

a leader in real estate capital solutions

S|T|O|R|E
capital



2022 first quarter
investor presentation

This presentation contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act. Such forward-looking statements include, without limitation, statements concerning our business and growth strategies, investment, financing and leasing activities and trends in our business, including trends in the market for long-term, triple-net leases of freestanding, single-tenant properties. Words such as “expects,” “anticipates,” “intends,” “plans,” “likely,” “will,” “believes,” “seeks,” “estimates,” and variations of such words and similar expressions are intended to identify such forward-looking statements. Such statements involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance or achievements to be materially different from the results of operations or plans expressed or implied by such forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the assumptions underlying the forward-looking statements contained herein are reasonable, any of the assumptions could be inaccurate, and therefore such statements included in this presentation may not prove to be accurate. In light of the significant uncertainties inherent in the forward-looking statements included herein, the inclusion of such information should not be regarded as a representation by us or any other person that the results or conditions described in such statements or our objectives and plans will be achieved. Furthermore, actual results may differ materially from those described in the forward-looking statements and may be affected by a variety of risks and factors including, without limitation, the risks described in our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on form 10-Q, and current reports on form 8-K.

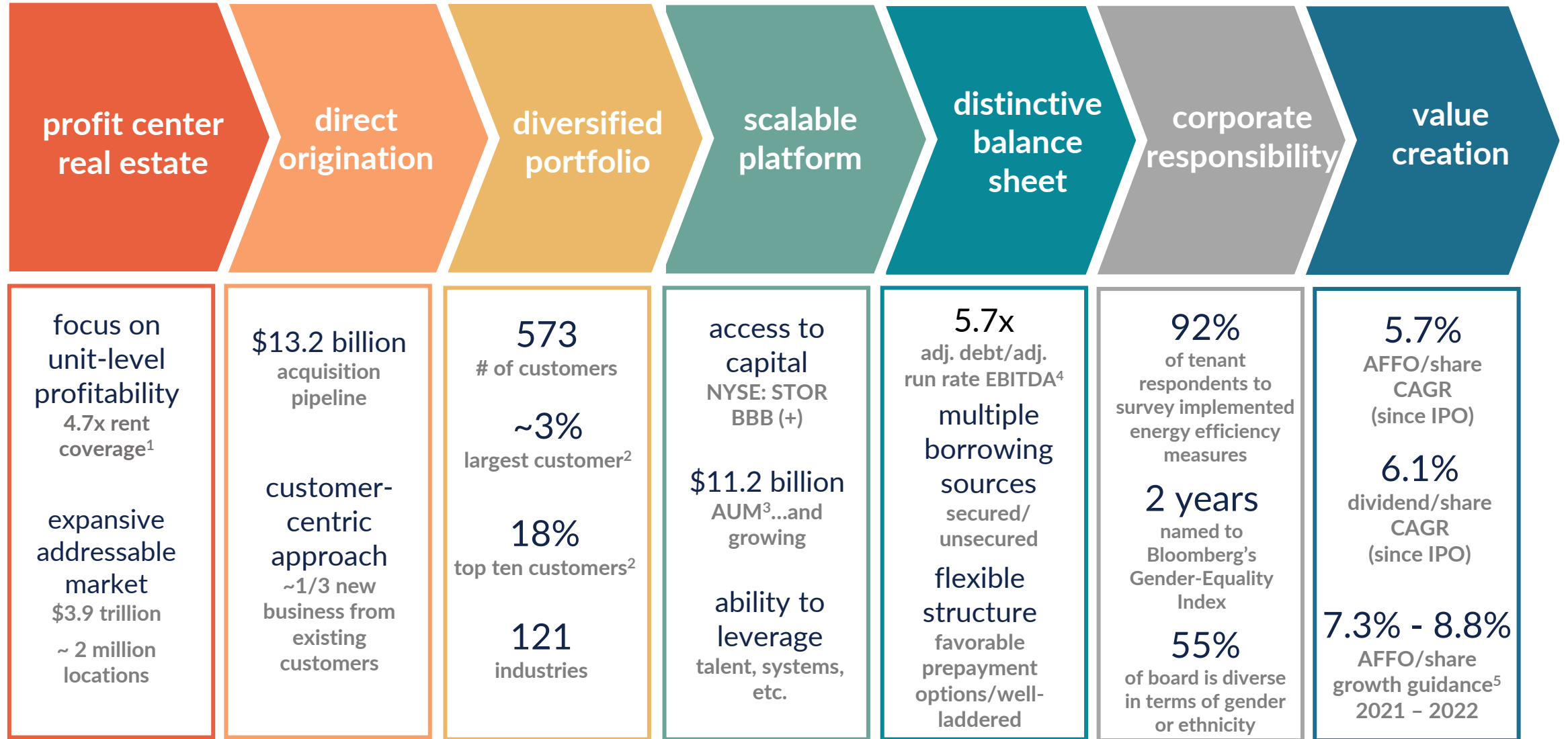
Forward-looking statements set forth herein speak only as of the date hereof, and we expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to update or revise any forward-looking statement contained herein, to reflect any change in our expectations with regard thereto, or any other change in events, conditions or circumstances on which any such statement is based, except to the extent otherwise required by law.

THIS PRESENTATION CONTAINS HISTORICAL PERFORMANCE INFORMATION REGARDING STORE CAPITAL AS WELL AS OTHER COMPANIES PREVIOUSLY MANAGED BY MEMBERS OF OUR SENIOR MANAGEMENT TEAM. SUCH PAST PERFORMANCE IS NOT A GUARANTEE OF FUTURE RESULTS.

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Definitions and footnotes for data provided herein are provided in the appendix section of this presentation.

Unless otherwise indicated, data provided herein is as of March 31, 2022.



STORE has the people, data, proprietary systems, and processes for continued growth

unit-level profitability is the foundation of STORE's investment approach

Single Tenant Operational Real Estate is a real estate investment asset class of its own with three payment sources

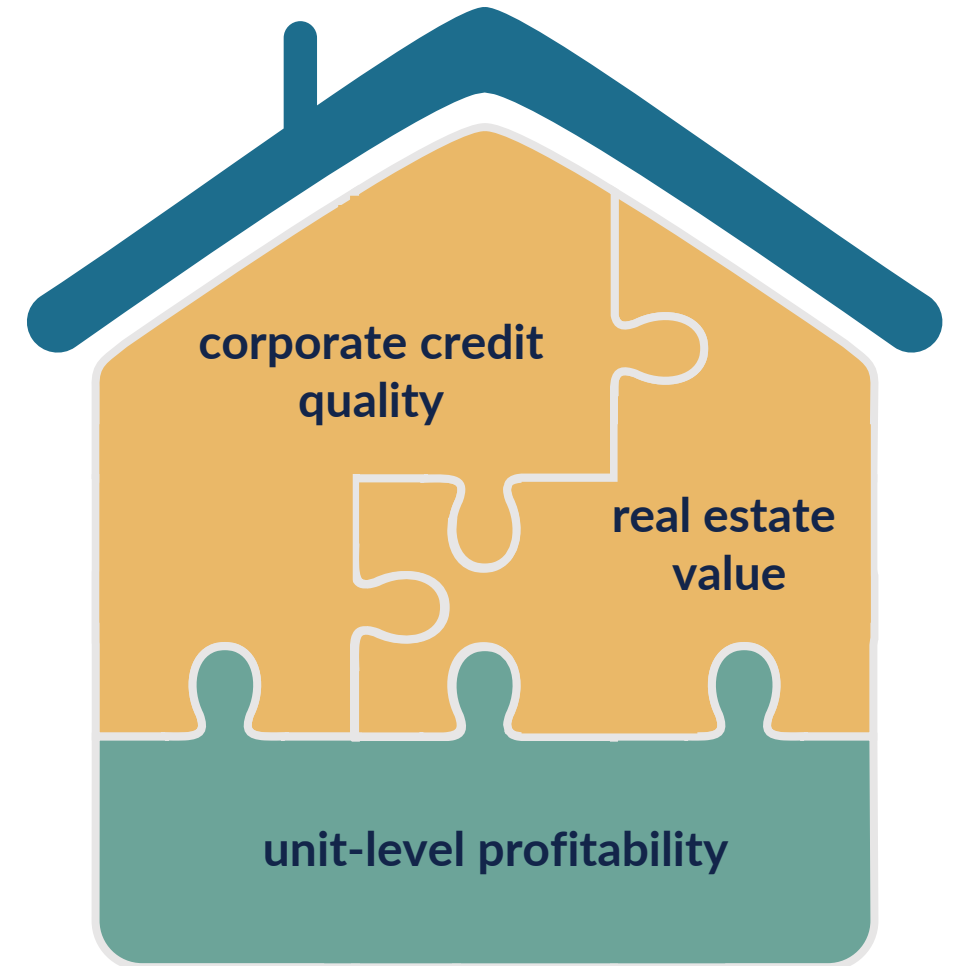
all real estate investors have the first two.....

- 1 corporate credit quality
- 2 real estate value

...but the third is unique to STORE

- 3 unit-level profitability

a focused approach on acquiring profitable locations, resulting in superior portfolio performance



\$3.9 trillion

total addressable market

of single tenant properties

target market*

*STORE's targeted market is large, consisting of nearly **215,000 companies***

selective investing

the depth of the market allows STORE to be selective in its investment decisions

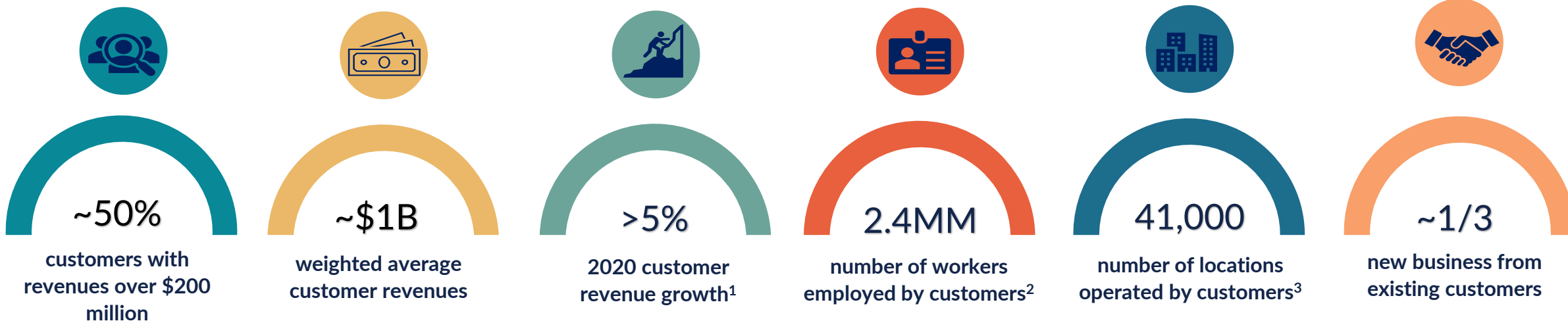
direct relationships

direct customer relationships account for ~80% of STORE's acquisitions

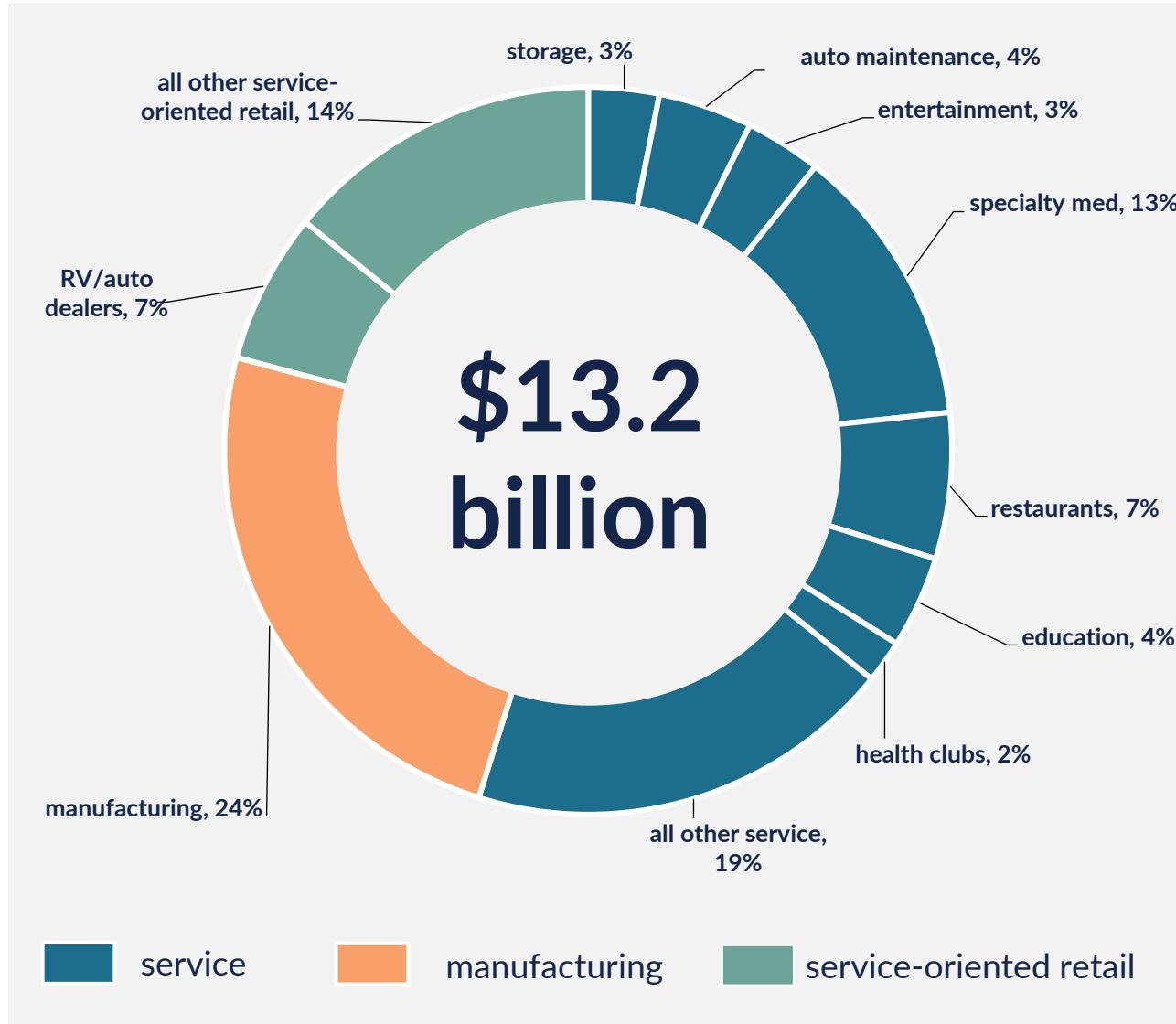
providing tailored financial solutions for our customers

* companies with over \$10MM in annual revenue

STORE's customers consist of regional and national companies with a strong track record of growth

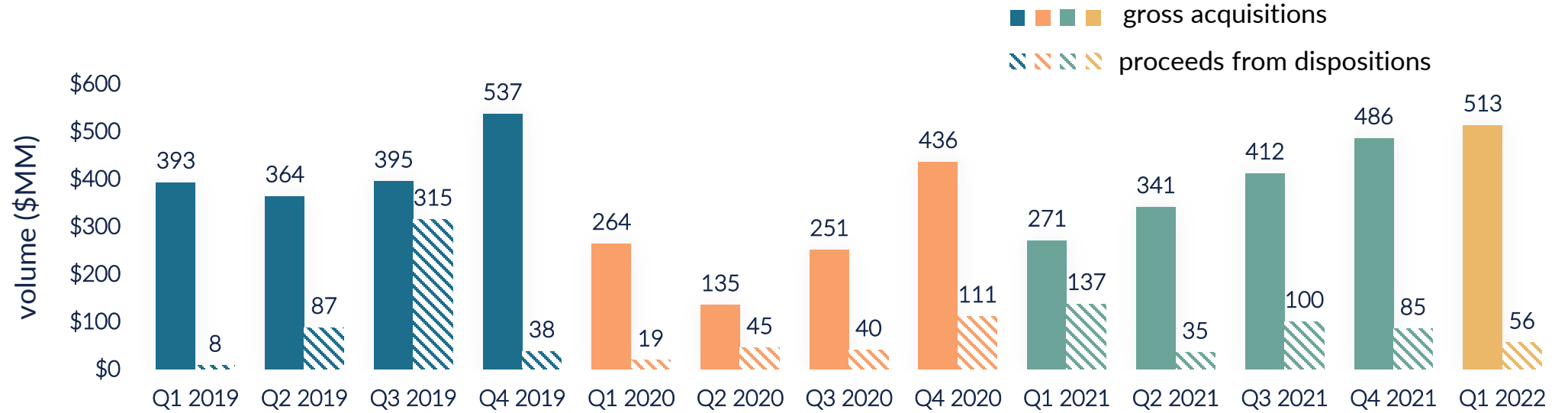


STORE's pipeline is robust and diverse



STORE's direct origination model creates a strong and active investment pipeline

STORE's emphasis is on service, manufacturing and service-oriented retail industries which are essential and vital

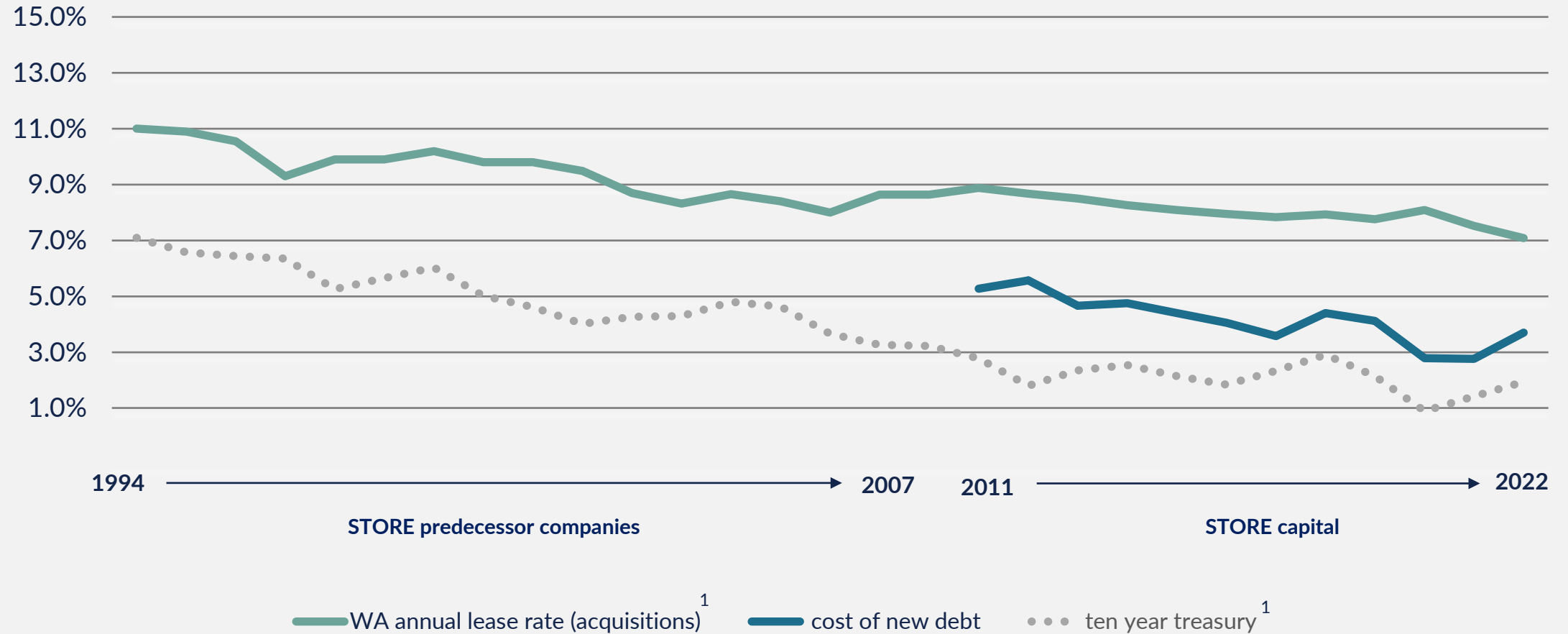
**acquisitions¹:**

	Q1 2019	Q2 2019	Q3 2019	Q4 2019	Q1 2020	Q2 2020	Q3 2020	Q4 2020	Q1 2021	Q2 2021	Q3 2021	Q4 2021	Q1 2022
# of properties	83	79	85	103	57	21	52	84	66	95	75	100	111
# of new customers	15	16	15	19	9	9	10	13	10	9	9	18	19
number of transactions	44	36	29	43	21	18	23	40	24	37	24	51	39
average transaction size (\$MM)	\$8.9	\$10.1	\$13.6	\$12.5	\$12.6	\$7.5	\$10.9	\$10.9	\$11.3	\$9.2	\$17.2	\$9.5	\$13.1
initial cap rate	7.8%	7.9%	7.7%	7.7%	7.5%	8.7%	8.3%	8.1%	7.8%	7.8%	7.4%	7.2%	7.1%
lease escalation	1.9%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	2.5%	1.8%	1.9%	1.7%	1.9%	1.9%	1.8%	1.9%	1.8%
weighted avg. lease term (years)	17	18	17	17	16	17	18	18	18	17	16	17	17

dispositions¹:

# nonperforming properties ²	2	-	8	5	6	10	7	12	19	6	9	9	3
proceeds - nonperforming (\$MM)	\$5.7	-	\$30.7	\$5.6	\$7.8	\$25.4	\$21.0	\$11.7	\$12.7	\$19.6	\$27.1	\$26.7	\$9.0
# performing properties	2	22	46	10	3	6	11	22	25	7	16	12	8
proceeds - performing (\$MM)	\$2.1	\$87.4	\$284.1	\$32.0	\$11.1	\$19.5	\$19.3	\$99.4	\$124.8	\$15.4	\$73.1	\$58.4	\$47.3
cap rate - performing	7.1%	7.5%	7.4%	7.5%	7.0%	7.8%	7.0%	7.0%	7.8%	6.1%	6.7%	6.6%	7.0%

we continue to operate with a wide spread between our acquisition cap rates and our cost of debt



AUM¹
\$11.2 billion

direct origination
~80%











WA lease term
13.3 years

of states
49

As of March 31,

		2022	2021	2020
diversification	customers	573	522	491
	investment property locations	2,965	2,656	2,552
origination	investment portfolio subject to master leases ²	94%	94%	92%
	average investment amount / replacement cost (new) ³	80%	80%	81%
	weighted average annual lease escalation ⁴	1.8%	1.9%	1.9%
portfolio management	occupancy ⁵	99.5%	99.6%	99.5%
	locations subject to unit-level financial reporting ⁶	99%	99%	98%
	weighted average 4-wall FCCR ⁷	4.7x	4.0x	3.9x
	weighted average unit FCCR ⁷	3.6x	3.0x	3.0x

top customers

		% base rent and interest ¹	# of properties
1		3.0%	28
2		2.9%	156
3		2.2%	9
4		2.0%	75
5		1.6%	30
6		1.4%	20
7		1.3%	9
8		1.2%	14
9		1.2%	44
10		1.2%	11
total top 10 customers		18.0%	396

diversified profile

top industries

	% base rent and interest ¹	# of properties
1 restaurants – full service	7.0%	360
2 early childhood education	6.1%	277
3 metal fabrication	5.9%	112
4 automotive repair & maintenance	5.6%	241
5 health clubs	5.2%	91
6 restaurants – limited service	4.9%	403
7 pet care	3.4%	186
8 farm and ranch supply	3.3%	41
9 lumber and construction material wholesalers	3.2%	167
10 furniture	3.2%	64
total top 10 industries	47.8%	1,942

20%

manufacturing

customer industry groups	# of properties	building sq. ft. (in thousands)	% base rent and interest ¹		
			as of March 31,		
			2022	2021	2020
metal fabrication	112	14,499	5.9%	5.0%	4.4%
food processing	29	3,547	2.9%	2.4%	2.1%
automotive parts and accessories	25	4,584	1.7%	1.5%	1.0%
plastic and rubber products	18	3,260	1.7%	1.8%	1.6%
furniture manufacturing	12	2,980	1.2%	1.3%	1.3%
aerospace product and parts	25	1,806	1.1%	1.1%	0.8%
all other manufacturing (16 industry groups)	93	10,213	5.7%	5.4%	5.2%
total manufacturing	314	40,889	20.2%	18.5%	16.4%

16%

service-oriented retail

customer industry groups	# of properties	building sq. ft. (in thousands)	% base rent and interest ¹		
			as of March 31,		
			2022	2021	2020
farm and ranch supply	41	4,136	3.3%	4.1%	4.5%
furniture	64	3,569	3.2%	4.3%	5.3%
recreational vehicle dealers	32	1,257	2.1%	2.1%	1.9%
home furnishings	28	2,475	1.9%	1.2%	1.1%
used car dealers	27	269	1.4%	1.7%	1.7%
hunting and fishing	8	630	1.3%	1.7%	1.8%
new car dealers	14	505	1.0%	0.7%	0.7%
all other retail (11 industry groups)	46	1,986	1.5%	1.7%	1.8%
total service-oriented retail	260	14,827	15.7%	17.5%	18.8%

diversification by industry

64%

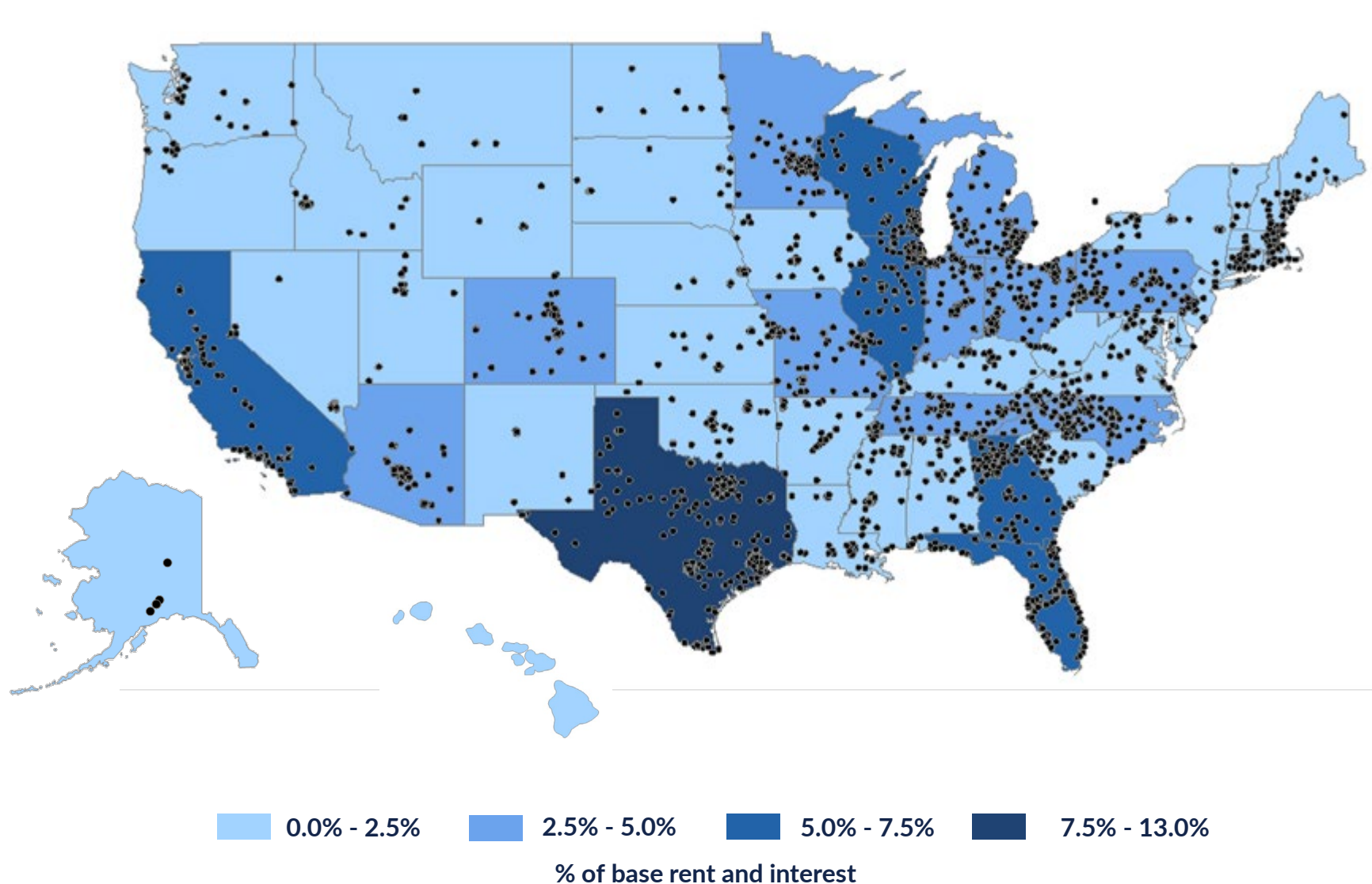
service

customer industry groups	# of properties	building sq. ft. (in thousands)	% base rent and interest ¹		
			as of March 31,		
			2022	2021	2020
restaurants - full service	360	2,547	7.0%	7.6%	9.0%
restaurants - limited service	403	1,286	4.9%	4.6%	5.0%
early childhood education	277	2,919	6.1%	6.0%	6.0%
automotive repair and maintenance	241	1,385	5.6%	4.8%	4.8%
health clubs	91	3,199	5.2%	5.0%	5.4%
pet care	186	1,743	3.4%	3.6%	3.4%
lumber & construction materials wholesalers	167	6,865	3.2%	3.1%	2.8%
medical and dental	161	1,476	3.2%	2.9%	2.8%
movie theaters	36	1,842	3.2%	3.7%	3.9%
behavioral health	87	1,705	3.2%	3.2%	2.8%
family entertainment	40	1,569	2.9%	3.0%	3.9%
elementary and secondary schools	16	850	2.9%	2.8%	1.4%
equipment sales and leasing	56	1,399	1.8%	2.0%	1.8%
logistics	34	4,227	1.8%	1.2%	1.2%
wholesale automobile auction	8	428	1.1%	1.2%	1.3%
all other service (24 industry groups)	228	14,363	8.6%	9.3%	9.3%
total service	2,391	47,803	64.1%	64.0%	64.8%

total portfolio

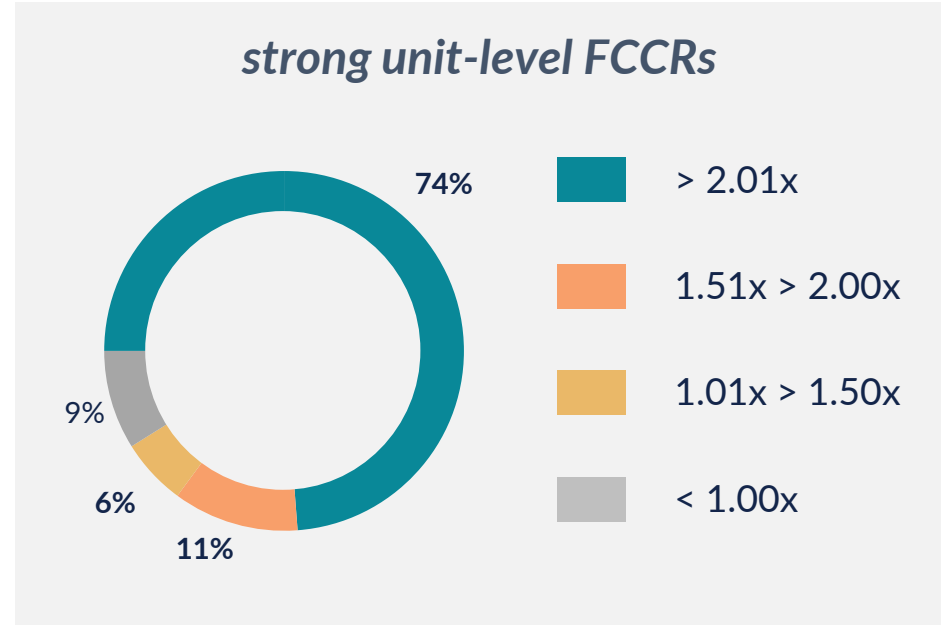
properties
2,965square feet
> 100 MM

STORE's portfolio is geographically diverse across the United States

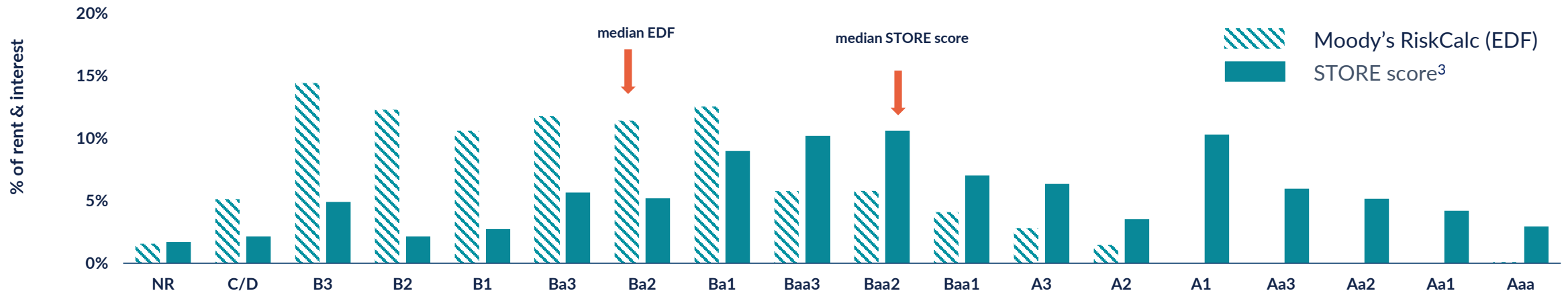


profitability at the property level improves the credit profile of our portfolio

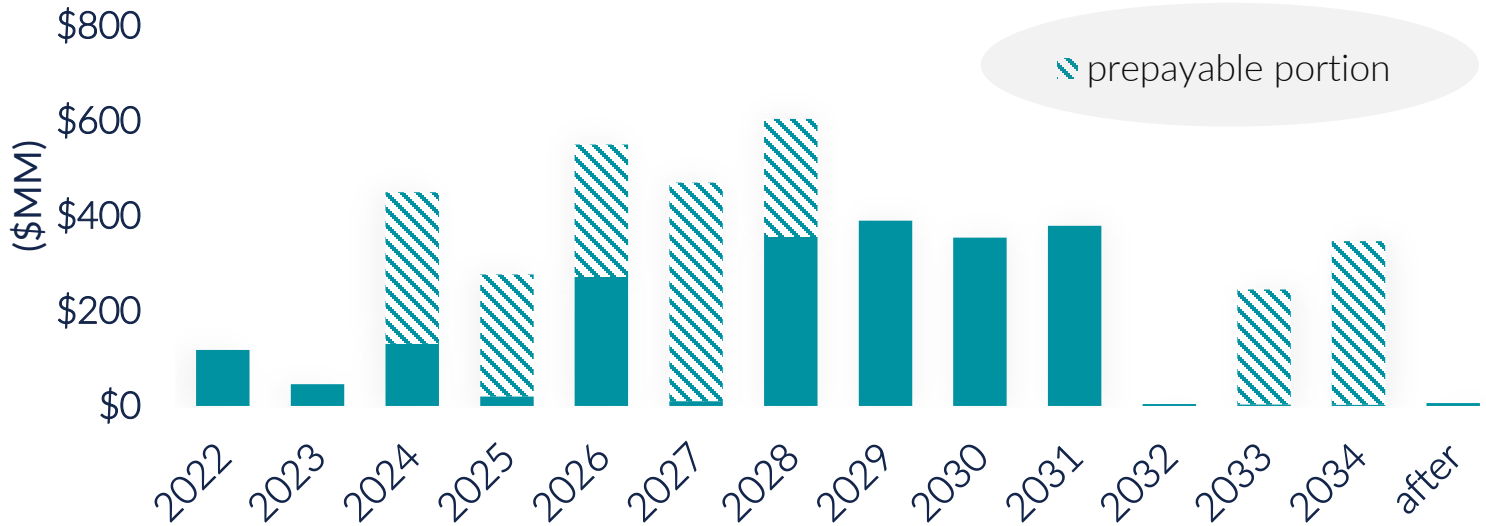
4.7x
weighted average
4-wall FCCR¹



99%
locations subject to unit-level
financial reporting²



multiple debt sources that are well-laddered with prepayment flexibility



Baa2/BBB/BBB unsecured term borrowings
rated by Moody's, S&P and Fitch Ratings

	STORE's unencumbered assets ¹	A-/BBB+ peer net lease avg. ²
debt/EBITDA	4.1x	~5x
unencumbered assets/unsecured debt	3.4x	~2x
debt service coverage	7.1x	~5x

STORE ratios compare favorably to peers

total long-term debt ~ 40% leverage

unsecured IG notes payable

25% leverage (vs cost); ~65% of AUM³ are unencumbered

- unsecured long-term borrowings
- BBB rating
- S&P positive outlook
- efficient execution and pricing

master funding debt

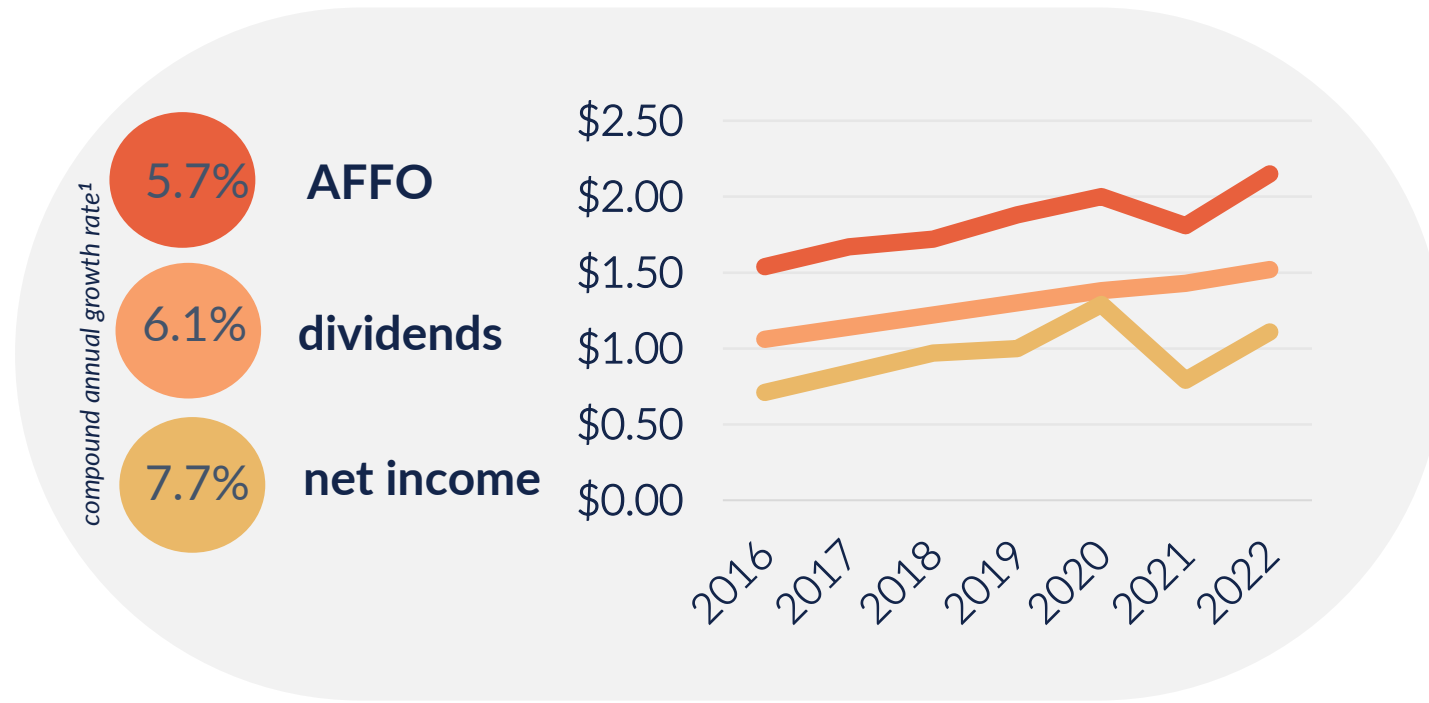
~63% leverage (vs cost); ~32% of AUM³

- able to maintain constant leverage at 70%
- complete portfolio management flexibility
- non-recourse with minimal covenants
- provides borrowing diversity & prepayment flexibility

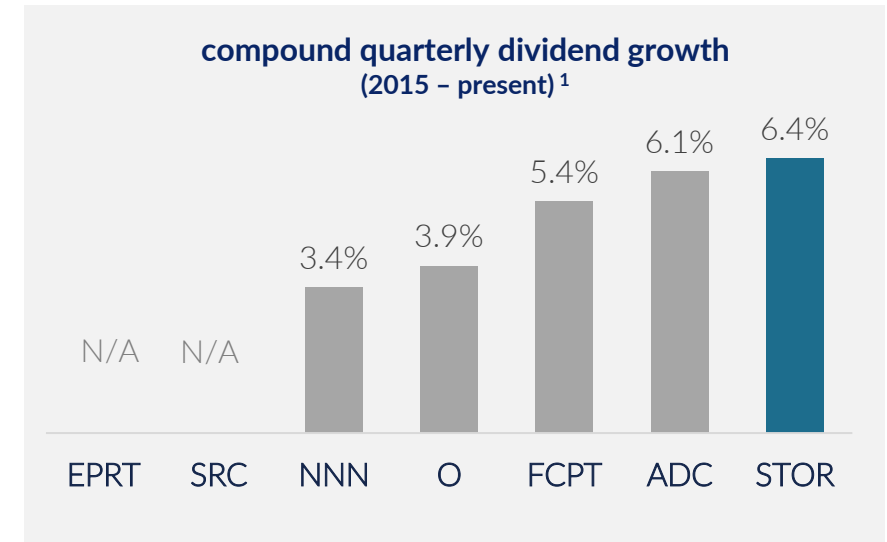
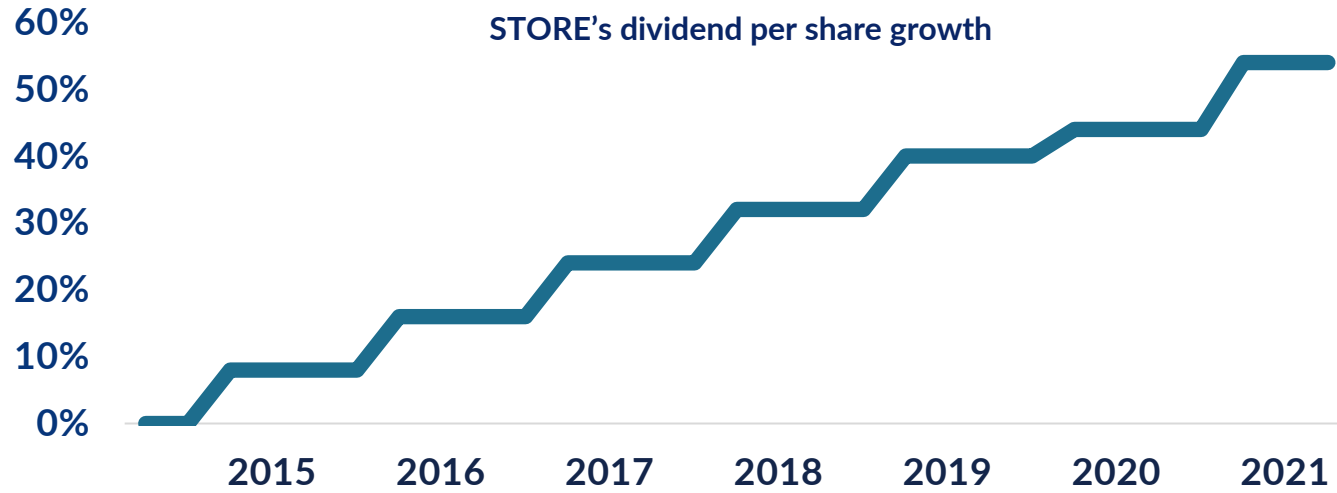
consistent, dependable internal growth



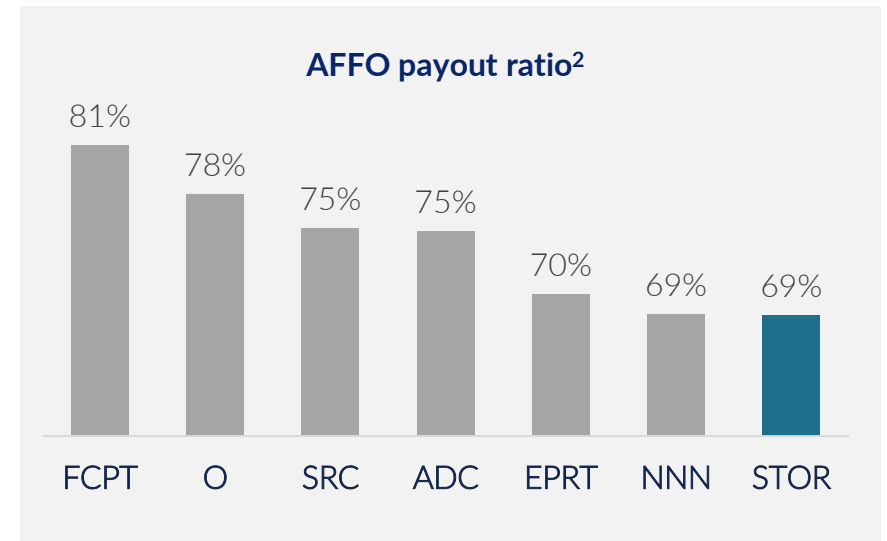
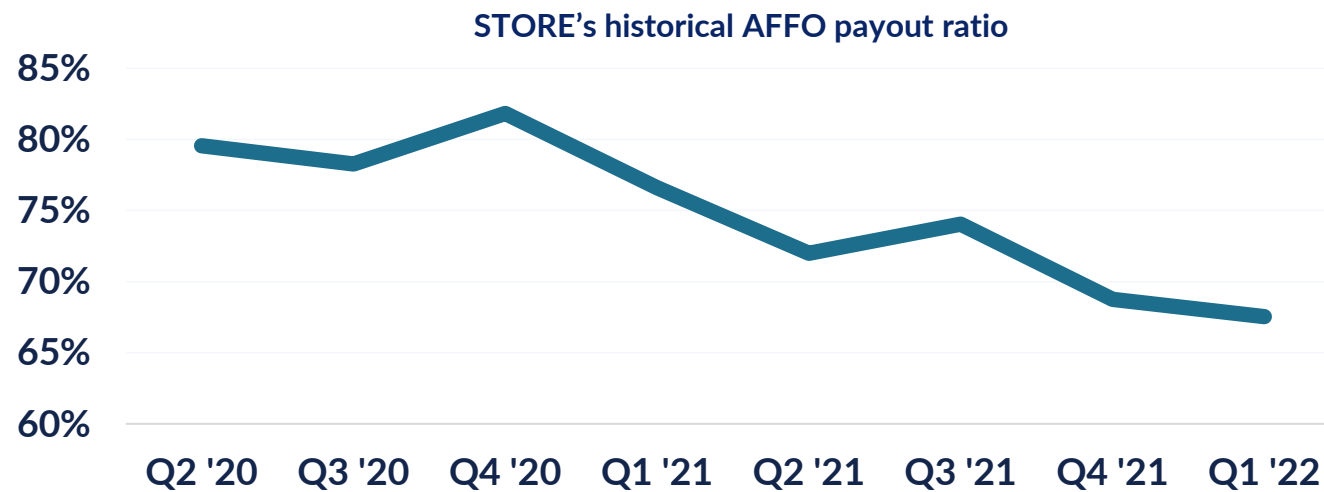
per share growth



internal growth enables STORE to generate attractive and consistent shareholder returns

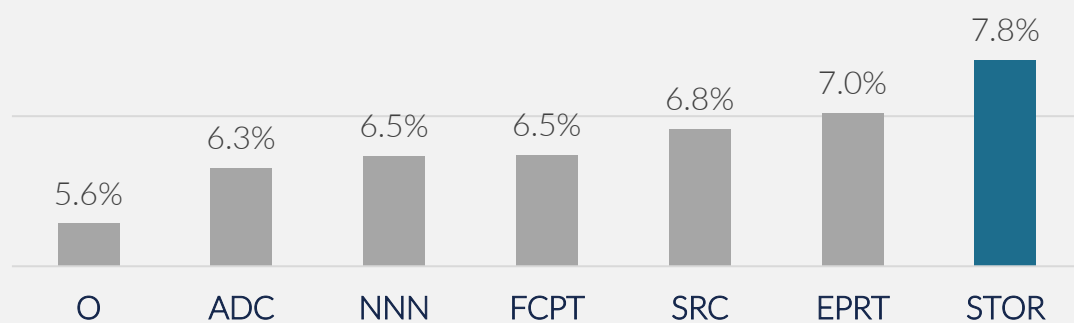


*our dividend growth is consistent and strong
and our dividends are highly protected*

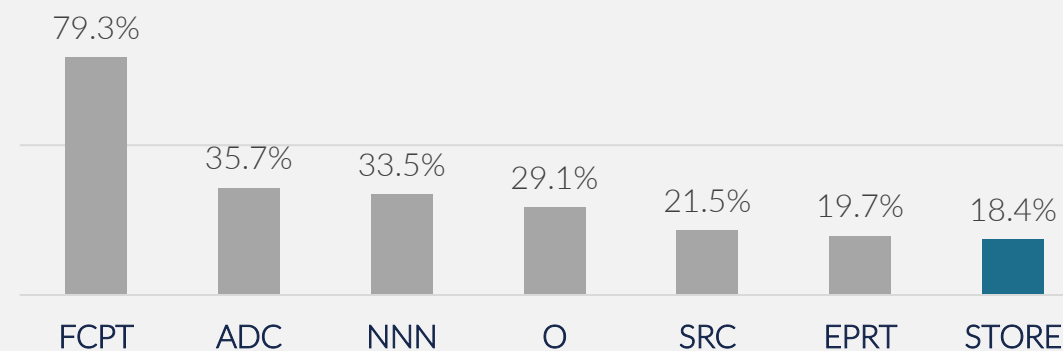


STORE's investment approach results in attractive cap rates, diversification & lease duration

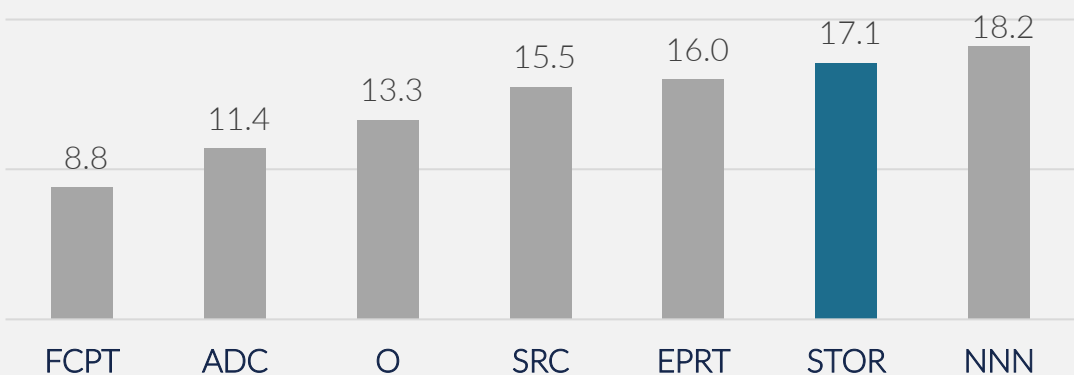
weighted average acquisition cap rate ¹



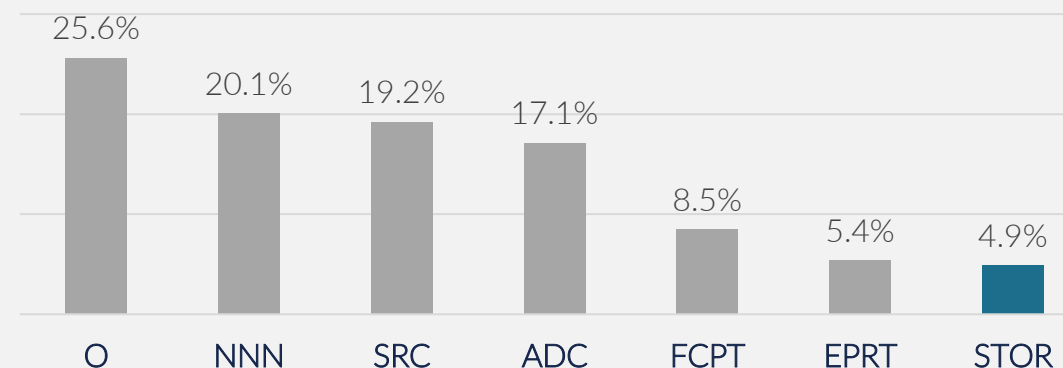
diversified tenant base (% top 10 tenants, based on ABRI) ²



weighted average lease term (acquisitions) ¹



leases expiring in next 5 years ²



our definition of success: making a positive difference for all our stakeholders

stockholders

STORE seeks to deliver stable, predictable, and investment-grade stockholder performance

customers

STORE real estate capital solutions enable improved customer wealth creation and increased workforce and leadership opportunities

employees

STORE promotes employee opportunity, education, engagement and diversity

suppliers

STORE provides opportunities to professional, supplier and service vendors to prosper through fair business practices and dependable engagements

communities

STORE contributes to communities across the country through our multiple investments and associated career opportunities

environment

STORE works to promote and improve environmental conscientiousness through our attention to and promotion of environmental stewardship

Environmental, Social, Governance (ESG) ratings reported by Institutional Shareholder Services (ISS) provide insight for investors on how companies perform in key areas of sustainability



**1' represents the highest quality and lowest risk.*

STORE maintains its strong commitment to sustainability, community, social responsibility and governance

Hosted Customer Event as On-Demand Video Series

STORE capital has an annual customer conference, the Inside Track Forum. This conference is constructed to provide actionable ideas and offer insightful business strategies for its customers.

Environmental Projects and Initiatives

In order to help customers reduce their carbon footprint and operating expense, STORE has partnered with specialists in:

- energy management
- energy optimization
- renewable energy
- energy audit and benchmarking
- financing for sustainability projects

Enhanced Corporate Governance

Tawn Kelley, a seasoned executive in the real estate finance industry, is our first female Chairman of the Board. We now stand as one of only three companies with a female Chairman, CEO and CFO. Also, she and our other independent directors comprise 89% of the Board; 55% of our board is diverse in terms of gender or ethnicity.

Published second annual Corporate Responsibility Report in 2021

To view the report, visit:

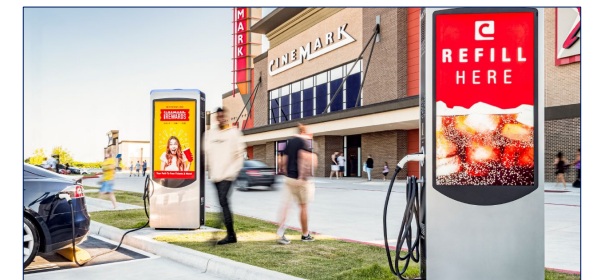
https://www.storecapital.com/wp-content/uploads/STORE_2021_CorporateResponsibilityReport.pdf



STORE CEO Mary Fedewa and Kendra Scott discuss leadership and keys to business success in virtual ITF to be released in 2022

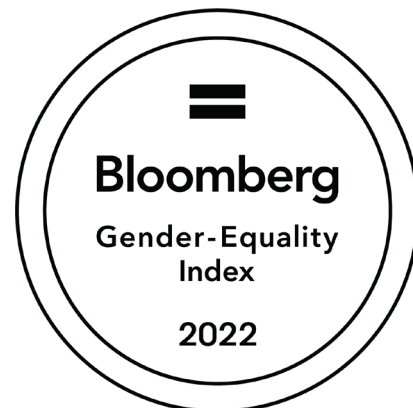


diversity focused virtual externship program



Volta charging station at a STORE-owned property

2022 Bloomberg GEI Member
For the second consecutive year
STORE has been named to
Bloomberg Gender-Equality Index
(GEI)



Hosted 2021 Virtual Externship
A professional development event for students
interested in finance and real estate careers.

135	Participants
49	Colleges/Universities
26	States
30	STORE Presenters
55%	Minority Participants

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Funds from Operations, or FFO, and Adjusted Funds from Operations, or AFFO

Our reported results are presented in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP. We also disclose Funds from Operations, or FFO, and Adjusted Funds from Operations, or AFFO, both of which are non-GAAP measures. We believe these two non-GAAP financial measures are useful to investors because they are widely accepted industry measures used by analysts and investors to compare the operating performance of REITs. FFO and AFFO do not represent cash generated from operating activities and are not necessarily indicative of cash available to fund cash requirements; accordingly, they should not be considered alternatives to net income as a performance measure or to cash flows from operations as reported on a statement of cash flows as a liquidity measure and should be considered in addition to, and not in lieu of, GAAP financial measures.

We compute FFO in accordance with the definition adopted by the Board of Governors of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or NAREIT. NAREIT defines FFO as GAAP net income, excluding gains (or losses) from extraordinary items and sales of depreciable property, real estate impairment losses, and depreciation and amortization expense from real estate assets, including the pro rata share of such adjustments of unconsolidated subsidiaries.

To derive AFFO, we modify the NAREIT computation of FFO to include other adjustments to GAAP net income related to certain revenues and expenses that have no impact on our long-term operating performance, such as straight-line rents, amortization of deferred financing costs and stock-based compensation. In addition, in deriving AFFO, we exclude certain other costs not related to our ongoing operations, such as the amortization of lease-related intangibles and executive severance and transition costs.

FFO is used by management, investors and analysts to facilitate meaningful comparisons of operating performance between periods and among our peers primarily because it excludes the effect of real estate depreciation and

amortization and net gains (or losses) on sales, which are based on historical costs and implicitly assume that the value of real estate diminishes predictably over time, rather than fluctuating based on existing market conditions. Management believes that AFFO provides more useful information to investors and analysts because it modifies FFO to exclude certain additional revenues and expenses such as, as applicable, straight-line rents, including construction period rent deferrals, and the amortization of deferred financing costs, stock-based compensation, lease-related intangibles, and executive severance and transition costs as such items have no impact on long-term operating performance. As a result, we believe AFFO to be a more meaningful measurement of ongoing performance that allows for greater performance comparability. Therefore, we disclose both FFO and AFFO and reconcile them to the most appropriate GAAP performance metric, which is net income. STORE Capital's FFO and AFFO may not be comparable to similarly titled measures employed by other companies.

We believe that presenting supplemental reporting measures, or non-GAAP measures, such as EBITDA, EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre, is useful to investors and analysts because it provides important supplemental information concerning our operating performance exclusive of certain non-cash and other costs. These non-GAAP measures have limitations as they do not include all items of income and expense that affect operations. Accordingly, they should not be considered alternatives to net income as a performance measure and should be considered in addition to, and not in lieu of, GAAP financial measures. Our presentation of such non-GAAP measures may not be comparable to similarly titled measures employed by other companies.

EBITDA, EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre

EBITDA represents earnings (GAAP net income) plus interest expense, income tax expense, depreciation and amortization.

We compute *EBITDAre* in accordance with the definition adopted by NAREIT. NAREIT defines *EBITDAre* as *EBITDA* (as defined above) excluding gains (or losses) from the sales of depreciable property and real estate impairment losses.

To derive *Adjusted EBITDAre* we modify the NAREIT definition of *EBITDAre* to exclude other items included in GAAP net income, such as provisions for loan losses and executive severance, as such items are not related to our ongoing performance.

Note: The adjustments to derive Adjusted EBITDAre may not exist in every quarter, therefore EBITDAre and Adjusted EBITDAre may be equal.

Annualized Adjusted EBITDAre and Adjusted Debt

Annualized Adjusted EBITDAre is calculated by multiplying *Adjusted EBITDAre* for the most recently completed fiscal quarter by four.

Annualized Adjusted EBITDAre - Current Estimated Run Rate is based on an estimated *Adjusted EBITDAre* calculated as if all leases and loans in place as of the last date of the most recently completed fiscal quarter had been in place as of the beginning of such quarter; then annualizing that estimated *Adjusted EBITDAre* for the quarter by multiplying it by four. You should not unduly rely on this metric as it is based on several assumptions and estimates that may

prove to be inaccurate. Our actual reported *Adjusted EBITDAre* for future periods may be significantly less than that implied by our reported *Annualized Adjusted EBITDAre - Current Estimated Run Rate* for a variety of reasons.

Adjusted Debt represents our outstanding debt obligations excluding unamortized deferred financing costs and net debt premium, further reduced for cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash deposits held for the benefit of lenders. We believe excluding unamortized deferred financing costs and net debt premium, cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash deposits held for the benefit of lenders provides an estimate of the net contractual amount of borrowed capital to be repaid, which we believe is a beneficial disclosure to investors and analysts.

Adjusted Debt to Annualized Adjusted EBITDAre

Adjusted Debt to Annualized Adjusted EBITDAre, or leverage, is a supplemental non-GAAP financial measure we use to evaluate the level of borrowed capital being used to increase the potential return of our real estate investments. We calculate leverage by dividing *Adjusted Debt* by *Annualized Adjusted EBITDAre*. Because our portfolio growth level is significant to the overall size of the Company, we believe that presenting this leverage metric on a run rate basis is more meaningful than presenting the metric for the historical quarterly period, and we refer to this metric as *Adjusted Debt to Annualized Adjusted EBITDAre—Current Estimated Run Rate*. Leverage should be considered as a supplemental measure of the level of risk to which stockholder value may be exposed. Our computation of leverage may differ from the methodology employed by other companies and, therefore, may not be comparable to other measures.

Note: NAREIT issued a white paper in 2017 recommending that companies that report EBITDA also report EBITDAre.

Page 3:

¹ Represents the weighted-average 4-Wall coverage ratio of the portfolio as of March 31, 2022. The 4-Wall coverage ratio refers to a unit's FCCR before taking into account standardized corporate overhead expense. STORE also calculates a unit fixed charge coverage ratio generally as the ratio of (i) the unit's EBITDAR, less a standardized corporate overhead expense based on estimated industry standards, to (ii) the unit's total fixed charges, which are its lease expense, interest expense and scheduled principal payments on indebtedness (if applicable). The weighted average unit FCCR was 3.6x as of March 31, 2022. The median 4-Wall coverage ratio and unit FCCR were 3.1x and 2.6x, respectively, as of March 31, 2022.

² Denotes the percentage our largest customer or our top ten largest customers represent of our total base rent and interest as of March 31, 2022. See Page 11 for listing of top ten customers.

³ Assets Under Management (AUM) represents our total investment in real estate assets (gross of accumulated depreciation and amortization) as of March 31, 2022.

⁴ Refer to page 23 for definitions of non-GAAP financial measures and page 7 of the Company's Earnings Supplement filed as Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 4, 2022 for a reconciliation to net income.

⁵ Represents the estimated growth rate in AFFO per diluted share based on the low- and high-points of our 2022 guidance as compared to AFFO per diluted share of \$2.05 for the year ended December 31, 2021. See page 22 for discussion regarding use of Adjusted Funds from Operations.

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¹ Represents the weighted average percentage change (by base rent and interest) in reported corporate revenues for the trailing 12-month (or nine-month if 12-month was not available) period as reported to STORE Capital for the period ended December 31, 2020 as compared to the same period ended December 31, 2019.

Excludes customers representing 4.3% of base rent and interest because applicable comparable data was not available.

² Estimated based on total revenue per employee for all companies in the middle market (based on data reported by the National Center for the Middle Market for 2020) extrapolated to the aggregate total revenue of STORE's customers.

³ Represents the number of locations operated by STORE's customers as reported to STORE Capital as of December 31, 2020.

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¹ Acquisitions represent both acquisitions of real estate and investment in loans and financing receivables. Dispositions represent the net proceeds received from the sale of real estate and lease termination fees received in conjunction with those sales.

² Includes the number of properties sold that were vacant or not performing at the time of sale.

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¹Source: U.S. Treasury and Company Data. With respect to the STORE Predecessor Companies (FFCA and Spirit Finance) data, publicly available Company filings with the SEC.

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¹ Assets Under Management (AUM) represents the Company's total investment in real estate assets (gross of accumulated depreciation and amortization) as of March 31, 2022.

² The percentage of *investment portfolio subject to master leases* represents the percentage (based on base rent and interest) of the investment portfolio in multiple properties with a single customer subject to master leases. Approximately 87% of the investment portfolio involves multiple properties with a single customer, whether or not subject to a master lease.

³ The *average investment amount/replacement cost (new)* represents the ratio of purchase price to replacement cost (new) at acquisition.

⁴ Weighted average annual lease escalation represents the weighted average annual escalation rate of the entire portfolio as if all escalations occurred annually. For escalations based on a formula including CPI, assumes the stated fixed percentage in the contract or assumes 1.5% if no fixed percentage is in the contract. For contracts with no escalations remaining in the current lease term, assumes the escalation in the extension term. Calculation excludes contracts representing less than 0.1% of base rent and interest where there are no further escalations remaining in the current lease term and there are no extension options.

⁵ STORE defines occupancy as a property being subject to a lease or loan contract. As of March 31, 2022, sixteen of our properties were vacant and not subject to a contract.

⁶ Of the 99% of our properties that are required to provide unit-level reporting, 97.9% have provided current obligated statements as of April 21, 2022.

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⁷ Represents the weighted-average 4-Wall and unit fixed charge coverage ratio of the portfolio as of March 31, 2022. The 4-Wall coverage ratio refers to a unit's FCCR before taking into account standardized corporate overhead expense. STORE also calculates a unit fixed charge coverage ratio generally as the ratio of (i) the unit's EBITDAR, less a standardized corporate overhead expense based on estimated industry standards, to (ii) the unit's total fixed charges, which are its lease expense, interest expense and scheduled principal payments on indebtedness (if applicable). The median 4-Wall coverage ratio and unit FCCR were 3.1x and 2.6x, respectively, as of March 31, 2022, 2.7x and 2.2x, respectively, as of March 31, 2021 and 2.6x and 2.2x, respectively, as of March 31, 2020.

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¹ Data as of March 31, 2022, by percentage of base rent and interest (based on rates in effect on March 31, 2022, for all leases, loans and financing receivables in place as of that date).

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¹ Data as of March 31, 2022, 2021 and 2020, by percentage of base rent and interest (based on rates in effect on those dates, for all leases, loans and financing receivables in place as of those dates).

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¹ Represents the weighted-average 4-Wall coverage ratio of the portfolio as of March 31, 2022. The 4-Wall coverage ratio refers to a unit's FCCR before taking into account standardized corporate overhead expense. STORE also calculates a unit fixed charge coverage ratio generally as the ratio of (i) the unit's EBITDAR, less a standardized corporate overhead expense based on estimated industry standards, to (ii) the unit's total fixed charges, which are its lease expense, interest expense and scheduled principal payments on indebtedness (if applicable). The weighted average unit FCCR was 3.6x as of March 31, 2022. The median 4-Wall coverage ratio and unit FCCR were 3.1x and 2.6x, respectively, as of March 31, 2022.

² Of the 99% of our properties that are required to provide unit-level reporting, 97.9% have provided current obligated statements as of April 21, 2022.

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³ We measure the credit quality of our portfolio on a contract-by-contract basis using the STORE Score, which is a proprietary risk measure reflective of both the credit risk of our tenants and the profitability of the operations at our properties. The STORE Score is a quantitative measurement of contract risk computed by multiplying tenant default probabilities (using Moody's RiskCalc) and estimated store closure probabilities (using a simple algorithm we developed that has closure probabilities ranging from 100% to 10%, depending on unit-level profitability). Qualitative features can also impact investment risk, such as low property investment amounts, favorable tenant debt capital stacks, the presence of third-party guarantors, or other factors. Such qualitative factors are not included in the STORE Score and may serve to mitigate investment risk even further.

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¹ Ratios as of March 31, 2022; Unencumbered EBITDA based on NOI from Unencumbered Assets less an allocation of G&A expenses based on assets.

² Based on average of ratios of Realty Income and National Retail Properties as of December 31, 2021.

³ Assets Under Management (AUM) represents our total investment in real estate assets (gross of accumulated depreciation and amortization) as of March 31, 2022.

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¹ Represents rolling 12-month values for AFFO, Dividends and Net Income per share beginning with the 12-month period ended March 31, 2016. Refer to page 22 for definitions of non-GAAP financial measures and page 4 of the Company's Earnings Supplement filed as Exhibit 99.2 to the Company's Form 8-K filed with the SEC on May 4, 2022 for a reconciliation to net income.

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¹ Source: Historical dividend data from Nasdaq.com. Compound growth rates for the period beginning in Q1 2015 through Q1 2022.

² Represents actual AFFO payout ratios obtained from publicly available financial information for the quarter ended December 31, 2021.

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¹ Source: Weighted average acquisition cap rates and lease durations for acquisitions from publicly available financial information for the eight quarters ended December 31, 2021.

² Source: Tenant information and lease expiration data by annualized rent from publicly available financial information as of December 31, 2021.

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