

AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT, INC.

FORM 424B3

(Prospectus filed pursuant to Rule 424(b)(3))

Filed 08/24/17

Address	18191 VON KARMAN AVENUE SUITE 300 IRVINE, CA, 92612
Telephone	949-270-9200
CIK	0001632970
Symbol	AHRT
SIC Code	6798 - Real Estate Investment Trusts
Industry	Specialized REITs
Sector	Financials
Fiscal Year	12/31

**GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
SUPPLEMENT NO. 3 DATED AUGUST 24, 2017
TO THE PROSPECTUS DATED MARCH 29, 2017**

This document supplements, and should be read in conjunction with, our prospectus dated March 29, 2017, as supplemented by Supplement No. 1 dated May 30, 2017 and Supplement No. 2 dated June 23, 2017. On August 9, 2017, we filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarterly period ended June 30, 2017. This Quarterly Report (excluding the exhibits thereto) is attached as Annex A to this Supplement No. 3. Unless otherwise defined in this Supplement No. 3, capitalized terms used have the same meanings as set forth in our prospectus. The purpose of this Supplement No. 3 is to disclose:

- the status of our public offering;
- our acquisitions of the first tranche of Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio, located in Belmont, Fairfield, Menlo Park and Sacramento, California; and Roseburg MOB, located in Roseburg, Oregon; our potential acquisition of three additional senior housing facilities located in Napa and Sonoma, California, to be added to Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio; and our potential significant acquisition of Central Florida Senior Housing Portfolio, located in Bradenton, Brooksville, Lake Placid, Lakeland, Pinellas Park, Sanford, Spring Hill and Winter Haven, Florida;
- updates to the “Risk Factors” section of our prospectus;
- updates to the “Selected Financial Data” section of our prospectus;
- updates to the “Our Performance” section of our prospectus;
- updates to the “Compensation Table” section of our prospectus;
- updates to the “Share Repurchase Plan” section of our prospectus; and
- our updated financial statements and Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, as disclosed in Annex A.

Status of Our Public Offering

We commenced our initial public offering of shares of our common stock on February 16, 2016. We are offering up to approximately \$2,800,000,000 in shares of our Class T common stock and \$200,000,000 in shares of our Class I common stock in our primary offering. We are also offering \$150,000,000 in shares of our common stock pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan, as amended, or DRIP. We reserve the right to reallocate the shares of common stock we are offering between the primary offering and the DRIP, and among classes of stock.

As of August 18, 2017, we had received and accepted subscriptions in this offering for 30,681,626 shares of Class T common stock, or approximately \$306,511,000, and 1,695,021 shares of Class I common stock, or approximately \$15,677,000, excluding shares of our common stock issued pursuant to the DRIP. As of August 18, 2017, approximately \$2,493,489,000 in shares of our Class T common stock and approximately \$184,323,000 in shares of our Class I common stock remained available for sale to the public pursuant to this offering, excluding shares available pursuant to the DRIP. We will sell shares of our common stock in our offering until the earlier of February 16, 2018, or the date on which the maximum offering amount has been sold; provided however, that our board of directors may extend this offering for an additional year or as otherwise permitted under applicable law.

Acquisitions

The following information should be read in conjunction with the discussion contained in the “Prospectus Summary — Description of Investments” section beginning on page 10 of our prospectus, the “Investment Objectives, Strategy and Criteria — Real Estate Acquisitions — Acquired Properties” section beginning on page 126 of our prospectus and the “Investment Objectives, Strategy and Criteria — Real Estate Acquisitions — Potential Acquisitions” section beginning on page 128 of our prospectus, as previously supplemented:

Acquired Properties

As of August 18, 2017, we had completed 16 real estate acquisitions whereby we owned 27 properties, comprising 28 buildings, or approximately 1,338,000 square feet of gross leasable area, or GLA, for an aggregate contract purchase price of \$341,245,000. Acquisitions completed between June 24, 2017 and August 18, 2017 are listed below:

Acquisition(1)	Type of Property	GLA (Sq Ft)	Occupancy	Date Acquired	Contract Purchase Price	Property Taxes(2)	Location
Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio(3)	Senior Housing	134,000	100%	06/28/17	\$ 45,800,000	\$ 390,000	Belmont, Fairfield, Menlo Park and Sacramento, CA
Roseburg MOB	Medical Office	62,000	100%	06/29/17	\$ 23,200,000	\$ 169,000	Roseburg, OR

(1) We own 100% of our properties acquired between June 24, 2017 and August 18, 2017.

(2) Represents the real estate taxes on the properties for 2016.

(3) Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio is comprised of seven senior housing facilities. The four senior housing facilities located in Belmont, Fairfield, Menlo Park and Sacramento, California are the first of the seven senior housing facilities under contract to be acquired. See also “Potential Acquisitions” below.

We financed the purchases of Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio and Roseburg MOB using \$21,600,000 and \$23,000,000, respectively, in borrowings under our revolving line of credit with Bank of America, N.A., or Bank of America, and KeyBank, National Association, or KeyBank, and the remaining balances using net proceeds from this offering. We paid our advisor a base acquisition fee of 2.25% of the contract purchase price of each property. We also accrued a Contingent Advisor Payment of 2.25% of the contract purchase price of each property, which shall be paid to our advisor subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions as described more fully in our prospectus. American Healthcare Investors, LLC, or American Healthcare Investors, our co-sponsor and the managing member of our advisor, or its designated personnel will provide property management oversight services and receive a property management oversight fee of 1.0% of the gross monthly cash receipts with respect to Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio and a property management oversight fee of 1.5% of the gross monthly cash receipts with respect to Roseburg MOB. Among other things, American Healthcare Investors or its designated personnel have the authority to negotiate and enter into leases of our properties on our behalf (in substantial conformance with approved leasing parameters and the operating plan), to incur costs and expenses, to authorize payment of property cash flow or reserves and to require that we provide sufficient funds for the payment of operating expenses. Other affiliates of ours may receive additional fees or other compensation as a result of our property acquisition in accordance with the compensation provisions described in our prospectus.

Subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions, we may fund improvements totaling approximately \$6,900,000 to Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio over the next few years, including exterior repairs and upgrades, interior upgrades to common areas and interior upgrades to resident spaces. We intend to make improvements totaling approximately \$130,000 to Roseburg MOB over the next few years, including roof repairs, structural and HVAC repairs and parking lot improvements. We intend to finance such improvements from funds raised through this offering, debt financing and/or cash flows from operations. We believe that each of our properties is adequately covered by insurance and is suitable for its intended purpose.

Our medical office building and senior housing facilities face competition from nearby medical office buildings and senior housing facilities that provide comparable services.

The table below describes the average occupancy rate and the average effective annual rental rate per leased square foot of our portfolio for each of the last four years ended December 31, 2016 and as of August 18, 2017, for which we owned properties:

	2013(1)	2014(1)	2015(1)	2016(1)	2017(2)
Occupancy Rate	N/A	N/A	N/A	91.3 %	95.4 %
Average Effective Annual Rental Rate per Leased Square Foot	N/A	N/A	N/A	\$ 19.48	\$ 19.75

(1) We were incorporated on January 23, 2015 and therefore we consider that our date of inception. We purchased our first property on June 28, 2016.

(2) Based on leases in effect as of August 18, 2017.

The following table shows, as of August 18, 2017, the effective annual rental rate per rentable square foot, GLA, lease expiration, renewal options and principal nature of business for the tenants occupying 10.0% or more of the rentable square footage of our portfolio of properties:

Tenant	Effective Annual Rental Rate per Rentable Square Foot	GLA (Sq Ft)	Lease Expiration	Renewal Options	Principal Nature of Business
Colonial Oaks Master Tenant, LLC	\$ 19.14	215,000	Multiple	Two 10-year renewals	Senior Housing Operator
CSL-Illinois I, LLC	\$ 11.44	190,000	Multiple	Two 10-year renewals	Senior Housing Operator
Prime Healthcare Services – Reno	\$ 26.14	146,000	Multiple	Multiple	Health & Wellness; Physical Therapy; Internal Medicine

The following table sets forth the lease expirations of our property portfolio for the next 10 years, including the number of tenants whose leases will expire in the applicable year, the total area in square feet covered by such leases and the annual base rent and percentage of annual base rent represented by such leases as of August 18, 2017:

Year	No. of Leases Expiring	Total Square Feet of Expiring Leases	Annual Base Rent of Expiring Leases	% of Annual Base Rent Represented by Expiring Leases
2017	8	20,000	\$ 358,000	1.2 %
2018	10	53,000	932,000	3.1
2019	4	14,000	254,000	0.9
2020	13	133,000	3,066,000	10.3
2021	4	27,000	609,000	2.0
2022	7	165,000	4,445,000	15.0
2023	5	118,000	3,272,000	11.0
2024	4	29,000	686,000	2.3
2025	11	160,000	3,709,000	12.5
2026	4	23,000	537,000	1.8
Thereafter	15	534,000	11,848,000	39.9
Total	85	1,276,000	\$ 29,716,000	100 %

Potential Acquisitions

As of August 18, 2017, we, through our subsidiaries, entered into purchase and sale agreements for the acquisition of the following properties from unaffiliated third parties:

Property Name	Type of Property	GLA (Sq Ft)	Occupancy	Contract Purchase Price	Date of Purchase Agreement	Location
Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio(1)	Senior Housing	40,000	100%	\$ 14,200,000	06/08/17	Napa and Sonoma, CA
Central Florida Senior Housing Portfolio	Senior Housing	541,000	83.5%	117,500,000	08/02/17	Bradenton, Brooksville, Lake Placid, Lakeland, Pinellas Park, Sanford, Spring Hill and Winter Haven, FL
Total		<u>581,000</u>		<u>\$ 131,700,000</u>		

(1) Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio is comprised of seven senior housing facilities that we expect will be acquired in two tranches. As discussed above in “Acquired Properties,” the first tranche, comprised of four senior housing facilities, was acquired on June 28, 2017.

Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio

On June 8, 2017, we, through GAHC4 Napa CA ALF, LLC, GAHC4 Napa CA MC, LLC and GAHC4 Sonoma CA ALF, LLC, our wholly owned subsidiaries, entered into three separate assignment of asset purchase agreements, or collectively, the Assignments, with Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, or assignor, and COSL Napa RG, LP, COSL Napa CCN, LP and COSL Sonoma, LP, or collectively, subtenant assignees, whereby we assumed assignor’s rights, title and interest as buyer under three separate purchase and sale agreements dated March 6, 2017, between assignor and Napa Skilled Nursing Center, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care of Napa, Inc., Nazareth Agua Caliente Villa, LLC, Nazareth Agua Caliente Villa, Inc., Nazareth Rose Garden of Napa, LLC and Nazareth Rose Garden of Napa, Inc., or collectively, sellers, relating to the acquisition of certain Real Property Assets, as defined in the respective Assignment, in connection with three senior housing facilities located in Napa and Sonoma, California, or the second tranche of Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio, for an aggregate contract purchase price of \$14,200,000, plus closing costs. The second tranche of Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio, consisting of approximately 40,000 square feet of gross leasable area and 81 units, offers assisted living, memory care and skilled nursing services and currently is 100% occupied. We are not affiliated with assignor or subtenant assignees and we did not enter into the Assignments to acquire the Operating Assets, as defined in the Assignments, which will be acquired by subtenant assignees.

Central Florida Senior Housing Portfolio

On August 2, 2017, we, through GAHC4 Central FL Senior Housing Portfolio, LLC, our wholly-owned subsidiary, entered into a purchase and sale agreement, or the Spring Haven Purchase Agreement, with NIC 5 Spring Haven Owner LLC, NIC 5 Lake Morton Plaza Owner LLC, NIC 5 Renaissance Retirement Owner LLC, NIC 5 Forest Oaks Owner LLC, NIC 5 Spring Haven Leasing LLC, NIC 5 Lake Morton Plaza Leasing LLC, NIC 5 Renaissance Retirement Leasing LLC and NIC 5 Forest Oaks Leasing LLC, for the purchase of certain real property and certain other property relating to the use and operation of the real property, as specified in the Spring Haven Purchase Agreement, in connection with four senior housing facilities located in Lakeland, Sanford, Spring Hill and Winter Haven, Florida, for a contract purchase price of \$70,000,000, plus closing costs. In addition, on August 2, 2017, in conjunction with the Spring Haven Purchase Agreement, we, through GAHC4 Central FL Senior Housing Portfolio, LLC, entered into a separate purchase and sale agreement, or the Bayside Purchase Agreement, with NIC 4 Bayside Terrace Owner LLC, NIC 4 Balmoral Owner LLC, NIC 4 Bradenton Oaks Owner LLC, NIC4 The Grande Owner LLC and NIC 4 Spring Oaks Owner LLC, or collectively, together with NIC 5 Spring Haven Owner, LLC, NIC 5 Lake Morton Plaza Owner, LLC, NIC 5 Renaissance Retirement Owner, LLC and NIC 5 Forest Oaks Owner, LLC, sellers, and NIC 4 Bayside Terrace Leasing LLC, NIC 4 Balmoral Leasing LLC, NIC 4 Bradenton Oaks Leasing LLC, NIC 4 The Grande Leasing LLC and NIC 4 Spring Oaks Leasing LLC, or collectively, together with NIC 5 Spring Haven Leasing LLC, NIC 5 Lake Morton Plaza Leasing LLC, NIC 5 Renaissance Retirement Leasing LLC and NIC 5 Forest Oaks Leasing LLC, existing operators, for the purchase of certain real property and certain other property relating to the use and operation of the real property, as specified in the Bayside Purchase Agreement, in connection with five senior housing facilities located in Bradenton, Brooksville, Lake Placid and Pinellas Park, Florida, or, together with the facilities located in Lakeland, Sanford,

Spring Hill and Winter Haven, Florida, Central Florida Senior Housing Portfolio, for a contract purchase price of \$47,500,000, plus closing costs, for a total portfolio aggregate contract purchase price of \$117,500,000, plus closing costs. Central Florida Senior Housing Portfolio, consisting of approximately 541,000 square feet of gross leasable area and 1,140 units, offers assisted living, independent living and memory care services and is currently approximately 83.5% occupied. Upon acquisition, we intend to operate Central Florida Senior Housing Portfolio utilizing the structure permitted by the REIT Investment Diversification and Empowerment Act of 2007, which is commonly referred to as a "RIDEA" structure. We are not affiliated with sellers or existing operators.

We believe that Central Florida Senior Housing Portfolio is suitable for its intended purpose and adequately covered by insurance, and as of August 18, 2017, we are not aware of any significant repairs or improvements that will need to be made to Central Florida Senior Housing Portfolio over the next few years. Central Florida Senior Housing Portfolio faces limited competition from a variety of senior housing facilities in Bradenton, Brooksville, Lake Placid, Lakeland, Pinellas Park, Sanford, Spring Hill and Winter Haven, Florida. For federal income tax purposes, we estimate that the depreciable basis in Central Florida Senior Housing Portfolio will be approximately \$97,525,000. For federal income tax purposes, we depreciate land improvements and buildings based upon an estimated useful life of 20 years and 40 years, respectively. For 2016, Central Florida Senior Housing Portfolio paid real estate taxes of approximately \$1,161,000 at a rate of 2.07%.

We expect that American Healthcare Investors or its designated personnel will provide property management oversight services and receive a property management oversight fee of 1.0% of the gross monthly cash receipts with respect to the three additional senior housing facilities to be added to our existing Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio and Central Florida Senior Housing Portfolio. We intend to finance the purchases of the three additional senior housing facilities to be added to our existing Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio and Central Florida Senior Housing Portfolio from funds raised through this offering and debt financing. We also anticipate paying an acquisition fee based on the contract purchase price of each of the properties to our advisor in connection with the acquisition of such properties, as described in our prospectus. We anticipate closing the acquisitions of the three additional senior housing facilities to be added to our existing Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio and Central Florida Senior Housing Portfolio in the fourth quarter of 2017; however, we can give no assurance that the closings will occur within this timeframe, or at all. These potential acquisitions are subject to substantial conditions to closing. Our decision to consummate these acquisitions will generally depend upon:

- the satisfaction of the conditions to each of the acquisitions contained in the relevant agreements;
- no material adverse change occurring relating to each of the properties, the tenants or in the local economic conditions;
- our receipt of sufficient net proceeds from this offering and financing proceeds to make each of these acquisitions; and
- our receipt of satisfactory due diligence information, including appraisals, environmental reports and lease information.

Due to the considerable conditions that must be satisfied in order to acquire each of these properties, we cannot give any assurances that the closing of these acquisitions is probable.

In evaluating each of these properties as potential acquisitions and determining the appropriate amount of consideration to be paid for each property, we have considered a variety of factors including the overall valuation based on net operating income, location, demographics, quality of the tenants, length of leases, price per square foot, occupancy and the fact that the overall rental rate at each property is comparable to market rates. We believe that each of these properties is well located, well maintained and has been professionally managed. Each property will be subject to competition from similar senior housing facilities within its market area, and its economic performance could be affected by changes in local economic conditions. We have not considered any other factors materially relevant to our decision to acquire these properties.

Risk Factors

The “Risk Factors — Investment Risks — We have not had sufficient cash available from operations to pay distributions, and therefore, we have paid distributions from the net proceeds of our offering, and in the future, may pay distributions from borrowings in anticipation of future cash flows or from other sources. Any such distributions may reduce the amount of capital we ultimately invest in assets, may negatively impact the value of your investment and may cause subsequent investors to experience dilution” section beginning on page 30 of our prospectus is superseded in its entirety as follows, and the following information should be read in conjunction with the fourth risk factor listed on the cover page of our prospectus, the fourth risk factor contained in the “Questions and Answers About This Offering — What are some of the most significant risks relating to an investment in Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc.?” section beginning on page 1 of our prospectus and the fourth risk factor in the “Prospectus Summary — Summary Risk Factors” section beginning on page 9 of our prospectus:

We have not had sufficient cash available from operations to pay distributions, and therefore, we have paid a portion of distributions from the net proceeds of this offering, and in the future, may pay distributions from borrowings in anticipation of future cash flows or from other sources. Any such distributions may reduce the amount of capital we ultimately invest in assets, may negatively impact the value of your investment and may cause subsequent investors to experience dilution.

Distributions payable to our stockholders may include a return of capital, rather than a return on capital, and it is likely that we will use offering proceeds to fund a majority of our initial distributions. We have not established any limit on the amount of proceeds from our offering that may be used to fund distributions, except that, in accordance with our organizational documents and Maryland law, we may not make distributions that would: (i) cause us to be unable to pay our debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or (ii) cause our total assets to be less than the sum of our total liabilities plus senior liquidation preferences. The actual amount and timing of distributions will be determined by our board of directors in its sole discretion and typically will depend on the amount of funds available for distribution, which will depend on items such as our financial condition, current and projected capital expenditure requirements, tax considerations and annual distribution requirements needed to qualify as a REIT. As a result, our distribution rate and payment frequency vary from time to time.

We have used the net proceeds from our offering and our advisor has waived certain fees payable to it as discussed below, and in the future, may use the net proceeds from our offering, borrowed funds, or other sources, to pay cash distributions to our stockholders in order to qualify as a REIT, which may reduce the amount of proceeds available for investment and operations, cause us to incur additional interest expense as a result of borrowed funds or cause subsequent investors to experience dilution. Further, if the aggregate amount of cash distributed in any given year exceeds the amount of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess amount will be deemed a return of capital.

On April 13, 2016, our board of directors authorized a daily distribution to our Class T stockholders of record as of the close of business on each day of the period from May 1, 2016 through June 30, 2016. Our advisor agreed to waive certain asset management fees that may otherwise have been due to our advisor pursuant to an advisory agreement, or the Advisory Agreement, between us and our advisor until such time as the amount of such waived asset management fees was equal to the amount of distributions payable to our stockholders for the period beginning on May 1, 2016 and ending on the date of the acquisition of our first property or real estate-related investment, as such terms are defined in the Advisory Agreement. Having raised the minimum offering in April 2016, the distributions declared for each record date in the May 2016 and June 2016 periods were paid in June 2016 and July 2016, respectively, from legally available funds. The daily distributions were calculated based on 365 days in the calendar year and were equal to \$0.001643836 per share of our Class T common stock. These distributions were aggregated and paid in cash or shares of our common stock pursuant to the DRIP monthly in arrears. We acquired our first property on June 28, 2016, and as such, our advisor waived \$80,000 in asset management fees equal to the amount of distributions paid from May 1, 2016 through June 27, 2016. Our advisor did not receive any additional securities, shares of our stock, or any other form of consideration or any repayment as a result of the waiver of such asset management fees.

On June 28, 2016, our board of directors authorized a daily distribution to our Class T stockholders of record as of the close of business on each day of the period commencing on July 1, 2016 and ending on September 30, 2016 and to our Class I stockholders of record as of the close of business on each day of the period commencing on the date that the first Class I share was sold and ending on September 30, 2016. Subsequently, our board of directors authorized on a quarterly basis a daily distribution to our Class T and Class I stockholders of record as of the close of business on each day of the quarterly periods commencing on October 1, 2016 and ending on September 30, 2017. The daily distributions were or will be calculated based on 365 days in the calendar year and are equal to \$0.001643836 per share of our Class T and Class I common stock, which is equal

to an annualized distribution of \$0.60 per share. These distributions were or will be aggregated and paid in cash or shares of our common stock pursuant to the DRIP monthly in arrears, only from legally available funds.

The amount of distributions paid to our stockholders is determined quarterly by our board of directors and is dependent on a number of factors, including funds available for payment of distributions, our financial condition, capital expenditure requirements and annual distribution requirements needed to qualify and maintain our status as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. We have not established any limit on the amount of offering proceeds that may be used to fund distributions, except that, in accordance with our organizational documents and Maryland law, we may not make distributions that would: (i) cause us to be unable to pay our debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or (ii) cause our total assets to be less than the sum of our total liabilities plus senior liquidation preferences.

We did not pay any distributions for the period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015. The distributions paid for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016, along with the amount of distributions reinvested pursuant to the DRIP and the sources of distributions as compared to cash flows from operations were as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		Year Ended December 31, 2016	
Distributions paid in cash	\$ 2,077,000		\$ 549,000	
Distributions reinvested	2,874,000		796,000	
	<u>\$ 4,951,000</u>		<u>\$ 1,345,000</u>	
Sources of distributions:				
Cash flows from operations	\$ 4,951,000	100%	\$ —	—%
Offering proceeds	—	—	1,345,000	100
	<u>\$ 4,951,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 1,345,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

Under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP, certain acquisition related expenses, such as expenses incurred in connection with property acquisitions accounted for as business combinations, are expensed, and therefore, subtracted from cash flows from operations. However, these expenses may be paid from offering proceeds or debt.

Our distributions of amounts in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits have resulted in a return of capital to our stockholders, and all or any portion of a distribution to our stockholders may be paid from offering proceeds. The payment of distributions from our offering proceeds could reduce the amount of capital we ultimately invest in assets and negatively impact the amount of income available for future distributions.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had an amount payable of \$8,024,000 and \$5,531,000, respectively, to our advisor or its affiliates primarily for the Contingent Advisor Payment and asset management fees, which will be paid from cash flows from operations in the future as it becomes due and payable by us in the ordinary course of business consistent with our past practice.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, no amounts due to our advisor or its affiliates had been deferred, waived or forgiven other than the \$80,000 in asset management fees waived by our advisor discussed above. Other than the waiver of asset management fees by our advisor to provide us with additional funds to pay initial distributions to our stockholders through June 27, 2016, our advisor and its affiliates, including our co-sponsors, have no obligation to defer or forgive fees owed by us to our advisor or its affiliates or to advance any funds to us. In the future, if our advisor or its affiliates do not defer or continue to defer, waive or forgive amounts due to them, this would negatively affect our cash flows from operations, which could result in us paying distributions, or a portion thereof, using borrowed funds. As a result, the amount of proceeds available for investment and operations would be reduced, or we may incur additional interest expense as a result of borrowed funds.

We did not pay any distributions for the period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015. The distributions paid for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016, along with the amount of distributions reinvested pursuant to the DRIP and the sources of our distributions as compared to funds from operations attributable to controlling interest, or FFO, were as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		Year Ended December 31, 2016	
Distributions paid in cash	\$	2,077,000	\$	549,000
Distributions reinvested		2,874,000		796,000
	\$	<u>4,951,000</u>	\$	<u>1,345,000</u>
Sources of distributions:				
FFO attributable to controlling interest	\$	4,713,000	95.2%	\$ — —%
Offering proceeds		238,000	4.8	1,345,000 100
	\$	<u>4,951,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 1,345,000 100%</u>

The payment of distributions from sources other than FFO may reduce the amount of proceeds available for investment and operations or cause us to incur additional interest expense as a result of borrowed funds. For a further discussion of FFO, a non-GAAP financial measure, including a reconciliation of our GAAP net income (loss) to FFO, see the “Our Performance — Funds from Operations and Modified Funds from Operations” section of this supplement.

The “Risk Factors — Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate — A significant portion of our annual base rent may be concentrated in a small number of tenants. Therefore, non-renewals, terminations or lease defaults by any of these significant tenants could reduce our net income and have a negative effect on our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders” section on page 52 of our prospectus is superseded in its entirety as follows:

A significant portion of our annual base rent may be concentrated in a small number of tenants. Therefore, non-renewals, terminations or lease defaults by any of these significant tenants could reduce our net income and have a negative effect on our ability to pay distributions to you.

As of August 18, 2017, rental payments by two of our tenants, Colonial Oaks Master Tenant, LLC and Prime Healthcare Services – Reno, accounted for approximately 16.3% and 15.2%, respectively, of our annualized base rent. The success of our investments materially depends upon the financial stability of the tenants leasing the properties we own. Therefore, a non-renewal after the expiration of a lease term, termination, default or other failure to meet rental obligations by significant tenants, such as Colonial Oaks Master Tenant, LLC and Prime Healthcare Services – Reno, would significantly lower our net income. These events could cause us to reduce the amount of distributions to you.

The “Risk Factors — Risks Related to Investments in Real Estate — A high concentration of our properties in a particular geographic area would magnify the effects of downturns in that geographic area” section on page 52 of our prospectus is superseded in its entirety as follows:

A high concentration of our properties in a particular geographic area would magnify the effects of downturns in that geographic area.

To the extent that we have a concentration of properties in any particular geographic area, any adverse situation that disproportionately effects that geographic area would have a magnified adverse effect on our portfolio. As of August 18, 2017, our properties located in Nevada, Alabama and California accounted for approximately 18.6%, 16.1% and 13.6%, respectively, of the annualized base rent of our total property portfolio. Accordingly, there is a geographic concentration of risk subject to fluctuations in each state’s economy.

The following information should be read in conjunction with the “Risk Factors — Risks Related to the Healthcare Industry” section beginning on page 55 of our prospectus:

We, our future tenants and our operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses may be subject to various government reviews, audits and investigations that could adversely affect our business, including an obligation to refund amounts previously paid to us, potential criminal charges, the imposition of fines, and/or the loss of the right to participate in Medicare and Medicaid programs.

As a result of our future tenants’ participation in the Medicaid and Medicare programs, we, our future tenants and our operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses are subject to various governmental reviews, audits and investigations to verify compliance with these programs and applicable laws and regulations. We, our future tenants and our operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses are also subject to audits under various government programs, including Recovery Audit Contractors, Zone Program Integrity Contractors, Program Safeguard Contractors and Medicaid Integrity Contractors programs, in which third party firms engaged by Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, or CMS, conduct extensive reviews of claims data and medical and other records to identify potential improper payments under the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Private pay sources also reserve the right to conduct audits. Billing and reimbursement errors and disagreements occur in the healthcare industry. We, our future tenants and our operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses may be engaged in reviews, audits and appeals of claims for reimbursement due to the subjectivities inherent in the process related to patient diagnosis and care, record keeping, claims processing and other aspects of the patient service and reimbursement processes, and the errors and disagreements those subjectivities can produce. An adverse review, audit or investigation could result in:

- an obligation to refund amounts previously paid to us, our future tenants or our operators pursuant to the Medicare or Medicaid programs or from private payors, in amounts that could be material to our business;
- state or federal agencies imposing fines, penalties and other sanctions on us, our tenants or our operators;
- loss of our right, our tenants’ right or our operators’ right to participate in the Medicare or Medicaid programs or one or more private payor networks;
- an increase in private litigation against us, our tenants or our operators; and
- damage to our reputation in various markets.

While we, our future tenants and our operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses have always been subject to post-payment audits and reviews, more intensive “probe reviews” appear to be a permanent procedure with our fiscal intermediaries. Generally, findings of overpayment from CMS contractors are eligible for appeal through the CMS defined continuum, but there may be rare instances that are not eligible for appeal. We, our future tenants and our operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses utilize all defenses at our disposal to demonstrate that the services provided meet all clinical and regulatory requirements for reimbursement.

If the government or a court were to conclude that such errors, deficiencies or disagreements constituted criminal violations, or were to conclude that such errors, deficiencies or disagreements resulted in the submission of false claims to federal healthcare programs, or if the government were to discover other problems in addition to the ones identified by the probe reviews that rose to actionable levels, we and certain of our officers, and our future tenants and operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses and certain of their officers, might face potential criminal charges and/or civil claims, administrative sanctions and penalties for amounts that could be material to our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, we and/or some of the key personnel of our operating subsidiaries, or those of our future tenants and operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses, could be temporarily or permanently excluded from future participation in state and federal healthcare reimbursement programs such as Medicaid and Medicare. In any event, it is likely that a governmental investigation alone, regardless of its outcome, would divert material time, resources and attention from our management team and our staff, or those of our future tenants and our operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses and could have a materially detrimental impact on our results of operations during and after any such investigation or proceedings.

In cases where claim and documentation review by any CMS contractor results in repeated poor performance, a facility can be subjected to protracted oversight. This oversight may include repeat education and re-probe, extended pre-payment review, referral to recovery audit or integrity contractors, or extrapolation of an error rate to other reimbursement outside of

specifically reviewed claims. Sustained failure to demonstrate improvement towards meeting all claim filing and documentation requirements could ultimately lead to Medicare and Medicaid decertification, which could have a materially detrimental impact on our results of operations. Adverse actions by CMS may also cause third party payer or licensure authorities to audit our tenants. These additional audits could result in termination of third party payer agreements or licensure of the facility, which would also adversely impact our operations.

The “Risk Factors — Risks Related to the Healthcare Industry — Reductions in reimbursement from third-party payers, including Medicare and Medicaid, could adversely affect the profitability of our tenants and hinder their ability to make rent payments to us” section beginning on page 55 of our prospectus is superseded in its entirety as follows:

Reductions in reimbursement from third party payers, including Medicare and Medicaid, could adversely affect the profitability of our tenants and hinder their ability to make rent payments to us.

Sources of revenue for our tenants may include the federal Medicare program, state Medicaid programs, private insurance carriers and health maintenance organizations, among others. Efforts by such payers to reduce healthcare costs will likely continue, which may result in reductions or slower growth in reimbursement for certain services provided by some of our tenants. In addition, the healthcare billing rules and regulations are complex, and the failure of any of our tenants to comply with various laws and regulations could jeopardize their ability to continue participating in Medicare, Medicaid and other government sponsored payment programs. Moreover, the state and federal governmental healthcare programs are subject to reductions by state and federal legislative actions. The American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 prevented the reduction in physician reimbursement of Medicare from being implemented in 2013. The Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 prevented the reduction of 24.4% in the physician fee schedule by replacing the scheduled reduction with a 0.5% increase to the physician fee schedule through December 31, 2014, and a 0% increase for January 1, 2015 through March 31, 2015. The potential 21.0% cut in reimbursement that was to be effective April 1, 2015 was removed by the Medicare Access & CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015, or MACRA, and replaced with two new methodologies that will focus upon payment based upon quality outcomes. The first model is the Merit-Based Incentive Payment System, or MIPS, which will combine the Physician Quality Reporting System, or PQRS, and Meaningful Use program with the Value Based Modifier program to provide for one payment model based upon (i) quality, (ii) resource use, (iii) clinical practice improvement and (iv) advancing care information through the use of certified Electronic Health Record, or EHR, technology. The second model is the Advanced Alternative Payment Models, or APM, which require the physician to participate in a risk share arrangement for reimbursement related to his or her patients while utilizing a certified health record and reporting on specific quality metrics. There are a number of physicians that will not qualify for the APM payment method. Therefore, this change in reimbursement models may impact our tenants’ payments and create uncertainty in the tenants’ financial condition.

The healthcare industry continues to face various challenges, including increased government and private payer pressure on healthcare providers to control or reduce costs. It is possible that our tenants will continue to experience a shift in payer mix away from fee-for-service payers, resulting in an increase in the percentage of revenues attributable to reimbursement based upon value based principles and quality driven managed care programs, and general industry trends that include pressures to control healthcare costs. The federal government’s goal is to move approximately 90.0% of its reimbursement for providers to be based upon quality outcome models. Pressures to control healthcare costs and a shift away from traditional health insurance reimbursement to payments based upon quality outcomes have increased the uncertainty of payments.

In 2014, state insurance exchanges were implemented which provide a new mechanism for individuals to obtain insurance. At this time, the number of payers that are participating in the state insurance exchanges varies, and in some regions there are very limited insurance plans available for individuals to choose from when purchasing insurance. In addition, not all healthcare providers will maintain participation agreements with the payers that are participating in the state health insurance exchange. Therefore, it is possible that our tenants may incur a change in their reimbursement if the tenant does not have a participation agreement with the state insurance exchange payers and a large number of individuals elect to purchase insurance from the state insurance exchange. Further, the rates of reimbursement from the state insurance exchange payers to healthcare providers will vary greatly. The rates of reimbursement will be subject to negotiation between the healthcare provider and the payer, which may vary based upon the market, the healthcare provider’s quality metrics, the number of providers participating in the area and the patient population, among other factors. Therefore, it is uncertain whether healthcare providers will incur a decrease in reimbursement from the state insurance exchange, which may impact a tenant’s ability to pay rent.

On March 23, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, or the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and on March 30, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, or the Reconciliation Act, which in part modified the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Together, the two acts serve as the primary vehicle for comprehensive healthcare reform in the U.S., or collectively

the Healthcare Reform Act. The insurance plans that participated on the health insurance exchanges created by the Healthcare Reform Act were expecting to receive risk corridor payments to address the high risk claims that they paid through the exchange product. However, the federal government currently owes the insurance companies approximately \$8.3 billion under the risk corridor payment program that is currently disputed by the federal government. The federal government is currently defending several lawsuits from the insurance plans that participate on the health insurance exchange. If the insurance companies do not receive the payments, the insurance companies may cease to participate on the insurance exchange which limits insurance options for patients. If patients do not have access to insurance coverage, it may adversely impact the tenants' revenues and the tenants' ability to pay rent.

In addition, the healthcare legislation passed in 2010 included new payment models with new shared savings programs and demonstration programs that include bundled payment models and payments contingent upon reporting on satisfaction of quality benchmarks. The new payment models will likely change how physicians are paid for services. These changes could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of some or all of our tenants. The financial impact on our tenants could restrict their ability to make rent payments to us, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to pay distributions to you.

Furthermore, beginning in 2016, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services will apply a negative payment adjustment to individual eligible professionals, Comprehensive Primary Care practice sites, and group practices participating in the PQRS group practice reporting option (including Accountable Care Organizations) that did not satisfactorily report PQRS in 2014. Program participation during a calendar year will affect payments two years later. Providers can appeal the determination, but if the provider is not successful, the provider's reimbursement may be adversely impacted, which would adversely impact a tenant's ability to make rent payments to us.

Moreover, President Trump signed an Executive Order on January 20, 2017 to "ease the burden of Obamacare." At this time, the implications of this Executive Order are unknown, but it is possible that it may adversely impact the insurance exchanges or remove the requirement for all individuals to obtain insurance. If individuals are not required to have insurance or if the insurance exchange products are not available to the general public, it is possible that our tenants will not have as many patients that have insurance coverage, which will adversely impact the tenants' revenues and ability to pay rent.

On May 4, 2017, members of the House of Representatives approved legislation to repeal portions of the Healthcare Reform Act. The current legislation approved by the House of Representatives focuses upon, among other items, modifying the individual responsibility to purchase insurance, modifying employer obligations to purchase insurance and modifying the funding for Medicaid programs. The legislation still must be approved by the Senate, where it is currently being debated at length and may not be approved. Alternatively, the Senate may approve separate legislation to repeal or revise portions of the Healthcare Reform Act in a manner that is different from the legislation approved by the House of Representatives, which separate legislation would then need to be approved by the House of Representatives. At this time, it is uncertain whether any healthcare reform legislation will ultimately become law. Any healthcare reform legislation could impact the number of individuals that have insurance to pay for healthcare services, which could impact our tenants' collections. If our tenants' patients do not have insurance, it could adversely impact the tenants' ability to pay rent and operate a practice.

The "Risk Factors — Risks Related to the Healthcare Industry — Comprehensive healthcare reform legislation, the effects of which are not yet known, could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to pay distributions to you" section beginning on page 58 of our prospectus is superseded in its entirety as follows:

Comprehensive healthcare reform legislation, the effects of which are not yet known, could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to pay distributions to you.

The Healthcare Reform Act is intended to reduce the number of individuals in the U.S. without health insurance and effect significant other changes to the ways in which healthcare is organized, delivered and reimbursed. Included within the legislation is a limitation on physician-owned hospitals from expanding, unless the facility satisfies very narrow federal exceptions to this limitation. Therefore, if our tenants are physicians that own and refer to a hospital, the hospital would be limited in its operations and expansion potential, which may limit the hospital's services and resulting revenues and may impact the owner's ability to make rental payments. The legislation will become effective through a phased approach, having begun in 2010 and concluding in 2018. On June 28, 2012, the United States Supreme Court upheld the individual mandate under the Healthcare Reform Act, although substantially limiting its expansion of Medicaid. At this time, the effects of healthcare reform and its impact on our properties are not yet known but could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions to you.

On May 4, 2017, members of the House of Representatives approved legislation to repeal portions of the Healthcare Reform Act. The current legislation approved by the House of Representatives focuses upon, among other items, modifying the individual responsibility to purchase insurance, modifying employer obligations to purchase insurance and modifying the funding for Medicaid programs. The legislation still must be approved by the Senate, where it is currently being debated at length and may not be approved. Alternatively, the Senate may approve separate legislation to repeal or revise portions of the Healthcare Reform Act in a manner that is different from the legislation approved by the House of Representatives, which separate legislation would then need to be approved by the House of Representatives. At this time, it is uncertain whether any healthcare reform legislation will ultimately become law. Any healthcare reform legislation could impact the number of individuals that have insurance to pay for healthcare services, which could impact our tenants' collections. If our tenants' patients do not have insurance, it could adversely impact the tenants' ability to pay rent and operate a practice.

Selected Financial Data

The "Selected Financial Data" section beginning on page 74 of our prospectus is superseded in its entirety as follows:

The following selected financial data as of December 31, 2016 and 2015, for the year ended December 31, 2016 and for the period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015 is derived from our audited consolidated financial statements. The selected financial data as of June 30, 2017 and for the six months ended June 30, 2017 is derived from our unaudited consolidated financial statements. The following selected financial data should be read in conjunction with "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" and our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016, incorporated by reference in our prospectus, and our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2017, attached as Annex A to this supplement. Our historical results are not necessarily indicative of results for any future period. We had no results of operations for the period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015, and therefore our results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2016 and for the period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015, are not comparable.

The following tables present summarized consolidated financial information, including balance sheet data, statement of operations data, and statement of cash flows data, derived from our consolidated financial statements:

Selected Financial Data	June 30, 2017	December 31,	
		2016	2015
BALANCE SHEET DATA:			
Total assets	\$ 349,474,000	\$ 142,758,000	\$ 202,000
Mortgage loans payable, net	\$ 11,691,000	\$ 3,965,000	\$ —
Line of Credit	\$ 71,100,000	\$ 33,900,000	\$ —
Stockholders' equity	\$ 242,065,000	\$ 92,255,000	\$ 200,000

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS DATA:			
Total revenues	\$ 10,250,000	\$ 3,156,000	\$ —
Net income (loss)	\$ 536,000	\$ (5,474,000)	\$ —
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$ 536,000	\$ (5,474,000)	\$ —
Net income (loss) per Class T and Class I common share attributable to controlling interest — basic and diluted(1)	\$ 0.03	\$ (1.75)	\$ —
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS DATA:			
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 4,973,000	\$ (3,621,000)	\$ —
Net cash used in investing activities	\$ (199,034,000)	\$ (133,322,000)	\$ —
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$ 195,071,000	\$ 138,978,000	\$ 202,000
OTHER DATA:			
Distributions declared	\$ 5,770,000	\$ 1,877,000	\$ —
Distributions declared per Class T and Class I common share	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.40	\$ —
Funds from operations attributable to controlling interest(2)	\$ 4,713,000	\$ (4,222,000)	\$ —
Modified funds from operations attributable to controlling interest(2)	\$ 4,302,000	\$ 287,000	\$ —
Net operating income(3)	\$ 7,452,000	\$ 2,258,000	\$ —

- (1) Net income (loss) per Class T and Class I common share is based upon the weighted average number of shares of our common stock outstanding. Distributions by us of our current and accumulated earnings and profits for federal income tax purposes are taxable to stockholders as ordinary income. Distributions in excess of these earnings and profits generally are treated as a non-taxable reduction of the stockholders' basis in the shares of our common stock to the extent thereof (a return of capital for tax purposes) and, thereafter, as taxable gain. These distributions in excess of earnings and profits will have the effect of deferring taxation of the distributions until the sale of our stockholders' common stock.
- (2) For additional information on FFO and modified funds from operations attributable to controlling interest, or MFFO, refer to the "Our Performance — Funds from Operations and Modified Funds from Operations" section of this supplement, which includes a reconciliation of our GAAP net income (loss) to FFO and MFFO for the six months ended June 30, 2017, for the year ended December 31, 2016 and for the period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015.
- (3) For additional information on net operating income, or NOI, refer to the "Our Performance — Net Operating Income" section of this supplement, which includes a reconciliation of our GAAP net income (loss) to NOI for the six months ended June 30, 2017, for the year ended December 31, 2016 and for the period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015.

Our Performance

The “Our Performance” section beginning on page 76 of our prospectus is superseded in its entirety as follows:

Funds from Operations and Modified Funds from Operations

Due to certain unique operating characteristics of real estate companies, the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or NAREIT, an industry trade group, has promulgated a measure known as funds from operations, a non-GAAP measure, which we believe to be an appropriate supplemental performance measure to reflect the operating performance of a REIT. The use of funds from operations is recommended by the REIT industry as a supplemental performance measure, and our management uses FFO to evaluate our performance over time. FFO is not equivalent to our net income (loss) as determined under GAAP.

We define FFO, a non-GAAP measure, consistent with the standards established by the White Paper on funds from operations approved by the Board of Governors of NAREIT, as revised in February 2004, or the White Paper. The White Paper defines funds from operations as net income (loss) computed in accordance with GAAP, excluding gains or losses from sales of property and asset impairment writedowns, plus depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. Adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures are calculated to reflect funds from operations. Our FFO calculation complies with NAREIT’s policy described above.

The historical accounting convention used for real estate assets requires straight-line depreciation of buildings and improvements, which implies that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time, which is the case if such assets are not adequately maintained or repaired and renovated as required by relevant circumstances and/or as requested or required by lessees for operational purposes in order to maintain the value disclosed. We believe that, since real estate values historically rise and fall with market conditions, including inflation, interest rates, the business cycle, unemployment and consumer spending, presentations of operating results for a REIT using historical accounting for depreciation may be less informative. In addition, we believe it is appropriate to exclude impairment charges, as this is a fair value adjustment that is largely based on market fluctuations and assessments regarding general market conditions which can change over time. Testing for an impairment of an asset is a continuous process and is analyzed on a quarterly basis. If certain impairment indications exist in an asset, and if the asset’s carrying, or book value, exceeds the total estimated undiscounted future cash flows (including net rental and lease revenues, net proceeds on the sale of the property, and any other ancillary cash flows at a property or group level under GAAP) from such asset, an impairment charge would be recognized. Investors should note, however, that determinations of whether impairment charges have been incurred are based partly on anticipated operating performance, because estimated undiscounted future cash flows from a property, including estimated future net rental and lease revenues, net proceeds on the sale of the property, and certain other ancillary cash flows, are taken into account in determining whether an impairment charge has been incurred. While impairment charges are excluded from the calculation of FFO as described above, investors are cautioned that due to the fact that impairments are based on estimated future undiscounted cash flows and that we intend to have a relatively limited term of our operations, it could be difficult to recover any impairment charges through the eventual sale of the property.

Historical accounting for real estate involves the use of GAAP. Any other method of accounting for real estate such as the fair value method cannot be construed to be any more accurate or relevant than the comparable methodologies of real estate valuation found in GAAP. Nevertheless, we believe that the use of FFO, which excludes the impact of real estate-related depreciation and amortization and impairments, provides a further understanding of our performance to investors and to our management, and when compared year over year, reflects the impact on our operations from trends in occupancy rates, rental rates, operating costs, general and administrative expenses and interest costs, which may not be immediately apparent from net income (loss).

However, FFO and MFFO, as described below, should not be construed to be more relevant or accurate than the current GAAP methodology in calculating net income (loss) or in its applicability in evaluating our operating performance. The method utilized to evaluate the value and performance of real estate under GAAP should be construed as a more relevant measure of operational performance and considered more prominently than the non-GAAP FFO and MFFO measures and the adjustments to GAAP in calculating FFO and MFFO.

Changes in the accounting and reporting rules under GAAP that were put into effect and other changes to GAAP accounting for real estate subsequent to the establishment of NAREIT’s definition of FFO have prompted an increase in cash-settled expenses, specifically acquisition fees and expenses, as items that are expensed as operating expenses under GAAP. We believe these fees and expenses do not affect our overall long-term operating performance. Publicly registered, non-listed

REITs typically have a significant amount of acquisition activity and are substantially more dynamic during their initial years of investment and operation. While other start up entities may also experience significant acquisition activity during their initial years, we believe that publicly registered, non-listed REITs are unique in that they have a limited life with targeted exit strategies within a relatively limited time frame after the acquisition activity ceases. We will use the proceeds raised in our offering to acquire properties, and we intend to begin the process of achieving a liquidity event (i.e., listing of our shares of common stock on a national securities exchange, a merger or sale, the sale of all or substantially all of our assets, or another similar transaction) within five years after the completion of our offering stage, which is generally comparable to other publicly registered, non-listed REITs. Thus, we do not intend to continuously purchase assets and intend to have a limited life. Due to the above factors and other unique features of publicly registered, non-listed REITs, the Investment Program Association, or the IPA, an industry trade group, has standardized a measure known as modified funds from operations, which the IPA has recommended as a supplemental performance measure for publicly registered, non-listed REITs, and which we believe to be another appropriate supplemental performance measure to reflect the operating performance of a publicly registered, non-listed REIT having the characteristics described above. MFFO is not equivalent to our net income (loss) as determined under GAAP, and MFFO may not be a useful measure of the impact of long-term operating performance on value if we do not continue to operate with a limited life and targeted exit strategy, as currently intended. We believe that, because MFFO excludes acquisition fees and expenses that affect our operations only in periods in which properties are acquired and that we consider more reflective of investing activities, as well as other non-operating items included in FFO, MFFO can provide, on a going forward basis, an indication of the sustainability (that is, the capacity to continue to be maintained) of our operating performance after the period in which we are acquiring our properties and once our portfolio is in place. By providing MFFO, we believe we are presenting useful information that assists investors and analysts to better assess the sustainability of our operating performance after our offering stage has been completed and our properties have been acquired. We also believe that MFFO is a recognized measure of sustainable operating performance by the publicly registered, non-listed REIT industry. Further, we believe MFFO is useful in comparing the sustainability of our operating performance after our offering stage and acquisitions are completed with the sustainability of the operating performance of other real estate companies that are not as involved in acquisition activities. Investors are cautioned that MFFO should only be used to assess the sustainability of our operating performance after our offering stage has been completed and properties have been acquired, as it excludes acquisition fees and expenses that have a negative effect on our operating performance during the periods in which properties are acquired.

We define MFFO, a non-GAAP measure, consistent with the IPA's Guideline 2010-01, Supplemental Performance Measure for Publicly Registered, Non-Listed REITs: Modified Funds from Operations, or the Practice Guideline, issued by the IPA in November 2010. The Practice Guideline defines modified funds from operations as funds from operations further adjusted for the following items included in the determination of GAAP net income (loss): acquisition fees and expenses; amounts relating to deferred rent receivables and amortization of above- and below-market leases and liabilities (which are adjusted in order to reflect such payments from a GAAP accrual basis to closer to an expected to be received cash basis of disclosing the rent and lease payments); accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums on debt investments; mark-to-market adjustments included in net income (loss); gains or losses included in net income (loss) from the extinguishment or sale of debt, hedges, foreign exchange, derivatives or securities holdings where trading of such holdings is not a fundamental attribute of the business plan; unrealized gains or losses resulting from consolidation from, or deconsolidation to, equity accounting; and after adjustments for consolidated and unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures, with such adjustments calculated to reflect modified funds from operations on the same basis. The accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums on debt investments, unrealized gains and losses on hedges, foreign exchange, derivatives or securities holdings, unrealized gains and losses resulting from consolidations, as well as other listed cash flow adjustments are adjustments made to net income (loss) in calculating cash flows from operations and, in some cases, reflect gains or losses which are unrealized and may not ultimately be realized. We are responsible for managing interest rate, hedge and foreign exchange risk, and we do not rely on another party to manage such risk. Inasmuch as interest rate hedges will not be a fundamental part of our operations, we believe it is appropriate to exclude such gains and losses in calculating MFFO, as such gains and losses are based on market fluctuations and may not be directly related or attributable to our operations.

Our MFFO calculation complies with the IPA's Practice Guideline described above. In calculating MFFO, we exclude acquisition related expenses, amortization of above- and below-market leases, change in deferred rent receivables and the adjustments of such items related to redeemable noncontrolling interest. The other adjustments included in the IPA's Practice Guideline are not applicable to us for the six months ended June 30, 2017, for the year ended December 31, 2016 and for the period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015. Acquisition fees and expenses are paid in cash by us, and we have not set aside or put into escrow any specific amount of proceeds from our offering to be used to fund acquisition fees and expenses. The purchase of real estate and real estate-related investments, and the corresponding expenses associated with that process, is a key operational feature of our business plan in order to generate operating revenues and cash flows to make distributions to our stockholders. However, we do not intend to fund acquisition fees and expenses in the future from operating revenues and cash flows, nor from the sale of properties and subsequent redeployment of capital and concurrent

incurring of acquisition fees and expenses. Acquisition fees and expenses include payments to our advisor or its affiliates and third parties. Such fees and expenses are not reimbursed by our advisor or its affiliates and third parties, and therefore if there is no further cash on hand from the proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock to fund future acquisition fees and expenses, such fees and expenses will need to be paid from either additional debt, operational earnings or cash flows, net proceeds from the sale of properties or from ancillary cash flows. Certain acquisition related expenses under GAAP, such as expenses incurred in connection with property acquisitions accounted for as business combinations, are considered operating expenses and as expenses included in the determination of net income (loss) and income (loss) from continuing operations, both of which are performance measures under GAAP. All paid and accrued acquisition fees and expenses will have negative effects on returns to investors, the potential for future distributions and cash flows generated by us, unless earnings from operations or net sales proceeds from the disposition of other properties are generated to cover the purchase price of the property, these fees and expenses and other costs related to such property. In the future, we may pay acquisition fees or reimburse acquisition expenses due to our advisor and its affiliates, or a portion thereof, with net proceeds from borrowed funds, operational earnings or cash flows, net proceeds from the sale of properties or ancillary cash flows. As a result, the amount of proceeds from borrowings available for investment and operations would be reduced, or we may incur additional interest expense as a result of borrowed funds. Nevertheless, our advisor or its affiliates will not accrue any claim on our assets if acquisition fees and expenses are not paid from the proceeds of our offering.

Further, under GAAP, certain contemplated non-cash fair value and other non-cash adjustments are considered operating non-cash adjustments to net income (loss) in determining cash flows from operations. In addition, we view fair value adjustments of derivatives and gains and losses from dispositions of assets as items which are unrealized and may not ultimately be realized or as items which are not reflective of on-going operations and are therefore typically adjusted for when assessing operating performance.

Our management uses MFFO and the adjustments used to calculate it in order to evaluate our performance against other publicly registered, non-listed REITs which intend to have limited lives with short and defined acquisition periods and targeted exit strategies shortly thereafter. As noted above, MFFO may not be a useful measure of the impact of long-term operating performance if we do not continue to operate in this manner. We believe that our use of MFFO and the adjustments used to calculate it allow us to present our performance in a manner that reflects certain characteristics that are unique to publicly registered, non-listed REITs, such as their limited life, limited and defined acquisition period and targeted exit strategy, and hence, that the use of such measures may be useful to investors. For example, acquisition fees and expenses are intended to be funded from the proceeds of our offering and other financing sources and not from operations. By excluding expensed acquisition fees and expenses, the use of MFFO provides information consistent with management's analysis of the operating performance of the properties. Additionally, fair value adjustments, which are based on the impact of current market fluctuations and underlying assessments of general market conditions, but can also result from operational factors such as rental and occupancy rates, may not be directly related or attributable to our current operating performance. By excluding such charges that may reflect anticipated and unrealized gains or losses, we believe MFFO provides useful supplemental information.

Presentation of this information is intended to provide useful information to investors as they compare the operating performance of different REITs, although it should be noted that not all REITs calculate funds from operations and modified funds from operations the same way, so comparisons with other REITs may not be meaningful. Furthermore, FFO and MFFO are not necessarily indicative of cash flow available to fund cash needs and should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss) or income (loss) from continuing operations as an indication of our performance, as an alternative to cash flows from operations, which is an indication of our liquidity, or indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs including our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. FFO and MFFO should be reviewed in conjunction with other measurements as an indication of our performance. MFFO has limitations as a performance measure in offerings such as ours where the price of a share of common stock is a stated value and there is no net asset value determination during the offering stage and for a period thereafter. MFFO may be useful in assisting management and investors in assessing the sustainability of operating performance in future operating periods, and in particular, after the offering and acquisition stages are complete and net asset value is disclosed. FFO and MFFO are not useful measures in evaluating net asset value because impairments are taken into account in determining net asset value but not in determining FFO and MFFO.

Neither the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC, NAREIT nor any other regulatory body has passed judgment on the acceptability of the adjustments that we use to calculate FFO or MFFO. In the future, the SEC, NAREIT or another regulatory body may decide to standardize the allowable adjustments across the publicly registered, non-listed REIT industry and we would have to adjust our calculation and characterization of FFO or MFFO.

The following is a reconciliation of net income (loss), which is the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, to FFO and MFFO for the six months ended June 30, 2017, for the year ended December 31, 2016 and for the period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015
Net income (loss)	\$ 536,000	\$ (5,474,000)	\$ —
Add:			
Depreciation and amortization — consolidated properties	4,177,000	1,252,000	—
Less:			
Net income (loss) attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest	—	—	—
FFO attributable to controlling interest	\$ 4,713,000	\$ (4,222,000)	\$ —
Acquisition related expenses(1)	\$ 213,000	\$ 4,745,000	\$ —
Amortization of above- and below-market leases(2)	(69,000)	(29,000)	—
Change in deferred rent receivables(3)	(555,000)	(207,000)	—
Adjustments for redeemable noncontrolling interest(4)	—	—	—
MFFO attributable to controlling interest	\$ 4,302,000	\$ 287,000	\$ —
Weighted average Class T and Class I common shares outstanding — basic and diluted	19,371,454	3,131,466	20,833
Net income (loss) per Class T and Class I common share — basic and diluted	\$ 0.03	\$ (1.75)	\$ —
FFO attributable to controlling interest per Class T and Class I common share — basic and diluted	\$ 0.24	\$ (1.35)	\$ —
MFFO attributable to controlling interest per Class T and Class I common share — basic and diluted	\$ 0.22	\$ 0.09	\$ —

(1) In evaluating investments in real estate, we differentiate the costs to acquire the investment from the operations derived from the investment. Such information would be comparable only for publicly registered, non-listed REITs that have completed their acquisition activity and have other similar operating characteristics. By excluding expensed acquisition related expenses, we believe MFFO provides useful supplemental information that is comparable for each type of real estate investment and is consistent with management's analysis of the investing and operating performance of our properties. Acquisition fees and expenses include payments to our advisor or its affiliates and third parties. Certain acquisition related expenses under GAAP, such as expenses incurred in connection with property acquisitions accounted for as business combinations, are considered operating expenses and as expenses included in the determination of net income (loss) and income (loss) from continuing operations, both of which are performance measures under GAAP. All paid and accrued acquisition fees and expenses will have negative effects on returns to investors, the potential for future distributions, and cash flows generated by us, unless earnings from operations or net sales proceeds from the disposition of other properties are generated to cover the purchase price of the property, these fees and expenses and other costs related to such property.

(2) Under GAAP, above- and below-market leases are assumed to diminish predictably in value over time and amortized, similar to depreciation and amortization of other real estate-related assets that are excluded from FFO. However, because real estate values and market lease rates historically rise or fall with market conditions, including inflation, interest rates, the business cycle, unemployment and consumer spending, we believe that by excluding charges relating to the

amortization of above- and below-market leases, MFFO may provide useful supplemental information on the performance of the real estate.

- (3) Under GAAP, rental revenue or rental expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the related lease (including rent holidays). This may result in income or expense recognition that is significantly different than the underlying contract terms. By adjusting for the change in deferred rent receivables, MFFO may provide useful supplemental information on the realized economic impact of lease terms, providing insight on the expected contractual cash flows of such lease terms, and aligns results with our analysis of operating performance.
- (4) Includes all adjustments to eliminate the redeemable noncontrolling interest's share of the adjustments described in notes (1) – (3) above to convert our FFO to MFFO.

Net Operating Income

As of August 18, 2017, we had completed 16 real estate acquisitions whereby we owned 27 properties, comprising 28 buildings. The properties were 95.4% leased as of August 18, 2017. As of December 31, 2016, we completed nine property acquisitions comprising 12 buildings. The properties were 91.3% leased as of December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2015, we had not completed any acquisitions.

Net operating income is a non-GAAP financial measure that is defined as net income (loss), computed in accordance with GAAP, generated from properties before general and administrative expenses, acquisition related expenses, depreciation and amortization, interest expense and interest income. Acquisition fees and expenses are paid in cash by us, and we have not set aside or put into escrow any specific amount of proceeds from our offering to be used to fund acquisition fees and expenses. The purchase of real estate and real estate-related investments, and the corresponding expenses associated with that process, is a key operational feature of our business plan in order to generate operating revenues and cash flows to make distributions to our stockholders. However, we do not intend to fund acquisition fees and expenses in the future from operating revenues and cash flows, nor from the sale of properties and subsequent redeployment of capital and concurrent incurring of acquisition fees and expenses. Acquisition fees and expenses include payments to our advisor or its affiliates and third parties. Such fees and expenses are not reimbursed by our advisor or its affiliates and third parties, and therefore, if there is no further cash on hand from the proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock to fund future acquisition fees and expenses, such fees and expenses will need to be paid from either additional debt, operational earnings or cash flows, net proceeds from the sale of properties or from ancillary cash flows. As a result, the amount of proceeds available for investment, operations and non-operating expenses would be reduced, or we may incur additional interest expense as a result of borrowed funds. Nevertheless, our advisor or its affiliates will not accrue any claim on our assets if acquisition fees and expenses are not paid from the proceeds of our offering. Certain acquisition related expenses under GAAP, such as expenses incurred in connection with property acquisitions accounted for as business combinations, are considered operating expenses and as expenses included in the determination of net income (loss) and income (loss) from continuing operations, both of which are performance measures under GAAP. All paid and accrued acquisition fees and expenses have negative effects on returns to investors, the potential for future distributions and cash flows generated by us, unless earnings from operations or net sales proceeds from the disposition of other properties are generated to cover the purchase price of the property, these fees and expenses and other costs related to such property.

Net operating income is not equivalent to our net income (loss) or income (loss) from continuing operations as determined under GAAP and may not be a useful measure in measuring operational income or cash flows. Furthermore, net operating income is not necessarily indicative of cash flow available to fund cash needs and should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss) or income (loss) from continuing operations as an indication of our performance, as an alternative to cash flows from operations as an indication of our liquidity, or indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs including our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. Net operating income should not be construed to be more relevant or accurate than the current GAAP methodology in calculating net income (loss) or in its applicability in evaluating our operating performance. Investors are also cautioned that net operating income should only be used to assess our operational performance in periods in which we have not incurred or accrued any acquisition related expenses.

We believe that net operating income is an appropriate supplemental performance measure to reflect the operating performance of our operating assets because net operating income excludes certain items that are not associated with the management of the properties. We believe that net operating income is a widely accepted measure of comparative operating performance in the real estate community. However, our use of the term net operating income may not be comparable to that of other real estate companies as they may have different methodologies for computing this amount.

To facilitate understanding of this financial measure, the following is a reconciliation of net income (loss), which is the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, to net operating income for the six months ended June 30, 2017, for the year ended December 31, 2016 and for the period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015
Net income (loss)	\$ 536,000	\$ (5,474,000)	\$ —
General and administrative	1,700,000	1,221,000	—
Acquisition related expenses	213,000	4,745,000	—
Depreciation and amortization	4,177,000	1,252,000	—
Interest expense	827,000	514,000	—
Interest income	(1,000)	—	—
Net operating income	<u>\$ 7,452,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,258,000</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017	Year Ended December 31, 2016	Period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015
Real estate revenue	\$ 10,250,000	\$ 3,156,000	\$ —
Less:			
Rental expenses	2,798,000	898,000	—
Net operating income	<u>\$ 7,452,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,258,000</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

Net operating income does not reflect \$1,913,000 and \$5,966,000, respectively, of general and administrative and acquisition related expenses, or 21.5% and 73.5%, respectively, of total operating expenses, incurred for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and for the year ended December 31, 2016. We did not have net operating income for the period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015.

Information Regarding Our Distributions

On April 13, 2016, our board of directors authorized a daily distribution to our Class T stockholders of record as of the close of business on each day of the period from May 1, 2016 through June 30, 2016. Our advisor agreed to waive certain asset management fees that may otherwise have been due to our advisor pursuant to the Advisory Agreement until such time as the amount of such waived asset management fees was equal to the amount of distributions payable to our stockholders for the period beginning on May 1, 2016 and ending on the date of the acquisition of our first property or real estate-related investment, as such terms are defined in the Advisory Agreement. Having raised the minimum offering in April 2016, the distributions declared for each record date in the May 2016 and June 2016 periods were paid in June 2016 and July 2016, respectively, from legally available funds. The daily distributions were calculated based on 365 days in the calendar year and were equal to \$0.001643836 per share of our Class T common stock. These distributions were aggregated and paid in cash or shares of our common stock pursuant to the DRIP monthly in arrears. We acquired our first property on June 28, 2016, and as such, our advisor waived \$80,000 in asset management fees equal to the amount of distributions paid from May 1, 2016 through June 27, 2016. Our advisor did not receive any additional securities, shares of our stock, or any other form of consideration or any repayment as a result of the waiver of such asset management fees.

On June 28, 2016, our board of directors authorized a daily distribution to our Class T stockholders of record as of the close of business on each day of the period commencing on July 1, 2016 and ending on September 30, 2016 and to our Class I stockholders of record as of the close of business on each day of the period commencing on the date that the first Class I share was sold and ending on September 30, 2016. Subsequently, our board of directors authorized on a quarterly basis a daily distribution to our Class T and Class I stockholders of record as of the close of business on each day of the quarterly periods commencing on October 1, 2016 and ending on September 30, 2017. The daily distributions were or will be calculated based on 365 days in the calendar year and are equal to \$0.001643836 per share of our Class T and Class I common stock, which is equal

to an annualized distribution of \$0.60 per share. These distributions were or will be aggregated and paid in cash or shares of our common stock pursuant to the DRIP monthly in arrears, only from legally available funds.

The amount of distributions paid to our stockholders is determined quarterly by our board of directors and is dependent on a number of factors, including funds available for payment of distributions, our financial condition, capital expenditure requirements and annual distribution requirements needed to qualify and maintain our status as a REIT under the Code. We have not established any limit on the amount of offering proceeds that may be used to fund distributions, except that, in accordance with our organizational documents and Maryland law, we may not make distributions that would: (i) cause us to be unable to pay our debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or (ii) cause our total assets to be less than the sum of our total liabilities plus senior liquidation preferences.

We did not pay any distributions for the period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015. The distributions paid for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016, along with the amount of distributions reinvested pursuant to the DRIP and the sources of distributions as compared to cash flows from operations were as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		Year Ended December 31, 2016	
Distributions paid in cash	\$ 2,077,000		\$ 549,000	
Distributions reinvested	2,874,000		796,000	
	<u>\$ 4,951,000</u>		<u>\$ 1,345,000</u>	
Sources of distributions:				
Cash flows from operations	\$ 4,951,000	100%	\$ —	—%
Offering proceeds	—	—	1,345,000	100
	<u>\$ 4,951,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 1,345,000</u>	<u>100%</u>

Under GAAP, certain acquisition related expenses, such as expenses incurred in connection with property acquisitions accounted for as business combinations, are expensed, and therefore, subtracted from cash flows from operations. However, these expenses may be paid from offering proceeds or debt.

Our distributions of amounts in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits have resulted in a return of capital to our stockholders, and all or any portion of a distribution to our stockholders may be paid from offering proceeds. The payment of distributions from our offering proceeds could reduce the amount of capital we ultimately invest in assets and negatively impact the amount of income available for future distributions.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had an amount payable of \$8,024,000 and \$5,531,000, respectively, to our advisor or its affiliates primarily for the Contingent Advisor Payment and asset management fees, which will be paid from cash flows from operations in the future as it becomes due and payable by us in the ordinary course of business consistent with our past practice.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, no amounts due to our advisor or its affiliates had been deferred, waived or forgiven other than the \$80,000 in asset management fees waived by our advisor discussed above. Other than the waiver of asset management fees by our advisor to provide us with additional funds to pay initial distributions to our stockholders through June 27, 2016, our advisor and its affiliates, including our co-sponsors, have no obligation to defer or forgive fees owed by us to our advisor or its affiliates or to advance any funds to us. In the future, if our advisor or its affiliates do not defer or continue to defer, waive or forgive amounts due to them, this would negatively affect our cash flows from operations, which could result in us paying distributions, or a portion thereof, using borrowed funds. As a result, the amount of proceeds available for investment and operations would be reduced, or we may incur additional interest expense as a result of borrowed funds.

We did not pay any distributions for the period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through December 31, 2015. The distributions paid for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and the year ended December 31, 2016, along with the amount of distributions reinvested pursuant to the DRIP and the sources of our distributions as compared to FFO were as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		Year Ended December 31, 2016	
Distributions paid in cash	\$	2,077,000	\$	549,000
Distributions reinvested		2,874,000		796,000
	\$	<u>4,951,000</u>	\$	<u>1,345,000</u>
Sources of distributions:				
FFO attributable to controlling interest	\$	4,713,000	95.2%	\$ — —%
Offering proceeds		238,000	4.8	1,345,000 100
	\$	<u>4,951,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 1,345,000 100%</u>

The payment of distributions from sources other than FFO may reduce the amount of proceeds available for investment and operations or cause us to incur additional interest expense as a result of borrowed funds. For a further discussion of FFO, a non-GAAP financial measure, including a reconciliation of our GAAP net income (loss) to FFO, see the “Our Performance — Funds from Operations and Modified Funds from Operations” section of this supplement.

Compensation Table

The “Compensation Table — Compensation to Our Advisor, Our Dealer Manager and Their Affiliates” section on page 137 of our prospectus is superseded in its entirety as follows:

Compensation to Our Advisor, Our Dealer Manager and Their Affiliates

Compensation to our advisor, our dealer manager and their affiliates is as follows:

Type of Compensation	Amounts Incurred for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017		Amounts Incurred for the Year Ended December 31, 2016	
Selling Commissions	\$	4,704,000	\$	3,045,000
Dealer Manager Fee	\$	1,622,000	\$	1,106,000
Dealer Manager Fee Funded by Our Advisor	\$	3,337,000	\$	2,212,000
Other Organizational and Offering Expenses Funded by Our Advisor	\$	892,000	\$	3,192,000
Stockholder Servicing Fee	\$	6,138,000	\$	4,052,000
Base Acquisition Fee	\$	4,554,000	\$	3,124,000
Development Fee	\$	—	\$	—
Reimbursement of Acquisition Expenses	\$	2,000	\$	—
Asset Management Fee	\$	805,000	\$	151,000
Property Management Fees	\$	146,000	\$	47,000
Lease Fees	\$	—	\$	—
Construction Management Fee	\$	—	\$	—
Operating Expenses	\$	41,000	\$	386,000
Compensation for Additional Services	\$	—	\$	—
Disposition Fees	\$	—	\$	—
Subordinated Distribution of Net Sales Proceeds	\$	—	\$	—
Subordinated Distribution Upon Listing	\$	—	\$	—

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, compensation incurred but not yet paid to our advisor, our dealer manager or their affiliates was \$17,627,000 and \$9,504,000, respectively, representing normal accruals for activities as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. As of December 31, 2015, we had not incurred any expenses or paid any compensation to our advisor, our dealer manager or their affiliates.

Share Repurchase Plan

The following information should be read in conjunction with the discussion contained in the “Share Repurchase Plan” section beginning on page 192 of our prospectus:

For the six months ended June 30, 2017, we received share repurchase requests and repurchased 7,174 shares of our common stock for an aggregate of \$69,000 at an average repurchase price of \$9.66 per share. No share repurchases were requested or made for the year ended December 31, 2016. We have funded and intend to continue funding share repurchases with proceeds from the DRIP.

ANNEX A

QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q
FOR THE
QUARTERLY PERIOD ENDED JUNE 30, 2017

**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 **June 30, 2017**

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: **000-55775**

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland

(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

47-2887436

(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

**18191 Von Karman Avenue, Suite 300,
Irvine, California**

(Address of principal executive offices)

92612

(Zip Code)

(949) 270-9200

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Not Applicable

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

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

As of August 4, 2017, there were 30,196,109 shares of Class T common stock and 1,665,501 shares of Class I common stock of Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc. outstanding.

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
(A Maryland Corporation)

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION	
Item 1. Financial Statements (Unaudited)	3
Condensed Consolidated Balance Sheets as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016	3
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016	5
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Equity for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016	6
Condensed Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016	7
Notes to Condensed Consolidated Financial Statements	9
Item 2. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations	33
Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk	48
Item 4. Controls and Procedures	48
PART II — OTHER INFORMATION	
Item 1. Legal Proceedings	50
Item 1A. Risk Factors	50
Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds	55
Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities	57
Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures	57
Item 5. Other Information	57
Item 6. Exhibits	57
Signatures	58

PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements.

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016
(Unaudited)

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Real estate investments, net	\$ 306,518,000	\$ 117,942,000
Cash and cash equivalents	3,247,000	2,237,000
Accounts and other receivables, net	1,224,000	1,299,000
Restricted cash	16,000	—
Real estate deposits	21,000	200,000
Identified intangible assets, net	36,114,000	19,673,000
Other assets, net	2,334,000	1,407,000
Total assets	\$ 349,474,000	\$ 142,758,000
LIABILITIES, REDEEMABLE NONCONTROLLING INTEREST AND STOCKHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Liabilities:		
Mortgage loans payable, net(1)	\$ 11,691,000	\$ 3,965,000
Line of Credit(1)	71,100,000	33,900,000
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities(1)	14,160,000	5,426,000
Accounts payable due to affiliates(1)	8,024,000	5,531,000
Identified intangible liabilities, net	1,406,000	1,063,000
Security deposits and prepaid rent(1)	1,026,000	616,000
Total liabilities	107,407,000	50,501,000
Commitments and contingencies (Note 9)		
Redeemable noncontrolling interest (Note 10)	2,000	2,000
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.01 par value per share; 200,000,000 shares authorized; none issued and outstanding	—	—
Class T common stock, \$0.01 par value per share; 900,000,000 shares authorized; 27,185,036 and 11,000,433 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	271,000	110,000
Class I common stock, \$0.01 par value per share; 100,000,000 shares authorized; 1,476,775 and 377,006 shares issued and outstanding as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	15,000	4,000
Additional paid-in capital	254,364,000	99,492,000
Accumulated deficit	(12,585,000)	(7,351,000)
Total stockholders' equity	242,065,000	92,255,000
Total liabilities, redeemable noncontrolling interest and stockholders' equity	\$ 349,474,000	\$ 142,758,000

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS — (Continued)
As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016
(Unaudited)

- (1) Such liabilities of Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc. as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 represented liabilities of Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV Holdings, LP, a variable interest entity and consolidated subsidiary of Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc. The creditors of Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV Holdings, LP do not have recourse against Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc., except for the Line of Credit, as defined in Note 7, held by Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV Holdings, LP in the amount of \$71,100,000 and \$33,900,000 as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively, which is guaranteed by Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016
(Unaudited)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Revenue:				
Real estate revenue	\$ 6,198,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 10,250,000	\$ 26,000
Expenses:				
Rental expenses	1,611,000	23,000	2,798,000	23,000
General and administrative	952,000	246,000	1,700,000	396,000
Acquisition related expenses	140,000	370,000	213,000	370,000
Depreciation and amortization	2,466,000	—	4,177,000	—
Total expenses	5,169,000	639,000	8,888,000	789,000
Income (loss) from operations	1,029,000	(613,000)	1,362,000	(763,000)
Other income (expense):				
Interest expense (including amortization of deferred financing costs and debt premium)	(409,000)	—	(827,000)	—
Interest income	1,000	—	1,000	—
Net income (loss)	621,000	(613,000)	536,000	(763,000)
Less: net income (loss) attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—
Net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest	\$ 621,000	\$ (613,000)	\$ 536,000	\$ (763,000)
Net income (loss) per Class T and Class I common share attributable to controlling interest — basic and diluted	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.96)	\$ 0.03	\$ (2.32)
Weighted average number of Class T and Class I common shares outstanding — basic and diluted	24,035,973	635,808	19,371,454	328,321
Distributions declared per Class T and Class I common share	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.30	\$ 0.10

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016
(Unaudited)

	Class T and Class I Common Stock				Total Stockholders' Equity
	Number of Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	
BALANCE — December 31, 2016	11,377,439	\$ 114,000	\$ 99,492,000	\$ (7,351,000)	\$ 92,255,000
Issuance of common stock	16,978,248	169,000	168,724,000	—	168,893,000
Offering costs — common stock	—	—	(16,693,000)	—	(16,693,000)
Issuance of common stock under the DRIP	305,798	3,000	2,871,000	—	2,874,000
Issuance of vested and nonvested restricted common stock	7,500	—	15,000	—	15,000
Amortization of nonvested common stock compensation	—	—	24,000	—	24,000
Repurchase of common stock	(7,174)	—	(69,000)	—	(69,000)
Distributions declared	—	—	—	(5,770,000)	(5,770,000)
Net income	—	—	—	536,000	536,000
BALANCE — June 30, 2017	28,661,811	\$ 286,000	\$ 254,364,000	\$ (12,585,000)	\$ 242,065,000

	Stockholders' Equity							
	Class T Common Stock			Additional Paid-In Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Total Stockholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Equity
	Number of Shares	Amount						
BALANCE — December 31, 2015	20,833	\$ —	\$ 200,000	\$ —	\$ 200,000	\$ 2,000	\$ 202,000	
Issuance of common stock	1,633,069	17,000	16,242,000	—	16,259,000	—	16,259,000	
Offering costs — common stock	—	—	(3,766,000)	—	(3,766,000)	—	(3,766,000)	
Issuance of common stock under the DRIP	2,003	—	19,000	—	19,000	—	19,000	
Issuance of vested and nonvested restricted common stock	15,000	—	30,000	—	30,000	—	30,000	
Amortization of nonvested common stock compensation	—	—	22,000	—	22,000	—	22,000	
Reclassification of noncontrolling interest to mezzanine equity	—	—	—	—	—	(2,000)	(2,000)	
Distributions declared	—	—	—	(88,000)	(88,000)	—	(88,000)	
Net loss	—	—	—	(763,000)	(763,000)	—	(763,000)	
BALANCE — June 30, 2016	1,670,905	\$ 17,000	\$ 12,747,000	\$ (851,000)	\$ 11,913,000	\$ —	\$ 11,913,000	

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net income (loss)	\$ 536,000	\$ (763,000)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	4,177,000	—
Other amortization (including deferred financing costs, above/below-market leases, leasehold interests, above-market leasehold interests and debt premium)	157,000	—
Deferred rent	(556,000)	—
Stock based compensation	39,000	52,000
Share discounts	3,000	40,000
Bad debt expense	69,000	—
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:		
Accounts and other receivables	(103,000)	(21,000)
Other assets	(326,000)	(152,000)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	963,000	126,000
Accounts payable due to affiliates	123,000	14,000
Prepaid rent	(109,000)	(5,000)
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	4,973,000	(709,000)
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of real estate investments	(199,164,000)	(5,404,000)
Capital expenditures	(33,000)	—
Restricted cash	(16,000)	—
Real estate deposits	179,000	(150,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(199,034,000)	(5,554,000)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Payments on mortgage loan payable	(125,000)	—
Borrowings under the Line of Credit	172,100,000	—
Payments on the Line of Credit	(134,900,000)	—
Proceeds from issuance of common stock	169,003,000	15,644,000
Deferred financing costs	(164,000)	—
Repurchase of common stock	(69,000)	—
Payment of offering costs	(8,697,000)	(519,000)
Distributions paid	(2,077,000)	(12,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	195,071,000	15,113,000
NET CHANGE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	1,010,000	8,850,000
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS — Beginning of period	2,237,000	202,000
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS — End of period	<u>\$ 3,247,000</u>	<u>\$ 9,052,000</u>
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION		
Cash paid for:		
Interest	\$ 672,000	\$ —
Income taxes	\$ 7,000	\$ —
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NONCASH ACTIVITIES		
Investing Activities:		
Accrued capital expenditures	\$ 719,000	\$ —

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS — (Continued)
For the Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016
(Unaudited)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
The following represents the increase in certain assets and liabilities in connection with our acquisitions of real estate investments:		
Other assets	\$ 122,000	\$ 21,000
Mortgage loan payable	\$ 8,000,000	\$ —
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	\$ 743,000	\$ 4,000
Security deposits and prepaid rent	\$ 519,000	\$ 5,000
Financing Activities:		
Issuance of common stock under the DRIP	\$ 2,874,000	\$ 19,000
Distributions declared but not paid	\$ 1,351,000	\$ 57,000
Accrued Contingent Advisor Payment	\$ 7,774,000	\$ 2,717,000
Accrued stockholder servicing fee	\$ 9,603,000	\$ 507,000
Reclassification of noncontrolling interest to mezzanine equity	\$ —	\$ 2,000
Accrued deferred financing costs	\$ 11,000	\$ —
Receivable from transfer agent	\$ 906,000	\$ 552,000

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these condensed consolidated financial statements.

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited)
For the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

The use of the words “we,” “us” or “our” refers to Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc. and its subsidiaries, including Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV Holdings, LP, except where the context otherwise requires.

1. Organization and Description of Business

Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc., a Maryland corporation, was incorporated on January 23, 2015 and therefore we consider that our date of inception. We were initially capitalized on February 6, 2015. We invest in a diversified portfolio of real estate properties, focusing primarily on medical office buildings, hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, senior housing and other healthcare-related facilities. We may also originate and acquire secured loans and real estate-related investments on an infrequent and opportunistic basis. We generally seek investments that produce current income. We believe we currently qualify, and intend to elect to be treated, as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, for federal income tax purposes beginning with our taxable year ended December 31, 2016, and we intend to continue to be taxed as a REIT.

On February 16, 2016, we commenced our initial public offering, or our offering, in which we were offering to the public up to \$3,150,000,000 in shares of our Class T common stock, consisting of up to \$3,000,000,000 in shares of our Class T common stock at a price of \$10.00 per share in our primary offering and up to \$150,000,000 in shares of our Class T common stock for \$9.50 per share pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan, as amended, or the DRIP. Effective June 17, 2016, we reallocated certain of the unsold shares of Class T common stock being offered and began offering shares of Class I common stock, such that we are currently offering up to approximately \$2,800,000,000 in shares of Class T common stock and \$200,000,000 in shares of Class I common stock in our primary offering, and up to an aggregate of \$150,000,000 in shares of our Class T and Class I common stock pursuant to the DRIP, aggregating up to \$3,150,000,000. The shares of our Class T common stock in our primary offering are being offered at a price of \$10.00 per share. The shares of our Class I common stock in our primary offering were being offered at a price of \$9.30 per share prior to March 1, 2017, and are being offered at a price of \$9.21 per share for all shares offered effective March 1, 2017. The shares of our Class T and Class I common stock issued pursuant to the DRIP were sold at a price of \$9.50 per share prior to January 1, 2017, and are sold at a price of \$9.40 per share for all shares issued pursuant to the DRIP effective January 1, 2017. After our board of directors determines an estimated net asset value, or NAV, per share of our common stock, share prices are expected to be adjusted to reflect the estimated NAV per share and, in the case of shares offered pursuant to our primary offering, up-front selling commissions and dealer manager fees other than those funded by Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV Advisor, LLC, or Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV Advisor, or our advisor. We reserve the right to reallocate the shares of common stock we are offering between the primary offering and the DRIP, and among classes of stock. As of June 30, 2017, we had received and accepted subscriptions in our offering for 28,236,137 aggregate shares of our Class T and Class I common stock, or approximately \$280,969,000, excluding shares of our common stock issued pursuant to the DRIP.

We conduct substantially all of our operations through Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV Holdings, LP, or our operating partnership. We are externally advised by our advisor pursuant to an advisory agreement, or the Advisory Agreement, between us and our advisor. The Advisory Agreement was effective as of February 16, 2016 and had a one-year term, subject to successive one-year renewals upon the mutual consent of the parties. The Advisory Agreement was renewed pursuant to the mutual consent of the parties on February 13, 2017 and expires on February 16, 2018. Our advisor uses its best efforts, subject to the oversight and review of our board of directors, to, among other things, research, identify, review and make investments in and dispositions of properties and securities on our behalf consistent with our investment policies and objectives. Our advisor performs its duties and responsibilities under the Advisory Agreement as our fiduciary. Our advisor is 75.0% owned and managed by American Healthcare Investors, LLC, or American Healthcare Investors, and 25.0% owned by a wholly owned subsidiary of Griffin Capital Company, LLC, or Griffin Capital (formerly known as Griffin Capital Corporation), or collectively, our co-sponsors. Effective March 1, 2015, American Healthcare Investors is 47.1% owned by AHI Group Holdings, LLC, or AHI Group Holdings, 45.1% indirectly owned by Colony NorthStar, Inc. (NYSE: CLNS), or Colony NorthStar (formerly known as NorthStar Asset Management Group Inc. prior to its merger with Colony Capital, Inc. and NorthStar Realty Finance Corp. on January 10, 2017), and 7.8% owned by James F. Flaherty III, one of Colony NorthStar's partners. We are not affiliated with Griffin Capital, Griffin Capital Securities, LLC, or our dealer manager, Colony NorthStar or Mr. Flaherty; however, we are affiliated with Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV Advisor, American Healthcare Investors and AHI Group Holdings.

We currently operate through two reportable business segments — medical office buildings and senior housing. As of June 30, 2017, we had completed 16 real estate acquisitions whereby we owned 27 properties, comprising 28 buildings, or approximately 1,338,000 square feet of gross leasable area, or GLA, for an aggregate contract purchase price of \$341,245,000.

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The summary of significant accounting policies presented below is designed to assist in understanding our condensed consolidated financial statements. Such condensed consolidated financial statements and the accompanying notes thereto are the representations of our management, who are responsible for their integrity and objectivity. These accounting policies conform to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP, in all material respects, and have been consistently applied in preparing our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

Basis of Presentation

Our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements include our accounts and those of our operating partnership and the wholly owned subsidiaries of our operating partnership, as well as any variable interest entities, or VIEs, in which we are the primary beneficiary. We evaluate our ability to control an entity, and whether the entity is a VIE and we are the primary beneficiary, by considering substantive terms of the arrangement and identifying which enterprise has the power to direct the activities of the entity that most significantly impacts the entity's economic performance as defined in Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC, Topic 810, *Consolidation*, or ASC Topic 810.

We operate and intend to continue to operate in an umbrella partnership REIT structure in which our operating partnership, or wholly owned subsidiaries of our operating partnership, will own substantially all of the interests in properties acquired on our behalf. We are the sole general partner of our operating partnership, and as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we owned greater than a 99.99% general partnership interest therein. Our advisor is a limited partner, and as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, owned less than a 0.01% noncontrolling limited partnership interest in our operating partnership.

Because we are the sole general partner of our operating partnership and have unilateral control over its management and major operating decisions (even if additional limited partners are admitted to our operating partnership), the accounts of our operating partnership are consolidated in our condensed consolidated financial statements. All intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated in consolidation.

Interim Unaudited Financial Data

Our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by us in accordance with GAAP in conjunction with the rules and regulations of the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. Certain information and footnote disclosures required for annual financial statements have been condensed or excluded pursuant to SEC rules and regulations. Accordingly, our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. Our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments which are, in our view, of a normal recurring nature and necessary for a fair presentation of our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim period. Interim results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year; such full year results may be less favorable.

In preparing our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements, management has evaluated subsequent events through the financial statement issuance date. We believe that although the disclosures contained herein are adequate to prevent the information presented from being misleading, our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 1, 2017.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, as well as the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of our condensed consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. These estimates are made and evaluated on an on-going basis using information that is currently available as well as various other assumptions believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from those estimates, perhaps in material adverse ways, and those estimates could be different under different assumptions or conditions.

Allowance for Uncollectible Accounts

Tenant receivables and unbilled deferred rent receivables are carried net of an allowance for uncollectible amounts. An allowance is maintained for estimated losses resulting from the inability of certain tenants to meet the contractual obligations

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

under their lease agreements. We also maintain an allowance for deferred rent receivables arising from the straight line recognition of rents. Such allowances are charged to bad debt expense, which is included in general and administrative in our accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. Our determination of the adequacy of these allowances is based primarily upon evaluations of historical loss experience, the tenant's financial condition, security deposits, letters of credit, lease guarantees, current economic conditions and other relevant factors.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had \$ 67,000 and \$ 0 , respectively, in allowance for uncollectible accounts, which was determined necessary to reduce receivables to our estimate of the amount recoverable. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we did not write off any of our receivables directly to bad debt expense. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we did not write off any receivables against the allowance for uncollectible accounts.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we did not have any allowance for uncollectible accounts for deferred rent receivables. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 , \$2,000 of our deferred rent receivables were directly written off to bad debt expense. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, we did not write off any of our deferred rent receivables directly to bad debt expense.

Property Acquisitions

In accordance with ASC Topic 805, *Business Combinations* , and Accounting Standards Update, or ASU, 2017-01, *Clarifying the Definition of a Business* , or ASU 2017-01, we determine whether a transaction is a business combination, which requires that the assets acquired and liabilities assumed constitute a business. If the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are not a business, we account for the transaction as an asset acquisition. Under both methods, we recognize the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed; however, for a transaction accounted for as an asset acquisition, we allocate the purchase price to the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their relative fair values. We immediately expense acquisition related expenses associated with a business combination and capitalize acquisition related expenses directly associated with an asset acquisition. As a result of our early adoption of ASU 2017-01 on January 1, 2017, we accounted for the seven property acquisitions we completed for the six months ended June 30, 2017 as asset acquisitions rather than business combinations. See Note 3, Real Estate Investments, Net , for a further discussion. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, we completed one property acquisition, which we accounted for as a business combination. See Note 14, Business Combinations , for a further discussion.

Recently Issued or Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, *Revenue from Contracts with Customers* , or ASU 2014-09, which replaces the existing accounting standards for revenue recognition. ASU 2014-09 provides a five-step framework to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration expected to be received in exchange for those goods or services. Since its issuance, the FASB has amended several aspects of ASU 2014-09, including provisions that address principal-versus-agent implementation guidance and identifying performance obligations. ASU 2014-09 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. It may be adopted either by restating all years presented in the financial statements or by recording the impact of adoption as an adjustment to retained earnings at the beginning of the year of adoption. Our primary source of revenue is generated through leasing arrangements, which are excluded from ASU 2014-09 and its amendments; however, we expect that the adoption of ASU 2014-09 and its amendments on January 1, 2018 will impact the recognition of non-lease revenue, such as certain resident fees for any healthcare-related facilities we acquire and operate in the future utilizing the structure permitted by the REIT Investment Diversification and Empowerment Act of 2007, which is commonly referred to as a "RIDEA" structure (the provisions of the Code authorizing the RIDEA structure were enacted as part of the Housing and Economic Recovery Act of 2008).

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-01, *Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities* , or ASU 2016-01, which amends the classification and measurement of financial instruments. ASU 2016-01 revises the accounting related to: (i) the classification and measurement of investments in equity securities; and (ii) the presentation of certain fair value changes for financial liabilities measured at fair value. ASU 2016-01 also amends certain disclosure requirements associated with the fair value of financial instruments. ASU 2016-01 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted, with respect to only certain of the amendments in ASU 2016-01, for financial statements that have not yet been made available for issuance. ASU 2016-01 requires the application of the amendments by means of a cumulative-effect adjustment to the balance sheet as of the beginning of the fiscal year of adoption, with certain exceptions. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-01 on January 1, 2018 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-13, *Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments*, or ASU 2016-13, which introduces a new approach to estimate credit losses on certain types of financial instruments based on expected losses. It also modifies the impairment model for available-for-sale debt securities and provides for a simplified accounting model for purchased financial assets with credit deterioration since their origination. ASU 2016-13 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted after December 15, 2018. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-13 on January 1, 2020 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, *Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments*, or ASU 2016-15, which intends to reduce diversity in practice in how certain transactions are classified in the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-15 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-15 on January 1, 2018 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In October 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-16, *Intra-Entity Transfers of Assets Other Than Inventory*, or ASU 2016-16, which removes the prohibition in ASC 740, *Income Taxes*, against the immediate recognition of the current and deferred income tax effects of intra-entity transfers of assets other than inventory. ASU 2016-16 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-16 on January 1, 2018 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04, *Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment*, or ASU 2017-04, which eliminates Step 2 from the goodwill impairment test and allows an entity to perform its goodwill impairment test by comparing the fair value of a reporting segment with its carrying amount. ASU 2017-04 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2019. Early adoption is permitted, including adoption in an interim period. We early adopted ASU 2017-04 on January 1, 2017, which did not have an impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, *Scope of Modification Accounting*, or ASU 2017-09, which clarifies when changes to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award must be accounted for as modifications. Modification accounting is only applied if the value, the vesting conditions or the classification of the award (or equity or liability) changes as a result of the change in terms or conditions. ASU 2017-09 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2017. Early adoption is permitted. We do not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-09 on January 1, 2018 to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

3. Real Estate Investments, Net

Our real estate investments, net consisted of the following as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 :

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Building and improvements	\$ 274,015,000	\$ 106,442,000
Land	36,122,000	12,322,000
	<u>310,137,000</u>	<u>118,764,000</u>
Less: accumulated depreciation	(3,619,000)	(822,000)
	<u>\$ 306,518,000</u>	<u>\$ 117,942,000</u>

Depreciation expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 was \$1,665,000 and \$2,805,000, respectively. We did not incur any depreciation expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

For the three months ended June 30, 2017, we incurred capital expenditures of \$44,000 on our medical office buildings and \$0 on our senior housing facilities. In addition to the acquisitions discussed below, for the six months ended June 30, 2017, we incurred capital expenditures of \$752,000 on our medical office buildings and \$0 on our senior housing facilities.

We reimburse our advisor or its affiliates for acquisition expenses related to selecting, evaluating and acquiring assets. The reimbursement of acquisition expenses, acquisition fees and real estate commissions and other fees paid to unaffiliated parties will not exceed, in the aggregate, 6.0% of the contract purchase price or total development costs, unless fees in excess of such limits are approved by a majority of our directors, including a majority of our independent directors. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, such fees and expenses paid did not exceed 6.0% of the contract purchase price of our property acquisitions, except with respect to our acquisitions of Auburn MOB and Pottsville MOB. Our directors, including a majority of our independent directors, not otherwise interested in the transactions, approved the reimbursement of fees and

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

expenses to our advisor or its affiliates with the acquisitions of Auburn MOB and Pottsville MOB in excess of the 6.0% limit and determined that such fees and expenses were commercially fair and reasonable to us.

Acquisitions in 2017

For the six months ended June 30, 2017, using net proceeds from our offering and debt financing, we completed seven property acquisitions comprising 16 buildings from unaffiliated third parties. The aggregate contract purchase price of these properties was \$202,425,000 and we incurred \$9,109,000 in total acquisition fees to our advisor in connection with these property acquisitions. The following is a summary of our property acquisitions for the six months ended June 30, 2017:

Acquisition(1)	Location	Type	Date Acquired	Contract Purchase Price	Mortgage Loan Payable(2)	Line of Credit(3)	Total Acquisition Fee(4)
Battle Creek MOB	Battle Creek, MI	Medical Office	03/10/17	\$ 7,300,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 328,000
Reno MOB	Reno, NV	Medical Office	03/13/17	66,250,000	—	60,000,000	2,982,000
Athens MOB Portfolio	Athens, GA	Medical Office	05/18/17	16,800,000	—	7,800,000	756,000
SW Illinois Senior Housing Portfolio	Columbia, Millstadt, Red Bud and Waterloo, IL	Senior Housing	05/22/17	31,800,000	—	31,700,000	1,431,000
Lawrenceville MOB	Lawrenceville, GA	Medical Office	06/12/17	11,275,000	8,000,000	3,000,000	507,000
Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio	Belmont, Fairfield, Menlo Park and Sacramento, CA	Senior Housing	06/28/17	45,800,000	—	21,600,000	2,061,000
Roseburg MOB	Roseburg, OR	Medical Office	06/29/17	23,200,000	—	23,000,000	1,044,000
Total				\$ 202,425,000	\$ 8,000,000	\$ 147,100,000	\$ 9,109,000

(1) We own 100% of our properties acquired in 2017.

(2) Represents the principal balance of the mortgage loan payable assumed by us at the time of acquisition.

(3) Represents a borrowing under the Line of Credit, as defined in Note 7, Line of Credit, at the time of acquisition.

(4) Our advisor was paid, as compensation for services rendered in connection with the investigation, selection and acquisition of our properties, a base acquisition fee of 2.25% of the aggregate contract purchase price upon the closing of the acquisition. In addition, the total acquisition fee includes a Contingent Advisor Payment, as defined in Note 12, Related Party Transactions, in the amount of 2.25% of the aggregate contract purchase price of the property acquired, which shall be paid by us to our advisor, subject to the satisfaction of certain conditions. See Note 12, Related Party Transactions — Acquisition and Development Stage — Acquisition Fee, for a further discussion.

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

We accounted for the seven property acquisitions we completed for the six months ended June 30, 2017 as asset acquisitions. We incurred base acquisition fees and direct acquisition related expenses of \$6,455,000, which were capitalized in accordance with our early adoption of ASU 2017-01. The following table summarizes the acquisition date fair values of the assets acquired and liabilities assumed from our seven property acquisitions in 2017:

	2017 Acquisitions
Building and improvements	\$ 166,828,000
Land	23,800,000
In-place leases	17,802,000
Above-market leases	127,000
Total assets acquired	208,557,000
Mortgage loan payable	8,000,000
Below-market leases	85,000
Above-market leasehold interests	395,000
Total liabilities assumed	8,480,000
Net assets acquired	\$ 200,077,000

4. Identified Intangible Assets, Net

Identified intangible assets, net consisted of the following as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
In-place leases, net of accumulated amortization of \$1,802,000 and \$430,000 as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively (with a weighted average remaining life of 9.6 years and 8.1 years as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively)	\$ 28,934,000	\$ 12,504,000
Leasehold interests, net of accumulated amortization of \$71,000 and \$22,000 as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively (with a weighted average remaining life of 71.0 years and 71.5 years as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively)	6,341,000	6,390,000
Above-market leases, net of accumulated amortization of \$97,000 and \$31,000 as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively (with a weighted average remaining life of 6.1 years and 6.3 years as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively)	839,000	779,000
	\$ 36,114,000	\$ 19,673,000

Amortization expense on identified intangible assets for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 was \$859,000 and \$1,487,000 respectively, which included \$33,000 and \$66,000, respectively, of amortization recorded against real estate revenue for above-market leases and \$25,000 and \$49,000, respectively, of amortization recorded to rental expenses for leasehold interests in our accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. We did not incur any amortization expense on identified intangible assets for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

The aggregate weighted average remaining life of the identified intangible assets was 20.3 years and 28.6 years as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. As of June 30, 2017, estimated amortization expense on the identified intangible assets for the six months ending December 31, 2017 and for each of the next four years ending December 31 and thereafter was as follows:

Year	Amount
2017	\$ 2,390,000
2018	4,417,000
2019	4,041,000
2020	3,526,000
2021	3,168,000
Thereafter	18,572,000
	\$ 36,114,000

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

5. Other Assets, Net

Other assets, net consisted of the following as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 :

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Deferred financing costs, net of accumulated amortization of \$289,000 and \$112,000 as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively(1)	\$ 778,000	\$ 943,000
Deferred rent receivables	761,000	207,000
Prepaid expenses and deposits	693,000	257,000
Lease commissions	102,000	—
	<u>\$ 2,334,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,407,000</u>

- (1) In accordance with ASU 2015-03, *Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs*, or ASU 2015-03, and ASU 2015-15, *Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements*, or ASU 2015-15, deferred financing costs only include costs related to the Line of Credit, as defined in Note 7, Line of Credit .

Amortization expense on deferred financing costs of the Line of Credit for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 was \$90,000 and \$177,000 , respectively. Amortization expense on deferred financing costs of the Line of Credit is recorded to interest expense in our accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. We did not incur any amortization expense on deferred financing costs of the Line of Credit for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

6. Mortgage Loans Payable, Net

Mortgage loans payable were \$11,782,000 (\$11,691,000 , including premium and deferred financing costs, net) and \$3,908,000 (\$3,965,000 , including premium and deferred financing costs, net) as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 , respectively. As of June 30, 2017 , we had two fixed-rate mortgage loans, with interest rates ranging from 4.77% to 5.25% per annum, maturity dates ranging from April 1, 2020 to August 1, 2029 and a weighted average effective interest rate of 4.92% . As of December 31, 2016, we had one fixed-rate mortgage loan with an interest rate of 5.25% per annum and a maturity date of August 1, 2029.

We did not have any mortgage loans payable, net as of June 30, 2016 . The changes in the carrying amount of mortgage loans payable, net consisted of the following for the six months ended June 30, 2017 :

	Amount
Beginning balance — December 31, 2016	\$ 3,965,000
Additions:	
Assumption of mortgage loan payable	8,000,000
Amortization of deferred financing costs(1)	8,000
Deductions:	
Deferred financing costs(1)	(151,000)
Scheduled principal payments on mortgage loan payable	(125,000)
Amortization of premium on mortgage loan payable	(6,000)
Ending balance — June 30, 2017	<u>\$ 11,691,000</u>

- (1) In accordance with ASU 2015-03 and ASU 2015-15, deferred financing costs only include costs related to our mortgage loans payable.

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

As of June 30, 2017, the principal payments due on our mortgage loans payable for the six months ending December 31, 2017 and for each of the next four years ending December 31 and thereafter were as follows:

Year	Amount
2017	\$ 148,000
2018	386,000
2019	407,000
2020	8,035,000
2021	314,000
Thereafter	2,492,000
	<u>\$ 11,782,000</u>

7. Line of Credit

On August 25, 2016, we, through our operating partnership, as borrower, and certain of our subsidiaries, or the subsidiary guarantors, and us, collectively as guarantors, entered into a credit agreement, or the Credit Agreement, with Bank of America, N.A., or Bank of America, as administrative agent, swing line lender and letters of credit issuer; and KeyBank, National Association, or KeyBank, as syndication agent and letters of credit issuer, to obtain a revolving line of credit with an aggregate maximum principal amount of \$100,000,000, or the Line of Credit, subject to certain terms and conditions.

On August 25, 2016, we also entered into separate revolving notes, or the Revolving Notes, with each of Bank of America and KeyBank, whereby we promised to pay the principal amount of each revolving loan and accrued interest to the respective lender or its registered assigns, in accordance with the terms and conditions of the Credit Agreement. The proceeds of loans made under the Line of Credit may be used for general working capital (including acquisitions), capital expenditures and other general corporate purposes not inconsistent with obligations under the Credit Agreement. We may obtain up to \$20,000,000 in the form of standby letters of credit and up to \$25,000,000 in the form of swing line loans. The Line of Credit matures on August 25, 2019, and may be extended for one 12 - month period during the term of the Credit Agreement subject to satisfaction of certain conditions, including payment of an extension fee.

The maximum principal amount of the Credit Agreement may be increased by up to \$100,000,000, for a total principal amount of \$200,000,000, subject to: (i) the terms of the Credit Agreement; and (ii) at least five business days' prior written notice to Bank of America.

At our option, the Line of Credit bears interest at per annum rates equal to (a) (i) the Eurodollar Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus (ii) a margin ranging from 1.75% to 2.25% based on our Consolidated Leverage Ratio (as defined in the Credit Agreement), or (b) (i) the greater of: (1) the prime rate publicly announced by Bank of America, (2) the Federal Funds Rate (as defined in the Credit Agreement) plus 0.50%, (3) the one-month Eurodollar Rate plus 1.00%, and (4) 0.00%, plus (ii) a margin ranging from 0.55% to 1.05% based on our Consolidated Leverage Ratio. Accrued interest on the Line of Credit is payable monthly. The loans may be repaid in whole or in part without prepayment premium or penalty, subject to certain conditions.

We are required to pay a fee on the unused portion of the lenders' commitments under the Credit Agreement at a per annum rate equal to 0.20% if the average daily used amount is greater than 50.0% of the commitments and 0.25% if the average daily used amount is less than or equal to 50.0% of the commitments, which fee shall be measured and payable on a quarterly basis.

The Credit Agreement contains various affirmative and negative covenants that are customary for credit facilities and transactions of this type, including limitations on the incurrence of debt by our operating partnership and its subsidiaries. The Credit Agreement also imposes certain financial covenants based on the following criteria, which are specifically defined in the Credit Agreement: (a) Consolidated Leverage Ratio; (b) Consolidated Secured Leverage Ratio; (c) Consolidated Tangible Net Worth; (d) Consolidated Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio; (e) Unencumbered Indebtedness Yield; (f) Consolidated Unencumbered Leverage Ratio; (g) Consolidated Unencumbered Interest Coverage Ratio; (h) Secured Recourse Indebtedness; and (i) Consolidated Unsecured Indebtedness.

The Credit Agreement permits us to add additional subsidiaries as guarantors. In the event of default, Bank of America has the right to terminate its obligations under the Credit Agreement, including the funding of future loans, and to accelerate the payment on any unpaid principal amount of all outstanding loans and interest thereon. Additionally, in connection with the

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

Credit Agreement, we also entered into a Pledge Agreement on August 25, 2016, pursuant to which we pledged the capital stock of our subsidiaries which own the real property to be included in the Unencumbered Property Pool, as such term is defined in the Credit Agreement. The pledged collateral will be released upon achieving a consolidated total asset value of at least \$750,000,000 .

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, our aggregate borrowing capacity under the Line of Credit was \$100,000,000 . As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, borrowings outstanding totaled \$71,100,000 and \$33,900,000 , respectively, and \$28,900,000 and \$66,100,000 , respectively, remained available under the Line of Credit. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the weighted average interest rate on borrowings outstanding was 4.16% and 4.30% per annum, respectively.

8. Identified Intangible Liabilities, Net

Identified intangible liabilities, net consisted of the following as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Below-market leases, net of accumulated amortization of \$195,000 and \$60,000 as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively (with a weighted average remaining life of 5.7 years and 5.4 years as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively)	\$ 1,013,000	\$ 1,063,000
Above-market leasehold interests, net of accumulated amortization of \$2,000 and \$0 as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively (with a weighted average remaining life of 52.7 years and 0 years as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively)	393,000	—
	<u>\$ 1,406,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,063,000</u>

Amortization expense on identified intangible liabilities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 was \$69,000 and \$137,000 , respectively, which included \$68,000 and \$135,000 , respectively, of amortization recorded to real estate revenue for below-market leases and \$1,000 and \$2,000 , respectively, of amortization recorded to rental expenses for above-market leasehold interests in our accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. We did not incur any amortization expense on identified intangible liabilities for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 .

The aggregate weighted average remaining life of the identified intangible liabilities was 18.8 years and 5.4 years as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively. As of June 30, 2017 , estimated amortization expense on identified intangible liabilities for the six months ending December 31, 2017 and for each of the next four years ending December 31 and thereafter was as follows:

Year	Amount
2017	\$ 140,000
2018	279,000
2019	251,000
2020	88,000
2021	65,000
Thereafter	583,000
	<u>\$ 1,406,000</u>

9. Commitments and Contingencies

Litigation

We are not presently subject to any material litigation nor, to our knowledge, is any material litigation threatened against us, which if determined unfavorably to us, would have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Environmental Matters

We follow a policy of monitoring our properties for the presence of hazardous or toxic substances. While there can be no assurance that a material environmental liability does not exist at our properties, we are not currently aware of any environmental liability with respect to our properties that would have a material effect on our consolidated financial position,

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

results of operations or cash flows. Further, we are not aware of any material environmental liability or any unasserted claim or assessment with respect to an environmental liability that we believe would require additional disclosure or the recording of a loss contingency.

Other

Our other commitments and contingencies include the usual obligations of real estate owners and operators in the normal course of business, which include calls/puts to sell/acquire properties. In our view, these matters are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

10. Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we owned greater than a 99.99% general partnership interest in our operating partnership, and our advisor owned less than a 0.01% limited partnership interest in our operating partnership. The noncontrolling interest of our advisor in our operating partnership, which has redemption features outside of our control, is accounted for as a redeemable noncontrolling interest and is presented outside of permanent equity in our accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. See Note 11, Equity — Noncontrolling Interest of Limited Partner in Operating Partnership, for a further discussion. In addition, see Note 12, Related Party Transactions — Liquidity Stage — Subordinated Participation Interest — Subordinated Distribution Upon Listing, and Note 12, Related Party Transactions — Subordinated Distribution Upon Termination, for a further discussion of the redemption features of the limited partnership units.

We record the carrying amount of redeemable noncontrolling interest at the greater of: (i) the initial carrying amount, increased or decreased for the noncontrolling interest's share of net income or loss and distributions; or (ii) the redemption value. The changes in the carrying amount of redeemable noncontrolling interest consisted of the following for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Beginning balance	\$ 2,000	\$ —
Reclassification from equity	—	2,000
Net income (loss) attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest	—	—
Ending balance	<u>\$ 2,000</u>	<u>\$ 2,000</u>

11. Equity

Preferred Stock

Our charter authorizes us to issue 200,000,000 shares of our preferred stock, par value \$0.01 per share. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, no shares of preferred stock were issued and outstanding.

Common Stock

Our charter authorizes us to issue 1,000,000,000 shares of our common stock, par value \$0.01 per share. We commenced our public offering of shares of our common stock on February 16, 2016, and as of such date we were offering to the public up to \$3,150,000,000 in shares of our Class T common stock, consisting of up to \$3,000,000,000 in shares of our Class T common stock at a price of \$10.00 per share in our primary offering and up to \$150,000,000 in shares of our Class T common stock for \$9.50 per share pursuant to the DRIP. Effective June 17, 2016, we reallocated certain of the unsold shares of our Class T common stock being offered and began offering shares of our Class I common stock, such that we are currently offering up to approximately \$2,800,000,000 in shares of Class T common stock and \$200,000,000 in shares of Class I common stock in our primary offering, and up to an aggregate of \$150,000,000 in shares of our Class T and Class I common stock pursuant to the DRIP. Subsequent to the reallocation, of the 1,000,000,000 shares of common stock authorized, 900,000,000 shares are classified as Class T common stock and 100,000,000 shares are classified as Class I common stock. We reserve the right to reallocate the shares of common stock we are offering between the primary offering and the DRIP, and among classes of stock.

The shares of our Class T common stock in the primary offering are being offered at a price of \$10.00 per share. The shares of our Class I common stock in the primary offering were being offered at a price of \$9.30 per share prior to March 1, 2017, and are being offered at a price of \$9.21 per share for all shares offered effective March 1, 2017. The shares of our Class T and Class I common stock issued pursuant to the DRIP were sold at a price of \$9.50 per share prior to January 1, 2017, and are sold at a price of \$9.40 per share for all shares issued pursuant to the DRIP effective January 1, 2017. After our board of

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

directors determines an estimated NAV per share of our common stock, share prices are expected to be adjusted to reflect the estimated NAV per share and, in the case of shares offered pursuant to our primary offering, up-front selling commissions and dealer manager fees other than those funded by our advisor.

Each share of our common stock, regardless of class, will be entitled to one vote per share on matters presented to the common stockholders for approval; provided, however, that stockholders of one share class shall have exclusive voting rights on any amendment to our charter that would alter only the contract rights of that share class, and no stockholders of another share class shall be entitled to vote thereon.

On February 6, 2015, our advisor acquired shares of our Class T common stock for total cash consideration of \$200,000 and was admitted as our initial stockholder. We used the proceeds from the sale of shares of our Class T common stock to our advisor to make an initial capital contribution to our operating partnership. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, our advisor owned 20,833 shares of our Class T common stock.

Through June 30, 2017, we had issued 28,236,137 aggregate shares of our Class T and Class I common stock in connection with the primary portion of our offering and 389,515 aggregate shares of our Class T and Class I common stock pursuant to the DRIP. We also granted an aggregate of 22,500 shares of our restricted Class T common stock to our independent directors and repurchased 7,174 shares of our common stock under our share repurchase plan through June 30, 2017. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had 28,661,811 and 11,377,439 aggregate shares of our Class T and Class I common stock, respectively, issued and outstanding.

As of June 30, 2017, we had a receivable of \$906,000 for offering proceeds, net of selling commissions and dealer manager fees, from our transfer agent, which was received in July 2017.

Distribution Reinvestment Plan

We have registered and reserved \$150,000,000 in shares of our common stock for sale pursuant to the DRIP in our offering. The DRIP allows stockholders to purchase additional Class T shares and Class I shares of our common stock through the reinvestment of distributions during our offering. Prior to January 1, 2017, we issued both Class T shares and Class I shares pursuant to the DRIP at a price of \$9.50 per share. Effective January 1, 2017, shares of both Class T shares and Class I shares issued pursuant to the DRIP are issued at a price of \$9.40 per share until our board of directors determines an estimated NAV per share of our common stock. After our board of directors determines an estimated NAV per share of our common stock, participants in the DRIP will receive Class T shares and Class I shares, as applicable, at the most recently published estimated NAV per share of our common stock. Pursuant to the DRIP, distributions with respect to Class T shares are reinvested in Class T shares and distributions with respect to Class I shares are reinvested in Class I shares.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, \$1,811,000 and \$2,874,000, respectively, in distributions were reinvested and 192,651 and 305,798 shares of our common stock, respectively, were issued pursuant to the DRIP. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, \$19,000 in distributions were reinvested and 2,003 shares of our common stock were issued pursuant to the DRIP. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, a total of \$3,670,000 and \$796,000, respectively, in distributions were reinvested that resulted in 389,515 and 83,717 shares of our common stock, respectively, being issued pursuant to the DRIP.

Share Repurchase Plan

In February 2016, our board of directors approved a share repurchase plan. The share repurchase plan allows for repurchases of shares of our common stock by us when certain criteria are met. Share repurchases will be made at the sole discretion of our board of directors. Subject to the availability of the funds for share repurchases, we will limit the number of shares of our common stock repurchased during any calendar year to 5.0% of the weighted average number of shares of our common stock outstanding during the prior calendar year; provided, however, that shares subject to a repurchase requested upon the death of a stockholder will not be subject to this cap. Funds for the repurchase of shares of our common stock will come exclusively from the cumulative proceeds we receive from the sale of shares of our common stock pursuant to the DRIP.

All repurchases will be subject to a one -year holding period, except for repurchases made in connection with a stockholder's death or "qualifying disability," as defined in our share repurchase plan. Further, all share repurchases will be repurchased following a one -year holding period at a price between 92.5% to 100% of each stockholder's repurchase amount depending on the period of time their shares have been held. At any time we are engaged in an offering of shares of our common stock, the repurchase amount for shares repurchased under our share repurchase plan will always be equal to or lower than the applicable per share offering price. However, if shares of our common stock are repurchased in connection with a

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

stockholder's death or qualifying disability, the repurchase price will be no less than 100% of the price paid to acquire the shares of our common stock from us. Furthermore, our share repurchase plan provides that if there are insufficient funds to honor all repurchase requests, pending requests will be honored among all requests for repurchase in any given repurchase period, as follows: first, pro rata as to repurchases sought upon a stockholder's death; next, pro rata as to repurchases sought by stockholders with a qualifying disability; and, finally, pro rata as to other repurchase requests.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, we received share repurchase requests and repurchased 7,174 shares of our common stock for an aggregate of \$69,000 at an average repurchase price of \$9.66 per share. No share repurchases were requested or made for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

As of June 30, 2017, we received share repurchase requests and repurchased 7,174 shares of our common stock for an aggregate of \$69,000 at an average repurchase price of \$9.66 per share. All shares were repurchased using proceeds we received from the sale of shares of our common stock pursuant to the DRIP. As of December 31, 2016, no share repurchases were requested or made.

2015 Incentive Plan

In February 2016, we adopted our incentive plan, pursuant to which our board of directors or a committee of our independent directors may make grants of options, restricted shares of common stock, stock purchase rights, stock appreciation rights or other awards to our independent directors, employees and consultants. The maximum number of shares of our common stock that may be issued pursuant to our incentive plan is 4,000,000 shares.

Through June 30, 2017, we granted an aggregate of 22,500 shares of our restricted Class T common stock, as defined in our incentive plan, to our independent directors in connection with their initial election or re-election to our board of directors, of which 20.0% immediately vested on the grant date and 20.0% will vest on each of the first four anniversaries of the grant date. Shares of our restricted common stock may not be sold, transferred, exchanged, assigned, pledged, hypothecated or otherwise encumbered. Such restrictions expire upon vesting. Shares of our restricted common stock will have full voting rights and rights to distributions.

From the applicable service inception dates to the applicable grant dates, we recognized compensation expense related to the shares of our restricted Class T common stock based on the reporting date fair value, which was estimated at \$10.00 per share, the price paid to acquire one share of Class T common stock in our offering. Beginning on the applicable grant dates, compensation cost related to the shares of our restricted Class T common stock is measured based on the applicable grant date fair value, which was estimated at \$10.00 per share, the price paid to acquire one share of Class T common stock in our offering. Stock compensation expense is recognized from the applicable service inception date to the applicable vesting date for each vesting tranche (i.e., on a tranche-by-tranche basis) using the accelerated attribution method.

ASC Topic 718, *Compensation — Stock Compensation*, requires forfeitures to be estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we did not assume any forfeitures. For the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we recognized compensation expense of \$25,000 and \$20,000, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we recognized stock compensation expense of \$39,000 and \$52,000, respectively, which is included in general and administrative in our accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, there was \$106,000 and \$70,000, respectively, of total unrecognized compensation expense, net of estimated forfeitures, related to nonvested shares of our restricted Class T common stock. As of June 30, 2017, this expense is expected to be recognized over a remaining weighted average period of 2.05 years.

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the weighted average grant date fair value of the nonvested shares of our restricted Class T common stock was \$150,000 and \$120,000, respectively. A summary of the status of the nonvested shares of our restricted Class T common stock as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 and the changes for the six months ended June 30, 2017 is presented below:

	Number of Nonvested Shares of our Restricted Common Stock	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Balance — December 31, 2016	12,000	\$ 10.00
Granted	7,500	\$ 10.00
Vested	(4,500)	\$ 10.00
Forfeited	—	\$ —
Balance — June 30, 2017	15,000	\$ 10.00
Expected to vest — June 30, 2017	15,000	\$ 10.00

Offering Costs

Selling Commissions

Generally, we pay our dealer manager selling commissions of up to 3.0% of the gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class T shares of our common stock pursuant to our primary offering. To the extent that selling commissions are less than 3.0% of the gross offering proceeds for any Class T shares sold, such reduction in selling commissions will be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the applicable per share purchase price for purchases of such shares. No selling commissions are payable on Class I shares or shares of our common stock sold pursuant to the DRIP. Our dealer manager may re-allow all or a portion of these fees to participating broker-dealers. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, we incurred \$2,634,000 and \$4,704,000, respectively, in selling commissions to our dealer manager. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, we incurred \$380,000 in selling commissions to our dealer manager. Such commissions were charged to stockholders' equity as such amounts were paid to our dealer manager from the gross proceeds of our offering.

Dealer Manager Fee

With respect to shares of our Class T common stock, our dealer manager generally receives a dealer manager fee of up to 3.0% of the gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class T shares of our common stock pursuant to our primary offering, of which 1.0% of the gross offering proceeds is funded by us and up to an amount equal to 2.0% of the gross offering proceeds is funded by our advisor. With respect to shares of our Class I common stock, prior to March 1, 2017, our dealer manager generally received a dealer manager fee up to 3.0% of the gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class I shares of our common stock pursuant to our primary offering, of which 1.0% of the gross offering proceeds was funded by us and an amount equal to 2.0% of the gross offering proceeds was funded by our advisor. Effective March 1, 2017, our dealer manager generally receives a dealer manager fee up to an amount equal to 1.5% of the gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class I shares pursuant to our primary offering, all of which is funded by our advisor. Our dealer manager may enter into participating dealer agreements with participating dealers that provide for a reduction or waiver of dealer manager fees. To the extent that the dealer manager fee is less than 3.0% of the gross offering proceeds for any Class T shares sold and less than 1.5% of the gross offering proceeds for any Class I shares sold, such reduction will be applied first to the portion of the dealer manager fee funded by our advisor. To the extent that any reduction in dealer manager fee exceeds the portion of the dealer manager fee funded by our advisor, such excess reduction will be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the applicable per share purchase price for purchases of such shares. No dealer manager fee is payable on shares of our common stock sold pursuant to the DRIP. Our dealer manager may re-allow all or a portion of these fees to participating broker-dealers.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, we incurred \$889,000 and \$1,622,000 respectively, in dealer manager fees to our dealer manager. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, we incurred \$151,000 in dealer manager fees to our dealer manager. Such fees were charged to stockholders' equity as such amounts were paid to our dealer manager or its affiliates from the gross proceeds of our offering. See Note 12, Related Party Transactions — Offering Stage — Dealer Manager Fee, for a further discussion of the dealer manager fee funded by our advisor.

Stockholder Servicing Fee

We pay our dealer manager a quarterly stockholder servicing fee with respect to our Class T shares sold as additional compensation to the dealer manager and participating broker-dealers. No stockholder servicing fee shall be paid with respect to

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

Class I shares or shares of our common stock sold pursuant to the DRIP. The stockholder servicing fee accrues daily in an amount equal to 1/365th of 1.0% of the purchase price per share of our Class T shares sold in our primary offering and, in the aggregate will not exceed an amount equal to 4.0% of the gross proceeds from the sale of Class T shares in our primary offering. We will cease paying the stockholder servicing fee with respect to our Class T shares sold in our offering upon the occurrence of certain defined events. Our dealer manager may re-allow to participating broker-dealers all or a portion of the stockholder servicing fee for services that such participating broker-dealers perform in connection with the shares of our Class T common stock. By agreement with participating broker-dealers, such stockholder servicing fee may be reduced or limited.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, we incurred \$3,384,000 and \$6,138,000, respectively, in stockholder servicing fees to our dealer manager. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, we incurred \$507,000 in stockholder servicing fees to our dealer manager. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we accrued \$9,603,000 and \$3,973,000, respectively, in connection with the stockholder servicing fee payable, which is included in accounts payable and accrued liabilities with a corresponding offset to stockholders' equity in our accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets.

Noncontrolling Interest of Limited Partner in Operating Partnership

On February 6, 2015, our advisor made an initial capital contribution of \$2,000 to our operating partnership in exchange for Class T partnership units. Upon the effectiveness of the Advisory Agreement on February 16, 2016, Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV Advisor became our advisor. As our advisor, Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV Advisor is entitled to redemption rights of its limited partnership units. Therefore, as of February 16, 2016, such limited partnership units no longer meet the criteria for classification within the equity section of our accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets, and as such, were reclassified outside of permanent equity, as a mezzanine item, in our accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. See Note 10, Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest, for a further discussion. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, our advisor owned all of our 208 Class T partnership units outstanding.

12. Related Party Transactions

Fees and Expenses Paid to Affiliates

All of our executive officers and one of our non-independent directors are also executive officers and employees and/or holders of a direct or indirect interest in our advisor, one of our co-sponsors or other affiliated entities. We are affiliated with our advisor, American Healthcare Investors and AHI Group Holdings; however, we are not affiliated with Griffin Capital, our dealer manager, Colony NorthStar or Mr. Flaherty. We entered into the Advisory Agreement, which entitles our advisor and its affiliates to specified compensation for certain services, as well as reimbursement of certain expenses. For the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we incurred \$5,688,000 and \$2,862,000, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we incurred \$9,777,000 and \$3,169,000, respectively, in fees and expenses to our affiliates as detailed below.

Offering Stage

Dealer Manager Fee

With respect to shares of our Class T common stock, our dealer manager generally receives a dealer manager fee of up to 3.0% of the gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class T shares of our common stock pursuant to our primary offering, of which 1.0% of the gross offering proceeds is funded by us and up to an amount equal to 2.0% of the gross offering proceeds is funded by our advisor. With respect to shares of our Class I common stock, prior to March 1, 2017, our dealer manager generally received a dealer manager fee up to 3.0% of the gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class I shares of our common stock pursuant to our primary offering, of which 1.0% of the gross offering proceeds was funded by us and an amount equal to 2.0% of the gross offering proceeds was funded by our advisor. Effective March 1, 2017, our dealer manager generally receives a dealer manager fee up to an amount equal to 1.5% of the gross offering proceeds from the sale of Class I shares pursuant to our primary offering, all of which is funded by our advisor. Our dealer manager may enter into participating dealer agreements with participating dealers that provide for a reduction or waiver of dealer manager fees. To the extent that the dealer manager fee is less than 3.0% of the gross offering proceeds for any Class T shares sold and less than 1.5% of the gross offering proceeds for any Class I shares sold, such reduction will be applied first to the portion of the dealer manager fee funded by our advisor. To the extent that any reduction in dealer manager fee exceeds the portion of the dealer manager fee funded by our advisor, such excess reduction will be accompanied by a corresponding reduction in the applicable per share purchase price for purchases of such shares. No dealer manager fee is payable on shares of our common stock sold pursuant to the DRIP. Our advisor intends to recoup the portion of the dealer manager fee it funds through the receipt of the Contingent Advisor Payment from us, as described below, through the payment of acquisition fees.

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, we incurred \$1,841,000 and \$3,337,000, respectively, payable to our advisor as part of the Contingent Advisor Payment in connection with the dealer manager fee that our advisor had incurred. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, we incurred \$302,000 payable to our advisor as part of the Contingent Advisor Payment in connection with the dealer manager fee that our advisor had incurred. See Note 11, Equity — Offering Costs — Dealer Manager Fee, for a further discussion of the dealer manager fee funded by us.

Other Organizational and Offering Expenses

Our other organizational and offering expenses in connection with our offering (other than selling commissions, the dealer manager fee and the stockholder servicing fee) are funded by our advisor. Our advisor intends to recoup such expenses it funds through the receipt of the Contingent Advisor Payment from us, as described below, through the payment of acquisition fees. We anticipate that our other organizational and offering expenses will not exceed 1.0% of the gross offering proceeds for shares of our common stock sold pursuant to our primary offering. No other organizational and offering expenses will be paid with respect to shares of our common stock sold pursuant to the DRIP.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, we incurred \$336,000 and \$892,000, respectively, payable to our advisor as part of the Contingent Advisor Payment in connection with the other organizational and offering expenses that our advisor had incurred. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, we incurred \$2,415,000 payable to our advisor as part of the Contingent Advisor Payment in connection with the other organizational and offering expenses that our advisor had incurred.

Acquisition and Development Stage

Acquisition Fee

We pay our advisor an acquisition fee of up to 4.50% of the contract purchase price, including any contingent or earn-out payments that may be paid, of each property we acquire or, with respect to any real estate-related investment we originate or acquire, up to 4.25% of the origination or acquisition price, including any contingent or earn-out payments that may be paid. The 4.50% or 4.25% acquisition fees consist of a 2.25% or 2.00% base acquisition fee, or the base acquisition fee, for real estate and real estate-related acquisitions, respectively, and an additional 2.25% contingent advisor payment, or the Contingent Advisor Payment. The Contingent Advisor Payment allows our advisor to recoup the portion of the dealer manager fee and other organizational and offering expenses funded by our advisor. Therefore, the amount of the Contingent Advisor Payment paid upon the closing of an acquisition shall not exceed the then outstanding amounts paid by our advisor for dealer manager fees and other organizational and offering expenses at the time of such closing. For these purposes, the amounts paid by our advisor and considered as “outstanding” are reduced by the amount of the Contingent Advisor Payment previously paid. Notwithstanding the foregoing, the initial \$7,500,000 of amounts paid by our advisor to fund the dealer manager fee and other organizational and offering expenses, or the Contingent Advisor Payment Holdback, shall be retained by us until the later of the termination of our last public offering or the third anniversary of the commencement date of our initial public offering, at which time such amount shall be paid to our advisor or its affiliates. In connection with any subsequent public offering of shares of our common stock, the Contingent Advisor Payment Holdback may increase, based upon the maximum offering amount in such subsequent public offering and the amount sold in prior offerings. Our advisor or its affiliates will be entitled to receive these acquisition fees for properties and real estate-related investments acquired with funds raised in our offering, including acquisitions completed after the termination of the Advisory Agreement (including imputed leverage of 50.0% on funds raised in our offering), or funded with net proceeds from the sale of a property or real estate-related investment, subject to certain conditions. Our advisor may waive or defer all or a portion of the acquisition fee at any time and from time to time, in our advisor’s sole discretion.

The base acquisition fee in connection with the acquisition of properties accounted for as business combinations is expensed as incurred and included in acquisition related expenses in our accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. The base acquisition fee in connection with the acquisition of properties accounted for as asset acquisitions or the acquisition of real estate-related investments is capitalized as part of the associated investment in our accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, we paid base acquisition fees of \$2,899,000 and \$4,554,000, respectively, to our advisor. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, we paid base acquisition fees \$123,000 to our advisor. The Contingent Advisor Payment is used to decrease the liability we incur to our advisor in connection with the dealer manager fee and other organizational and offering expenses. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we recorded \$7,774,000 and \$5,404,000, respectively, as part of the Contingent Advisor Payment, which is included in accounts payable due to affiliates with a corresponding offset to stockholders’ equity in our accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. As of June 30, 2017, we have paid \$1,859,000 in Contingent Advisor Payments to our advisor. For a further

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

discussion of amounts paid in connection with the Contingent Advisor Payment, see Dealer Manager Fee and Other Organizational and Offering Expenses, above. In addition, see Note 3, Real Estate Investments, Net , for a further discussion.

Development Fee

In the event our advisor or its affiliates provide development-related services, we pay our advisor or its affiliates a development fee in an amount that is usual and customary for comparable services rendered for similar projects in the geographic market where the services are provided; however, we will not pay a development fee to our advisor or its affiliates if our advisor or its affiliates elect to receive an acquisition fee based on the cost of such development.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 , we did not incur any development fees to our advisor or its affiliates.

Reimbursement of Acquisition Expenses

We reimburse our advisor or its affiliates for acquisition expenses related to selecting, evaluating and acquiring assets, which will be reimbursed regardless of whether an asset is acquired. The reimbursement of acquisition expenses, acquisition fees and real estate commissions paid to unaffiliated parties will not exceed, in the aggregate, 6.0% of the contract purchase price of the property or real estate-related investment, total development costs or funds advanced in a loan, unless fees in excess of such limits are approved by a majority of our directors, including a majority of our independent directors, not otherwise interested in the transaction. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, such fees and expenses paid did not exceed 6.0% of the contract purchase price of our property acquisitions, except with respect to our acquisitions of Auburn MOB and Pottsville MOB. For a further discussion, see Note 3, Real Estate Investments, Net .

Reimbursements of acquisition expenses in connection with the acquisition of properties accounted for as business combinations are expensed as incurred and included in acquisition related expenses in our accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. Reimbursements of acquisition expenses in connection with the acquisition of properties accounted for as asset acquisitions or the acquisition of real estate-related investments are capitalized as part of the associated investment in our accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, we incurred \$1,000 and \$2,000 , respectively, in acquisition expenses to our advisor or its affiliates. We did not incur any acquisition expenses to our advisor or its affiliates for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

Operational Stage

Asset Management Fee

We pay our advisor or its affiliates a monthly fee for services rendered in connection with the management of our assets equal to one-twelfth of 0.80% of average invested assets. For such purposes, average invested assets means the average of the aggregate book value of our assets invested in real estate properties and real estate-related investments, before deducting depreciation, amortization, bad debt and other similar non-cash reserves, computed by taking the average of such values at the end of each month during the period of calculation.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, we incurred \$504,000 and \$805,000 , respectively, in asset management fees to our advisor. We did not incur any asset management fees to our advisor or its affiliates for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 as a result of our advisor waiving \$2,000 in asset management fees. Our advisor agreed to waive certain asset management fees that may otherwise have been due to our advisor pursuant to the Advisory Agreement until such time as the amount of such waived asset management fees was equal to the amount of distributions payable to our stockholders for the period beginning on May 1, 2016 and ending on the date of the acquisition of our first property or real estate-related investment, as such terms are defined in the Advisory Agreement. We purchased our first property in June 2016. As such, the asset management fees of \$2,000 that would have been incurred through June 2016 were waived by our advisor and an additional \$78,000 in asset management fees was waived during the remainder for 2016. Our advisor did not receive any additional securities, shares of our stock, or any other form of consideration or any repayment as a result of the waiver of such asset management fees. Asset management fees are included in general and administrative in our accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Property Management Fee

American Healthcare Investors or its designated personnel may provide property management services with respect to our properties or may sub-contract these duties to any third party and provide oversight of such third-party property manager. We pay American Healthcare Investors a monthly management fee equal to a percentage of the gross monthly cash receipts of

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

such property as follows: (i) a 1.0% property management oversight fee for any stand-alone, single-tenant, net leased property, except for such properties operated utilizing a RIDEA structure, for which we pay a property management oversight fee of 1.5% of the gross monthly cash receipts with respect to such property; (ii) a property management oversight fee of 1.5% of the gross monthly cash receipts of any property that is not a stand-alone, single-tenant, net leased property and for which American Healthcare Investors or its designated personnel provide oversight of a third party that performs the duties of a property manager with respect to such property; or (iii) a fair and reasonable property management fee that is approved by a majority of our directors, including a majority of our independent directors, that is not less favorable to us than terms available from unaffiliated third parties for any property that is not a stand-alone, single-tenant, net leased property and for which American Healthcare Investors or its designated personnel directly serve as the property manager without sub-contracting such duties to a third party.

Property management fees are included in rental expenses in our accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, we incurred property management fees of \$87,000 and \$146,000, respectively, to American Healthcare Investors. We did not incur any property management fees to American Healthcare Investors for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

Lease Fees

We may pay our advisor or its affiliates a separate fee for any leasing activities in an amount not to exceed the fee customarily charged in arm's-length transactions by others rendering similar services in the same geographic area for similar properties as determined by a survey of brokers and agents in such area. Such fee is generally expected to range from 3.0% to 6.0% of the gross revenues generated during the initial term of the lease.

Lease fees are capitalized as lease commissions and are included in other assets, net in our accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we did not incur any lease fees to our advisor or its affiliates.

Construction Management Fee

In the event that our advisor or its affiliates assist with planning and coordinating the construction of any capital or tenant improvements, we pay our advisor or its affiliates a construction management fee of up to 5.0% of the cost of such improvements. Construction management fees are capitalized as part of the associated asset and included in real estate investments, net in our accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets or are expensed and included in our accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations, as applicable. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we did not incur any construction management fees to our advisor or its affiliates.

Operating Expenses

We reimburse our advisor or its affiliates for operating expenses incurred in rendering services to us, subject to certain limitations. However, we will not reimburse our advisor or its affiliates at the end of any fiscal quarter for total operating expenses that, in the four consecutive fiscal quarters then ended, exceed the greater of: (i) 2.0% of our average invested assets, as defined in the Advisory Agreement; or (ii) 25.0% of our net income, as defined in the Advisory Agreement, unless our independent directors determined that such excess expenses were justified based on unusual and nonrecurring factors which they deem sufficient.

Our operating expenses as a percentage of average invested assets and as a percentage of net income were 1.6% and 145.3%, respectively, for the 12 months ended June 30, 2017; however, we did not exceed the aforementioned limitation as 2.0% of our average invested assets was greater than 25.0% of our net income.

For the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, our advisor incurred operating expenses on our behalf of \$20,000 and \$22,000, respectively, and for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, our advisor incurred operating expenses on our behalf of \$41,000 and \$329,000, respectively. Operating expenses are generally included in general and administrative in our accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations.

Compensation for Additional Services

We pay our advisor and its affiliates for services performed for us other than those required to be rendered by our advisor or its affiliates under the Advisory Agreement. The rate of compensation for these services has to be approved by a majority of our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors, and cannot exceed an amount that would be paid to

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

unaffiliated parties for similar services. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, our advisor and its affiliates were not compensated for any additional services.

Liquidity Stage

Disposition Fees

For services relating to the sale of one or more properties, we pay our advisor or its affiliates a disposition fee up to the lesser of 2.0% of the contract sales price or 50.0% of a customary competitive real estate commission given the circumstances surrounding the sale, in each case as determined by our board of directors, including a majority of our independent directors, upon the provision of a substantial amount of the services in the sales effort. The amount of disposition fees paid, when added to the real estate commissions paid to unaffiliated parties, will not exceed the lesser of the customary competitive real estate commission or an amount equal to 6.0% of the contract sales price. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we did not incur any disposition fees to our advisor or its affiliates.

Subordinated Participation Interest

Subordinated Distribution of Net Sales Proceeds

In the event of liquidation, we will pay our advisor a subordinated distribution of net sales proceeds. The distribution will be equal to 15.0% of the remaining net proceeds from the sales of properties, after distributions to our stockholders, in the aggregate, of: (i) a full return of capital raised from stockholders (less amounts paid to repurchase shares of our common stock pursuant to our share repurchase plan); plus (ii) an annual 6.0% cumulative, non-compounded return on the gross proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock, as adjusted for distributions of net sales proceeds. Actual amounts to be received depend on the sale prices of properties upon liquidation. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we did not pay any such distributions to our advisor.

Subordinated Distribution Upon Listing

Upon the listing of shares of our common stock on a national securities exchange, in redemption of our advisor's limited partnership units, we will pay our advisor a distribution equal to 15.0% of the amount by which: (i) the market value of our outstanding common stock at listing plus distributions paid prior to listing exceeds (ii) the sum of the total amount of capital raised from stockholders (less amounts paid to repurchase shares of our common stock pursuant to our share repurchase plan) and the amount of cash that, if distributed to stockholders as of the date of listing, would have provided them an annual 6.0% cumulative, non-compounded return on the gross proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock through the date of listing. Actual amounts to be received depend upon the market value of our outstanding stock at the time of listing, among other factors. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, we did not pay any such distributions to our advisor.

Subordinated Distribution Upon Termination

Pursuant to the Agreement of Limited Partnership, as amended, of our operating partnership upon termination or non-renewal of the Advisory Agreement, our advisor will also be entitled to a subordinated distribution in redemption of its limited partnership units from our operating partnership equal to 15.0% of the amount, if any, by which: (i) the appraised value of our assets on the termination date, less any indebtedness secured by such assets, plus total distributions paid through the termination date, exceeds (ii) the sum of the total amount of capital raised from stockholders (less amounts paid to repurchase shares of our common stock pursuant to our share repurchase plan) and the total amount of cash equal to an annual 6.0% cumulative, non-compounded return on the gross proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock through the termination date. In addition, our advisor may elect to defer its right to receive a subordinated distribution upon termination until either a listing or other liquidity event, including a liquidation, sale of substantially all of our assets or merger in which our stockholders receive in exchange for their shares of our common stock, shares of a company that are traded on a national securities exchange.

As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had not recorded any charges to earnings related to the subordinated distribution upon termination.

Stock Purchase Plans

On February 29, 2016, our Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors, Jeffrey T. Hanson, our President and Chief Operating Officer, Danny Prosky, and our Executive Vice President and General Counsel, Mathieu B. Streiff, each executed stock purchase plans, or the 2016 Stock Purchase Plans, whereby they each irrevocably agreed to invest 100% of their net after-tax base salary and cash bonus compensation earned as employees of American Healthcare Investors

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

directly into our company by purchasing shares of our Class T common stock. In addition, on February 29, 2016, three Executive Vice Presidents of American Healthcare Investors during 2016, including our Executive Vice President of Acquisitions, Stefan K.L. Oh, each executed similar 2016 Stock Purchase Plans whereby they each irrevocably agreed to invest a portion of their net after-tax base salary or a portion of their net after-tax base salary and cash bonus compensation, ranging from 10.0% to 15.0% , as employees of American Healthcare Investors directly into our company by purchasing shares of our Class T common stock. The 2016 Stock Purchase Plans terminated on December 31, 2016.

Purchases of shares of our Class T common stock pursuant to the 2016 Stock Purchase Plans commenced after the initial release from escrow of the minimum offering amount, beginning with the officers' regularly scheduled payroll payment on April 13, 2016. The shares of Class T common stock were purchased at a price of \$9.60 per share, reflecting the purchase price of the Class T shares in our offering, exclusive of selling commissions and the portion of the dealer manager fee funded by us.

On December 30, 2016, Messrs. Hanson, Prosky and Streiff each executed stock purchase plans for the purchase of shares of our Class I common stock, or the 2017 Stock Purchase Plans, on terms similar to their 2016 Stock Purchase Plans. In addition, on December 30, 2016, Mr. Oh, as well as Wendie Newman and Christopher M. Belford, both of whom were appointed as our Vice Presidents of Asset Management as of June 2017, each executed similar 2017 Stock Purchase Plans whereby they each irrevocably agreed to invest a portion of their net after-tax base salary or a portion of their net after-tax base salary and cash bonus compensation, ranging from 5.0% to 15.0% , as employees of American Healthcare Investors directly into our company by purchasing shares of our Class I common stock. The 2017 Stock Purchase Plans terminate on December 31, 2017 or earlier upon the occurrence of certain events, such as any earlier termination of our public offering of securities, unless otherwise renewed or extended.

Purchases of shares of our Class I common stock pursuant to the 2017 Stock Purchase Plans commenced beginning with the officers' regularly scheduled payroll payment on January 23, 2017. The shares of Class I common stock are purchased pursuant to the 2017 Stock Purchase Plans at a price of \$9.21 per share, reflecting the purchase price of the Class I shares in our offering. No selling commissions, dealer manager fees (including the portion of such dealer manager fees funded by our advisor) or stockholder servicing fees will be paid with respect to such sales of our Class I common stock.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, our officers invested the following amounts and we issued the following shares of our Class T and Class I common stock pursuant to the applicable stock purchase plan:

Officer's Name	Title	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
		2017		2016		2017		2016	
		Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Shares
Jeffrey T. Hanson	Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors	\$ 66,000	7,179	\$ 51,000	5,283	\$ 123,000	13,357	\$ 51,000	5,283
Danny Prosky	President and Chief Operating Officer	67,000	7,323	61,000	6,347	127,000	13,746	61,000	6,347
Mathieu B. Streiff	Executive Vice President and General Counsel	67,000	7,336	58,000	6,065	127,000	13,772	58,000	6,065
Stefan K.L. Oh	Executive Vice President of Acquisitions	8,000	859	7,000	730	16,000	1,701	7,000	730
Christopher M. Belford	Vice President of Asset Management	6,000	653	5,000	552	53,000	5,708	5,000	552
Wendie Newman	Vice President of Asset Management	2,000	221	—	—	4,000	386	—	—
		<u>\$ 216,000</u>	<u>23,571</u>	<u>\$ 182,000</u>	<u>18,977</u>	<u>\$ 450,000</u>	<u>48,670</u>	<u>\$ 182,000</u>	<u>18,977</u>

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

Accounts Payable Due to Affiliates

The following amounts were outstanding to our affiliates as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016:

Fee	June 30, 2017	December 31, 2016
Contingent Advisor Payment	\$ 7,774,000	\$ 5,404,000
Asset management fees	203,000	83,000
Property management fees	32,000	24,000
Operating expenses	15,000	20,000
	<u>\$ 8,024,000</u>	<u>\$ 5,531,000</u>

13. Fair Value Measurements

Financial Instruments Disclosed at Fair Value

ASC Topic 825, *Financial Instruments*, requires disclosure of the fair value of financial instruments, whether or not recognized on the face of the balance sheet. Fair value is defined under ASC Topic 820, *Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures*.

Our accompanying condensed consolidated balance sheets include the following financial instruments: cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables, restricted cash, real estate deposits, accounts payable and accrued liabilities, accounts payable due to affiliates, mortgage loans payable and borrowings under the Line of Credit.

We consider the carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables, restricted cash, real estate deposits and accounts payable and accrued liabilities to approximate the fair values for these financial instruments based upon an evaluation of the underlying characteristics, market data and because of the short period of time between origination of the instruments and their expected realization. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of accounts payable due to affiliates is not determinable due to the related party nature of the accounts payable. The fair value of the other financial instruments is classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of our mortgage loans payable and the Line of Credit is estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis using borrowing rates available to us for debt instruments with similar terms and maturities. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the fair value of our mortgage loans payable was \$12,027,000 and \$4,131,000, respectively, compared to the carrying value of \$11,691,000 and \$3,965,000, respectively. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the fair value of the Line of Credit was \$71,096,000 and \$33,899,000, respectively, compared to the carrying value of \$70,322,000 and \$32,957,000, respectively. We have determined that our mortgage loans payable and the Line of Credit are classified in Level 2 within the fair value hierarchy.

14. Business Combinations

For the six months ended June 30, 2017, none of our property acquisitions were accounted for as business combinations. See Note 3, Real Estate Investments, Net, for a discussion of our 2017 property acquisitions accounted for as asset acquisitions. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, using net proceeds from our offering, we completed one property acquisition, Auburn MOB, comprising one building, which was accounted for as a business combination. The aggregate contract purchase price for this property acquisition was \$5,450,000, plus closing costs and a base acquisition fee of \$286,000, which are included in acquisition related expenses in our accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations. In addition, we incurred a Contingent Advisor Payment of \$123,000 to our advisor for this property acquisition. See Note 12, Related Party Transactions, for a further discussion of the Contingent Advisor Payment.

Results of operations for Auburn MOB during the six months ended June 30, 2016 are reflected in our accompanying condensed consolidated statements of operations for the period from the date of acquisition of Auburn MOB through June 30, 2016. For the period from the acquisition date through June 30, 2016, we recognized \$26,000 of revenue and \$3,000 of net income for Auburn MOB.

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

The following table summarizes the acquisition date fair value of Auburn MOB:

	Amount
Building and improvements	\$ 4,600,000
Land	406,000
In-place leases	386,000
Total assets acquired	\$ 5,392,000

Assuming the property acquisition in 2016 discussed above had occurred on January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception), for the three months ended June 30, 2016 and 2015, for the six months ended June 30, 2016 and for the period from January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through June 30, 2015, unaudited pro forma revenue, net loss, net loss attributable to controlling interest and net loss per Class T and Class I common share attributable to controlling interest — basic and diluted would have been as follows:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended	Period from
	2016	2015	June 30, 2016	January 23, 2015 (Date of Inception) through June 30, 2015
Revenue	\$ 111,000	\$ 108,000	\$ 222,000	\$ 216,000
Net loss	\$ (350,000)	\$ (25,000)	\$ (524,000)	\$ (324,000)
Net loss attributable to controlling interest	\$ (350,000)	\$ (25,000)	\$ (524,000)	\$ (324,000)
Net loss per Class T and Class I common share attributable to controlling interest — basic and diluted	\$ (0.28)	\$ (0.04)	\$ (0.57)	\$ (0.53)

The unaudited pro forma adjustments assume that the offering proceeds, at a price of \$10.00 per share, net of offering costs, were raised as of January 1, 2015. In addition, acquisition related expenses associated with the acquisition of Auburn MOB have been excluded from the pro forma results in 2016 and added to the 2015 pro forma results. The pro forma results are not necessarily indicative of the operating results that would have been obtained had the acquisition occurred at the beginning of the periods presented, nor are they necessarily indicative of future operating results.

15. Segment Reporting

ASC Topic 280, *Segment Reporting*, establishes standards for reporting financial and descriptive information about a public entity's reportable segments. As of June 30, 2017, we evaluated our business and made resource allocations based on two reportable business segments — medical office buildings and senior housing. Our medical office buildings are typically leased to multiple tenants under separate leases in each building, thus requiring active management and responsibility for many of the associated operating expenses (although many of these are, or can effectively be, passed through to the tenants). Our senior housing facilities are primarily single-tenant properties for which we lease the facilities to unaffiliated tenants under "triple-net" and generally "master" leases that transfer the obligation for all facility operating costs (including maintenance, repairs, taxes, insurance and capital expenditures) to the tenant.

We evaluate performance based upon segment net operating income. We define segment net operating income as total revenues, less rental expenses, which excludes depreciation and amortization, general and administrative expenses, acquisition related expenses, interest expense and interest income for each segment. We believe that net income (loss), as defined by GAAP, is the most appropriate earnings measurement. However, we believe that segment net operating income serves as an appropriate supplemental performance measure to net income (loss) because it allows investors and our management to measure unlevered property-level operating results and to compare our operating results to the operating results of other real estate companies and between periods on a consistent basis.

Interest expense, depreciation and amortization and other expenses not attributable to individual properties are not allocated to individual segments for purposes of assessing segment performance.

Non-segment assets primarily consist of corporate assets including cash and cash equivalents, other receivables, real estate deposits and other assets not attributable to individual properties.

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

Summary information for the reportable segments during the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 was as follows:

	Medical Office Buildings	Senior Housing	Three Months Ended June 30, 2017
Revenue:			
Real estate revenue	\$ 5,455,000	\$ 743,000	\$ 6,198,000
Expenses:			
Rental expenses	1,534,000	77,000	1,611,000
Segment net operating income	<u>\$ 3,921,000</u>	<u>\$ 666,000</u>	<u>\$ 4,587,000</u>
Expenses:			
General and administrative			\$ 952,000
Acquisition related expenses			140,000
Depreciation and amortization			2,466,000
Income from operations			1,029,000
Other income (expense):			
Interest expense (including amortization of deferred financing costs and debt premium)			(409,000)
Interest income			1,000
Net income			<u>\$ 621,000</u>
	Medical Office Buildings	Senior Housing	Three Months Ended June 30, 2016
Revenue:			
Real estate revenue	\$ 26,000	\$ —	\$ 26,000
Expenses:			
Rental expenses	23,000	—	23,000
Segment net operating income	<u>\$ 3,000</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,000</u>
Expenses:			
General and administrative			\$ 246,000
Acquisition related expenses			370,000
Net loss			<u>\$ (613,000)</u>

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.
NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

	<u>Medical Office Buildings</u>	<u>Senior Housing</u>	<u>Six Months Ended June 30, 2017</u>
Revenue:			
Real estate revenue	\$ 9,126,000	\$ 1,124,000	\$ 10,250,000
Expenses:			
Rental expenses	2,686,000	112,000	2,798,000
Segment net operating income	<u>\$ 6,440,000</u>	<u>\$ 1,012,000</u>	<u>\$ 7,452,000</u>
Expenses:			
General and administrative			\$ 1,700,000
Acquisition related expenses			213,000
Depreciation and amortization			4,177,000
Income from operations			1,362,000
Other income (expense):			
Interest expense (including amortization of deferred financing costs and debt premium)			(827,000)
Interest income			1,000
Net income			<u>\$ 536,000</u>

	<u>Medical Office Buildings</u>	<u>Senior Housing</u>	<u>Six Months Ended June 30, 2016</u>
Revenue:			
Real estate revenue	\$ 26,000	\$ —	\$ 26,000
Expenses:			
Rental expenses	23,000	—	23,000
Segment net operating income	<u>\$ 3,000</u>	<u>\$ —</u>	<u>\$ 3,000</u>
Expenses:			
General and administrative			\$ 396,000
Acquisition related expenses			370,000
Net loss			<u>\$ (763,000)</u>

Assets by reportable segment as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016 were as follows:

	<u>June 30, 2017</u>	<u>December 31, 2016</u>
Medical office buildings	\$ 249,132,000	\$ 123,223,000
Senior housing	97,509,000	16,758,000
Other	2,833,000	2,777,000
Total assets	<u>\$ 349,474,000</u>	<u>\$ 142,758,000</u>

16. Concentration of Credit Risk

Financial instruments that potentially subject us to a concentration of credit risk are primarily cash and cash equivalents, accounts and other receivables, restricted cash and real estate deposits. Cash and cash equivalents are generally invested in investment-grade, short-term instruments with a maturity of three months or less when purchased. We have cash and cash equivalents in financial institutions that are insured by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, or FDIC. As of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, we had cash and cash equivalents in excess of FDIC insured limits. We believe this risk is not significant. Concentration of credit risk with respect to accounts receivable from tenants is limited. In general, we perform credit evaluations of prospective tenants and security deposits are obtained at the time of property acquisition and upon lease execution.

GRIFFIN-AMERICAN HEALTHCARE REIT IV, INC.

NOTES TO CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (Unaudited) — (Continued)

Based on leases in effect as of June 30, 2017, three states in the United States accounted for 10.0% or more of our annualized base rent of our total property portfolio. Our properties located in Nevada, Alabama and California accounted for approximately 19.0%, 16.1% and 13.5%, respectively, of the annualized base rent of our total property portfolio. Accordingly, there is a geographic concentration of risk subject to fluctuations in each state's economy.

As of June 30, 2017, we had two tenants that accounted for 10.0% or more of our annualized base rent, as follows:

Tenant	Annualized Base Rent(1)	Percentage of Annualized Base Rent	Acquisition	Reportable Segment	GLA (Sq Ft)	Lease Expiration Date
Colonial Oaks Master Tenant, LLC	\$ 4,108,000	16.3%	Lafayette Assisted Living Portfolio and Northern California Senior Housing Portfolio	Senior Housing	215,000	Multiple
Prime Healthcare Services – Reno	\$ 3,933,000	15.6%	Reno MOB	Medical Office	152,000	Multiple

(1) Annualized base rent is based on contractual base rent from the leases in effect as of June 30, 2017. The loss of these tenants or their inability to pay rent could have a material adverse effect on our business and results of operations.

17. Per Share Data

We report earnings (loss) per share pursuant to ASC Topic 260, *Earnings per Share*. Basic earnings (loss) per share for all periods presented are computed by dividing net income (loss) applicable to common stock by the weighted average number of shares of our common stock outstanding during the period. Net income (loss) applicable to common stock is calculated as net income (loss) attributable to controlling interest less distributions allocated to participating securities of \$2,000 and \$3,000, respectively, for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017. For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, we did not allocate any distributions to participating securities. Diluted earnings (loss) per share are computed based on the weighted average number of shares of our common stock and all potentially dilutive securities, if any. Nonvested shares of our restricted common stock and redeemable limited partnership units of our operating partnership are participating securities and give rise to potentially dilutive shares of our common stock. As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, there were 15,000 and 12,000 nonvested shares, respectively, of our restricted Class T common stock outstanding, but such shares were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings (loss) per share because such shares were anti-dilutive during these periods. As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, there were 208 units of redeemable limited partnership units of our operating partnership outstanding, but such units were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because such units were anti-dilutive during these periods.

18. Subsequent Event

Status of Our Offering

As of August 4, 2017, we had received and accepted subscriptions in our offering for 31,244,759 aggregate shares of our Class T and Class I common stock, or \$310,906,000, excluding shares of our common stock issued pursuant to the DRIP.

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

The use of the words “we,” “us” or “our” refers to Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc. and its subsidiaries, including Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV Holdings, LP, except where the context otherwise requires.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the United States Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC, on March 1, 2017. Such condensed consolidated financial statements and information have been prepared to reflect our financial position as of June 30, 2017 and December 31, 2016, together with our results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 and cash flows for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016.

Forward-Looking Statements

Historical results and trends should not be taken as indicative of future operations. Our statements contained in this report that are not historical facts are forward-looking. Actual results may differ materially from those included in the forward-looking statements. Forward-looking statements, which are based on certain assumptions and describe future plans, strategies and expectations, are generally identifiable by use of the words “expect,” “project,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “would,” “intend,” “plan,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “believe,” “continue,” “predict,” “potential” or the negative of such terms and other comparable terminology. Our ability to predict results or the actual effect of future plans or strategies is inherently uncertain. Factors which could have a material adverse effect on our operations and future investments on a consolidated basis include, but are not limited to: changes in economic conditions generally and the real estate market specifically; legislative and regulatory changes, including changes to laws governing the taxation of real estate investment trusts, or REITs; the availability of capital; changes in interest rates; competition in the real estate industry; the supply and demand for operating properties in our proposed market areas; changes in accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America, or GAAP, policies and guidelines applicable to REITs; the success of our best efforts initial public offering; the availability of properties to acquire; the availability of financing; and our ongoing relationship with American Healthcare Investors, LLC, or American Healthcare Investors, and Griffin Capital Company, LLC, or Griffin Capital (formerly known as Griffin Capital Corporation), and their affiliates. These risks and uncertainties should be considered in evaluating forward-looking statements and undue reliance should not be placed on such statements. Additional information concerning us and our business, including additional factors that could materially affect our financial results, is included herein and in our other filings with the SEC.

Overview and Background

Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc., a Maryland corporation, was incorporated on January 23, 2015 and therefore we consider that our date of inception. We were initially capitalized on February 6, 2015. We invest in a diversified portfolio of real estate properties, focusing primarily on medical office buildings, hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, senior housing and other healthcare-related facilities. We may also originate and acquire secured loans and real estate-related investments on an infrequent and opportunistic basis. We generally seek investments that produce current income. We believe we currently qualify, and intend to elect to be treated, as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, for federal income tax purposes beginning with our taxable year ended December 31, 2016, and we intend to continue to be taxed as a REIT.

On February 16, 2016, we commenced our initial public offering, or our offering, in which we were offering to the public up to \$3,150,000,000 in shares of our Class T common stock, consisting of up to \$3,000,000,000 in shares of our Class T common stock at a price of \$10.00 per share in our primary offering and up to \$150,000,000 in shares of our Class T common stock for \$9.50 per share pursuant to our distribution reinvestment plan, as amended, or the DRIP. Effective June 17, 2016, we reallocated certain of the unsold shares of Class T common stock being offered and began offering shares of Class I common stock, such that we are currently offering up to approximately \$2,800,000,000 in shares of Class T common stock and \$200,000,000 in shares of Class I common stock in our primary offering, and up to an aggregate of \$150,000,000 in shares of our Class T and Class I common stock pursuant to the DRIP, aggregating up to \$3,150,000,000. The shares of our Class T common stock in our primary offering are being offered at a price of \$10.00 per share. The shares of our Class I common stock in our primary offering were being offered at a price of \$9.30 per share prior to March 1, 2017, and are being offered at a price of \$9.21 per share for all shares offered effective March 1, 2017. The shares of our Class T and Class I common stock issued pursuant to the DRIP were sold at a price of \$9.50 per share prior to January 1, 2017, and are sold at a price of \$9.40 per share for all shares issued pursuant to the DRIP effective January 1, 2017. After our board of directors determines an estimated net asset value, or NAV, per share of our common stock, share prices are expected to be adjusted to reflect the estimated NAV per share and, in the case of shares offered pursuant to our primary offering, up-front selling commissions and dealer manager fees other than those funded by Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV Advisor, LLC, or Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV Advisor, or our advisor. We reserve the right to reallocate the shares of common stock we are offering between the primary offering and the DRIP, and among classes of stock. As of June 30, 2017, we had received and accepted subscriptions in our

offering for 28,236,137 aggregate shares of our Class T and Class I common stock, or approximately \$280,969,000 , excluding shares of our common stock issued pursuant to the DRIP.

We conduct substantially all of our operations through Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV Holdings, LP, or our operating partnership. We are externally advised by our advisor pursuant to an advisory agreement, or the Advisory Agreement, between us and our advisor. The Advisory Agreement was effective as of February 16, 2016 and had a one -year term, subject to successive one -year renewals upon the mutual consent of the parties. The Advisory Agreement was renewed pursuant to the mutual consent of the parties on February 13, 2017 and expires on February 16, 2018. Our advisor uses its best efforts, subject to the oversight and review of our board of directors, to, among other things, research, identify, review and make investments in and dispositions of properties and securities on our behalf consistent with our investment policies and objectives. Our advisor performs its duties and responsibilities under the Advisory Agreement as our fiduciary. Our advisor is 75.0% owned and managed by American Healthcare Investors and 25.0% owned by a wholly owned subsidiary of Griffin Capital, or collectively, our co-sponsors. Effective March 1, 2015, American Healthcare Investors is 47.1% owned by AHI Group Holdings, LLC, or AHI Group Holdings, 45.1% indirectly owned by Colony NorthStar, Inc. (NYSE: CLNS), or Colony NorthStar (formerly known as NorthStar Asset Management Group Inc. prior to its merger with Colony Capital, Inc. and NorthStar Realty Finance Corp. on January 10, 2017), and 7.8% owned by James F. Flaherty III, one of Colony NorthStar's partners. We are not affiliated with Griffin Capital, Griffin Capital Securities, LLC, or our dealer manager, Colony NorthStar or Mr. Flaherty; however, we are affiliated with Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV Advisor, American Healthcare Investors and AHI Group Holdings.

We currently operate through two reportable business segments — medical office buildings and senior housing. As of June 30, 2017 , we had completed 16 real estate acquisitions whereby we owned 27 properties, comprising 28 buildings, or approximately 1,338,000 square feet of gross leasable area, or GLA, for an aggregate contract purchase price of \$341,245,000 . As of June 30, 2017 , our portfolio capitalization rate was approximately 6.8%, which estimate was based upon total property portfolio net operating income from each property's forward looking pro forma projections for the expected year one property performance, including any contractual rent increases contained in such leases for year one, divided by the contract purchase price of the total property portfolio, exclusive of any acquisition fees and expenses paid.

Critical Accounting Policies

The complete listing of our Critical Accounting Policies was previously disclosed in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 1, 2017, and there have been no material changes to our Critical Accounting Policies as disclosed therein, except as noted below.

Interim Unaudited Financial Data

Our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements have been prepared by us in accordance with GAAP in conjunction with the rules and regulations of the SEC. Certain information and footnote disclosures required for annual financial statements have been condensed or excluded pursuant to SEC rules and regulations. Accordingly, our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements do not include all of the information and footnotes required by GAAP for complete financial statements. Our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements reflect all adjustments, which are, in our view, of a normal recurring nature and necessary for a fair presentation of our financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim period. Interim results of operations are not necessarily indicative of the results to be expected for the full year; such full year results may be less favorable. Our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto included in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 1, 2017.

Property Acquisitions

In accordance with Accounting Standards Codification Topic 805, *Business Combinations* , and Accounting Standards Update, or ASU, 2017-01, *Clarifying the Definition of a Business* , or ASU 2017-01, we determine whether a transaction is a business combination, which requires that the assets acquired and liabilities assumed constitute a business. If the assets acquired and liabilities assumed are not a business, we account for the transaction as an asset acquisition. Under both methods, we recognize the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. We immediately expense acquisition related expenses associated with a business combination and capitalize acquisition related expenses directly associated with an asset acquisition. As a result of our early adoption of ASU 2017-01 on January 1, 2017, we accounted for the seven property acquisitions we completed for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 as asset acquisitions rather than business combinations.

Recently Issued or Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

For a discussion of recently issued or adopted accounting pronouncements, see Note 2, Summary of Significant Accounting Policies — Recently Issued or Adopted Accounting Pronouncements, to our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

Acquisitions in 2017

For a discussion of our property acquisitions in 2017, see Note 3, Real Estate Investments, Net, to our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

Factors Which May Influence Results of Operations

We are not aware of any material trends or uncertainties, other than national economic conditions affecting real estate generally, that may reasonably be expected to have a material impact, favorable or unfavorable, on revenues or income from the acquisition, management and operation of properties other than those listed in Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors, of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and those Risk Factors previously disclosed in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 1, 2017.

Real Estate Revenue

The amount of revenue generated by our properties depends principally on our ability to maintain the occupancy rates of leased space and to lease available space and space available from lease terminations at the then existing rental rates. Negative trends in one or more of these factors could adversely affect our revenue in the future.

Offering Proceeds

If we fail to raise significant additional proceeds in our offering, we will not have enough proceeds to invest in a diversified real estate portfolio. Our real estate portfolio would be concentrated in a small number of properties, resulting in increased exposure to local and regional economic downturns and the poor performance of one or more of our properties and, therefore, expose our stockholders to increased risk. In addition, many of our expenses are fixed regardless of the size of our real estate portfolio. Therefore, depending on the amount of proceeds we raise from our offering, we would expend a larger portion of our income on operating expenses. This would reduce our profitability and, in turn, the amount of net income available for distribution to our stockholders.

Scheduled Lease Expirations

As of June 30, 2017, our properties were 95.8% leased and during the remainder of 2017, 2.5% of the leased GLA is scheduled to expire. Our leasing strategy focuses on negotiating renewals for leases scheduled to expire during the next 12 months. In the future, if we are unable to negotiate renewals, we will try to identify new tenants or collaborate with existing tenants who are seeking additional space to occupy.

As of June 30, 2017, our remaining weighted average lease term was 8.8 years.

Results of Operations

Comparison of the Three and Six Months Ended June 30, 2017 and 2016

We were incorporated on January 23, 2015, but we did not commence material operations until the commencement of our offering on February 16, 2016. We purchased our first property in June 2016. Accordingly, our results of operations for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 are not comparable. In general, we expect all amounts to increase in the future based on a full year of operations as well as increased activity as we acquire additional real estate or real estate-related investments. Our results of operations are not indicative of those expected in future periods.

As of June 30, 2017, we operated through two reportable business segments — medical office buildings and senior housing. We segregate our operations into reporting segments in order to assess the performance of our business in the same way that management reviews our performance and makes operating decisions. Accordingly, when we acquired our first medical office building in June 2016 and senior housing facility in December 2016, we added a new reportable segment at each such time.

Except where otherwise noted, our results of operations are primarily due to owning 28 buildings as of June 30, 2017, as compared to owning one building as of June 30, 2016. As of June 30, 2017 and 2016, we owned the following types of properties:

	June 30,					
	2017			2016		
	Number of Buildings	Aggregate Contract Purchase Price	Leased %	Number of Buildings	Aggregate Contract Purchase Price	Leased %
Medical office buildings	16	\$ 246,895,000	94.0%	1	\$ 5,450,000	100%
Senior housing	12	94,350,000	100%	—	—	—%
Total/weighted average	28	\$ 341,245,000	95.8%	1	\$ 5,450,000	100%

Real Estate Revenue

For the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, real estate revenue was \$6,198,000 and \$26,000, respectively, and was primarily comprised of base rent of \$4,599,000 and \$3,000, respectively, and expense recoveries of \$1,271,000 and \$23,000, respectively.

For the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, real estate revenue was \$10,250,000 and \$26,000, respectively, and was primarily comprised of base rent of \$7,599,000 and \$3,000, respectively, and expense recoveries of \$2,007,000 and \$23,000, respectively. Real estate revenue by reportable segment consisted of the following for the periods then ended:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	Medical office buildings	\$ 5,455,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 9,126,000
Senior housing	743,000	—	1,124,000	—
Total	\$ 6,198,000	\$ 26,000	\$ 10,250,000	\$ 26,000

Rental Expenses

For the three months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, rental expenses were \$1,611,000 and \$23,000, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, rental expenses were \$2,798,000 and \$23,000, respectively. Rental expenses consisted of the following for the periods then ended:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Building maintenance	\$ 472,000	\$ —	\$ 860,000	\$ —
Utilities	405,000	7,000	715,000	7,000
Real estate taxes	379,000	15,000	627,000	15,000
Property management fees — third party	118,000	—	193,000	—
Property management fees — affiliates	87,000	—	146,000	—
Administration	61,000	—	121,000	—
Amortization of leasehold interests	23,000	—	47,000	—
Insurance	19,000	—	33,000	—
Other	47,000	1,000	56,000	1,000
Total	\$ 1,611,000	\$ 23,000	\$ 2,798,000	\$ 23,000

Rental expenses and rental expenses as a percentage of total revenue by reportable segment consisted of the following for the periods then ended:

	Three Months Ended June 30,				Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2017		2016		2017		2016	
Medical office buildings	\$ 1,534,000	28.1%	\$ 23,000	88.5%	\$ 2,686,000	29.4%	\$ 23,000	88.5%
Senior housing	77,000	10.4%	—	—%	112,000	10.0%	—	—%
Total/weighted average	\$ 1,611,000	26.0%	\$ 23,000	88.5%	\$ 2,798,000	27.3%	\$ 23,000	88.5%

Multi-tenant medical office buildings typically have a higher percentage of rental expenses to revenue than senior housing facilities. We anticipate that the percentage of rental expenses to revenue will fluctuate based on the types of property we acquire in the future.

General and Administrative

General and administrative expenses consisted of the following for the periods then ended:

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Asset management fees — affiliates	\$ 504,000	\$ —	\$ 805,000	\$ —
Professional and legal fees	149,000	66,000	336,000	119,000
Board of directors fees	57,000	53,000	110,000	83,000
Bad debt expense	55,000	—	69,000	—
Directors' and officers' liability insurance	53,000	59,000	108,000	88,000
Transfer agent services	52,000	2,000	84,000	2,000
Postage and delivery	29,000	1,000	42,000	1,000
Restricted stock compensation	25,000	20,000	39,000	52,000
Franchise taxes	16,000	3,000	90,000	3,000
Share discounts expense	—	40,000	3,000	40,000
Other	12,000	2,000	14,000	8,000
Total	\$ 952,000	\$ 246,000	\$ 1,700,000	\$ 396,000

The increase in general and administrative expenses for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 as compared to the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 was primarily due to the purchase of additional properties in 2016 and 2017 and thus incurring asset management fees to our advisor or its affiliates and higher professional and legal fees. We did not incur any asset management fees for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016 as a result of our advisor waiving \$2,000 in asset management fees for June 2016. See Note 12, Related Party Transactions — Operational Stage — Asset Management Fee, for a further discussion of the waiver. In addition, we incurred increased transfer agent service fees for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 as a result of raising the minimum offering of \$2,000,000 in shares of our common stock, or the minimum offering, in April 2016. We expect general and administrative expenses to continue to increase in 2017 as we purchase additional properties.

Acquisition Related Expenses

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, acquisition related expenses were \$140,000 and \$213,000, respectively, and were related primarily to expenses incurred in pursuit of properties that did not result in an acquisition.

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2016, acquisition related expenses of \$370,000 were related to expenses associated with the acquisition of our first medical office building, including a base acquisition fee of \$123,000 incurred to our advisor.

Depreciation and Amortization

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, depreciation and amortization was \$2,466,000 and \$4,177,000, respectively, and consisted of depreciation on our operating properties of \$1,665,000 and \$2,805,000, respectively, and amortization on our identified intangible assets of \$801,000 and \$1,372,000, respectively. We did not incur any depreciation and amortization for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

Interest Expense

For the three and six months ended June 30, 2017, interest expense was \$409,000 and \$827,000, respectively, and related primarily to interest expense on our revolving line of credit with Bank of America, N.A., or Bank of America, and KeyBank, National Association, or KeyBank, or the Line of Credit, of \$248,000 and \$528,000, respectively, amortization of deferred financing costs of \$90,000 and \$177,000, respectively, on the Line of Credit and interest expense on our mortgage loans payable of \$70,000 and \$121,000, respectively. See Note 6, Mortgage Loans Payable, Net and Note 7, Line of Credit, to our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements, for a further discussion. We did not incur any interest expense for the three and six months ended June 30, 2016.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our sources of funds will primarily be the net proceeds of our offering, operating cash flows and borrowings. We believe that these resources will be sufficient to satisfy our cash requirements for the foreseeable future, and we do not anticipate a need to raise funds from other sources within the next 12 months.

We are dependent upon the net proceeds to be received from our offering to conduct our proposed activities. Our ability to raise funds through our offering is dependent on general economic conditions, general market conditions for REITs and our operating performance. We expect a relative increase in liquidity as additional subscriptions for shares of our common stock are received and a relative decrease in liquidity as net offering proceeds are expended in connection with the acquisition, management and operation of our investments in real estate and real estate-related investments.

Our principal demands for funds will be for acquisitions of real estate and real estate-related investments, payment of operating expenses and interest on our current and future indebtedness and payment of distributions to our stockholders. In addition, we require resources to make certain payments to our advisor and our dealer manager, which during our offering will include payments to our dealer manager and its affiliates for selling commissions, the dealer manager fee and the stockholder servicing fee. See Note 11, Equity — Offering Costs, and Note 12, Related Party Transactions, to our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements, for a further discussion of our payments to our advisor and our dealer manager.

Generally, cash needs for items other than acquisitions of real estate and real estate-related investments will be met from operations, borrowings and the net proceeds of our offering, including the proceeds raised through the DRIP. However, there may be a delay between the sale of our shares of common stock and our investments in real estate and real estate-related investments, which could result in a delay in the benefits to our stockholders, if any, of returns generated from our investments.

Our advisor evaluates potential investments and engages in negotiations with real estate sellers, developers, brokers, investment managers, lenders and others on our behalf. Investors should be aware that after a purchase contract for a property is executed that contains specific terms, the property will not be purchased until the successful completion of due diligence, which includes review of the title insurance commitment, market evaluation, review of leases, review of financing options and an environmental analysis. In some instances, the proposed acquisition will require the negotiation of final binding agreements, which may include financing documents. Until we invest the proceeds of our offering in real estate and real estate-related investments, we may invest in short-term, highly liquid or other authorized investments. Such short-term investments will not earn significant returns, and we cannot predict how long it will take to fully invest the proceeds in real estate and real estate related-investments. The number of properties we may acquire and other investments we will make will depend upon the number of shares of our common stock sold and the resulting amount of the net proceeds available for investment from our offering as well as our ability to arrange debt financing.

When we acquire a property, our advisor prepares a capital plan that contemplates the estimated capital needs of that investment. In addition to operating expenses, capital needs may also include costs of refurbishment, tenant improvements or other major capital expenditures. The capital plan will also set forth the anticipated sources of the necessary capital, which may include a line of credit or other loan established with respect to the investment, other borrowings, operating cash generated by the investment, additional equity investments from us or joint venture partners or, when necessary, capital reserves. Any capital reserve would be established from the net proceeds of our offering, proceeds from sales of other investments, operating cash generated by other investments or other cash on hand. In some cases, a lender may require us to establish capital reserves for a particular investment. The capital plan for each investment will be adjusted through ongoing, regular reviews of our portfolio or as necessary to respond to unanticipated additional capital needs.

Based on the properties we own as of June 30, 2017, we estimate that our expenditures for capital improvements will require up to \$1,355,000 for the remaining six months of 2017. As of June 30, 2017, we had \$16,000 of restricted cash in reserve accounts for such capital expenditures. We cannot provide assurance, however, that we will not exceed these estimated expenditure and distribution levels or be able to obtain additional sources of financing on commercially favorable terms or at all.

Other Liquidity Needs

In the event that there is a shortfall in net cash available due to various factors, including, without limitation, the timing of distributions or the timing of the collection of receivables, we may seek to obtain capital to pay distributions by means of secured or unsecured debt financing through one or more third parties, or our advisor or its affiliates. There are currently no limits or restrictions on the use of proceeds from our advisor or its affiliates which would prohibit us from making the proceeds available for distribution. We may also pay distributions from cash from capital transactions, including, without limitation, the sale of one or more of our properties.

If we experience lower occupancy levels, reduced rental rates, reduced revenues as a result of asset sales, or increased capital expenditures and leasing costs compared to historical levels due to competitive market conditions for new and renewed leases, the effect would be a reduction of net cash provided by operating activities. If such a reduction of net cash provided by operating activities is realized, we may have a cash flow deficit in subsequent periods. Our estimate of net cash available is based on various assumptions which are difficult to predict, including the levels of leasing activity and related leasing costs. Any changes in these assumptions could impact our financial results and our ability to fund working capital and unanticipated cash needs.

Cash Flows

The following table sets forth changes in cash flows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016
Cash and cash equivalents — beginning of period	\$ 2,237,000	\$ 202,000
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	4,973,000	(709,000)
Net cash used in investing activities	(199,034,000)	(5,554,000)
Net cash provided by financing activities	195,071,000	15,113,000
Cash and cash equivalents — end of period	\$ 3,247,000	\$ 9,052,000

The following summary discussion of our changes in our cash flows is based on our accompanying condensed consolidated statements of cash flows and is not meant to be an all-inclusive discussion of the changes in our cash flows for the periods presented below.

Operating Activities

For the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, cash flows provided by (used in) operating activities related primarily to the cash flows provided by our property operations, offset by the payment of general and administrative expenses in the amount of \$4,973,000 and \$(709,000), respectively. We anticipate cash flows from operating activities to increase as we purchase additional real estate and real estate-related investments and have a full year of operations.

Investing Activities

For the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, cash flows used in investing activities were \$ 199,034,000 and \$5,554,000, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, cash flows used in investing activities related primarily to our seven property acquisitions in the amount of \$199,164,000. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, cash flows from operations related primarily to the acquisition of our first medical office building in the amount of \$5,404,000 and the payment of \$150,000 for a real estate deposit. Cash flows used in investing activities are heavily dependent upon the investment of our net offering proceeds in real estate investments. We anticipate cash flows used in investing activities to increase as we acquire additional properties and real estate-related investments.

Financing Activities

For the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, cash flows provided by financing activities were \$195,071,000 and \$15,113,000, respectively. For the six months ended June 30, 2017, cash flows provided by financing activities related primarily to funds raised from investors in our offering in the amount of \$ 169,003,000 and net borrowings under the Line of Credit of \$37,200,000, partially offset by the payment of offering costs of \$ 8,697,000 in connection with our offering and distributions to our common stockholders of \$2,077,000. For the six months ended June 30, 2016, cash flows provided by financing activities related primarily to funds raised from investors in our offering in the amount of \$15,644,000, partially offset by the payment of offering costs of \$519,000 in connection with our offering and distributions to our common stockholders of \$12,000. We anticipate cash flows from financing activities to increase in the future as we raise additional funds from investors and incur debt to purchase properties.

Distributions

On April 13, 2016, our board of directors authorized a daily distribution to our Class T stockholders of record as of the close of business on each day of the period from May 1, 2016 through June 30, 2016. Our advisor agreed to waive certain asset management fees that may otherwise have been due to our advisor pursuant to the Advisory Agreement until such time as the amount of such waived asset management fees was equal to the amount of distributions payable to our stockholders for the period beginning on May 1, 2016 and ending on the date of the acquisition of our first property or real estate-related investment, as such terms are defined in the Advisory Agreement. Having raised the minimum offering in April 2016, the distributions declared for each record date in the May 2016 and June 2016 periods were paid in June 2016 and July 2016, respectively, from legally available funds. The daily distributions were calculated based on 365 days in the calendar year and were equal to \$0.001643836 per share of our Class T common stock. These distributions were aggregated and paid in cash or shares of our common stock pursuant to the DRIP monthly in arrears. We acquired our first property on June 28, 2016, and as such, our advisor waived \$80,000 in asset management fees equal to the amount of distributions paid from May 1, 2016 through June 27, 2016. Our advisor did not receive any additional securities, shares of our stock, or any other form of consideration or any repayment as a result of the waiver of such asset management fees.

On June 28, 2016, our board of directors authorized a daily distribution to our Class T stockholders of record as of the close of business on each day of the period commencing on July 1, 2016 and ending on September 30, 2016 and to our Class I stockholders of record as of the close of business on each day of the period commencing on the date that the first Class I share was sold and ending on September 30, 2016. Subsequently, our board of directors authorized on a quarterly basis a daily distribution to our Class T and Class I stockholders of record as of the close of business on each day of the quarterly periods commencing on October 1, 2016 and ending on September 30, 2017. The daily distributions were or will be calculated based on 365 days in the calendar year and are equal to \$0.001643836 per share of our Class T and Class I common stock, which is equal to an annualized distribution of \$0.60 per share. These distributions were or will be aggregated and paid in cash or shares of our common stock pursuant to our DRIP monthly in arrears, only from legally available funds.

The amount of distributions paid to our stockholders is determined quarterly by our board of directors and is dependent on a number of factors, including funds available for payment of distributions, our financial condition, capital expenditure requirements and annual distribution requirements needed to qualify and maintain our status as a REIT under the Code. We have not established any limit on the amount of offering proceeds that may be used to fund distributions, except that, in accordance with our organizational documents and Maryland law, we may not make distributions that would: (i) cause us to be unable to pay our debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or (ii) cause our total assets to be less than the sum of our total liabilities plus senior liquidation preferences.

The distributions paid for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, along with the amount of distributions reinvested pursuant to the DRIP and the sources of distributions as compared to cash flows from operations were as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2017		2016	
Distributions paid in cash	\$	2,077,000	\$	12,000
Distributions reinvested		2,874,000		19,000
	\$	4,951,000	\$	31,000
Sources of distributions:				
Cash flows from operations	\$	4,951,000	100%	\$ — —%
Offering proceeds		—		31,000 100
	\$	4,951,000	100%	\$ 31,000 100%

Under GAAP, certain acquisition related expenses, such as expenses incurred in connection with property acquisitions accounted for as business combinations, are expensed, and therefore, subtracted from cash flows from operations. However, these expenses may be paid from offering proceeds or debt.

Our distributions of amounts in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits have resulted in a return of capital to our stockholders, and all or any portion of a distribution to our stockholders may be paid from offering proceeds. The payment of distributions from our offering proceeds could reduce the amount of capital we ultimately invest in assets and negatively impact the amount of income available for future distributions.

As of June 30, 2017, we had an amount payable of \$ 8,024,000 to our advisor or its affiliates primarily for the Contingent Advisor Payment and asset management fees, which will be paid from cash flows from operations in the future as it becomes due and payable by us in the ordinary course of business consistent with our past practice. See Note 12, Related Party

Transactions — Acquisition and Development Stage — Acquisition Fee, to our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements, for a further discussion.

As of June 30, 2017, no amounts due to our advisor or its affiliates had been deferred, waived or forgiven other than the \$80,000 in asset management fees waived by our advisor discussed above. Other than the waiver of asset management fees by our advisor to provide us with additional funds to pay initial distributions to our stockholders through June 27, 2016, our advisor and its affiliates, including our co-sponsors, have no obligation to defer or forgive fees owed by us to our advisor or its affiliates or to advance any funds to us. In the future, if our advisor or its affiliates do not defer or continue to defer, waive or forgive amounts due to them, this would negatively affect our cash flows from operations, which could result in us paying distributions, or a portion thereof, using borrowed funds. As a result, the amount of proceeds available for investment and operations would be reduced, or we may incur additional interest expense as a result of borrowed funds.

The distributions paid for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, along with the amount of distributions reinvested pursuant to the DRIP and the sources of our distributions as compared to funds from operations attributable to controlling interest, or FFO, were as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2017		2016	
Distributions paid in cash	\$	2,077,000	\$	12,000
Distributions reinvested		2,874,000		19,000
	\$	<u>4,951,000</u>	\$	<u>31,000</u>
Sources of distributions:				
FFO attributable to controlling interest	\$	4,713,000	95.2%	\$ — —%
Offering proceeds		238,000	4.8	31,000 100
	\$	<u>4,951,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 31,000 100%</u>

The payment of distributions from sources other than FFO may reduce the amount of proceeds available for investment and operations or cause us to incur additional interest expense as a result of borrowed funds. For a further discussion of FFO, a non-GAAP financial measure, including a reconciliation of our GAAP net loss to FFO, see Funds from Operations and Modified Funds from Operations, below.

Financing

We intend to continue to finance a portion of the purchase price of our investments in real estate and real estate-related investments by borrowing funds. We anticipate that, after an initial phase of our operations (prior to the investment of all of the net proceeds of our offering) when we may employ greater amounts of leverage to enable us to purchase properties more quickly and therefore generate distributions for our stockholders sooner, our overall leverage will not exceed 50.0% of the combined market value of all of our properties and other real estate-related investments, as determined at the end of each calendar year beginning with our first full year of operations. For these purposes, the fair market value of each asset will be equal to the purchase price paid for the asset or, if the asset was appraised subsequent to the date of purchase, then the fair market value will be equal to the value reported in the most recent independent appraisal of the asset. Our policies do not limit the amount we may borrow with respect to any individual investment. As of June 30, 2017, our aggregate borrowings were 24.3% of the combined market value of all of our real estate investments.

Under our charter, we have a limitation on borrowing that precludes us from borrowing in excess of 300% of our net assets without the approval of a majority of our independent directors. Net assets for purposes of this calculation are defined to be our total assets (other than intangibles), valued at cost prior to deducting depreciation, amortization, bad debt and other non-cash reserves, less total liabilities. Generally, the preceding calculation is expected to approximate 75.0% of the aggregate cost of our real estate and real estate-related investments before depreciation, amortization, bad debt and other similar non-cash reserves. In addition, we may incur mortgage debt and pledge some or all of our real properties as security for that debt to obtain funds to acquire additional real estate or for working capital. We may also borrow funds to satisfy the REIT tax qualification requirement that we distribute at least 90.0% of our annual taxable income, excluding net capital gains, to our stockholders. Furthermore, we may borrow if we otherwise deem it necessary or advisable to ensure that we qualify and maintain our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. As of August 9, 2017 and June 30, 2017, our leverage did not exceed 300% of the value of our net assets.

Mortgage Loans Payable, Net

For a discussion of our mortgage loans payable, net, see Note 6, Mortgage Loans Payable, Net, to our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

Line of Credit

For a discussion of the Line of Credit, see Note 7, Line of Credit, to our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

REIT Requirements

In order to qualify and maintain our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we are required to make distributions to our stockholders of at least 90.0% of our annual taxable income, excluding net capital gains. In the event that there is a shortfall in net cash available due to factors including, without limitation, the timing of such distributions or the timing of the collection of receivables, we may seek to obtain capital to pay distributions by means of secured debt financing through one or more unaffiliated parties. We may also pay distributions from cash from capital transactions including, without limitation, the sale of one or more of our properties or from the proceeds of our offering.

Commitments and Contingencies

For a discussion of our commitments and contingencies, see Note 9, Commitments and Contingencies, to our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

Debt Service Requirements

A significant liquidity need is the payment of principal and interest on our outstanding indebtedness. As of June 30, 2017, we had \$11,782,000 (\$11,691,000, including premium and deferred financing costs, net) of fixed-rate mortgage loans payable outstanding secured by our properties. As of June 30, 2017, we had \$71,100,000 outstanding, and \$28,900,000 remained available under the Line of Credit. See Note 6, Mortgage Loans Payable, Net, and Note 7, Line of Credit, to our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

We are required by the terms of certain loan documents to meet certain covenants, such as leverage ratios, net worth ratios, debt service coverage ratios, fixed charge coverage ratios and reporting requirements. As of June 30, 2017, we were in compliance with all such covenants and requirements on our mortgage loans payable and the Line of Credit. As of June 30, 2017, the weighted average effective interest rate on our outstanding debt was 4.27% per annum.

Contractual Obligations

The following table provides information with respect to: (i) the maturity and scheduled principal repayment of our secured mortgage loans payable and the Line of Credit; (ii) interest payments on our mortgage loans payable and the Line of Credit; and (iii) ground and other lease obligations as of June 30, 2017:

	Payments Due by Period				
	2017	2018-2019	2020-2021	Thereafter	Total
Principal payments — fixed-rate debt	\$ 148,000	\$ 793,000	\$ 8,349,000	\$ 2,492,000	\$ 11,782,000
Interest payments — fixed-rate debt	292,000	1,117,000	421,000	455,000	2,285,000
Principal payments — variable-rate debt	—	71,100,000	—	—	71,100,000
Interest payments — variable-rate debt (based on rates in effect as of June 30, 2017)	1,488,000	4,942,000	—	—	6,430,000
Ground and other lease obligations	47,000	491,000	492,000	11,466,000	12,496,000
Total	\$ 1,975,000	\$ 78,443,000	\$ 9,262,000	\$ 14,413,000	\$ 104,093,000

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of June 30, 2017, we had no off-balance sheet transactions, nor do we currently have any such arrangements or obligations.

Inflation

During the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, inflation has not significantly affected our operations because of the moderate inflation rate; however, we expect to be exposed to inflation risk as income from future long-term leases will be the primary source of our cash flows from operations. There are provisions in the majority of our tenant leases that will protect us from the impact of inflation. These provisions will include negotiated rental increases, reimbursement billings for operating expense pass-through charges, and real estate tax and insurance reimbursements on a per square foot allowance. However, due

to the long-term nature of the anticipated leases, among other factors, the leases may not re-set frequently enough to cover inflation.

Related Party Transactions

For a discussion of related party transactions, see Note 12, Related Party Transactions, to our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

Funds from Operations and Modified Funds from Operations

Due to certain unique operating characteristics of real estate companies, the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or NAREIT, an industry trade group, has promulgated a measure known as funds from operations, a non-GAAP measure, which we believe to be an appropriate supplemental performance measure to reflect the operating performance of a REIT. The use of funds from operations is recommended by the REIT industry as a supplemental performance measure, and our management uses FFO to evaluate our performance over time. FFO is not equivalent to our net income (loss) as determined under GAAP.

We define FFO, a non-GAAP measure, consistent with the standards established by the White Paper on funds from operations approved by the Board of Governors of NAREIT, as revised in February 2004, or the White Paper. The White Paper defines funds from operations as net income (loss) computed in accordance with GAAP, excluding gains or losses from sales of property and asset impairment writedowns, plus depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. Adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures are calculated to reflect funds from operations. Our FFO calculation complies with NAREIT's policy described above.

The historical accounting convention used for real estate assets requires straight-line depreciation of buildings and improvements, which implies that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time, which is the case if such assets are not adequately maintained or repaired and renovated as required by relevant circumstances and/or as requested or required by lessees for operational purposes in order to maintain the value disclosed. We believe that, since real estate values historically rise and fall with market conditions, including inflation, interest rates, the business cycle, unemployment and consumer spending, presentations of operating results for a REIT using historical accounting for depreciation may be less informative. In addition, we believe it is appropriate to exclude impairment charges, as this is a fair value adjustment that is largely based on market fluctuations and assessments regarding general market conditions which can change over time. Testing for an impairment of an asset is a continuous process and is analyzed on a quarterly basis. If certain impairment indications exist in an asset, and if the asset's carrying, or book value, exceeds the total estimated undiscounted future cash flows (including net rental and lease revenues, net proceeds on the sale of the property, and any other ancillary cash flows at a property or group level under GAAP) from such asset, an impairment charge would be recognized. Investors should note, however, that determinations of whether impairment charges have been incurred are based partly on anticipated operating performance, because estimated undiscounted future cash flows from a property, including estimated future net rental and lease revenues, net proceeds on the sale of the property, and certain other ancillary cash flows, are taken into account in determining whether an impairment charge has been incurred. While impairment charges are excluded from the calculation of FFO as described above, investors are cautioned that due to the fact that impairments are based on estimated future undiscounted cash flows and that we intend to have a relatively limited term of our operations, it could be difficult to recover any impairment charges through the eventual sale of the property.

Historical accounting for real estate involves the use of GAAP. Any other method of accounting for real estate such as the fair value method cannot be construed to be any more accurate or relevant than the comparable methodologies of real estate valuation found in GAAP. Nevertheless, we believe that the use of FFO, which excludes the impact of real estate-related depreciation and amortization and impairments, provides a further understanding of our performance to investors and to our management, and when compared year over year, reflects the impact on our operations from trends in occupancy rates, rental rates, operating costs, general and administrative expenses and interest costs, which may not be immediately apparent from net income (loss).

However, FFO and modified funds from operations attributable to controlling interest, or MFFO, as described below, should not be construed to be more relevant or accurate than the current GAAP methodology in calculating net income (loss) or in its applicability in evaluating our operating performance. The method utilized to evaluate the value and performance of real estate under GAAP should be construed as a more relevant measure of operational performance and considered more prominently than the non-GAAP FFO and MFFO measures and the adjustments to GAAP in calculating FFO and MFFO.

Changes in the accounting and reporting rules under GAAP that were put into effect and other changes to GAAP accounting for real estate subsequent to the establishment of NAREIT's definition of FFO have prompted an increase in cash-settled expenses, specifically acquisition fees and expenses, as items that are expensed as operating expenses under GAAP. We believe these fees and expenses do not affect our overall long-term operating performance. Publicly registered, non-listed

REITs typically have a significant amount of acquisition activity and are substantially more dynamic during their initial years of investment and operation. While other start up entities may also experience significant acquisition activity during their initial years, we believe that publicly registered, non-listed REITs are unique in that they have a limited life with targeted exit strategies within a relatively limited time frame after the acquisition activity ceases. We will use the proceeds raised in our offering to acquire properties, and we intend to begin the process of achieving a liquidity event (i.e., listing of our shares of common stock on a national securities exchange, a merger or sale, the sale of all or substantially all of our assets, or another similar transaction) within five years after the completion of our offering stage, which is generally comparable to other publicly registered, non-listed REITs. Thus, we do not intend to continuously purchase assets and intend to have a limited life. Due to the above factors and other unique features of publicly registered, non-listed REITs, the Investment Program Association, or the IPA, an industry trade group, has standardized a measure known as modified funds from operations, which the IPA has recommended as a supplemental performance measure for publicly registered, non-listed REITs, and which we believe to be another appropriate supplemental performance measure to reflect the operating performance of a publicly registered, non-listed REIT having the characteristics described above. MFFO is not equivalent to our net income (loss) as determined under GAAP, and MFFO may not be a useful measure of the impact of long-term operating performance on value if we do not continue to operate with a limited life and targeted exit strategy, as currently intended. We believe that, because MFFO excludes acquisition fees and expenses that affect our operations only in periods in which properties are acquired and that we consider more reflective of investing activities, as well as other non-operating items included in FFO, MFFO can provide, on a going forward basis, an indication of the sustainability (that is, the capacity to continue to be maintained) of our operating performance after the period in which we are acquiring our properties and once our portfolio is in place. By providing MFFO, we believe we are presenting useful information that assists investors and analysts to better assess the sustainability of our operating performance after our offering stage has been completed and our properties have been acquired. We also believe that MFFO is a recognized measure of sustainable operating performance by the publicly registered, non-listed REIT industry. Further, we believe MFFO is useful in comparing the sustainability of our operating performance after our offering stage and acquisitions are completed with the sustainability of the operating performance of other real estate companies that are not as involved in acquisition activities. Investors are cautioned that MFFO should only be used to assess the sustainability of our operating performance after our offering stage has been completed and properties have been acquired, as it excludes acquisition fees and expenses that have a negative effect on our operating performance during the periods in which properties are acquired.

We define MFFO, a non-GAAP measure, consistent with the IPA's Guideline 2010-01, Supplemental Performance Measure for Publicly Registered, Non-Listed REITs: Modified Funds from Operations, or the Practice Guideline, issued by the IPA in November 2010. The Practice Guideline defines modified funds from operations as funds from operations further adjusted for the following items included in the determination of GAAP net income (loss): acquisition fees and expenses; amounts relating to deferred rent receivables and amortization of above- and below-market leases and liabilities (which are adjusted in order to reflect such payments from a GAAP accrual basis to closer to an expected to be received cash basis of disclosing the rent and lease payments); accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums on debt investments; mark-to-market adjustments included in net income (loss); gains or losses included in net income (loss) from the extinguishment or sale of debt, hedges, foreign exchange, derivatives or securities holdings where trading of such holdings is not a fundamental attribute of the business plan; unrealized gains or losses resulting from consolidation from, or deconsolidation to, equity accounting; and after adjustments for consolidated and unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures, with such adjustments calculated to reflect modified funds from operations on the same basis. The accretion of discounts and amortization of premiums on debt investments, unrealized gains and losses on hedges, foreign exchange, derivatives or securities holdings, unrealized gains and losses resulting from consolidations, as well as other listed cash flow adjustments are adjustments made to net income (loss) in calculating cash flows from operations and, in some cases, reflect gains or losses which are unrealized and may not ultimately be realized. We are responsible for managing interest rate, hedge and foreign exchange risk, and we do not rely on another party to manage such risk. Inasmuch as interest rate hedges will not be a fundamental part of our operations, we believe it is appropriate to exclude such gains and losses in calculating MFFO, as such gains and losses are based on market fluctuations and may not be directly related or attributable to our operations.

Our MFFO calculation complies with the IPA's Practice Guideline described above. In calculating MFFO, we exclude acquisition related expenses, amortization of above- and below-market leases, change in deferred rent receivables and the adjustments of such items related to redeemable noncontrolling interest. The other adjustments included in the IPA's Practice Guideline are not applicable to us for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016. Acquisition fees and expenses are paid in cash by us, and we have not set aside or put into escrow any specific amount of proceeds from our offering to be used to fund acquisition fees and expenses. The purchase of real estate and real estate-related investments, and the corresponding expenses associated with that process, is a key operational feature of our business plan in order to generate operating revenues and cash flows to make distributions to our stockholders. However, we do not intend to fund acquisition fees and expenses in the future from operating revenues and cash flows, nor from the sale of properties and subsequent redeployment of capital and concurrent incurring of acquisition fees and expenses. Acquisition fees and expenses include payments to our advisor or its affiliates and third parties. Such fees and expenses are not reimbursed by our advisor or its

affiliates and third parties, and therefore if there is no further cash on hand from the proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock to fund future acquisition fees and expenses, such fees and expenses will need to be paid from either additional debt, operational earnings or cash flows, net proceeds from the sale of properties or from ancillary cash flows. Certain acquisition related expenses under GAAP, such as expenses incurred in connection with property acquisitions accounted for as business combinations, are considered operating expenses and as expenses included in the determination of net income (loss) and income (loss) from continuing operations, both of which are performance measures under GAAP. All paid and accrued acquisition fees and expenses will have negative effects on returns to investors, the potential for future distributions and cash flows generated by us, unless earnings from operations or net sales proceeds from the disposition of other properties are generated to cover the purchase price of the property, these fees and expenses and other costs related to such property. In the future, we may pay acquisition fees or reimburse acquisition expenses due to our advisor and its affiliates, or a portion thereof, with net proceeds from borrowed funds, operational earnings or cash flows, net proceeds from the sale of properties or ancillary cash flows. As a result, the amount of proceeds from borrowings available for investment and operations would be reduced, or we may incur additional interest expense as a result of borrowed funds. Nevertheless, our advisor or its affiliates will not accrue any claim on our assets if acquisition fees and expenses are not paid from the proceeds of our offering.

Further, under GAAP, certain contemplated non-cash fair value and other non-cash adjustments are considered operating non-cash adjustments to net income (loss) in determining cash flows from operations. In addition, we view fair value adjustments of derivatives and gains and losses from dispositions of assets as items which are unrealized and may not ultimately be realized or as items which are not reflective of on-going operations and are therefore typically adjusted for when assessing operating performance.

Our management uses MFFO and the adjustments used to calculate it in order to evaluate our performance against other publicly registered, non-listed REITs which intend to have limited lives with short and defined acquisition periods and targeted exit strategies shortly thereafter. As noted above, MFFO may not be a useful measure of the impact of long-term operating performance if we do not continue to operate in this manner. We believe that our use of MFFO and the adjustments used to calculate it allow us to present our performance in a manner that reflects certain characteristics that are unique to publicly registered, non-listed REITs, such as their limited life, limited and defined acquisition period and targeted exit strategy, and hence, that the use of such measures may be useful to investors. For example, acquisition fees and expenses are intended to be funded from the proceeds of our offering and other financing sources and not from operations. By excluding expensed acquisition fees and expenses, the use of MFFO provides information consistent with management's analysis of the operating performance of the properties. Additionally, fair value adjustments, which are based on the impact of current market fluctuations and underlying assessments of general market conditions, but can also result from operational factors such as rental and occupancy rates, may not be directly related or attributable to our current operating performance. By excluding such charges that may reflect anticipated and unrealized gains or losses, we believe MFFO provides useful supplemental information.

Presentation of this information is intended to provide useful information to investors as they compare the operating performance of different REITs, although it should be noted that not all REITs calculate funds from operations and modified funds from operations the same way, so comparisons with other REITs may not be meaningful. Furthermore, FFO and MFFO are not necessarily indicative of cash flow available to fund cash needs and should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss) or income (loss) from continuing operations as an indication of our performance, as an alternative to cash flows from operations, which is an indication of our liquidity, or indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs including our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. FFO and MFFO should be reviewed in conjunction with other measurements as an indication of our performance. MFFO has limitations as a performance measure in offerings such as ours where the price of a share of common stock is a stated value and there is no net asset value determination during the offering stage and for a period thereafter. MFFO may be useful in assisting management and investors in assessing the sustainability of operating performance in future operating periods, and in particular, after the offering and acquisition stages are complete and net asset value is disclosed. FFO and MFFO are not useful measures in evaluating net asset value because impairments are taken into account in determining net asset value but not in determining FFO and MFFO.

Neither the SEC, NAREIT nor any other regulatory body has passed judgment on the acceptability of the adjustments that we use to calculate FFO or MFFO. In the future, the SEC, NAREIT or another regulatory body may decide to standardize the allowable adjustments across the publicly registered, non-listed REIT industry and we would have to adjust our calculation and characterization of FFO or MFFO.

The following is a reconciliation of net income (loss), which is the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, to FFO and MFFO for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 :

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income (loss)	\$ 621,000	\$ (613,000)	\$ 536,000	\$ (763,000)
Add:				
Depreciation and amortization — consolidated properties	2,466,000	—	4,177,000	—
Less:				
Net income (loss) attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—
FFO attributable to controlling interest	\$ 3,087,000	\$ (613,000)	\$ 4,713,000	\$ (763,000)
Acquisition related expenses(1)	\$ 140,000	\$ 370,000	\$ 213,000	\$ 370,000
Amortization of above- and below-market leases(2)	(35,000)	—	(69,000)	—
Change in deferred rent receivables(3)	(282,000)	—	(555,000)	—
Adjustments for redeemable noncontrolling interest(4)	—	—	—	—
MFFO attributable to controlling interest	\$ 2,910,000	\$ (243,000)	\$ 4,302,000	\$ (393,000)
Weighted average Class T and Class I common shares outstanding — basic and diluted	24,035,973	635,808	19,371,454	328,321
Net income (loss) per Class T and Class I common share — basic and diluted	\$ 0.03	\$ (0.96)	\$ 0.03	\$ (2.32)
FFO attributable to controlling interest per Class T and Class I common share — basic and diluted	\$ 0.13	\$ (0.96)	\$ 0.24	\$ (2.32)
MFFO attributable to controlling interest per Class T and Class I common share — basic and diluted	\$ 0.12	\$ (0.38)	\$ 0.22	\$ (1.20)

- (1) In evaluating investments in real estate, we differentiate the costs to acquire the investment from the operations derived from the investment. Such information would be comparable only for publicly registered, non-listed REITs that have completed their acquisition activity and have other similar operating characteristics. By excluding expensed acquisition related expenses, we believe MFFO provides useful supplemental information that is comparable for each type of real estate investment and is consistent with management's analysis of the investing and operating performance of our properties. Acquisition fees and expenses include payments to our advisor or its affiliates and third parties. Certain acquisition related expenses under GAAP, such as expenses incurred in connection with property acquisitions accounted for as business combinations, are considered operating expenses and as expenses included in the determination of net income (loss) and income (loss) from continuing operations, both of which are performance measures under GAAP. All paid and accrued acquisition fees and expenses will have negative effects on returns to investors, the potential for future distributions, and cash flows generated by us, unless earnings from operations or net sales proceeds from the disposition of other properties are generated to cover the purchase price of the property, these fees and expenses and other costs related to such property.
- (2) Under GAAP, above- and below-market leases are assumed to diminish predictably in value over time and amortized, similar to depreciation and amortization of other real estate-related assets that are excluded from FFO. However, because real estate values and market lease rates historically rise or fall with market conditions, including inflation, interest rates, the business cycle, unemployment and consumer spending, we believe that by excluding charges relating to the amortization of above- and below-market leases, MFFO may provide useful supplemental information on the performance of the real estate.
- (3) Under GAAP, rental revenue or rental expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the related lease (including rent holidays). This may result in income or expense recognition that is significantly different than the underlying contract terms. By adjusting for the change in deferred rent receivables, MFFO may provide useful supplemental information on the realized economic impact of lease terms, providing insight on the expected contractual cash flows of such lease terms, and aligns results with our analysis of operating performance.
- (4) Includes all adjustments to eliminate the redeemable noncontrolling interest's share of the adjustments described in notes (1) – (3) above to convert our FFO to MFFO.

Net Operating Income

Net operating income is a non-GAAP financial measure that is defined as net income (loss), computed in accordance with GAAP, generated from properties before general and administrative expenses, acquisition related expenses, depreciation and amortization, interest expense and interest income. Acquisition fees and expenses are paid in cash by us, and we have not set aside or put into escrow any specific amount of proceeds from our offering to be used to fund acquisition fees and expenses. The purchase of real estate and real estate-related investments, and the corresponding expenses associated with that process, is a key operational feature of our business plan in order to generate operating revenues and cash flows to make distributions to our stockholders. However, we do not intend to fund acquisition fees and expenses in the future from operating revenues and cash flows, nor from the sale of properties and subsequent redeployment of capital and concurrent incurring of acquisition fees and expenses. Acquisition fees and expenses include payments to our advisor or its affiliates and third parties. Such fees and expenses are not reimbursed by our advisor or its affiliates and third parties, and therefore, if there is no further cash on hand from the proceeds from the sale of shares of our common stock to fund future acquisition fees and expenses, such fees and expenses will need to be paid from either additional debt, operational earnings or cash flows, net proceeds from the sale of properties or from ancillary cash flows. As a result, the amount of proceeds available for investment, operations and non-operating expenses would be reduced, or we may incur additional interest expense as a result of borrowed funds. Nevertheless, our advisor or its affiliates will not accrue any claim on our assets if acquisition fees and expenses are not paid from the proceeds of our offering. Certain acquisition related expenses under GAAP, such as expenses incurred in connection with property acquisitions accounted for as business combinations, are considered operating expenses and as expenses included in the determination of net income (loss) and income (loss) from continuing operations, both of which are performance measures under GAAP. All paid and accrued acquisition fees and expenses have negative effects on returns to investors, the potential for future distributions and cash flows generated by us, unless earnings from operations or net sales proceeds from the disposition of other properties are generated to cover the purchase price of the property, these fees and expenses and other costs related to such property.

Net operating income is not equivalent to our net income (loss) or income (loss) from continuing operations as determined under GAAP and may not be a useful measure in measuring operational income or cash flows. Furthermore, net operating income is not necessarily indicative of cash flow available to fund cash needs and should not be considered as an alternative to net income (loss) or income (loss) from continuing operations as an indication of our performance, as an alternative to cash flows from operations as an indication of our liquidity, or indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs including our ability to make distributions to our stockholders. Net operating income should not be construed to be more relevant or accurate than the current GAAP methodology in calculating net income (loss) or in its applicability in evaluating our operating performance. Investors are also cautioned that net operating income should only be used to assess our operational performance in periods in which we have not incurred or accrued any acquisition related expenses.

We believe that net operating income is an appropriate supplemental performance measure to reflect the operating performance of our operating assets because net operating income excludes certain items that are not associated with the management of the properties. We believe that net operating income is a widely accepted measure of comparative operating performance in the real estate community. However, our use of the term net operating income may not be comparable to that of other real estate companies as they may have different methodologies for computing this amount.

To facilitate understanding of this financial measure, the following is a reconciliation of net income (loss), which is the most directly comparable GAAP financial measure, to net operating income for the three and six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016 :

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Net income (loss)	\$ 621,000	\$ (613,000)	\$ 536,000	\$ (763,000)
General and administrative	952,000	246,000	1,700,000	396,000
Acquisition related expenses	140,000	370,000	213,000	370,000
Depreciation and amortization	2,466,000	—	4,177,000	—
Interest expense	409,000	—	827,000	—
Interest income	(1,000)	—	(1,000)	—
Net operating income	\$ 4,587,000	\$ 3,000	\$ 7,452,000	\$ 3,000

Subsequent Event

For a discussion of our subsequent event, see Note 18, Subsequent Event , to our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

Market risk includes risks that arise from changes in interest rates, foreign currency exchange rates, commodity prices, equity prices and other market changes that affect market sensitive instruments. In pursuing our business plan, we expect that the primary market risk to which we will be exposed is interest rate risk. There were no material changes in our market risk exposures, or in the methods we use to manage market risk, from those that were provided for in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 1, 2017.

Interest Rate Risk

We are exposed to the effects of interest rate changes primarily as a result of long-term debt used to acquire properties and make loans and other permitted investments. Our interest rate risk is monitored using a variety of techniques. Our interest rate risk management objectives are to limit the impact of interest rate changes on earnings, prepayment penalties and cash flows and to lower overall borrowing costs while taking into account variable interest rate risk. To achieve our objectives, we may borrow or lend at fixed or variable rates. We may also enter into derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps and caps in order to mitigate our interest rate risk on a related financial instrument. We will not enter into derivatives or interest rate transactions for speculative purposes.

As of June 30, 2017, the table below presents the principal amounts and weighted average interest rates by year of expected maturity to evaluate the expected cash flows and sensitivity to interest rate changes.

	Expected Maturity Date						Total	Fair Value
	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	Thereafter		
Fixed-rate debt — principal payments	\$ 148,000	\$ 386,000	\$ 407,000	\$ 8,035,000	\$ 314,000	\$ 2,492,000	\$ 11,782,000	\$ 12,027,000
Weighted average interest rate on maturing fixed-rate debt	5.19%	5.10%	5.10%	4.79%	5.25%	5.25%	4.92%	—
Variable-rate debt — principal payments	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 71,100,000	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 71,100,000	\$ 71,096,000
Weighted average interest rate on maturing variable-rate debt (based on rates in effect as of June 30, 2017)	—%	—%	4.16%	—%	—%	—%	4.16%	—

Mortgage Loans Payable, Net and Line of Credit

Mortgage loans payable were \$11,782,000 (\$11,691,000, including premium and deferred financing costs, net) as of June 30, 2017. As of June 30, 2017, we had two fixed-rate mortgage loans, with interest rates ranging from 4.77% to 5.25% per annum. In addition, as of June 30, 2017, we had \$71,100,000 outstanding under the Line of Credit, at a weighted average interest rate of 4.16% per annum.

As of June 30, 2017, the weighted average effective interest rate on our outstanding debt was 4.27% per annum. An increase in the variable interest rate on our variable-rate Line of Credit constitutes a market risk. As of June 30, 2017, a 0.50% increase in the market rates of interest would have increased our overall annualized interest expense on our variable-rate Line of Credit by \$360,000, or 27.80% of total annualized interest expense on our mortgage loans payable and the Line of Credit. See Note 6, Mortgage Loans Payable, Net, and Note 7, Line of Credit, to our accompanying condensed consolidated financial statements, for a further discussion.

Other Market Risk

In addition to changes in interest rates, the value of our future investments is subject to fluctuations based on changes in local and regional economic conditions and changes in the creditworthiness of tenants, which may affect our ability to refinance our debt if necessary.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures.

(a) *Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures.* We maintain disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to us, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, we recognize that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, as ours are designed to do, and we necessarily were required to apply our judgment in evaluating whether the benefits of the controls and procedures that we adopt outweigh their costs.

As required by Rules 13a-15(b) and 15d-15(b) of the Exchange Act, an evaluation as of June 30, 2017 was conducted under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our chief executive officer and chief financial officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act). Based on this evaluation, our chief executive officer and chief financial officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures, as of June 30, 2017, were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

(b) *Changes in internal control over financial reporting.* There were no changes in internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the fiscal quarter ended June 30, 2017 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.

None.

Item 1A. Risk Factors.

There were no material changes from the risk factors previously disclosed in our 2016 Annual Report on Form 10-K, as filed with the SEC on March 1, 2017, except as noted below.

We have not had sufficient cash available from operations to pay distributions, and therefore, we have paid a portion of distributions from the net proceeds of our offering, and in the future, may pay distributions from borrowings in anticipation of future cash flows or from other sources. Any such distributions may reduce the amount of capital we ultimately invest in assets, may negatively impact the value of our stockholders' investment and may cause subsequent investors to experience dilution.

Distributions payable to our stockholders may include a return of capital, rather than a return on capital, and it is likely that we will use offering proceeds to fund a majority of our initial distributions. We have not established any limit on the amount of proceeds from our offering that may be used to fund distributions, except that, in accordance with our organizational documents and Maryland law, we may not make distributions that would: (i) cause us to be unable to pay our debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or (ii) cause our total assets to be less than the sum of our total liabilities plus senior liquidation preferences. The actual amount and timing of distributions will be determined by our board of directors in its sole discretion and typically will depend on the amount of funds available for distribution, which will depend on items such as our financial condition, current and projected capital expenditure requirements, tax considerations and annual distribution requirements needed to qualify as a REIT. As a result, our distribution rate and payment frequency vary from time to time.

We have used the net proceeds from our offering and our advisor has waived certain fees payable to it as discussed below, and in the future, may use the net proceeds from our offering, borrowed funds, or other sources, to pay cash distributions to our stockholders in order to qualify as a REIT, which may reduce the amount of proceeds available for investment and operations, cause us to incur additional interest expense as a result of borrowed funds or cause subsequent investors to experience dilution. Further, if the aggregate amount of cash distributed in any given year exceeds the amount of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, the excess amount will be deemed a return of capital.

On April 13, 2016, our board of directors authorized a daily distribution to our Class T stockholders of record as of the close of business on each day of the period from May 1, 2016 through June 30, 2016. Our advisor agreed to waive certain asset management fees that may otherwise have been due to our advisor pursuant to the Advisory Agreement until such time as the amount of such waived asset management fees was equal to the amount of distributions payable to our stockholders for the period beginning on May 1, 2016 and ending on the date of the acquisition of our first property or real estate-related investment, as such terms are defined in the Advisory Agreement. Having raised the minimum offering in April 2016, the distributions declared for each record date in the May 2016 and June 2016 periods were paid in June 2016 and July 2016, respectively, from legally available funds. The daily distributions were calculated based on 365 days in the calendar year and were equal to \$0.001643836 per share of our Class T common stock. These distributions were aggregated and paid in cash or shares of our common stock pursuant to the DRIP monthly in arrears. We acquired our first property on June 28, 2016, and as such, our advisor waived \$80,000 in asset management fees equal to the amount of distributions paid from May 1, 2016 through June 27, 2016. Our advisor did not receive any additional securities, shares of our stock, or any other form of consideration or any repayment as a result of the waiver of such asset management fees.

On June 28, 2016, our board of directors authorized a daily distribution to our Class T stockholders of record as of the close of business on each day of the period commencing on July 1, 2016 and ending on September 30, 2016 and to our Class I stockholders of record as of the close of business on each day of the period commencing on the date that the first Class I share was sold and ending on September 30, 2016. Subsequently, our board of directors authorized on a quarterly basis a daily distribution to our Class T and Class I stockholders of record as of the close of business on each day of the quarterly periods commencing on October 1, 2016 and ending on September 30, 2017. The daily distributions were or will be calculated based on 365 days in the calendar year and are equal to \$0.001643836 per share of our Class T and Class I common stock, which is equal to an annualized distribution of \$0.60 per share. These distributions were or will be aggregated and paid in cash or shares of our common stock pursuant to the DRIP monthly in arrears, only from legally available funds.

The amount of distributions paid to our stockholders is determined quarterly by our board of directors and is dependent on a number of factors, including funds available for payment of distributions, our financial condition, capital expenditure requirements and annual distribution requirements needed to qualify and maintain our status as a REIT under the Code. We have not established any limit on the amount of offering proceeds that may be used to fund distributions, except that, in

accordance with our organizational documents and Maryland law, we may not make distributions that would: (i) cause us to be unable to pay our debts as they become due in the usual course of business; or (ii) cause our total assets to be less than the sum of our total liabilities plus senior liquidation preferences.

The distributions paid for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, along with the amount of distributions reinvested pursuant to the DRIP and the sources of distributions as compared to cash flows from operations were as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2017		2016	
Distributions paid in cash	\$	2,077,000	\$	12,000
Distributions reinvested		2,874,000		19,000
	\$	<u>4,951,000</u>	\$	<u>31,000</u>
Sources of distributions:				
Cash flows from operations	\$	4,951,000	100%	\$ — —%
Offering proceeds		—		31,000 100
	\$	<u>4,951,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 31,000 100%</u>

Under GAAP, certain acquisition related expenses, such as expenses incurred in connection with property acquisitions accounted for as business combinations, are expensed, and therefore, subtracted from cash flows from operations. However, these expenses may be paid from offering proceeds or debt.

Our distributions of amounts in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits have resulted in a return of capital to our stockholders, and all or any portion of a distribution to our stockholders may be paid from offering proceeds. The payment of distributions from our offering proceeds could reduce the amount of capital we ultimately invest in assets and negatively impact the amount of income available for future distributions.

As of June 30, 2017, we had an amount payable of \$8,024,000 to our advisor or its affiliates primarily for the Contingent Advisor Payment and asset management fees, which will be paid from cash flows from operations in the future as it becomes due and payable by us in the ordinary course of business consistent with our past practice.

As of June 30, 2017, no amounts due to our advisor or its affiliates had been deferred, waived or forgiven other than the \$80,000 in asset management fees waived by our advisor discussed above. Other than the waiver of asset management fees by our advisor to provide us with additional funds to pay initial distributions to our stockholders through June 27, 2016, our advisor and its affiliates, including our co-sponsors, have no obligation to defer or forgive fees owed by us to our advisor or its affiliates or to advance any funds to us. In the future, if our advisor or its affiliates do not defer or continue to defer, waive or forgive amounts due to them, this would negatively affect our cash flows from operations, which could result in us paying distributions, or a portion thereof, using borrowed funds. As a result, the amount of proceeds available for investment and operations would be reduced, or we may incur additional interest expense as a result of borrowed funds.

The distributions paid for the six months ended June 30, 2017 and 2016, along with the amount of distributions reinvested pursuant to the DRIP and the sources of our distributions as compared to FFO were as follows:

	Six Months Ended June 30,			
	2017		2016	
Distributions paid in cash	\$	2,077,000	\$	12,000
Distributions reinvested		2,874,000		19,000
	\$	<u>4,951,000</u>	\$	<u>31,000</u>
Sources of distributions:				
FFO attributable to controlling interest	\$	4,713,000	95.2%	\$ — —%
Offering proceeds		238,000	4.8	31,000 100
	\$	<u>4,951,000</u>	<u>100%</u>	<u>\$ 31,000 100%</u>

The payment of distributions from sources other than FFO may reduce the amount of proceeds available for investment and operations or cause us to incur additional interest expense as result of borrowed funds. For a further discussion of FFO, a non-GAAP financial measure, including a reconciliation of our GAAP net loss to FFO, see Part I, Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations — Funds from Operations and Modified Funds from Operations.

A high concentration of our properties in a particular geographic area would magnify the effects of downturns in that geographic area.

To the extent that we have a concentration of properties in any particular geographic area, any adverse situation that disproportionately effects that geographic area would have a magnified adverse effect on our portfolio. As of August 9, 2017, our properties located in Nevada, Alabama and California accounted for approximately 18.6%, 16.1% and 13.6%, respectively, of the annualized base rent of our total property portfolio. Accordingly, there is a geographic concentration of risk subject to fluctuations in each state's economy.

A significant portion of our annual base rent may be concentrated in a small number of tenants. Therefore, non-renewals, terminations or lease defaults by any of these significant tenants could reduce our net income and have a negative effect on our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

As of August 9, 2017, rental payments by two of our tenants, Colonial Oaks Master Tenant, LLC and Prime Healthcare Services – Reno, accounted for approximately 16.3% and 15.2%, respectively, of our annual base rent. The success of our investments materially depends upon the financial stability of the tenants leasing the properties we own. Therefore, a non-renewal after the expiration of a lease term, termination, default or other failure to meet rental obligations by significant tenants, such as Colonial Oaks Master Tenant, LLC and Prime Healthcare Services – Reno, would significantly lower our net income. These events could cause us to reduce the amount of distributions to our stockholders.

Reductions in reimbursement from third-party payers, including Medicare and Medicaid, could adversely affect the profitability of our tenants and hinder their ability to make rent payments to us.

Sources of revenue for our tenants may include the federal Medicare program, state Medicaid programs, private insurance carriers and health maintenance organizations, among others. Efforts by such payers to reduce healthcare costs will likely continue, which may result in reductions or slower growth in reimbursement for certain services provided by some of our tenants. In addition, the healthcare billing rules and regulations are complex, and the failure of any of our tenants to comply with various laws and regulations could jeopardize their ability to continue participating in Medicare, Medicaid and other government sponsored payment programs. Moreover, the state and federal governmental healthcare programs are subject to reductions by state and federal legislative actions. The American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 prevented the reduction in physician reimbursement of Medicare from being implemented in 2013. The Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 prevented the reduction of 24.4% in the physician fee schedule by replacing the scheduled reduction with a 0.5% increase to the physician fee schedule through December 31, 2014, and a 0% increase for January 1, 2015 through March 31, 2015. The potential 21.0% cut in reimbursement that was to be effective April 1, 2015 was removed by the Medicare Access & CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015, or MACRA, and replaced with two new methodologies that will focus upon payment based upon quality outcomes. The first model is the Merit-Based Incentive Payment System, or MIPS, which will combine the Physician Quality Reporting System, or PQRS, and Meaningful Use program with the Value Based Modifier program to provide for one payment model based upon (i) quality, (ii) resource use, (iii) clinical practice improvement and (iv) advancing care information through the use of certified Electronic Health Record, or EHR, technology. The second model is the Advanced Alternative Payment Models, or APM, which require the physician to participate in a risk share arrangement for reimbursement related to his or her patients while utilizing a certified health record and reporting on specific quality metrics. There are a number of physicians that will not qualify for the APM payment method. Therefore, this change in reimbursement models may impact our tenants' payments and create uncertainty in the tenants' financial condition.

The healthcare industry continues to face various challenges, including increased government and private payer pressure on healthcare providers to control or reduce costs. It is possible that our tenants will continue to experience a shift in payer mix away from fee-for-service payers, resulting in an increase in the percentage of revenues attributable to reimbursement based upon value based principles and quality driven managed care programs, and general industry trends that include pressures to control healthcare costs. The federal government's goal is to move approximately 90.0% of its reimbursement for providers to be based upon quality outcome models. Pressures to control healthcare costs and a shift away from traditional health insurance reimbursement to payments based upon quality outcomes have increased the uncertainty of payments.

In 2014, state insurance exchanges were implemented which provide a new mechanism for individuals to obtain insurance. At this time, the number of payers that are participating in the state insurance exchanges varies, and in some regions there are very limited insurance plans available for individuals to choose from when purchasing insurance. In addition, not all healthcare providers will maintain participation agreements with the payers that are participating in the state health insurance

exchange. Therefore, it is possible that our tenants may incur a change in their reimbursement if the tenant does not have a participation agreement with the state insurance exchange payers and a large number of individuals elect to purchase insurance from the state insurance exchange. Further, the rates of reimbursement from the state insurance exchange payers to healthcare providers will vary greatly. The rates of reimbursement will be subject to negotiation between the healthcare provider and the payer, which may vary based upon the market, the healthcare provider's quality metrics, the number of providers participating in the area and the patient population, among other factors. Therefore, it is uncertain whether healthcare providers will incur a decrease in reimbursement from the state insurance exchange, which may impact a tenant's ability to pay rent.

On March 23, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, or the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, and on March 30, 2010, President Obama signed into law the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, or the Reconciliation Act, which in part modified the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act. Together, the two acts serve as the primary vehicle for comprehensive healthcare reform in the U.S., or collectively the Healthcare Reform Act. The insurance plans that participated on the health insurance exchanges created by the Healthcare Reform Act were expecting to receive risk corridor payments to address the high risk claims that they paid through the exchange product. However, the federal government currently owes the insurance companies approximately \$8.3 billion under the risk corridor payment program that is currently disputed by the federal government. The federal government is currently defending several lawsuits from the insurance plans that participate on the health insurance exchange. If the insurance companies do not receive the payments, the insurance companies may cease to participate on the insurance exchange which limits insurance options for patients. If patients do not have access to insurance coverage, it may adversely impact the tenants' revenues and the tenants' ability to pay rent.

In addition, the healthcare legislation passed in 2010 included new payment models with new shared savings programs and demonstration programs that include bundled payment models and payments contingent upon reporting on satisfaction of quality benchmarks. The new payment models will likely change how physicians are paid for services. These changes could have a material adverse effect on the financial condition of some or all of our tenants. The financial impact on our tenants could restrict their ability to make rent payments to us, which would have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

Furthermore, beginning in 2016, the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services will apply a negative payment adjustment to individual eligible professionals, Comprehensive Primary Care practice sites, and group practices participating in the PQRS group practice reporting option (including Accountable Care Organizations) that did not satisfactorily report PQRS in 2014. Program participation during a calendar year will affect payments two years later. Providers can appeal the determination, but if the provider is not successful, the provider's reimbursement may be adversely impacted, which would adversely impact a tenant's ability to make rent payments to us.

Moreover, President Trump signed an Executive Order on January 20, 2017 to "ease the burden of Obamacare." At this time, the implications of this Executive Order are unknown, but it is possible that it may adversely impact the insurance exchanges or remove the requirement for all individuals to obtain insurance. If individuals are not required to have insurance or if the insurance exchange products are not available to the general public, it is possible that our tenants will not have as many patients that have insurance coverage, which will adversely impact the tenants' revenues and ability to pay rent.

On May 4, 2017, members of the House of Representatives approved legislation to repeal portions of the Healthcare Reform Act. The current legislation approved by the House of Representatives focuses upon, among other items, modifying the individual responsibility to purchase insurance, modifying employer obligations to purchase insurance and modifying the funding for Medicaid programs. The legislation still must be approved by the Senate, where it is currently being debated at length and may not be approved. Alternatively, the Senate may approve separate legislation to repeal or revise portions of the Healthcare Reform Act in a manner that is different from the legislation approved by the House of Representatives, which separate legislation would then need to be approved by the House of Representatives. At this time, it is uncertain whether any healthcare reform legislation will ultimately become law. Any healthcare reform legislation could impact the number of individuals that have insurance to pay for healthcare services, which could impact our tenants' collections. If our tenants' patients do not have insurance, it could adversely impact the tenants' ability to pay rent and operate a practice.

Comprehensive healthcare reform legislation, the effects of which are not yet known, could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations and our ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

The Healthcare Reform Act is intended to reduce the number of individuals in the U.S. without health insurance and effect significant other changes to the ways in which healthcare is organized, delivered and reimbursed. Included within the legislation is a limitation on physician-owned hospitals from expanding, unless the facility satisfies very narrow federal exceptions to this limitation. Therefore, if our tenants are physicians that own and refer to a hospital, the hospital would be limited in its operations and expansion potential, which may limit the hospital's services and resulting revenues and may impact the owner's ability to make rental payments. The legislation will become effective through a phased approach, having begun in

2010 and concluding in 2018. On June 28, 2012, the United States Supreme Court upheld the individual mandate under the Healthcare Reform Act, although substantially limiting its expansion of Medicaid. At this time, the effects of healthcare reform and its impact on our properties are not yet known but could materially adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and ability to pay distributions to our stockholders.

On May 4, 2017, members of the House of Representatives approved legislation to repeal portions of the Healthcare Reform Act. The current legislation approved by the House of Representatives focuses upon, among other items, modifying the individual responsibility to purchase insurance, modifying employer obligations to purchase insurance and modifying the funding for Medicaid programs. The legislation still must be approved by the Senate, where it is currently being debated at length and may not be approved. Alternatively, the Senate may approve separate legislation to repeal or revise portions of the Healthcare Reform Act in a manner that is different from the legislation approved by the House of Representatives, which separate legislation would then need to be approved by the House of Representatives. At this time, it is uncertain whether any healthcare reform legislation will ultimately become law. Any healthcare reform legislation could impact the number of individuals that have insurance to pay for healthcare services, which could impact our tenants' collections. If our tenants' patients do not have insurance, it could adversely impact the tenants' ability to pay rent and operate a practice.

The U.S. Department of Labor has issued a final regulation revising the definition of "fiduciary" and the scope of "investment advice" under ERISA, which may have a negative impact on our ability to raise capital.

On April 8, 2016, the U.S. Department of Labor, or DOL, issued a final regulation relating to the definition of a fiduciary under ERISA and Section 4975 of the Code. The final regulation broadens the definition of fiduciary by expanding the range of activities that would be considered to be fiduciary investment advice under ERISA and is accompanied by new and revised prohibited transaction exemptions relating to investments by employee benefit plans subject to Title I of ERISA or retirement plans or accounts subject to Section 4975 of the Code (including IRAs). Under the final regulation, a person is deemed to be providing investment advice if that person renders advice as to the advisability of investing in our shares, and that person regularly provides investment advice to the plan pursuant to a mutual agreement or understanding that such advice will serve as the primary basis for investment decisions, and that the advice will be individualized for the plan based on its particular needs. The final regulation and the related exemptions were expected to become applicable for investment transactions on and after April 10, 2017, but generally should not apply to purchases of our shares before the final regulation becomes applicable. However, on February 3, 2017, the President asked for additional review of this regulation; the results of such review are unknown. In response, on March 2, 2017, the DOL published a notice seeking public comments on, among other things, a proposal to adopt a 60-day delay of the April 10 applicability date of the final regulation. On April 7, 2017, the DOL published a final rule extending for 60 days the applicability date of the final regulation, to June 9, 2017.

The final regulation and the accompanying exemptions are complex, and plan fiduciaries and the beneficial owners of IRAs are urged to consult with their own advisors regarding this development. The final regulation could have negative implications on our ability to raise capital from potential investors, including those investing through IRAs.

We, our future tenants and our operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses may be subject to various government reviews, audits and investigations that could adversely affect our business, including an obligation to refund amounts previously paid to us, potential criminal charges, the imposition of fines, and/or the loss of the right to participate in Medicare and Medicaid programs.

As a result of our future tenants' participation in the Medicaid and Medicare programs, we, our future tenants and our operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses are subject to various governmental reviews, audits and investigations to verify compliance with these programs and applicable laws and regulations. We, our future tenants and our operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses are also subject to audits under various government programs, including Recovery Audit Contractors, Zone Program Integrity Contractors, Program Safeguard Contractors and Medicaid Integrity Contractors programs, in which third party firms engaged by Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services, or CMS, conduct extensive reviews of claims data and medical and other records to identify potential improper payments under the Medicare and Medicaid programs. Private pay sources also reserve the right to conduct audits. Billing and reimbursement errors and disagreements occur in the healthcare industry. We, our future tenants and our operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses may be engaged in reviews, audits and appeals of claims for reimbursement due to the subjectivities inherent in the process related to patient diagnosis and care, record keeping, claims processing and other aspects of the patient service and reimbursement processes, and the errors and disagreements those subjectivities can produce. An adverse review, audit or investigation could result in:

- an obligation to refund amounts previously paid to us, our future tenants or our operators pursuant to the Medicare or Medicaid programs or from private payors, in amounts that could be material to our business;
- state or federal agencies imposing fines, penalties and other sanctions on us, our tenants or our operators;

- loss of our right, our tenants' right or our operators' right to participate in the Medicare or Medicaid programs or one or more private payor networks;
- an increase in private litigation against us, our tenants or our operators; and
- damage to our reputation in various markets

While we, our future tenants and our operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses have always been subject to post-payment audits and reviews, more intensive "probe reviews" appear to be a permanent procedure with our fiscal intermediaries. Generally, findings of overpayment from CMS contractors are eligible for appeal through the CMS defined continuum, but there may be rare instances that are not eligible for appeal. We, our future tenants and our operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses utilize all defenses at our disposal to demonstrate that the services provided meet all clinical and regulatory requirements for reimbursement.

If the government or a court were to conclude that such errors, deficiencies or disagreements constituted criminal violations, or were to conclude that such errors, deficiencies or disagreements resulted in the submission of false claims to federal healthcare programs, or if the government were to discover other problems in addition to the ones identified by the probe reviews that rose to actionable levels, we and certain of our officers, and our future tenants and operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses and certain of their officers, might face potential criminal charges and/or civil claims, administrative sanctions and penalties for amounts that could be material to our business, results of operations and financial condition. In addition, we and/or some of the key personnel of our operating subsidiaries, or those of our future tenants and operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses, could be temporarily or permanently excluded from future participation in state and federal healthcare reimbursement programs such as Medicaid and Medicare. In any event, it is likely that a governmental investigation alone, regardless of its outcome, would divert material time, resources and attention from our management team and our staff, or those of our future tenants and our operators for our skilled nursing, senior housing and integrated senior health campuses and could have a materially detrimental impact on our results of operations during and after any such investigation or proceedings.

In cases where claim and documentation review by any CMS contractor results in repeated poor performance, a facility can be subjected to protracted oversight. This oversight may include repeat education and re-probe, extended pre-payment review, referral to recovery audit or integrity contractors, or extrapolation of an error rate to other reimbursement outside of specifically reviewed claims. Sustained failure to demonstrate improvement towards meeting all claim filing and documentation requirements could ultimately lead to Medicare and Medicaid decertification, which could have a materially detrimental impact on our results of operations. Adverse actions by CMS may also cause third party payer or licensure authorities to audit our tenants. These additional audits could result in termination of third party payer agreements or licensure of the facility, which would also adversely impact our operations.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Securities

On June 13, 2017, we issued 7,500 shares of restricted Class T common stock to our independent directors. These shares of restricted Class T common stock were issued pursuant to our incentive plan in a private transaction exempt from registration pursuant to Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act. The restricted Class T common stock awards vested 20.0% on the grant date and 20.0% will vest on each of the first four anniversaries of the grant date.

Use of Public Offering Proceeds

Our Registration Statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-205960), registering a public offering of up to \$3,150,000,000 in shares of our common stock, was declared effective under the Securities Act on February 16, 2016. Griffin Capital Securities, LLC is the dealer manager of our offering. Commencing on February 16, 2016, we offered to the public up to \$3,150,000,000 in shares of our Class T common stock consisting of up to \$3,000,000,000 in shares of our Class T common stock at a price of \$10.00 per share in our primary offering and up to \$150,000,000 in shares of our Class T common stock for \$9.50 per share pursuant to the DRIP. Effective June 17, 2016, we reallocated certain of the unsold shares of Class T common stock being offered and began offering shares of Class I common stock, such that we are currently offering up to approximately \$2,800,000,000 in shares of Class T common stock and \$200,000,000 in shares of Class I common stock in our primary offering, and up to an aggregate of \$150,000,000 in shares of our Class T and Class I common stock pursuant to the DRIP, aggregating up to \$3,150,000,000. The shares of our Class T common stock in our primary offering are being offered at a price of \$10.00 per share. The shares of our Class I common stock in our primary offering were being offered at a price of \$9.30 per share prior to March 1, 2017 and are being offered at a price of \$9.21 per share for all shares offered effective March 1, 2017. The shares of our Class T and Class I common stock issued pursuant to the DRIP were sold at a price of \$9.50 per share prior to January 1, 2017 and are sold at a price of \$9.40 per share for all shares issued pursuant to the DRIP effective January 1, 2017.

After our board of directors determines an estimated NAV per share of our common stock, share prices are expected to be adjusted to reflect the estimated NAV per share and, in the case of shares offered pursuant to our primary offering, up-front selling commissions and dealer manager fees other than those funded by our advisor, and participants in the DRIP will receive Class T shares and Class I shares, as applicable, at the most recently published estimated NAV per share of our common stock. We reserve the right to reallocate the shares of common stock we are offering between the primary offering and the DRIP, and among classes of stock.

As of June 30, 2017, we had received and accepted subscriptions in our offering for 26,770,204 shares of Class T common stock and 1,465,933 shares of Class I common stock, or approximately \$267,402,000 and \$13,567,000, respectively, excluding shares of our common stock issued pursuant to the DRIP. As of June 30, 2017, a total of \$3,568,000 in Class T distributions and \$102,000 in Class I distributions were reinvested pursuant to the DRIP and 378,673 shares of Class T common stock and 10,842 shares of Class I common stock were issued pursuant to the DRIP.

Our equity raise as of June 30, 2017 resulted in the following:

	Amount
Gross offering proceeds — Class T and Class I common stock	\$ 280,969,000
Gross offering proceeds from Class T and Class I shares issued pursuant to the DRIP	3,670,000
Total gross offering proceeds	284,639,000
<i>Less public offering expenses:</i>	
Selling commissions	7,749,000
Dealer manager fees	8,277,000
Advisor funding of dealer manager fees	(5,549,000)
Other organizational and offering expenses	4,084,000
Advisor funding of other organizational and offering expenses	(4,084,000)
Net proceeds from our offering	\$ 274,162,000

The cost of raising funds in our offering as a percentage of gross proceeds received in our primary offering was 3.7% as of June 30, 2017. As of June 30, 2017, we had used \$254,708,000 in proceeds from our offering to purchase properties from unaffiliated third parties, \$9,539,000 to pay acquisition fees and acquisition related expenses to affiliated parties, \$3,194,000 to pay acquisition related expenses to unaffiliated parties and \$1,310,000 to pay deferred financing costs on our mortgage loans payable and the Line of Credit.

Purchase of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

Our share repurchase plan allows for repurchases of shares of our common stock by us when certain criteria are met. Share repurchases will be made at the sole discretion of our board of directors. All repurchases are subject to a one-year holding period, except for repurchases made in connection with a stockholder's death or "qualifying disability," as defined in our share repurchase plan. Funds for the repurchase of shares of our common stock will come exclusively from the cumulative proceeds we receive from the sale of shares of our common stock pursuant to the DRIP.

The prices per share at which we will repurchase shares of our common stock will range, depending on the length of time the stockholder held such shares, from 92.5% to 100% of the price paid per share to acquire such shares from us. However, if shares of our common stock are to be repurchased in connection with a stockholder's death or qualifying disability, the repurchase price will be no less than 100% of the price paid to acquire the shares of our common stock from us.

During the three months ended June 30, 2017, we repurchased shares of our common stock as follows:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid per Share	Total Number of Shares Purchased As Part of Publicly Announced Plan or Program	Maximum Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs
April 1, 2017 to April 30, 2017	—	\$ —	—	(1)
May 1, 2017 to May 31, 2017	—	\$ —	—	(1)
June 1, 2017 to June 30, 2017	7,174	\$ 9.66	7,174	(1)
Total	7,174	\$ 9.66	7,174	

- (1) Subject to funds being available, we will limit the number of shares of our common stock repurchased during any calendar year to 5.0% of the weighted average number of shares of our common stock outstanding during the prior calendar year; provided however, shares of our common stock subject to a repurchase requested upon the death of a stockholder will not be subject to this cap.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities.

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures.

Not applicable.

Item 5. Other Information.

None.

Item 6. Exhibits.

The exhibits listed on the Exhibit Index (following the signatures section of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q) are included, or incorporated by reference, in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) 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.

Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc.
(Registrant)

August 9, 2017

Date

By: /s/ JEFFREY T. HANSON

Jeffrey T. Hanson

Chief Executive Officer and Chairman of the Board of Directors
(Principal Executive Officer)

August 9, 2017

Date

By: /s/ BRIAN S. PEAY

Brian S. Peay

Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer and Principal Accounting Officer)

EXHIBIT INDEX

Pursuant to Item 601(a)(2) of Regulation S-K, this Exhibit Index immediately precedes the exhibits.

The following exhibits are included, or incorporated by reference, in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 2017 (and are numbered in accordance with Item 601 of Regulation S-K).

- 3.1 Third Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc., dated December 28, 2015 (included as Exhibit 3.1 to Pre-effective Amendment No. 2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-205960) filed January 5, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.2 Articles Supplementary of Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc. filed May 25, 2016 (included as Exhibit 3.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 26, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 3.3 Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc. (included as Exhibit 3.2 to Pre-effective Amendment No. 2 to our Registration Statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-205960) filed January 5, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.1 Form of Subscription Agreement of Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc. (included as Exhibit 4.1 to Post-effective Amendment No. 8 to our Registration Statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-205960) filed May 30, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.2 Amended and Restated Distribution Reinvestment Plan of Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc. (included as Exhibit 4.2 to Post-effective Amendment No. 8 to our Registration Statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-205960) filed May 30, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.3 Share Repurchase Plan of Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc. (included as Exhibit 4.3 to Post-effective Amendment No. 8 to our Registration Statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-205960) filed May 30, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 4.4 Escrow Agreement by and among Griffin-American Healthcare REIT IV, Inc., Griffin Capital Securities, LLC and UMB Bank, N.A., dated February 16, 2016 (included as Exhibit 4.4 to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 filed March 7, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.1 First Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement by and between GAHC4 SW Illinois Senior Housing Portfolio, LLC, A&M Property Holding, LLC and Garden Place, LLC, dated April 18, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed April 24, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.2 Second Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement by and between GAHC4 SW Illinois Senior Housing Portfolio, LLC, A&M Property Holding, LLC and Garden Place, LLC, dated May 8, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 12, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.3 Third Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreement by and between GAHC4 SW Illinois Senior Housing Portfolio, LLC, A&M Property Holding, LLC and Garden Place, LLC, dated May 10, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 12, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.4 First Amendment to Closing Agreement by and between GAHC4 SW Illinois Senior Housing Portfolio, LLC and CSL-Illinois I, LLC, dated May 10, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed May 12, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.5 Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions by and between Nazareth Vista, LLC and Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, dated March 6, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.1 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.6 Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions by and between Nazareth Classic Care of Fairfield, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care of Fairfield, Inc. and Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, dated March 6, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.2 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.7 Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions by and between Nazareth Classic Care Community, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care Community, Inc. and Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, dated March 6, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.3 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.8 Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions by and between Nazareth Rose Garden of Napa, LLC, Nazareth Rose Garden of Napa, Inc. and Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, dated March 6, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.4 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.9 Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions by and between Napa Skilled Nursing Center, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care of Napa, Inc. and Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, dated March 6, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.5 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)

- 10.10 Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions by and between Nazareth Park Place, LLC, Nazareth Park Place, Inc. and Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, dated March 6, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.6 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.11 Purchase and Sale Agreement and Joint Escrow Instructions by and between Nazareth Agua Caliente Villa, LLC, Nazareth Agua Caliente Villa, Inc. and Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, dated March 6, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.7 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.12 First Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreements and Joint Escrow Instructions by and between Napa Skilled Nursing Center, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care of Napa, Inc., Nazareth Agua Caliente Villa, LLC, Nazareth Agua Caliente Villa, Inc., Nazareth Classic Care Community, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care Community, Inc., Nazareth Classic Care of Fairfield, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care of Fairfield, Inc., Nazareth Park Place, LLC, Nazareth Park Place, Inc., Nazareth Rose Garden of Napa, LLC, Nazareth Rose Garden of Napa, Inc., Nazareth Vista, LLC and Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, dated May 5, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.8 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.13 Second Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreements and Joint Escrow Instructions by and between Napa Skilled Nursing Center, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care of Napa, Inc., Nazareth Agua Caliente Villa, LLC, Nazareth Agua Caliente Villa, Inc., Nazareth Classic Care Community, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care Community, Inc., Nazareth Classic Care of Fairfield, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care of Fairfield, Inc., Nazareth Park Place, LLC, Nazareth Park Place, Inc., Nazareth Rose Garden of Napa, LLC, Nazareth Rose Garden of Napa, Inc., Nazareth Vista, LLC and Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, dated May 12, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.9 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.14 Third Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreements and Joint Escrow Instructions by and between Napa Skilled Nursing Center, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care of Napa, Inc., Nazareth Agua Caliente Villa, LLC, Nazareth Agua Caliente Villa, Inc., Nazareth Classic Care Community, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care Community, Inc., Nazareth Classic Care of Fairfield, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care of Fairfield, Inc., Nazareth Park Place, LLC, Nazareth Park Place, Inc., Nazareth Rose Garden of Napa, LLC, Nazareth Rose Garden of Napa, Inc., Nazareth Vista, LLC and Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, dated May 19, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.10 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.15 Fourth Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreements and Joint Escrow Instructions by and between Napa Skilled Nursing Center, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care of Napa, Inc., Nazareth Agua Caliente Villa, LLC, Nazareth Agua Caliente Villa, Inc., Nazareth Classic Care Community, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care Community, Inc., Nazareth Classic Care of Fairfield, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care of Fairfield, Inc., Nazareth Park Place, LLC, Nazareth Park Place, Inc., Nazareth Rose Garden of Napa, LLC, Nazareth Rose Garden of Napa, Inc., Nazareth Vista, LLC and Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, dated May 31, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.11 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.16 Fifth Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreements and Joint Escrow Instructions by and between Napa Skilled Nursing Center, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care of Napa, Inc., Nazareth Agua Caliente Villa, LLC, Nazareth Agua Caliente Villa, Inc., Nazareth Classic Care Community, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care Community, Inc., Nazareth Classic Care of Fairfield, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care of Fairfield, Inc., Nazareth Park Place, LLC, Nazareth Park Place, Inc., Nazareth Rose Garden of Napa, LLC, Nazareth Rose Garden of Napa, Inc., Nazareth Vista, LLC and Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, dated June 7, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.12 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.17 Sixth Amendment to Purchase and Sale Agreements and Joint Escrow Instructions by and between Napa Skilled Nursing Center, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care of Napa, Inc., Nazareth Agua Caliente Villa, LLC, Nazareth Agua Caliente Villa, Inc., Nazareth Classic Care Community, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care Community, Inc., Nazareth Classic Care of Fairfield, LLC, Nazareth Classic Care of Fairfield, Inc., Nazareth Park Place, LLC, Nazareth Park Place, Inc., Nazareth Rose Garden of Napa, LLC, Nazareth Rose Garden of Napa, Inc., Nazareth Vista, LLC and Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, dated June 7, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.13 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.18 Assignment of Asset Purchase Agreement by and between Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, GAHC4 Belmont CA ALF, LLC and COSL Belmont, LP, dated June 8, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.14 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.19 Assignment of Asset Purchase Agreement by and between Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, GAHC4 Fairfield CA MC, LLC and COSL Fairfield, LP, dated June 8, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.15 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.20 Assignment of Asset Purchase Agreement by and between Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, GAHC4 Menlo Park CA MC, LLC and COSL Menlo Park, LP, dated June 8, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.16 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
- 10.21 Assignment of Asset Purchase Agreement by and between Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, GAHC4 Napa CA ALF, LLC and COSL Napa RG, LP, dated June 8, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.17 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)

10.22	Assignment of Asset Purchase Agreement by and between Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, GAHC4 Napa CA MC, LLC and COSL Napa CCN, LP, dated June 8, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.18 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.23	Assignment of Asset Purchase Agreement by and between Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, GAHC4 Sacramento CA ALF, LLC and COSL Sacramento, LP, dated June 8, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.19 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.24	Assignment of Asset Purchase Agreement by and between Colonial Oaks Senior Living Holdco, LLC, GAHC4 Sonoma CA ALF, LLC and COSL Sonoma, LP, dated June 8, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.20 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
10.25	Closing Agreement by and between GAHC4 Menlo Park CA MC, LLC, GAHC4 Fairfield CA MC, LLC, GAHC4 Belmont CA ALF, LLC, GAHC4 Sacramento CA ALF, LLC, GAHC4 Napa CA ALF, LLC, GAHC4 Napa CA MC, LLC, GAHC4 Sonoma CA ALF, LLC, Colonial Oaks Master Tenant, LLC, COSL Menlo Park, LP, COSL Fairfield, LP, COSL Belmont, LP, COSL Sacramento, LP, COSL Napa RG, LP, COSL Napa CCN, LP and COSL Sonoma, LP, dated June 8, 2017 (included as Exhibit 10.21 to our Current Report on Form 8-K filed June 14, 2017 and incorporated herein by reference)
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1**	Certification of Chief Executive Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as created by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.2**	Certification of Chief Financial Officer, pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as created by Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS*	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document
101.CAL*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document
101.LAB*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document
101.PRE*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document
101.DEF*	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document

* Filed herewith.

** Furnished herewith. In accordance with Item 601(b)(32) of Regulation S-K, this Exhibit is not deemed “filed” for purposes of Section 18 of the Exchange Act or otherwise subject to the liabilities of that section. Such certifications will not be deemed incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, except to the extent that the registrant specifically incorporates it by reference.