,966	42,481	52,957	48,903
Totals	\$322,977	\$322,834	\$326,095	\$324,860
Liabilities:				
Revolving line of credit	\$27,000	\$27,000	\$272,500	\$272,500
7.00% Notes due 2016 – net	—	—	174,376	186,398
7.50% Notes due 2020 – net	197,288	224,027	197,202	216,114
6.75% Notes due 2022 – net	582,320	641,811	582,493	582,684
5.875% Notes due 2024 – net	400,000	395,893	—	—
HUD debt	302,221	372,713	303,610	321,949
Subordinated debt	21,175	24,897	21,219	23,198
Totals	\$1,530,004	\$1,686,341	\$1,551,400	\$1,602,843

Fair value estimates are subjective in nature and are dependent on a number of important assumptions, including estimates of future cash flows, risks, discount rates and relevant comparable market information associated with each financial instrument (see Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies in our 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K). The use of different market assumptions and estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the reported estimated fair value amounts.

The following methods and assumptions were used in estimating fair value disclosures for financial instruments.

Cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash: The carrying amount of cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash reported in the balance sheet approximates fair value because of the short maturity of these instruments (i.e., less than 90 days).

Mortgage notes receivable: The fair values of the mortgage notes receivables are estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis, using interest rates being offered for similar loans to borrowers with similar credit ratings.

Other investments: Other investments are primarily comprised of: (i) notes receivable and (ii) an investment in redeemable non-convertible preferred security of an unconsolidated business accounted for using the cost method

of accounting. The fair values of notes receivable are estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis, using interest rates being offered for similar loans to borrowers with similar credit ratings. The fair value of the investment in the unconsolidated business is estimated using quoted market value and considers the terms of the underlying arrangement.

Revolving line of credit: The fair value of our borrowings under variable rate agreements are estimated using an expected present value technique based on expected cash flows discounted using the current market rates.

Senior notes and other long-term borrowings: The fair value of our borrowings under fixed rate agreements are estimated based on open market trading activity provided by a third party.

NOTE 10 – LITIGATION

We are subject to various legal proceedings, claims and other actions arising out of the normal course of business. While any legal proceeding or claim has an element of uncertainty, management believes that the outcome of each lawsuit, claim or legal proceeding that is pending or threatened, or all of them combined, will not have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or results of operations.

NOTE 11 – EARNINGS PER SHARE

The computation of basic earnings per share (“EPS”) is computed by dividing net income available to common stockholders by the weighted-average number of shares of common stock outstanding during the relevant period. Diluted EPS is computed using the treasury stock method, which is net income divided by the total weighted-average number of common outstanding shares plus the effect of dilutive common equivalent shares during the respective period. Dilutive common shares reflect the assumed issuance of additional common shares pursuant to certain of our share-based compensation plans, including stock options, restricted stock and performance restricted stock units.

The following tables set forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(in thousands, except per share amounts)	
Numerator:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 26,084	\$ (5,913)
Preferred stock dividends	—	(1,691)
Preferred stock redemption	—	(3,472)
Numerator for net income available to common per share - basic and diluted	\$ 26,084	\$ (11,076)
Denominator:		
Denominator for basic earnings per share	103,754	100,074
Effect of dilutive securities:		
Restricted stock	241	—
Deferred stock	17	12
Denominator for diluted earnings per share	104,012	100,086
Earnings per share – basic:		
Net income (loss) – basic	\$ 0.25	\$ (0.11)
Earnings per share – diluted:		

Net income (loss) – diluted	\$ 0.25	\$ (0.11)
-----------------------------	---------	------------

NOTE 12 – CONSOLIDATING FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

As of March 31, 2012, we had outstanding (i) \$200 million 7.5% Senior Notes due 2020, (ii) \$575 million 6.75% Senior Notes due 2022 and (iii) \$400 million 5.875% Senior Notes due 2024, which we collectively refer to as the Senior Notes. The Senior Notes are fully and unconditionally guaranteed, jointly and severally, by each of our subsidiaries that guarantee other indebtedness of Omega or any of the subsidiary guarantors. Any subsidiary that we properly designate as an “unrestricted subsidiary” under the indentures governing the Senior Notes will not provide guarantees of the Senior Notes. As of and prior to March 31, 2010, the non-subsiary guarantors were minor and insignificant. On June 29, 2010, we designated as “unrestricted subsidiaries” the 39 subsidiaries acquired from CapitalSource on such date. During the fourth quarter of 2011, we designated as “unrestricted subsidiaries” three subsidiaries acquired from White Pine and 17 of the subsidiaries acquired from affiliates of CFG. For the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the operating cash flow of the non-guarantor subsidiaries approximated net income of the non-guarantor subsidiaries, adjusted for depreciation and amortization expense. For the three-month period ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the non-guarantor subsidiaries have not engaged in investing or financing activities other than the principal payment of \$1.0 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, for the HUD mortgages on the facilities owned by the non-guarantor subsidiaries. All of the subsidiary guarantors of our outstanding senior notes are 100 percent owned by Omega.

The following summarized condensed consolidating financial information segregates the financial information of the non-guarantor subsidiaries from the financial information of Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc. and the subsidiary guarantors under the senior notes. The results and financial position of acquired entities are included from the dates of their respective acquisitions.

OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS, INC.
CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEETS
Unaudited
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	March 31, 2012			
	Issuer & Subsidiary Guarantors	Non – Guarantor Subsidiaries	Elimination Company	Consolidated
Land and buildings	\$ 2,039,354	\$ 490,263	\$ —	\$ 2,529,617
Less accumulated depreciation	(465,287)	(29,649)	—	(494,936)
Real estate properties – net	1,574,067	460,614	—	2,034,681
Mortgage notes receivable – net	239,901	—	—	239,901
	1,813,968	460,614	—	2,274,582
Other investments – net	45,966	—	—	45,966
	1,859,934	460,614	—	2,320,548
Assets held for sale – net	8,090	—	—	8,090
Total investments	1,868,024	460,614	—	2,328,638
Cash and cash equivalents	2,717	—	—	2,717
Restricted cash	7,127	27,266	—	34,393
Accounts receivable – net	102,439	4,302	—	106,741
Investment in affiliates	151,041	—	(151,041)	—
Other assets	36,473	29,841	—	66,314
Total assets	\$ 2,167,821	\$ 522,023	(151,041)	\$ 2,538,803
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Revolving line of credit	\$ 27,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 27,000
Secured borrowings	—	302,221	—	302,221
Unsecured borrowings – net	1,179,608	21,175	—	1,200,783
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	78,330	47,586	—	125,916
Intercompany payable	—	137,878	(137,878)	—
Total liabilities	1,284,938	508,860	(137,878)	1,655,920
Stockholders' equity:				
Common stock	10,477	—	—	10,477
Common stock – additional paid-in-capital	1,492,147	—	—	1,492,147
Cumulative net earnings	659,514	13,163	(13,163)	659,514
Cumulative dividends paid	(1,279,255)	—	—	(1,279,255)
Total stockholders' equity	882,883	13,163	(13,163)	882,883
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,167,821	\$ 522,023	\$ (151,041)	\$ 2,538,803

OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS, INC.
CONSOLIDATING BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	December 31, 2011			
	Issuer & Subsidiary Guarantors	Non – Guarantor Subsidiaries	Elimination Company	Consolidated
Land and buildings	\$ 2,046,776	\$ 490,263	\$ —	\$ 2,537,039
Less accumulated depreciation	(446,530)	(23,890)	—	(470,420)
Real estate properties – net	1,600,246	466,373	—	2,066,619
Mortgage notes receivable – net	238,675	—	—	238,675
	1,838,921	466,373	—	2,305,294
Other investments – net	52,957	—	—	52,957
	1,891,878	466,373	—	2,358,251
Assets held for sale – net	2,461	—	—	2,461
Total investments	1,894,339	466,373	—	2,360,712
Cash and cash equivalents	351	—	—	351
Restricted cash	6,381	27,731	—	34,112
Accounts receivable – net	97,407	3,257	—	100,664
Investment in affiliates	154,953	—	(154,953)	—
Other assets	31,980	29,493	—	61,473
Total assets	\$ 2,185,411	\$ 526,854	(154,953)	\$ 2,557,312
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY				
Revolving line of credit	\$ 272,500	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 272,500
Secured borrowings	—	303,610	—	303,610
Unsecured borrowings – net	954,071	21,219	—	975,290
Accrued expenses and other liabilities	80,356	47,072	—	127,428
Intercompany payable	—	145,255	(145,255)	—
Total liabilities	1,306,927	517,156	(145,255)	1,678,828
Stockholders' equity:				
Common stock	10,341	—	—	10,341
Common stock – additional paid-in-capital	1,471,381	—	—	1,471,381
Cumulative net earnings	633,430	9,698	(9,698)	633,430
Cumulative dividends paid	(1,236,668)	—	—	(1,236,668)
Total stockholders' equity	878,484	9,698	(9,698)	878,484
Total liabilities and stockholders' equity	\$ 2,185,411	\$ 526,854	\$ (154,953)	\$ 2,557,312

OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS, INC.
CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
Unaudited
(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2012			
	Issuer & Subsidiary Guarantors	Non – Guarantor Subsidiaries	Elimination	Consolidated
Revenue				
Rental income	\$62,622	\$ 13,353	\$-	\$ 75,975
Mortgage interest income	7,336	-	-	7,336
Other investment income – net	1,130	-	-	1,130
Miscellaneous	74	-	-	74
Total operating revenues	71,162	13,353	-	84,515
Expenses				
Depreciation and amortization	21,389	5,758	-	27,147
General and administrative	5,406	120	-	5,526
Acquisition costs	105	-	-	105
Impairment loss on real estate properties	272	-	-	272
Total operating expenses	27,172	5,878	-	33,050
Income before other income and expense	43,990	7,475	-	51,465
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	-	7	-	7
Interest expense	(18,950)	(4,017)	-	(22,967)
Interest – amortization of deferred financing costs	(629)	-	-	(629)
Interest – refinancing costs	(7,108)	-	-	(7,108)
Equity in earnings	3,465	-	(3,465)	-
Total other expense	(23,222)	(4,010)	(3,465)	(30,697)
Income before gain on assets sold	20,768	3,465	(3,465)	20,768
Gain on assets sold – net	5,316	-	-	5,316
Net income available to common stockholders	\$26,084	\$ 3,465	\$(3,465)	\$ 26,084

OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS, INC.

CONSOLIDATING STATEMENTS OF INCOME

Unaudited

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Three Months Ended March 31, 2011			
	Issuer & Subsidiary Guarantors	Non – Guarantor Subsidiaries	Elimination	Consolidated
Revenue				
Rental income	\$57,843	\$ 8,494	\$-	\$ 66,337
Mortgage interest income	3,498	-	-	3,498
Other investment income – net	641	-	-	641
Total operating revenues	61,982	8,494	-	70,476
Expenses				
Depreciation and amortization	21,533	3,685	-	25,218
General and administrative	5,143	83	-	5,226
Acquisition costs	45	-	-	45
Impairment loss on real estate properties	24,971	-	-	24,971
Nursing home expenses of owned and operated assets	230	-	-	230
Total operating expenses	51,922	3,768	-	55,690
Income before other income and expense	10,060	4,726	-	14,786
Other income (expense):				
Interest income	4	7	-	11
Interest expense	(17,208)	(2,792)	-	(20,000)
Interest – amortization of deferred financing costs	(694)	-	-	(694)
Interest – refinancing costs	(16)	-	-	(16)
Equity in earnings	1,941	-	(1,941)	-
Total other expense	(15,973)	(2,785)	(1,941)	(20,699)
Net (loss) income	(5,913)	1,941	(1,941)	(5,913)
Preferred stock dividends	(1,691)	-	-	(1,691)
Preferred stock redemption	(3,472)	-	-	(3,472)
Net (loss) income available to common stockholders	\$(11,076)	\$ 1,941	\$(1,941)	\$(11,076)

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

Forward-looking Statements, Reimbursement Issues and Other Factors Affecting Future Results

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this document, including statements regarding potential future changes in reimbursement. This document contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of the federal securities laws. These statements relate to our expectations, beliefs, intentions, plans, objectives, goals, strategies, future events, performance and underlying assumptions and other statements other than statements of historical facts. In some cases, you can identify forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking terminology including, but not limited to, terms such as “may,” “will,” “anticipates,” “expects,” “believes,” “intends,” “should” or comparable terms or the negative thereof. These statements are based on information available on the date of this filing and only speak as to the date hereof and no obligation to update such forward-looking statements should be assumed. Our actual results may differ materially from those reflected in the forward-looking statements contained herein as a result of a variety of factors, including, among other things:

- (i) those items discussed under “Risk Factors” in Item 1A to our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, and in Part II, Item 1A of this report;
- (ii) uncertainties relating to the business operations of the operators of our assets, including those relating to reimbursement by third-party payors, regulatory matters and occupancy levels;
- (iii) the ability of any operators in bankruptcy to reject unexpired lease obligations, modify the terms of our mortgages and impede our ability to collect unpaid rent or interest during the process of a bankruptcy proceeding and retain security deposits for the debtors’ obligations;
- (iv) our ability to sell closed or foreclosed assets on a timely basis and on terms that allow us to realize the carrying value of these assets;
- (v) our ability to negotiate appropriate modifications to the terms of our credit facilities;
- (vi) our ability to manage, re-lease or sell any owned and operated facilities;
- (vii) the availability and cost of capital;
- (viii) changes in our credit ratings and the ratings of our debt securities;
- (ix) competition in the financing of healthcare facilities;
- (x) regulatory and other changes in the healthcare sector;
- (xi) the effect of economic and market conditions generally and, particularly, in the healthcare industry;
- (xii) changes in the financial position of our operators;
- (xiii) changes in interest rates;
- (xiv) the amount and yield of any additional investments;
- (xv) changes in tax laws and regulations affecting real estate investment trusts; and
- (xvi) our ability to maintain our status as a real estate investment trust.

Overview

We have one reportable segment consisting of investments in healthcare related real estate properties. Our core business is to provide financing and capital to the long-term healthcare industry with a particular focus on skilled nursing facilities (“SNFs”) located in the United States. Our core portfolio consists of long-term leases and mortgage agreements. All of our leases are “triple-net” leases, which require the tenants to pay all property-related expenses. Our mortgage revenue derives from fixed-rate mortgage loans, which are secured by first mortgage liens on the underlying real estate and personal property of the mortgagor.

Our portfolio of investments at March 31, 2012, consisted of 435 healthcare facilities (including seven facilities and one parcel of land as held for sale), located in 33 states and operated by 47 third-party operators. Our gross

investment in these facilities totaled approximately \$2.8 billion at March 31, 2012, with 99% of our real estate investments related to long-term healthcare facilities. This portfolio is made up of (i) 381 SNFs, (ii) 10 assisted living facilities (“ALFs”), (iii) five specialty facilities, (iv) fixed rate mortgages on 32 SNFs and (v) seven SNFs and (vi) one parcel of land that are held for sale. At March 31, 2012, we also held other investments of approximately \$46.0 million, consisting primarily of secured loans to third-party operators of our facilities.

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of (i) Omega, (ii) all direct and indirect wholly owned subsidiaries of Omega and (iii) TC Healthcare, an entity and interim operator created to operate the 15 facilities we assumed as a result of the bankruptcy of one of our former tenants/operators. We consolidate the financial results of TC Healthcare into our financial statements based on the applicable consolidation accounting literature. We include the operating results, assets and liabilities of these facilities for the period of time that TC Healthcare was responsible for the operations of the facilities. Thirteen of these facilities were transitioned from TC Healthcare to a new tenant/operator on September 1, 2008. The two remaining facilities were transitioned to the new tenant/operator on June 1, 2010 upon approval by state regulators of the operating license transfer. The operating revenues and expenses and related operating assets and liabilities of the two facilities are shown on a gross basis in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Consolidated Balance Sheets, respectively. TC Healthcare is responsible for the collection of the accounts receivable earned and the liabilities incurred prior to the date of the transition to the new tenant/operator. All inter-company accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation of the financial statements.

Taxation

We have elected to be taxed as a Real Estate Investment Trust (“REIT”), under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code (the “Code”), beginning with our taxable year ended December 31, 1992. We believe that we have been organized and operated in such a manner as to qualify for taxation as a REIT. We intend to continue to operate in a manner that will maintain our qualification as a REIT, but no assurance can be given that we have operated or will be able to continue to operate in a manner so as to qualify or remain qualified as a REIT. Under the Code, we generally are not subject to federal income tax on taxable income distributed to stockholders if certain distribution, income, asset and stockholder tests are met, including a requirement that we must generally distribute at least 90% of our annual taxable income, excluding any net capital gain, to stockholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we may be subject to federal income taxes on our taxable income for that year and for the four years following the year during which qualification is lost, unless the Internal Revenue Service grants us relief under certain statutory provisions. Such an event could materially adversely affect our net income and net cash available for distribution to our stockholders. For further information, see “Taxation” in Item 1 of our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Government Regulation and Reimbursement

The following is a description of certain of the laws and regulations and reimbursement policies and programs affecting our business and the businesses conducted by our operators. The following description should be read in conjunction with the risk factors described under “Item 1A – Risk Factors.”

Healthcare Reform. The Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and accompanying Healthcare and Education Affordability and Reconciliation Act of 2010 (the “Healthcare Reform Law”) were signed into law in March 2010. This legislation represents the most comprehensive change to healthcare benefits since the inception of the Medicare program in 1965 and will affect reimbursement for governmental programs, private insurance and employee welfare benefit plans in various ways. Some changes under the Healthcare Reform Law have already occurred, such as changes to pre-existing condition requirements and coverage of dependents. Other changes, including taxes on so-called “Cadillac” health plans, will be implemented over time. There has already been significant rule making and regulation promulgation under the Healthcare Reform Law, and we expect significant additional rules and regulations.

The attorneys general for several states, as well as other individuals and organizations, have challenged the constitutionality of certain provisions of the Healthcare Reform Law, including the requirement that each individual carry health insurance. A number of the lawsuits have been ruled on by federal appeals courts, but those rulings were not consistent. Several parties have appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court. The Supreme Court heard oral arguments in these cases in March 2012, but we cannot predict when or how it will rule. Further, various Congressional leaders have indicated a desire to revisit some or all of the Healthcare Reform Law. While the U.S. Senate voted against repealing the entire Healthcare Reform Law, a number of bills and budget proposals seek to repeal, change or defund certain provisions of the law. For example, the 2011 budget eliminated two programs funded under the Healthcare Reform Law: the Consumer Operated and Oriented Plan (CO-OP) and the Free Choice Voucher programs. Further, a number of states have passed legislation intended to block various requirements of the Healthcare Reform Law. Because of these challenges, we cannot predict whether any or all of the legislation will be implemented as enacted, overturned, repealed or modified.

Given the multitude of factors involved in the Healthcare Reform Law and the substantial requirements for regulation thereunder, we cannot predict the impact of the Healthcare Reform Law on our operators or their ability to meet their obligations to us. The Healthcare Reform Law could result in decreases in payments to our operators or otherwise adversely affect the financial condition of our operators, thereby negatively impacting our financial condition. We cannot predict whether our operators will have the ability to modify certain aspects of their operations to lessen the impact of any increased costs or other adverse effects resulting from changes in governmental programs, private insurance and/or employee welfare benefit plans. The impact of the Healthcare Reform Law on each of our operators will vary depending on payor mix, resident conditions and a variety of other factors. In addition to the provisions relating to reimbursement, other provisions of the Healthcare Reform Law may impact our operators as employers (e.g., requirements related to providing health insurance for employees), which could negatively impact the financial condition of our operators. We anticipate that many of the provisions in the Healthcare Reform Law may be subject to further clarification and modification during the rule making process.

The Healthcare Reform Law requires SNFs to implement, by March 2013, a compliance and ethics program that is effective in preventing and detecting criminal, civil and administrative violations and in promoting quality of care. SNFs will be required to implement a quality assurance and performance improvement program within one year following promulgation of guidance by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (the "CMS"). SNFs will be required to provide additional information for the CMS Nursing Home Compare website regarding staffing as well as summary information regarding the number of criminal violations by a facility or its employees committed within the facility, and specification of those that were crimes of abuse, neglect, criminal sexual abuse or other violations or crimes resulting in serious bodily injury, and, in addition, the number of civil monetary penalties imposed on the facility, its employees, contractors and other agents, to further the ability of consumers to compare nursing homes.

Reimbursement. A significant portion of our operators' revenue is derived from governmentally-funded reimbursement programs, primarily Medicare and Medicaid. The federal government and many state governments are currently focusing on reducing expenditures under Medicare and Medicaid programs, resulting in significant cost-cutting at both the federal and state levels. These cost-cutting measures, together with the implementation of changes in reimbursement rates under the Healthcare Reform Law, could result in a significant reduction of reimbursement rates to our operators under both the Medicare and Medicaid programs. We currently believe that our operator coverage ratios are adequate and that our operators can absorb moderate reimbursement rate reductions and still meet their obligations to us. However, significant limits on the scopes of services reimbursed and on reimbursement rates could have a material adverse effect on our operators' results of operations and financial condition, which could adversely affect our operators' ability to meet their obligations to us.

In August 2011, the Budget Control Act of 2011 was enacted into law to increase the federal debt ceiling. The law provided for spending cuts of nearly \$1 trillion over the next 10 years, including proposed cuts to Medicare

providers. The law further created a Congressional committee that was given a deadline of November 23, 2011 to develop recommendations for further reducing the federal deficit by another \$1.2 trillion over 10 years. The committee was unable to agree on a plan by the November deadline, and as a result, automatic spending cuts, including a likely 2% cut to Medicare providers, will become effective beginning in 2013. Medicaid is exempted from the automatic cuts.

Medicaid. State budgetary concerns coupled with the implementation of rules under the Healthcare Reform Law, may result in significant changes in healthcare spending at the state level.

Many states are currently focusing on the reduction of expenditures under their state Medicaid programs, which may result in a reduction in reimbursement rates for our operators. The need to control Medicaid expenditures may be exacerbated by the potential for increased enrollment in Medicaid due to unemployment and declines in family incomes. In addition, Medicaid enrollment may significantly increase in the near future, as the Healthcare Reform Law allows states to increase the number of people who are eligible for Medicaid beginning in 2010 and simplifies enrollment in this program. Since our operators' profit margins on Medicaid patients are generally relatively low, more than modest reductions in Medicaid reimbursement and an increase in the number of Medicaid patients could adversely affect our operators' results of operations and financial conditions, which in turn could negatively impact us.

Medicare. In 2009, the CMS finalized a revised case-mix classification system, the RUG-IV, and planned implementation for fiscal year 2010. However, the Healthcare Reform Law delayed implementation of RUG-IV to October 1, 2011. The Medicare and Medicaid Extenders Act of 2010 repealed the delay in implementation under the Healthcare Reform Law and provided that RUG-IV would be implemented immediately and applied retroactively to October 1, 2010. According to the CMS, this change in case-mix classification methodology resulted in a significant increase in Medicare expenditures for fiscal year 2011. In response to this increase, on July 29, 2011, the CMS announced the final rule for SNF funding for fiscal year 2012. The final rule includes a recalibration of the case-mix indexes that form the RUG-IV and will result in a reduction of aggregate Medicare reimbursement to SNFs of \$4.47 billion or 12.6%. However, the reduction is partially offset by an update that reflects a 2.7% increase in the prices of a "market basket" of goods and services reduced by a 1.0% multi-factor productivity adjustment mandated by the Healthcare Reform Law. The combination of the recalibration and the update will yield a net reduction of aggregate Medicare reimbursement to SNFs of \$3.87 billion or 11.1%. We believe that the implementation of RUG-IV in 2010 had a positive effect on the cash flow and rent coverage ratios of our operators. This funding cut will reduce operator coverage ratios; however, we currently believe that our operator coverage ratios are adequate and that our operators can absorb the fiscal year 2012 reimbursement rate reductions and still meet their obligations to us.

The Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 ("MIPPA") became law on July 15, 2008, and made a variety of changes to Medicare, some of which affected SNFs. For instance, MIPPA extended the therapy cap exceptions process through December 31, 2009. A number of other laws have further extended the therapy cap exceptions process, with the current expiration set to occur on December 31, 2012. The therapy caps limit the physical therapy, speech-language therapy and occupational therapy services that a Medicare beneficiary can receive during a calendar year. These caps do not apply to therapy services covered under Medicare Part A for SNFs, although the caps apply in most other instances involving patients in SNFs or long-term care facilities who receive therapy services covered under Medicare Part B. Congress implemented a temporary therapy cap exceptions process, which permits medically necessary therapy services to exceed the payment limits. Expiration of the therapy cap exceptions process in the future could have a material adverse effect on our operators' financial condition and operations, which could adversely impact their ability to meet their obligations to us.

The President's proposed budget for federal fiscal year 2013 includes a number of proposals that could have an impact on Medicare rates if they are ultimately implemented as proposed. Among other things, the proposed budget includes a realignment of payments with costs through adjustments to payment rate updates for skilled nursing facilities by 1.1 percentage points beginning in 2014 through 2021. The proposal would reduce bad debt payments to skilled nursing facilities to 25% over 3 years. The proposed budget would also reduce payments by up to 3% for skilled nursing facilities with high rates of care-sensitive, preventable hospital readmissions, beginning in 2016.

Quality of Care Initiatives. The CMS has implemented a number of initiatives focused on the quality of care provided by nursing homes that could affect our operators. For instance, in December 2008, the CMS released quality ratings for all of the nursing homes that participate in Medicare or Medicaid. Facility rankings, ranging from five stars (“much above average”) to one star (“much below average”) are updated on a monthly basis. In March 2012, the Government Accountability Office released a report that recommended that the CMS use strategic planning in its efforts to evaluate and improve the rating system. While CMS agreed with the GAO’s recommendations, we cannot predict what changes, if any, it will make to the rating system. It is possible that this or any other ranking system could lead to future reimbursement policies that reward or penalize facilities on the basis of the reported quality of care parameters.

Office of the Inspector General Activities. The Office of Inspector General’s (“OIG”) Work Plan for fiscal year 2012, which describes projects that the OIG plans to address during the fiscal year, includes a number of projects related to nursing homes. While we cannot predict the results of the OIG’s activities, the projects could result in further scrutiny and/or oversight of nursing homes.

Fraud and Abuse. There are various federal and state civil and criminal laws and regulations governing a wide array of healthcare provider referrals, relationships and arrangements, including laws and regulations prohibiting fraud by healthcare providers. Many of these complex laws raise issues that have not been clearly interpreted by the relevant governmental authorities and courts. In addition, federal and state governments are devoting increasing attention and resources to anti-fraud initiatives against healthcare providers.

The federal anti-kickback statute is a criminal statute that prohibits the knowing and willful offer, payment, solicitation or receipt of any remuneration in return for, to induce or to arrange for the referral of individuals for any item or service payable by a federal or state healthcare program. There is also a civil analogue. States also have enacted similar statutes covering Medicaid payments, and some states have broader statutes. Some enforcement efforts have targeted relationships between SNFs and ancillary providers, relationships between SNFs and referral sources for SNFs and relationships between SNFs and facilities for which the SNFs serve as referral sources. The federal self-referral law, commonly known as the “Stark Law,” is a civil statute that prohibits a physician from making referrals to an entity for “designated health services” if the physician has a financial relationships with the entity. Some of the services provided in SNFs are classified as designated health services. There are also criminal provisions that prohibit filing false claims or making false statements to receive payment or certification under Medicare and Medicaid, as well as failing to refund overpayments or improper payments. Violation of the anti-kickback statute or Stark Law may form the basis for a federal False Claims Act violation. In addition, the federal False Claims Act allows a private individual with knowledge of fraud to bring a claim on behalf of the federal government and earn a percentage of the federal government’s recovery. Because of these incentives, these so-called “whistleblower” suits have become more frequent. The violation of any of these laws or regulations by an operator may result in the imposition of fines or other penalties, including exclusion from Medicare, Medicaid and all other federal and state healthcare programs.

Privacy. Our operators are subject to various federal, state and local laws and regulations designed to protect the confidentiality and security of patient health information, including the federal Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 and the corresponding regulations promulgated thereunder (“HIPAA”). HIPAA was amended by the Health Information Technology For Economic and Clinical Health (“HITECH”) Act, which was part of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, known as the Stimulus Bill. The HITECH Act increases penalties for HIPAA violations, imposes stricter requirements on healthcare providers, expands the scope of enforcement and, in most cases, requires notification if there is a breach of unsecured individual protected health information, including notification to the affected individual(s), the Secretary of the Department of Human Services and, in some cases, the media. Various states have similar laws and regulations that govern the maintenance and safeguarding of patient records, charts and other information generated in connection with the provision of professional medical services. These laws and regulations require our operators to expend the requisite resources to

secure protected health information, including the funding of costs associated with technology upgrades. Operators found in violation of HIPAA or any other privacy law or regulation may face large penalties. In addition, compliance with an operator's notification requirements in the event of a breach of unsecured protected health information could cause reputational harm to an operator's business.

Licensing and Certification. Our operators and facilities are subject to various federal, state and local licensing and certification laws and regulations, including laws and regulations under Medicare and Medicaid requiring operators of SNFs and ALFs to comply with extensive standards governing operations. Governmental agencies administering these laws and regulations regularly inspect our operators' facilities and investigate complaints. Our operators and their managers receive notices of observed violations and deficiencies from time to time, and sanctions have been imposed from time to time on facilities operated by them.

Other Laws and Regulations. Additional federal, state and local laws and regulations affect how our operators conduct their operations, including laws and regulations protecting consumers against deceptive practices and otherwise generally affecting our operators' management of their property and equipment and the conduct of their operations (including laws and regulations involving fire, health and safety; quality of services, including care and food service; residents' rights, including abuse and neglect laws; and the health standards set by the federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration).

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("GAAP"), and a summary of our significant accounting policies is included in Note 2 – Summary of Significant Accounting Policies to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011. Our preparation of the financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in our financial statements and accompanying footnotes. Future events and their effects cannot be determined with absolute certainty. Therefore, the determination of estimates requires the exercise of judgment. Actual results inevitably will differ from those estimates, and such difference may be material to the consolidated financial statements. We have described our most critical accounting policies in our 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K in Item 7, Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

Results of Operations

The following is our discussion of the consolidated results of operations, financial position and liquidity and capital resources, which should be read in conjunction with our unaudited consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes.

Three Months Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

Operating Revenues

Our operating revenues for the three months ended March 31, 2012, totaled \$84.5 million, an increase of \$14.0 million over the same period in 2011. The \$14.0 million increase was primarily the result of additional rental income of \$9.6 million due to (i) new acquisitions in the 4th quarter of 2011; (ii) lease amendments and extensions and (iii) the transition of FC/SCH Capital, LLC ("FC/SCH") facilities to the new operator. Additional mortgage income of approximately \$3.8 million was primarily due to (i) the new \$92.0 million mortgage loan that we entered into with Ciena in November 2011 and (ii) the new \$25.0 million mortgage loan that we entered into with White Pine in October 2011.

Operating Expenses

Operating expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2012, totaled \$33.1 million, a decrease of approximately \$22.6 million over the same period in 2011. The decrease was primarily due to (i) a decrease of \$24.7 million associated with the provision for real estate impairment (of which approximately \$24.4 million related to the first

quarter 2011 write-down of the Connecticut properties to their estimated fair value as non SNF facilities) and (ii) a decrease of \$0.2 million related to expense related to our owned and operated assets, offset by an increase of \$1.9 million of depreciation and amortization due to the affiliates of CFG and White Pine acquisitions in the fourth quarter of 2011.

Other Income (Expense)

For the three months ended March 31, 2012, total other expenses were \$30.7 million, an increase of approximately \$10.0 million over the same period in 2011. The increase in interest expense of approximately \$3.0 million was primarily due to an increase in borrowings outstanding, including debt assumed or incurred to finance the affiliates of CFG and White Pine acquisitions during the fourth quarter of 2011. During the first quarter of 2012, we incurred prepayment penalties of approximately \$4.5 million and wrote-off deferred costs of \$2.2 million and incurred expenses of approximately \$0.4 million associated with the tender offer and redemption of our outstanding \$175 million 7% 2016 Notes.

Funds From Operations

Our funds from operations available to common stockholders ("FFO"), for the three months ended March 31, 2012, was \$48.2 million, compared to \$39.1 million, for the same period in 2011.

We calculate and report FFO in accordance with the definition and interpretive guidelines issued by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT"), and, consequently, FFO is defined as net income available to common stockholders, adjusted for the effects of asset dispositions and certain non-cash items, primarily depreciation and amortization and impairment on real estate assets. We believe that FFO is an important supplemental measure of our operating performance. Because the historical cost accounting convention used for real estate assets requires depreciation (except on land), such accounting presentation implies that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time, while real estate values instead have historically risen or fallen with market conditions. The term FFO was designed by the real estate industry to address this issue. FFO herein is not necessarily comparable to FFO of other REITs that do not use the same definition or implementation guidelines or interpret the standards differently from us.

FFO is a non-GAAP financial measure. We use FFO as one of several criteria to measure operating performance of our business. We further believe that by excluding the effect of depreciation, amortization, impairment on real estate assets and gains or losses from sales of real estate, all of which are based on historical costs and which may be of limited relevance in evaluating current performance, FFO can facilitate comparisons of operating performance between periods and between other REITs. We offer this measure to assist the users of our financial statements in evaluating our financial performance under GAAP, and FFO should not be considered a measure of liquidity, an alternative to net income or an indicator of any other performance measure determined in accordance with GAAP. Investors and potential investors in our securities should not rely on this measure as a substitute for any GAAP measure, including net income.

The following table presents our FFO results for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Three Months Ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(in thousands)	
Net income (loss) available to common stockholders	\$ 26,084	\$ (11,076)
Deduct gain from real estate dispositions	(5,316)	—
Sub-total	20,768	(11,076)
Elimination of non-cash items included in net income:		
Depreciation and amortization	27,147	25,218
Add back impairments on real estate properties	272	24,971
Funds from operations available to common stockholders	\$ 48,187	\$ 39,113

Portfolio and Recent Developments

2011 Acquisitions

Capital Funding Group, Inc.

On December 23, 2011, we purchased 17 SNFs from affiliates of CFG, a new operator to Omega, for an aggregate purchase price of \$128 million. The acquisition consisted of the assumption of \$71 million of indebtedness guaranteed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (“HUD”) and \$57 million in cash.

The \$71 million of assumed HUD debt is comprised of 15 HUD mortgage loans with a blended interest rate of 5.70% and maturities between October 2029 and July 2044.

The 17 SNFs, representing 1,820 available beds, are located in Arkansas (12), Colorado (1), Florida (1), Michigan (2) and Wisconsin (1). The transaction involved two separate master lease agreements covering all 17 SNFs.

We allocated approximately \$129.9 million consisting of land (\$9.0 million), buildings and site improvements (\$111.5 million) and furniture and fixtures (\$9.4 million). We recorded approximately \$1.9 million of fair value adjustment related to the above market debt assumed based on the terms of comparable debt. We estimate amortization will be approximately \$0.1 million per year over the next five years. We have not recorded goodwill in connection with this transaction.

Persimmon Ventures, LLC and White Pine Holdings, LLC

During the fourth quarter of 2011, we completed \$86 million of combined new investments with affiliates of Persimmon Ventures, LLC and White Pine Holdings, LLC (“White Pine”), both new operators to Omega. The investments involved a purchase / lease back transaction and a mortgage transaction. The combined transaction consists of 7 facilities and 938 beds.

Purchase / Lease Back Transaction

We purchased four SNFs located in Maryland (3) and West Virginia (1), totaling 586 beds for a total investment of \$61 million, including approximately \$1 million to complete renovations at one facility. The consideration consisted

of \$31 million in cash and the assumption of \$30 million in HUD – guaranteed indebtedness, which bears an interest rate of 4.87% (weighted-average) and matures between March 2036 and September 2040.

Acquisition costs related to the CFG and White Pine acquisitions were approximately \$1.2 million in 2011.

Mortgage Transaction

We entered into a first mortgage loan with White Pine in the amount of \$25 million secured by a lien on three SNFs, totaling 352 beds, all located in Maryland.

The overall combined transaction totaled \$86 million, consisting of \$56 million in cash and \$30 million in assumed HUD indebtedness, with a combined initial annual yield of approximately 10%.

We allocated approximately \$62.7 million consisting of land (\$4.4 million), buildings and site improvements (\$55.0 million) and furniture and fixtures (\$3.3 million). One of the facilities acquired in connection with this transaction on December 30, 2011 is in the process of being renovated. We recorded approximately \$3.0 million of fair value adjustment related to the above market debt assumed based on the terms of comparable debt. We estimate amortization will be approximately \$0.2 million per year over the next five years. We have not recorded goodwill in connection with this transaction.

Assets Sold or Held for Sale

Assets Sold

On January 13, 2012, we sold a SNF in Indiana for approximately \$3.1 million resulting in a gain of approximately \$0.3 million.

On March 23, 2012, an operator in Alaska exercised its purchase option and purchased a SNF for approximately \$11.0 million. We recognized a gain of approximately \$5.1 million in this transaction.

Held for Sale

During the first quarter of 2012, we recorded a \$0.1 million impairment charge to reduce the carrying value of a SNF in Arkansas to its estimated fair value less cost to sell and simultaneously classified the facility as held-for-sale. Also during the first quarter of 2012, we recorded a \$0.1 million impairment charge to reduce the carrying value of a held-for-sale facility that was sold during the quarter.

At March 31, 2012, we had seven SNFs and one parcel of land classified as held-for-sale with an aggregate net book value of approximately \$8.1 million.

Connecticut Properties

In January 2011, upon our request, a complaint was filed by the State of Connecticut, Commissioner of Social Services (the "State") against the licensees/operators of four Connecticut SNFs, seeking the appointment of a receiver. The Superior Court, Judicial District of Hartford, Connecticut (the "Court") appointed a receiver.

The receiver was responsible for (i) operating the facilities and funding all operational expenses incurred after the appointment of the receiver and (ii) for providing the Court with recommendations regarding the facilities. In March 2011, the receiver moved to close all four SNFs and we objected. At the hearing held on April 21, 2011, we stated our position that the receiver failed to comply with the statutory requirements prior to recommending the facilities' closure. In addition, alternative operators expressed interest in operating several of the facilities. On April 27, 2011, the Court granted the receiver's motion and ordered the facilities closed.

We timely filed our notice of appeal, taking the position that the Court's Order was final and appealable, and erroneous. Following our notice of appeal, we negotiated a stipulation with the State and the receiver which afforded it significant concessions. Those concessions included: (a) an agreed recognition of us as a secured lienholder with a priority claim, (b) an accelerated timeframe for the (i) allocation by the receiver of collected funds between pre- and post-receivership periods, and (ii) disbursement to us of pre-receivership funds collected, and (c) an agreement by the State that it would forego its right to seek recoupment of pre-receivership funds as reimbursement for post-receivership advances. In exchange for these concessions (among others), we withdrew our appeal.

As a result of these developments, during the three months ended March 31, 2011, we recorded an impairment charge of \$24.4 million to reduce the carrying values of the Connecticut SNFs to their estimated fair values. We estimated the fair value of these facilities based on the facilities' potential sales value assuming that the facilities would not be used as skilled nursing facilities. As of November 1, 2011, all of the residents of the four facilities have been relocated, and the receiver has surrendered possession of all of the facilities to us. We are actively marketing the facilities for sale (for purposes other than the provision of skilled nursing care).

FC/SCH Facilities

During the second quarter of 2011, we entered into a master transition agreement ("2011 MTA") with one of our current lessee/operators and a third party lessee/operator to transition the facilities from the current operator to the new operator. The 2011 MTA closing is subject to receipt of healthcare regulatory approvals from several states for the operating license transfer from the current operator to the new operator. On January 1, 2012, regulatory approval was provided and the former lease was terminated and a new operator entered into a new twelve-year master lease for the facilities. As a result of the 2011 MTA, during the second quarter of 2011, we evaluated the recoverability of the straight-line rent and lease inducements associated with the current lease and recorded a \$4.1 million provision for uncollectible accounts associated with straight-line receivables and lease inducements.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

At March 31, 2012, we had total assets of \$2.5 billion, stockholders' equity of \$0.9 billion and debt of \$1.5 billion, representing approximately 63.4% of total capitalization.

The following table shows the amounts due in connection with the contractual obligations described below as of March 31, 2012.

	Total	Payments due by period			More than 5 years
		Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	
			(in thousands)		
Debt(1)	\$1,500,551	\$4,270	\$9,266	\$37,327	\$1,449,688
Interest payments on long-term debt	1,121,434	94,726	188,987	186,609	651,112
Operating lease obligations(2)	2,325	306	637	672	710
Total	\$2,624,310	\$99,302	\$198,890	\$224,608	\$2,101,510

(1)The \$1.5 billion of debt outstanding includes \$27.0 million in borrowings under the 2011 Credit Facility (described below) due in August 2015, \$200 million aggregate principal amount of 7.5% Senior Notes due February 2020, \$575 million aggregate principal amount of 6.75% Senior Notes due October 2022, \$400 million aggregate principal amount of 5.875% Senior Notes due March 2024, \$20 million of 9.0% subordinated debt maturing in December 2021, \$52 million of HUD debt at a 6.61% weighted average annual interest rate maturing between January 2036 and May 2040, \$126 million of HUD Debt at a 4.85% annual interest rate and maturing

Edgar Filing: OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS INC - Form 10-Q

between January 2040 and January 2045, \$71 million of HUD debt at a 5.70% weighted average annual interest rate maturing between October 2029 and July 2044 and \$30 million of HUD debt at a 4.87% weighted average annual interest rate maturing between March 2036 and September 2040.

(2) Relates primarily to the lease at the corporate headquarters.

Financing Activities and Borrowing Arrangements

Bank Credit Agreements

At March 31, 2012, we had \$27.0 million outstanding under our \$475 million unsecured revolving credit facility (the “2011 Credit Facility”), and no letters of credit outstanding, leaving availability of \$448.0 million.

The 2011 Credit Facility matures in four years, on August 17, 2015. The 2011 Credit Facility includes an “accordion feature” that permits us to expand our borrowing capacity to \$600 million.

The 2011 Credit Facility is priced at LIBOR plus an applicable percentage (ranging from 225 basis points to 300 basis points) based on our consolidated leverage. In the event the Company achieves at least two investment grade ratings from Standard & Poor’s, Moody’s and/or Fitch Ratings, the 2011 Credit Facility will be priced at LIBOR plus an applicable percentage ranging from 150 basis points to 210 basis points (including a facility fee). The Company’s applicable percentage above LIBOR was 275 basis points at March 31, 2012 under the 2011 Credit Facility. The 2011 Credit Facility is used for acquisitions and general corporate purposes.

The 2011 Credit Facility contains customary affirmative and negative covenants, including, without limitation, limitations on indebtedness; limitations on investments; limitations on liens; limitations on mergers and consolidations; limitations on sales of assets; limitations on transactions with affiliates; limitations on negative pledges; limitations on prepayment of debt; limitations on use of proceeds; limitations on changes in lines of business; limitations on repurchases of the Company’s capital stock if a default or event of default occurs; and maintenance of REIT status. In addition, the 2011 Credit Facility contains financial covenants including, without limitation, those relating to maximum total leverage, maximum secured leverage, maximum unsecured leverage, minimum fixed charge coverage, minimum consolidated tangible net worth, minimum unsecured debt yield, minimum unsecured interest coverage and maximum distributions. As of March 31, 2012, we were in compliance with all affirmative and negative covenants, including financial covenants.

Issuance of \$400 Million 5.875% Senior Notes due 2024

On March 19, 2012, we issued \$400 million aggregate principal amount of our 5.875% Senior Notes due 2024, or the 2024 Notes. The 2024 Notes mature on March 15, 2024 and pay interest semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, commencing on September 15, 2012.

We may redeem the 2024 Notes, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at redemption prices of 102.938%, 101.958% and 100.979% of the principal amount thereof if the redemption occurs during the 12-month periods beginning on March 15 of the years 2017, 2018 and 2019, respectively, and at a redemption price of 100% of the principal amount thereof on and after March 15, 2020, in each case, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. In addition, until March 15, 2015 we may redeem up to 35% of the 2024 Notes with the net cash proceeds of one or more public equity offerings at a redemption price of 105.875% of the principal amount of the 2024 Notes to be so redeemed, plus any accrued and unpaid interest to the redemption date. If we undergo a change of control, we may be required to offer to purchase the notes from holders at a purchase price equal to 101% of the principal amount plus accrued interest.

The 2024 Notes were sold at an issue price of 100% of the principal amount. We used the net proceeds of the offering to fund the tender offer and consent solicitation for the 2016 Notes (described below), to fund the redemption of the untendered 2016 Notes (described below) and to repay a portion of our indebtedness outstanding under our \$475 million senior unsecured revolving credit facility. As of March 31, 2012, our subsidiaries that are not guarantors of the 2024 Notes accounted for approximately \$522 million of our total assets.

\$175 Million 7% Senior Notes due 2016 Tender Offer and Redemption

On March 5, 2012, we commenced a tender offer to purchase for cash any and all of our outstanding \$175 million aggregate principal amount of 7% Senior Notes due 2016, or the 2016 Notes, upon the terms and subject to the conditions set forth in the Offer to Purchase and Consent Solicitation Statement dated March 5, 2012. Pursuant to the terms of the tender offer, on March 19, 2012, we purchased \$168.9 million aggregate principal amount of the 2016 Notes.

On March 27, 2012, pursuant to the terms of the indenture governing the 2016 Notes, we redeemed the remaining \$6.1 million aggregate principal amount of the 2016 Notes at a redemption price of 102.333% of their principal amount, plus accrued and unpaid interest up to the redemption date. Following redemption, the 2016 Notes, the indenture governing the 2016 Notes and the related guarantees were terminated.

The redemption resulted in approximately \$7.1 million expenses, including \$4.5 million in payments made to bondholders for early redemption, \$2.2 million of write offs associated with deferred costs and \$0.4 million of expenses associated with the tender and redemption.

\$140 Million Equity Shelf Program

For the three months ended March 31, 2012, approximately 0.2 million shares of our common stock were issued through our \$140 million Equity Shelf Program (the "2010 ESP") for net proceeds of \$5.2 million, net of \$0.1 million of commissions.

Dividend Reinvestment and Common Stock Purchase Plan

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, approximately 0.7 million shares of our common stock were issued through our Dividend Reinvestment and Common Stock Purchase Program for net proceeds of approximately \$14.2 million.

Dividends

In order to qualify as a REIT, we are required to distribute dividends (other than capital gain dividends) to our stockholders in an amount at least equal to (A) the sum of (i) 90% of our "REIT taxable income" (computed without regard to the dividends paid deduction and our net capital gain), and (ii) 90% of the net income (after tax), if any, from foreclosure property, minus (B) the sum of certain items of non-cash income. In addition, if we dispose of any built-in gain asset during a recognition period, we will be required to distribute at least 90% of the built-in gain (after tax), if any, recognized on the disposition of such asset. Such distributions must be paid in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if declared before we timely file our tax return for such year and paid on or before the first regular dividend payment after such declaration. In addition, such distributions are required to be made pro rata, with no preference to any share of stock as compared with other shares of the same class, and with no preference to one class of stock as compared with another class except to the extent that such class is entitled to such a preference. To the extent that we do not distribute all of our net capital gain or do distribute at least 90%, but less than 100% of our "REIT taxable income" as adjusted, we will be subject to tax thereon at regular ordinary and capital gain corporate tax rates.

In addition, our 2011 Credit Facility has certain financial covenants that limit the distribution of dividends paid during a fiscal quarter to no more than 95% of our aggregate cumulative FFO as defined in the credit agreement, unless a greater distribution is required to maintain REIT status. Solely for purposes of the credit agreement, FFO is defined as net income (or loss) plus depreciation and amortization, adjusted to exclude gains or losses resulting from: (i)

restructuring our debt; (ii) sales of property; (iii) sales or redemptions of preferred stock; (iv) revenue or expenses related to owned and operated assets; (v) cash litigation charges up to \$10.0 million over the term of the credit agreement; (vi) non-cash charges associated with the write-down of accounts due to straight-line rent; (vii) other non-cash charges for accounts and notes receivable up to \$20.0 million over the term of the credit agreement; (viii) certain non-cash compensation related expenses; (ix) non-cash real property impairment charges; (x) non-cash charges associated with the sale or settlement of derivative instruments; and (xi) charges related to acquisition deal-related costs.

For the three months ended March 31, 2012, we paid total dividends of \$42.6 million.

On April 17, 2012, the Board of Directors declared a common stock dividend of \$0.42 per share, increasing the quarterly common dividend by \$0.01 per share over the prior quarter, to be paid May 15, 2012 to common stockholders of record on April 30, 2012.

Liquidity

We believe our liquidity and various sources of available capital, including cash from operations, our existing availability under our 2011 Credit Facility and expected proceeds from mortgage payoffs are adequate to finance operations, meet recurring debt service requirements and fund future investments through the next twelve months.

We regularly review our liquidity needs, the adequacy of cash flow from operations, and other expected liquidity sources to meet these needs. We believe our principal short-term liquidity needs are to fund:

- normal recurring expenses;
- debt service payments;
- common stock dividends; and
- growth through acquisitions of additional properties.

The primary source of liquidity is our cash flows from operations. Operating cash flows have historically been determined by: (i) the number of facilities we lease or have mortgages on; (ii) rental and mortgage rates; (iii) our debt service obligations; and (iv) general and administrative expenses. The timing, source and amount of cash flows provided by financing activities and used in investing activities are sensitive to the capital markets environment, especially to changes in interest rates. Changes in the capital markets environment may impact the availability of cost-effective capital and affect our plans for acquisition and disposition activity.

Cash and cash equivalents totaled \$2.7 million as of March 31, 2012, an increase of \$2.4 million as compared to the balance at December 31, 2011. The following is a discussion of changes in cash and cash equivalents due to operating, investing and financing activities, which are presented in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Operating Activities – Net cash flow from operating activities generated \$49.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, as compared to \$38.7 million for the same period in 2011, an increase of \$10.8 million. The increase is primarily due to the rental revenue from the 2011 White Pine and affiliates of CFG acquisitions and the placement of additional mortgages, offset by additional interest associated with financing the acquisitions and new mortgages.

Investing Activities – Net cash flow from investing activities was an inflow of \$10.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012, as compared to an outflow of \$5.7 million for the same period in 2011. The \$15.7 million change in investing activities relates primarily to (i) net proceeds of \$14.1 million from the sale of real estate; (ii) an increase in net proceeds of \$6.6 million from other investments – net during the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011. Offsetting these increases were: (i) the purchase of land for \$1.9 million and (ii) additional investment in capital improvement projects of \$3.7 million compared to the same period in 2011.

Financing Activities – Net cash flow from financing activities was an outflow of \$57.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2012 as compared to an outflow of \$36.6 million for the same period in 2011. The increase in cash outflow from financing activities was primarily a result of: (i) a net payments of \$245.5 million on the 2011 Credit Facility during the first quarter of 2012 compared to \$69.0 million of net proceeds for the same period in 2011; (ii) \$175.0 million tender offer and redemption payments for our outstanding \$175 million 2016 Notes and \$1.0 million in routine HUD debt principal payments; (iii) payment of \$12.5 million related to deferred financing costs and refinancing costs primarily associated with (a) the tender offer and redemption of our outstanding \$175 million 2016 Notes and (b) the issuance of our \$400 million 5.875% Senior Notes due 2024; and (iv) an increase in dividend payments of \$2.3 million during the first quarter of 2012 due to an increase in number of shares outstanding and an increase of \$0.04 per share in the dividends. Offsetting these increases were: (i) net proceeds of \$400 million from our 5.875% Senior Notes due 2024 issued in March 2012; (ii) a decrease in net proceeds of \$22.9 million from our common stock issued through our Equity Shelf Program during the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011; (iii) a decrease in net proceeds of \$3.3 million from our dividend reinvestment plan in the first quarter of 2012 compared to the same period in 2011 and (iv) the impact of the \$108.6 million preferred stock redemption in the first quarter of 2011.

Item 3 – Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to various market risks, including the potential loss arising from adverse changes in interest rates. We do not enter into derivatives or other financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes, but we seek to mitigate the effects of fluctuations in interest rates by matching the term of new investments with new long-term fixed rate borrowing to the extent possible.

The interest rate charged on our 2011 Credit Facility can vary based on the interest rate option we choose to utilize. The interest rates per annum applicable to the 2011 Credit Facility are the reserve adjusted LIBOR Rate (the “Eurodollar Rate” or “Eurodollar”), plus the applicable margin (as defined below) or, at our option, the base rate, which will be the highest of (i) the rate of interest publicly announced by the administrative agent as its prime rate in effect, (ii) the federal funds effective rate from time to time plus 0.50% and (iii) the Eurodollar Rate determined on such day for a Eurodollar Loan with an interest period of one month plus 1.0%, in each case, plus the applicable margin (as defined below). The applicable margin with respect to the 2011 Credit Facility is determined in accordance with a performance grid based on our consolidated leverage ratio. The applicable margin may range from 3.0% to 2.25% in the case of Eurodollar advances, and from 2.0% to 1.25% in the case of base rate advances. Letter of credit fees may range from 3.0% to 2.25% per annum, based on the same performance grid. As of March 31, 2012, the total amount of debt outstanding on the 2011 Credit Facility was \$27.0 million, which is subject to interest rate fluctuations.

For additional information, refer to Item 7A as presented in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011.

Item 4 – Controls and Procedures

Disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”)) are controls and other procedures of an issuer that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by the issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms. Disclosure controls and procedures include, without limitation, controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed by an issuer in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act is accumulated and communicated to the issuer’s management, including its principal executive and principal financial

officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

In connection with the preparation of this Form 10-Q, we evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of March 31, 2012. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at a reasonable assurance level as of March 31, 2012.

There were no changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the period covered by this report identified in connection with the evaluation of our disclosure controls and procedures described above that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II – OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1 – Legal Proceedings

See Note 10 – Litigation to the Consolidated Financial Statements in Item 1 hereto, which is hereby incorporated by reference in response to this item.

Item 1A – Risk Factors

We filed our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011, with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 27, 2012, which sets forth our risk factors in Item 1A therein. We have not experienced any material changes from the risk factors previously described therein.

Item 6 – Exhibits

Exhibit

No.	
4.1	Eighth Supplemental Indenture, dated as of March 19, 2012, by and among Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc., each of the Subsidiary Guarantors listed on Schedule I thereto and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 19, 2012).
4.2	Indenture, dated as of March 19, 2012, by and among Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc., each of the Subsidiary Guarantors listed on Schedule I thereto and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee, related to the 5.875% Senior Notes due 2024, including the Form of 5.875% Senior Notes and Form of Subsidiary Guarantee related thereto. (Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.2 to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 19, 2012).
4.3	Registration Rights Agreement, dated March 19, 2012, by and among Omega Healthcare Investors, Inc., the guarantors named therein, and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, for itself and on behalf of the Initial Purchasers. (Incorporated by reference to the Company’s Current Report on Form 8-K, filed on March 19, 2012).
31.1	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Chief Executive Officer.
31.2	Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) Certification of the Chief Financial Officer.
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer.
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer.
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.*

*In accordance with Rule 406T of Regulation S-T, this XBRL-related information shall be deemed to be “furnished” and not “filed.”

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.

OMEGA HEALTHCARE INVESTORS, INC.

Registrant

Date: May 8, 2012

By:

/S/ C. TAYLOR PICKETT
C. Taylor Pickett
Chief Executive Officer

Date: May 8, 2012

By:

/S/ ROBERT O. STEPHENSON
Robert O. Stephenson
Chief Financial Officer