

KITE REALTY GROUP TRUST  
Form 10-K  
March 07, 2014

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

- Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934  
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013
- Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934  
For the transition period from \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_  
Commission File Number: 001-32268

Kite Realty Group Trust  
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland  
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

11-3715772  
(IRS Employer Identification No.)

30 S. Meridian Street, Suite 1100  
Indianapolis, Indiana 46204  
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

(317) 577-5600  
(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
Common Shares, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange
8.25% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Shares	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined by Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes  No

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 of Section 15(d) of the Act. Yes  No

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer  Accelerated filer  Non-accelerated filer  Smaller reporting company

(do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common shares held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second quarter was \$558 million based upon the closing price of \$6.03 per share on the New York Stock Exchange on such date.

The number of Common Shares outstanding as of February 21, 2014 was 130,886,126 (\$.01 par value).

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the Proxy Statement relating to the Registrant's Annual Meeting of Shareholders, scheduled to be held on May 7, 2014, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, are incorporated by reference into Part III, Items 10-14 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K as indicated herein.

KITE REALTY GROUP TRUST  
Annual Report on Form 10-K  
For the Fiscal Year Ended  
December 31, 2013

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## Forward-Looking Statements

This Annual Report on Form 10-K, together with other statements and information publicly disseminated by Kite Realty Group Trust (the “Company”), contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended (the “Securities Act”) and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”). Such statements are based on assumptions and expectations that may not be realized and are inherently subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which cannot be predicted with accuracy and some of which might not even be anticipated. Future events and actual results, performance, transactions or achievements, financial or otherwise, may differ materially from the results, performance, transactions or achievements, financial or otherwise, expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Risks, uncertainties and other factors that might cause such differences, some of which could be material, include, but are not limited to:

- national and local economic, business, real estate and other market conditions, particularly in light of low growth in the U.S. economy;
- financing risks, including the availability of and costs associated with sources of liquidity;
- the Company’s ability to refinance, or extend the maturity dates of, its indebtedness;
- the level and volatility of interest rates;
- the financial stability of tenants, including their ability to pay rent and the risk of tenant bankruptcies;
- the competitive environment in which the Company operates;
- acquisition, disposition, development and joint venture risks, including the pending merger transaction with Inland Diversified Real Estate Trust, Inc.;
- property ownership and management risks;
- the Company’s ability to maintain its status as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) for federal income tax purposes;
  - potential environmental and other liabilities;
  - impairment in the value of real estate property the Company owns;
  - risks related to the geographical concentration of our properties in Indiana, Florida, and Texas;
    - other factors affecting the real estate industry generally; and
- other risks identified in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and, from time to time, in other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) or in other documents that we publicly disseminate.

The Company undertakes no obligation to publicly update or revise these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.



## PART I

### ITEM 1. BUSINESS

Unless the context suggests otherwise, references to “we,” “us,” “our” or the “Company” refer to Kite Realty Group Trust and our business and operations conducted through our directly or indirectly owned subsidiaries, including Kite Realty Group, L.P., our operating partnership (the “Operating Partnership”).

#### Overview

Kite Realty Group Trust is a full-service, vertically integrated real estate company engaged in the ownership, operation, management, leasing, acquisition, redevelopment, and development of high-quality neighborhood and community shopping centers in selected markets in the United States.

The Company was formed in Maryland in 2004 as a REIT. We conduct all of our business through our Operating Partnership, of which we are the sole general partner. As of December 31, 2013, we held a 95% interest in our Operating Partnership with limited partners owning the remaining 5%.

As of December 31, 2013, we owned interests in a portfolio of 66 retail operating properties totaling approximately 11.5 million square feet of gross leasable area (including approximately 3.1 million square feet of non-owned anchor space) located in thirteen states. Our retail operating portfolio was 95.3% leased to a diversified retail tenant base, with no single retail tenant accounting for more than 4.7% of our total annualized base rent. In the aggregate, our largest 25 tenants accounted for 33.5% of our annualized base rent. See Item 2, “Properties” for a list of our top 25 tenants by annualized base rent.

We also own interests in two commercial operating properties (including the office component of Eddy Street Commons mixed-use property) totaling approximately 0.4 million square feet of net rentable area, both located in the state of Indiana. The leased percentage of our commercial operating portfolio was 95.2% as of December 31, 2013.

As of December 31, 2013, we also had an interest in two development projects under construction. Upon completion, these projects are anticipated to have approximately 0.8 million square feet of gross leasable area (including approximately 0.2 million square feet of non-owned anchor space). In addition, we have one development project pending commencement of construction, which is undergoing preparation for construction to commence, including pre-development and pre-leasing activities. As of December 31, 2013, this project is expected to contain 0.2 million square feet of total gross leasable area (including non-owned anchor space) upon completion.

In addition to our development projects, as of December 31, 2013, we had interests in two redevelopment projects under construction, which are expected to contain 0.2 million square feet of gross leasable area (including non-owned anchor space) upon completion. Also, we have two redevelopment projects pending commencement of construction, which are expected to contain 0.3 million square feet of total gross leasable area (including non-owned anchor space) upon completion.

In addition, as of December 31, 2013, we owned interests in various land parcels totaling approximately 131 acres. These parcels are classified as “Land held for development” in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and are expected to be used for future expansion of existing properties, development of new retail or commercial properties or sold to third parties.

Significant 2013 Activities

Acquisitions

During 2013, we successfully completed and integrated the acquisition of the following operating properties:

- Nine Property Portfolio – In November, we acquired a portfolio of nine retail operating properties located in Florida, Georgia, Texas, and Alabama for a purchase price of \$304 million. The portfolio has an aggregate owned gross leasable area of 2.0 million square feet and was 93.3% leased as of December 31, 2013. The majority of the centers contain a grocery anchor and are well located within their markets.



- Toringdon Market – In August, we acquired a 60,000 square foot shopping center in Charlotte, North Carolina for a purchase price of \$15.9 million. This center is anchored by Earth Fare.
- Castleton Crossing - In May, we acquired a 278,000 square foot shopping center in Indianapolis, Indiana for a purchase price of \$39.0 million. This center is anchored by a number of tenants including TJ Maxx, Home Goods, Burlington Coat Factory, and Shoe Carnival.
- Cool Springs Market - In April, we acquired a 285,000 square foot shopping center located in Nashville, Tennessee for a purchase price of \$37.6 million. This center is anchored by multiple tenants including Dick's Sporting Goods, Marshall's, JoAnn Fabrics, and Staples.
- Shoppes of Eastwood - In January, we acquired a 69,000 square foot shopping center located in Orlando, Florida for a purchase price of \$11.6 million. This center is anchored by Publix.

#### Development and Redevelopment Activities

- Delray Marketplace in Delray Beach, Florida – Construction on this 260,000 square foot development was substantially completed. This center is anchored by Publix and Frank Theatres along with a number of restaurants and retailers including Burt and Max's Grille, Charming Charlie, Chico's, White House | Black Market, Ann Taylor Loft, and Jos. A Bank. The Company anticipates that total project costs of the development will be approximately \$99.5 million, of which \$95.9 million had been incurred as of December 31, 2013. It is expected that this property will be transitioned into the operating portfolio in the first quarter of 2014;
- Holly Springs Towne Center – Phase I near Raleigh, North Carolina – Construction on this development was substantially completed and transitioned to the operating portfolio in the fourth quarter of 2013. This 91% leased center is anchored by Target, Dick's Sporting Goods, Marshall's, Michael's, and Petco;
- Parkside Town Commons near Raleigh, North Carolina – Construction commenced on both phases of this 570,000 square foot development. Phase I of this project is 83% leased and will be anchored by Target, Harris Teeter, and Petco. Phase II of this project is 62% leased and will be anchored by Frank Theatres, Golf Galaxy, Field & Stream, and Toby Keith's Bar & Grill. The Company anticipates its total investment in the development will be \$109.0 million, of which \$57.7 million had been incurred as of December 31, 2013. It is expected that Phase I of the property will be transitioned into the operating portfolio in the second half of 2014 and Phase II of the property will be transitioned into the operating portfolio in the first half of 2015;
- Four Corner Square near Seattle, Washington – This retail redevelopment project was substantially completed and the property was transitioned to the operating portfolio in the fourth quarter of 2013. This 90% leased center is anchored by Walgreens, Grocery Outlet, and Johnson's Do-It-Center;
- Rangeline Crossing near Indianapolis, Indiana – This redevelopment project was substantially completed and the property was transitioned to the operating portfolio in the second quarter of 2013. This 91% leased center is anchored by Earth Fare and Walgreens;
- Bolton Plaza in Jacksonville, Florida – Construction continues on this redevelopment project. LA Fitness is expected to open in the first quarter of 2014 and will anchor the center along with Academy Sports and Outdoors. The Company anticipates its total investment in the development will be \$10.3 million, of which \$6.6 million had been incurred as of December 31, 2013; and

- King's Lake Square in Naples, Florida – This operating property was transitioned to an in-process redevelopment in August upon commencement of construction on a new and upgraded Publix grocery store. The Company expects to complete construction in the second quarter of 2014. The Company anticipates its total investment in the development will be \$6.9 million, of which \$4.7 million had been incurred as of December 31, 2013.

Financing and Capital Raising Activities. As discussed in more detail below in “Business Objectives and Strategies,” our primary business objectives are to generate increasing cash flow, achieve long-term growth and maximize shareholder value primarily through the operation, acquisition, development and redevelopment of well-located community and neighborhood shopping centers. In 2013, we were able to strengthen our balance sheet and improve our financial flexibility and liquidity to fund future growth. We will endeavor in 2014 to continue improving our key financial ratios, including our debt to EBITDA ratio. We ended the year 2013 with approximately \$69 million of combined cash and borrowing capacity on our unsecured revolving credit facility. In addition, we own five unencumbered assets that would provide approximately \$135 million of additional borrowing capacity under the unsecured revolving credit if they were contributed to the unencumbered property pool and the accordion feature was exercised. We will remain focused on 2014 financing activity and will continue to aggressively manage our operating portfolio and development pipeline.

During 2013, we successfully completed various financing, refinancing and capital-raising activities including the following significant activities:

#### Common Equity Offerings

- In November, the Company completed an equity offering of 36,800,000 common shares at an offering price of \$6.16 per share for net offering proceeds of \$217 million. The Company initially used the proceeds to repay borrowings under its unsecured revolving credit facility and subsequently redeployed the proceeds to fund a portion of the purchase price of the portfolio of nine unencumbered retail properties.
- In April and May, the Company completed an equity offering of 15,525,000 common shares at an offering price of \$6.55 per share for net offering proceeds of \$97 million. The Company initially used the proceeds to repay borrowings under its unsecured revolving credit facility and subsequently redeployed the proceeds to acquire the Cool Springs Market, Castleton Crossing, and Toringdon Market operating properties.

#### Unsecured Term Loan and Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility

- In August, we amended and increased the borrowing on our existing unsecured term loan (the “Term Loan”) from \$125 million to \$230 million. The Term Loan is scheduled to mature on August 21, 2018 with an interest rate of LIBOR plus 145 to 245 basis points, depending on the Company’s leverage, which was a decrease from the rate of LIBOR plus 210 to 310 basis points under the existing unsecured term loan. The \$105 million of additional proceeds were used to initially pay down amounts outstanding under our unsecured revolving credit facility. The Company has the option to further extend the maturity date to February 21, 2019.
- In February, we amended the terms of our existing \$200 million unsecured revolving credit facility. The maturity date was extended to February 26, 2017 and the interest rate was reduced to LIBOR plus 165 to 250 basis points, depending on the Company’s leverage. The Company has the option to further extend the maturity date to February 26, 2018.

#### Construction Financing Activity

- Draws totaling \$60.9 million were made on the variable rate construction loans related to the Delray Marketplace, Holly Springs Towne Center, Rangeline Crossing, and Four Corner Square development and redevelopment projects.
- In November, we closed on an \$87.2 million loan to fund the construction of both phases of Parkside Town Commons near Raleigh, North Carolina. The loan has a maturity date of November 22, 2016 and a variable interest rate of LIBOR plus 210 basis points. During the year, we made draws on this construction loan of \$16.5 million.

#### 2013 Cash Distributions

In 2013, we declared total cash distributions of \$0.24 per common share and cash distributions of \$2.0625 per share of our 8.250% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Share (“Series A Preferred Shares”).

#### Significant 2014 Activities

On February 9, 2014, the Company signed a definitive merger agreement with Inland Diversified Real Estate Trust, Inc. (“Inland Diversified”), pursuant to which Inland Diversified will merge with and into a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company in a stock-for-stock exchange with a transaction value of approximately \$2.1 billion, which includes the

assumption of approximately \$0.9 billion of debt.

Inland Diversified's retail portfolio that we plan to acquire is comprised of 57 properties that were 95.3% leased as of December 31, 2013. The properties are located in existing markets of the Company and new markets including Westchester, New York, Bayonne, New Jersey, Las Vegas, Nevada, Virginia Beach, Virginia, and Salt Lake City, Utah. We also plan to acquire from Inland Diversified certain multifamily assets that we expect to sell following the close of the merger.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, each outstanding share of Inland Diversified's common stock will be converted into the right to receive newly issued common shares of beneficial interest of the Company in exchange for each share of Inland Diversified common stock based on the following:

- 1.707 shares of the Company for each share of Inland Diversified common stock, so long as the reference price for the Company's shares (defined below) is equal to or less than \$6.36;
- A floating ratio if the Company's reference price is more than \$6.36 or less than \$6.58 with such ratio determined by dividing \$10.85 by the Company's reference price;
- 1.650 shares of the Company for each share of Inland Diversified common stock if the Company's reference price is \$6.58 or greater;
- The reference price is the volume-weighted average trading price of the Company's common shares for the ten consecutive trading days ending on the third trading day preceding Inland Diversified's stockholder meeting to approve the merger.

The merger is expected to close late in the second quarter or in the third quarter of 2014, subject to the approval of shareholders of both companies and the satisfaction of other customary closing conditions.

#### Business Objectives and Strategies

Our primary business objectives are to increase the cash flow and build or realize capital appreciation of our properties, achieve sustainable long-term growth and maximize shareholder value primarily through the operation, development, redevelopment and select acquisition of well-located community and neighborhood shopping centers. We invest in properties with well-located real estate with strong demographics, combined with effective leasing and management strategies, to improve the long-term values and economic returns of our properties. The Company believes that certain of its properties represent opportunities for future renovation and expansion.

We seek to implement our business objectives through the following strategies, each of which is more completely described in the sections that follow:

- **Operating Strategy:** Maximizing the internal growth in revenue from our operating properties by leasing and re-leasing those properties to a diverse group of retail tenants at increasing rental rates, when possible, and redeveloping or renovating certain properties to make them more attractive to existing and prospective tenants and consumers;
- **Growth Strategy:** Using debt and equity capital prudently to selectively acquire additional retail properties, redevelop or renovate our existing properties, and develop shopping centers on land parcels that we currently own where we believe that investment returns would meet or exceed internal benchmarks; and
- **Financing and Capital Preservation Strategy:** Maintaining a strong balance sheet with sufficient flexibility to fund our operating and investment activities. Funding sources include opportunistically accessing the public securities markets, borrowings under our existing revolving credit facility, new secured debt, internally generated funds and proceeds from selling land and properties that no longer fit our strategy, and potential investment in strategic joint ventures. We continuously monitor the capital markets and may consider raising additional capital through the issuance of our common shares, preferred shares or other securities.

**Operating Strategy.** Our primary operating strategy is to maximize revenue and maintain or increase occupancy levels by attracting and retaining a strong and diverse tenant base. Most of our properties are located in regional and neighborhood trade areas with attractive demographics, which has allowed us to maintain and, in some cases, increase

occupancy and rental rates. We seek to implement our operating strategy by, among other things:

- increasing rental rates upon the renewal of expiring leases or re-leasing space to new tenants while minimizing vacancy to the extent possible;
  - maximizing the occupancy of our operating portfolio;
    - minimizing tenant turnover;
- maintaining leasing and property management strategies that maximize rent growth and monitor costs;

- maintaining a diverse tenant mix in an effort to limit our exposure to the financial condition of any one tenant or any category of tenants;
- maintaining the physical appearance, condition, and design of our properties and other improvements located on our properties to maximize our ability to attract customers;
  - actively managing costs to minimize overhead and operating costs;
  - maintaining strong tenant and retailer relationships in order to avoid rent interruptions and reduce marketing, leasing and tenant improvement costs that result from re-tenanting space; and
- taking advantage of under-utilized land or existing square footage, reconfiguring properties for better use, or adding ancillary income areas to existing facilities.

We employed our operating strategy in 2013 in a number of ways, including increasing our total leased percentage from 94.2% at December 31, 2012 to 95.3% at December 31, 2013. In addition, we generated positive leasing spreads (i.e., the difference between the rent paid under the prior lease and the rent being paid under the current lease) of 14.6% in 2013 on space vacant less than one year. We have also been successful in maintaining a diverse retail tenant mix with no tenant accounting for more than 4.7% of our annualized base rent. See Item 2, “Properties” for a list of our top tenants by gross leasable area and annualized base rent.

Growth Strategy. Our growth strategy includes the selective deployment of resources to projects that are expected to generate investment returns that meet or exceed our internal benchmarks. We intend to implement our growth strategy in a number of ways, including:

- selectively pursuing the acquisition of retail operating properties and portfolios in markets with strong demographics and attract successful retail tenants;
- continually evaluating our operating properties for redevelopment and renovation opportunities that we believe will make them more attractive for leasing to new tenants or re-leasing to existing tenants at increased rental rates;
- capitalizing on future development opportunities on currently owned land parcels through the achievement of anchor and small shop pre-leasing targets and obtaining financing prior to commencing vertical construction; and
- disposing of selected assets that no longer meet our long-term investment criteria and recycling the net proceeds into assets that provide maximum returns and upside potential in desirable markets.

In evaluating opportunities for potential acquisition, development, redevelopment and disposition, we consider a number of factors, including:

- the expected returns and related risks associated with the investments relative to our combined cost of capital to make such investments;
- the current and projected cash flow and market value of the property, and the potential to increase cash flow and market value if the property were to be successfully re-leased or redeveloped;
- the price being offered for the property, the current and projected operating performance of the property, and the tax consequences of the sale as well as other related factors;

- the current tenant mix at the property and the potential future tenant mix that the demographics of the property could support, including the presence of one or more additional anchors (for example, value retailers, grocers, soft goods stores, office supply stores, or sporting goods retailers), as well as an overall diverse tenant mix that includes restaurants, shoe and clothing retailers, specialty shops and service retailers such as banks, dry cleaners and hair salons, some of which provide staple goods to the community and offer a high level of convenience;
- the configuration of the property, including ease of access, abundance of parking, maximum visibility, and the demographics of the surrounding area; and
  - the level of success of existing properties in the same or nearby markets.



In 2013, we were successful in completing and integrating the acquisition of thirteen high-quality retail properties that enabled us to expand our presence in our core markets. In addition, we delivered three very strong development and redevelopment projects to the operating portfolio and expect to deliver four additional projects in 2014.

In 2013, we were successful in executing new leases for anchor tenants at multiple properties in our development, redevelopment, and operating portfolios. We signed anchor leases totaling 135,000 square feet, including Gander Mountain at our Bayport Commons operating property, Sprouts Farmer's Market at our Sunland Towne Center operating property, and Total Wine and More at our International Speedway Square operating property.

**Financing and Capital Preservation Strategy.** We finance our acquisition, development, and redevelopment activities seeking to use the most advantageous sources of capital available to us at the time. These sources may include the sale of common or preferred shares through public offerings or private placements, the reinvestment of proceeds from the disposition of assets, the incurrence of additional indebtedness through secured or unsecured borrowings, and entering into real estate joint ventures.

Our primary financing and capital preservation strategy is to maintain a strong balance sheet with sufficient flexibility to fund our operating and investment activities in the most cost-effective way. We consider a number of factors when evaluating our level of indebtedness and when making decisions regarding additional borrowings, including the purchase price of properties to be developed or acquired with debt financing, the estimated market value of our properties and the Company as a whole upon consummation of the refinancing, and the ability of particular properties to generate cash flow to cover expected debt service. Our efforts to strengthen our balance sheet are essential to the success of our business. We intend to continue implementing our financing and capital strategies in a number of ways, including:

- prudently managing our balance sheet, including reducing the aggregate amount of indebtedness outstanding under our unsecured revolving credit facility so that we have additional capacity available to fund our development and redevelopment projects and pay down maturing debt if refinancing that debt is not feasible;
  - raising additional capital through the issuance of common shares, preferred shares or other securities;
- extending the maturity dates of and/or refinancing of our near-term mortgage, construction and other indebtedness;
  - staggering our maturities with long-term debt on recently completed projects;
- entering into construction loans prior to commencement of vertical construction to fund our larger in-process developments, redevelopments, and future developments;
- managing our exposure to interest rate increases on our variable-rate debt through the use of fixed rate hedging transactions and securing property specific long-term nonrecourse financing; and
  - entering into joint venture arrangements in order to access less expensive capital and to mitigate risk.

## Competition

The United States commercial real estate market continues to be highly competitive. We face competition from other REITs and other owner-operators engaged in the ownership, leasing, acquisition, and development of shopping centers as well as from numerous local, regional and national real estate developers and owners in each of our markets. Some of these competitors may have greater capital resources than we do; although we do not believe that any single competitor or group of competitors in any of the primary markets where our properties are located are

dominant in that market.

We face significant competition in our efforts to lease available space to prospective tenants at our operating, development and redevelopment properties. The nature of the competition for tenants varies based on the characteristics of each local market in which we own properties. We believe that the principal competitive factors in attracting tenants in our market areas are location, demographics, rental rates, the presence of anchor stores, competitor shopping centers in the same geographic area and the maintenance, appearance, access and traffic patterns of our properties. There can be no assurance in the future that we will be able to compete successfully with our competitors in our development, acquisition and leasing activities.

## Government Regulation

We and our properties are subject to a variety of federal, state, and local environmental, health, safety and similar laws including:

Americans with Disabilities Act. Our properties must comply with Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, or ADA, to the extent that such properties are public accommodations as defined by the ADA. The ADA may require removal of structural barriers to access by persons with disabilities in certain public areas of our properties where such removal is readily achievable. We believe our properties are in substantial compliance with the ADA and that we will not be required to make substantial capital expenditures to address the requirements of the ADA. However, noncompliance with the ADA could result in the imposition of fines or an award of damages to private litigants. The obligation to make readily accessible accommodations is an ongoing one, and we will continue to assess our properties and make alterations as appropriate in this respect.

Environmental Regulations. Some properties in our portfolio contain, may have contained or are adjacent to or near other properties that have contained or currently contain underground storage tanks for petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances. These operations may have released, or have the potential to release, such substances into the environment.

In addition, some of our properties have tenants which may use hazardous or toxic substances in the routine course of their businesses. In general, these tenants have covenanted in their leases with us to use these substances, if any, in compliance with all environmental laws and have agreed to indemnify us for any damages we may suffer as a result of their use of such substances. However, these lease provisions may not fully protect us in the event that a tenant becomes insolvent. Finally, one of our properties has contained asbestos-containing building materials, or ACBM, and another property may have contained such materials based on the date of its construction. Environmental laws require that ACBM be properly managed and maintained, and fines and penalties may be imposed on building owners or operators for failure to comply with these requirements. The laws also may allow third parties to seek recovery from owners or operators for personal injury associated with exposure to asbestos fibers.

Neither existing environmental, health, safety and similar laws nor the costs of our compliance with these laws has had a material adverse effect on our financial condition or results operations, and management does not believe they will in the future. In addition, we have not incurred, and do not expect to incur, any material costs or liabilities due to environmental contamination at properties we currently own or have owned in the past. However, we cannot predict the impact of new or changed laws or regulations on properties we currently own or may acquire in the future.

With environmental sustainability becoming a national priority, we have continued to demonstrate our strong commitment to be a responsible corporate citizen through resource reduction and employee training that have resulted in reductions of energy consumption, waste and improved maintenance cycles.

## Insurance

We carry comprehensive liability, fire, extended coverage, and rental loss insurance that covers all properties in our portfolio. We believe the policy specifications and insured limits are appropriate and adequate given the relative risk of loss, the cost of the coverage, and industry practice. Certain risks such as loss from riots, war or acts of God, and, in some cases, flooding are not insurable; and therefore, we do not carry insurance for these losses. Some of our policies, such as those covering losses due to terrorism and floods, are insured subject to limitations involving large deductibles or co-payments and policy limits that may not be sufficient to cover losses.

Offices

Our principal executive office is located at 30 S. Meridian Street, Suite 1100, Indianapolis, IN 46204. Our telephone number is (317) 577-5600.

Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we had 95 full-time employees. The majority of these employees were based at our Indianapolis, Indiana headquarters.

#### Available Information

Our Internet website address is [www.kiterealty.com](http://www.kiterealty.com). You can obtain on our website, free of charge, a copy of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, our quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, our current reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such reports or amendments with, or furnish them to, the SEC. Our Internet website and the information contained therein or connected thereto are not intended to be incorporated into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Also available on our website, free of charge, are copies of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, our Code of Ethics for Principal Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers, our Corporate Governance Guidelines, and the charters for each of the committees of our Board of Trustees—the Audit Committee, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, and the Compensation Committee. Copies of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, our Code of Ethics for Principal Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers, our Corporate Governance Guidelines, and our committee charters are also available from us in print and free of charge to any shareholder upon request. Any person wishing to obtain such copies in print should contact our Investor Relations department by mail at our principal executive office.

#### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following factors, among others, could cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in forward-looking statements made in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and presented elsewhere by our management from time to time. These factors, among others, may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows, and you should carefully consider them. It is not possible to predict or identify all such factors. You should not consider this list to be a complete statement of all potential risks or uncertainties. Past performance should not be considered an indication of future performance.

We have separated the risks into four categories:

- risks related to our operations;
- risks related to our organization and structure;
- risks related to our pending merger transaction with Inland Diversified Real Estate Trust, Inc.; and
- risks related to tax matters.

#### RISKS RELATED TO OUR OPERATIONS

Because of our geographical concentration in Indiana, Florida and Texas, a prolonged economic downturn in these states could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The United States economy is recovering from the recent recession in an uneven fashion. Similarly, the specific markets in which we operate may face challenging economic conditions that could persist into the future. In particular, as of December 31, 2013, 30% of our owned square footage and 31% of our total annualized base rent was located in Indiana, 24% of our owned square footage and 23% of our total annualized base rent was located in Florida, and 18% of our owned square footage and 19% of our total annualized base rent was located in Texas. This level of concentration could expose us to greater economic risks than if we owned properties in numerous geographic regions. Many states continue to deal with state fiscal budget shortfalls and high unemployment rates. Adverse economic or

real estate trends in Indiana, Florida, Texas, or the surrounding regions, or any decrease in demand for retail space resulting from the local regulatory environment, business climate or fiscal problems in these states, could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the trading price of our common shares and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to our shareholders.

Disruptions in the financial markets could affect our ability to obtain financing on reasonable terms, or at all, and have other material adverse effects on our business.

Disruptions in the credit markets generally, or relating to the real estate industry specifically, may adversely affect our ability to obtain debt financing at favorable rates or at all. These disruptions could impact the overall amount of debt financing available, lower loan to value ratios, cause a tightening of lender underwriting standards and terms and higher interest rate spreads. As a result, we may be unable to refinance or extend our existing indebtedness or the terms of any refinancing may not be as favorable as the terms of our existing indebtedness. For example, as of December 31, 2013, we had approximately \$86 million and \$96 million of debt maturing in 2014 and 2015, respectively. If we are not successful in refinancing our outstanding debt when it becomes due, we may be forced to dispose of properties on disadvantageous terms, which might adversely affect our ability to service other debt and to meet our other obligations.

If economic conditions deteriorate in any of our markets, we may be forced to seek alternative sources of potentially less attractive financing, and have to adjust our business plan accordingly. In addition, we may be unable to obtain permanent financing on development projects we temporarily financed with construction loans. Our inability to obtain such permanent financing on favorable terms, if at all, could delay the completion of our development projects and/or cause us to incur additional capital costs in connection with completing such projects, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and our ability to execute our business strategy. These events also may make it more difficult or costly for us to raise capital through the issuance of our common stock or preferred stock. The disruptions in the financial markets have had and may continue to have a material adverse effect on the market value of our common shares and other adverse effects on our business.

If our tenants are unable to secure financing necessary to continue to operate and grow their businesses and pay us rent, we could be materially and adversely affected.

Many of our tenants rely on external sources of financing to operate and grow their businesses. Disruptions in credit markets, as discussed above, may adversely affect our tenants' ability to obtain debt financing at favorable rates or at all. If our tenants are unable to secure financing necessary to continue to operate their businesses, they may be unable to meet their rent obligations to us or enter into new leases with us or be forced to declare bankruptcy and reject our leases, which could materially and adversely affect us.

Ongoing challenging conditions in the United States and global economy, and the challenges facing our retail tenants and non-owned anchor tenants may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Certain sectors of the United States economy are still experiencing weakness. This structural weakness has resulted in continuing high levels of unemployment, the bankruptcy or weakened financial condition of a number of retailers, decreased consumer spending, increased home foreclosures, low consumer confidence, and reduced demand and rental rates for certain retail space. Market conditions remain challenging as higher than historical levels of unemployment and lower consumer confidence have persisted. There can be no assurance that the recovery will continue. General economic factors that are beyond our control, including, but not limited to, economic recessions, decreases in consumer confidence, reductions in consumer credit availability, increasing consumer debt levels, rising energy costs, higher tax rates, continued business layoffs, downsizing and industry slowdowns, and/or rising inflation, could have a negative impact on the business of our retail tenants. In turn, this could have a material adverse effect on our business because current or prospective tenants may, among other things, (i) have difficulty paying their rent obligations as they struggle to sell goods and services to consumers, (ii) be unwilling to enter into or renew leases with us on favorable terms or at all, (iii) seek to terminate their existing leases with us or request rental concessions on such leases, or (iv) be forced to curtail operations or declare bankruptcy. We are also susceptible to other developments that, while not directly tied to the economy, could have a material adverse effect on our business. These developments include relocations of businesses, changing demographics, increased Internet shopping, infrastructure quality, federal, state, and local budgetary constraints and priorities, increases in real estate and other taxes, costs of complying with government regulations or increased regulation, decreasing valuations of real estate, and other factors.

Further, we continually monitor events and changes in circumstances that could indicate that the carrying value of our real estate assets may not be recoverable. The ongoing challenging market conditions could require us to recognize an impairment charge, with respect to one or more of our properties, or a loss on disposition of one or more of our properties.

Our real estate assets may be subject to impairment charges.

Our long-lived assets, primarily real estate held for investment, are carried at cost unless circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. We evaluate whether there are any indicators, including

property operating performance and general market conditions, that the value of the real estate properties (including any related amortizable intangible assets or liabilities) may not be recoverable. Through the evaluation, we compare the current carrying value of the asset to the estimated undiscounted cash flows that are directly associated with the use and ultimate disposition of the asset. Our estimated cash flows are based on several key assumptions, including rental rates, costs of tenant improvements, leasing commissions, anticipated hold periods, and assumptions regarding the residual value upon disposition, including the exit capitalization rate. These key assumptions are subjective in nature and could differ materially from actual results. Changes in our disposition strategy or changes in the marketplace may alter the hold period of an asset or asset group, which may result in an impairment loss and such loss could be material to the Company's financial condition or operating performance. To the extent that the carrying value of the asset exceeds the estimated undiscounted cash flows, an impairment loss is recognized equal to the excess of carrying value over fair value. If such indicators, as described above, are not identified, management will not assess the recoverability of a property's carrying value.



The fair value of real estate assets is highly subjective and is determined through comparable sales information and other market data if available, or through use of an income approach such as the direct capitalization method or the traditional discounted cash flow approach. Such cash flow projections consider factors, including expected future operating income, trends and prospects, as well as the effects of demand, competition and other factors, and therefore are subject to a significant degree of management judgment. Changes in those factors could impact the determination of fair value. In estimating the fair value of undeveloped land, we generally use market data and comparable sales information.

These subjective assessments have a direct impact on our net income because recording an impairment charge results in an immediate negative adjustment to net income. There can be no assurance that we will not take additional charges in the future related to the impairment of our assets. Any future impairment could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in the period in which the charge is taken.

Our business is significantly influenced by demand for retail space generally, and a decrease in such demand may have a greater adverse effect on our business than if we owned a more diversified real estate portfolio.

Because our portfolio of properties consists primarily of community and neighborhood shopping centers, a decrease in the demand for retail space, due to the economic factors discussed above or otherwise, may have a greater adverse effect on our business and financial condition than if we owned a more diversified real estate portfolio. The market for retail space has been, and could continue to be, adversely affected by weakness in the national, regional and local economies, the adverse financial condition of some large retailing companies, the ongoing consolidation in the retail sector, the excess amount of retail space in a number of markets, and increasing consumer purchases through the Internet. To the extent that any of these conditions occur, they are likely to negatively affect market rents for retail space and could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the trading price of our common shares and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to our shareholders.

Failure by any non-owned anchor tenant or major tenant with leases in multiple locations, because of a deterioration of its financial condition or otherwise, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We derive the majority of our revenue from tenants who lease space from us at our properties. Therefore, our ability to generate cash from operations is dependent on the rents that we are able to charge and collect from our tenants. Our leases generally do not contain provisions designed to ensure the creditworthiness of our tenants. At any time, our tenants may experience a downturn in their business that may significantly weaken their financial condition, particularly during periods of economic uncertainty. In the event of a prolonged or severe economic downturn, our tenants may delay lease commencements, decline to extend or renew leases upon expiration, fail to make rental payments when due, close a number of stores or declare bankruptcy. Any of these actions could result in the termination of the tenant's leases and the loss of rental income attributable to the terminated leases. Lease terminations or failure of a major tenant or non-owned anchor to occupy the premises could result in lease terminations or reductions in rent by other tenants in the same shopping centers because of contractual co-tenancy termination or rent reduction rights under the terms of some leases. In that event, we may be unable to re-lease the vacated space at attractive rents or at all. The occurrence of any of the situations described above, particularly if it involves a substantial tenant or a non-owned anchor with ground leases in multiple locations, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. As of December 31, 2013, the five largest tenants in our operating portfolio in terms of annualized base rent were Publix, TJX Companies, Bed Bath & Beyond, Dick's Sporting Goods, and PetSmart, representing 4.7%, 2.5%, 2.3%, 2.1%, and 1.9%, respectively, of our total annualized base rent.

We face potential material adverse effects from tenant bankruptcies, and we may be unable to collect balances due from any tenant in bankruptcy or replace the tenant at current rates, or at all.

Tenant bankruptcies may increase during periods of difficult economic conditions. We cannot make any assurance that a tenant that files for bankruptcy protection will continue to pay its rent obligations. A bankruptcy filing by or relating to one of our tenants or a lease guarantor would legally bar our efforts to collect pre-bankruptcy debts from that tenant or the lease guarantor, unless we receive an order permitting us to do so from the bankruptcy court. A tenant or lease guarantor bankruptcy could delay our efforts to collect past due balances under the relevant leases, and could ultimately preclude collection of these sums. If a lease is assumed by the tenant in bankruptcy, all pre-bankruptcy balances due under the lease must be paid to us in full. However, if a lease is rejected by a tenant in bankruptcy, we would have only a general unsecured claim for damages including pre-bankruptcy balances. Any unsecured claim we hold may be paid only to the extent that funds are available and only in the same percentage as is paid to all other holders of unsecured claims, and there are restrictions under bankruptcy laws that limit the amount of the claim we can make if a lease is rejected. As a result, it is likely that we will recover substantially less than the full value of any unsecured claims we hold from a tenant in bankruptcy, which would result in a reduction in our cash flow and in the amount of cash available for distribution to our shareholders.

Moreover, we are continually re-leasing vacant spaces resulting from tenant lease terminations. The bankruptcy of a tenant, particularly an anchor tenant, may make it more difficult to lease the remainder of the affected properties. Future tenant bankruptcies could materially adversely affect our properties or impact our ability to successfully execute our re-leasing strategy.

We had \$857 million of consolidated indebtedness outstanding as of December 31, 2013, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations and reduce our ability to incur additional indebtedness to fund our growth.

Required repayments of debt and related interest may materially adversely affect our operating performance. We had \$857 million of consolidated outstanding indebtedness as of December 31, 2013, of which \$86 million is scheduled to mature in 2014, and \$96 million is scheduled to mature in 2015. At December 31, 2013, \$581 million of our debt bore interest at variable rates (\$254 million when reduced by our \$327 million of fixed interest rate swaps). Interest rates are currently low relative to historical levels and may increase significantly in the future. If our interest expense increased significantly, it could materially adversely affect our results of operations. For example, if market rates of interest on our variable rate debt outstanding, net of cash flow hedges, as of December 31, 2013 increased by 1%, the increase in interest expense on our variable rate debt would decrease future cash flows by \$2.5 million annually.

We also intend to incur additional debt in connection with various development and redevelopment projects, and may incur additional debt with acquisitions of properties. Our organizational documents do not limit the amount of indebtedness that we may incur. We may borrow new funds to develop or acquire properties. In addition, we may incur or increase our mortgage debt by obtaining loans secured by some or all of the real estate properties we develop or acquire. We also may borrow funds if necessary to satisfy the requirement that we distribute to shareholders at least 90% of our annual "REIT taxable income" (determined before the deduction of dividends paid and excluding net capital gains), or otherwise as is necessary or advisable to ensure that we maintain our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes or otherwise avoid paying taxes that can be eliminated through distributions to our shareholders.

Our substantial debt could materially and adversely affect our business in other ways, including by, among other things:

- requiring us to use a substantial portion of our funds from operations to pay principal and interest, which reduces the amount available for distributions;
  - placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt;
- making us more vulnerable to economic and industry downturns and reducing our flexibility in responding to changing business and economic conditions; and
- limiting our ability to borrow more money for operating or capital needs or to finance development and acquisitions in the future.

Agreements with lenders supporting our unsecured revolving credit facility and various other loan agreements contain default provisions which, among other things, could result in the acceleration of principal and interest payments or the termination of the facilities.

Our unsecured revolving credit facility and various other debt agreements contain certain Events of Default which include, but are not limited to, failure to make principal or interest payments when due, failure to perform or observe any term in the agreement, covenant or condition contained in the agreements, failure to maintain certain financial and operating ratios and other criteria, misrepresentations and bankruptcy proceedings. In the event of a default under any of these agreements, the lender would have various rights including, but not limited to, the ability to require the acceleration of the payment of all principal and interest due and/or to terminate the agreements, and to foreclose on the properties. The declaration of a default and/or the acceleration of the amount due under any such credit agreement could have a material adverse effect on our business.

However, certain of our fixed-rate and variable-rate loans contain cross-default provisions which provide that a violation by the Company of any financial covenant set forth in our unsecured revolving credit facility agreement will constitute an event of default under the loans. Our unsecured revolving credit facility agreement contains a similar provision providing that an "Event of Default" under our Term Loan will constitute an "Event of Default" under our

unsecured revolving credit facility agreement. These provisions could allow the lending institutions to accelerate the amount due under the loans. The Company was in compliance with all applicable covenants under the unsecured revolving credit facility and Term Loan as of December 31, 2013.

Mortgage debt obligations expose us to the possibility of foreclosure, which could result in the loss of our investment in a property or group of properties subject to mortgage debt.

A significant amount of our indebtedness is secured by our real estate assets. If a property or group of properties is mortgaged to secure payment of debt and we are unable to meet mortgage payments, the holder of the mortgage or lender could foreclose on the property, resulting in the loss of our investment. For tax purposes, a foreclosure of any of our properties would be treated as a sale of the property for a purchase price equal to the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage. If the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage exceeds our tax basis in the property, we would recognize taxable income on foreclosure, but we would not receive any cash proceeds, which could hinder our ability to meet the REIT distribution requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. If any of our properties are foreclosed on due to a default, our ability to pay cash distributions to our shareholders and our earnings will be limited.

We are subject to risks associated with hedging agreements.

We use a combination of interest rate protection agreements, including interest rate swaps, to manage risk associated with interest rate volatility. This may expose us to additional risks, including a risk that the counterparty to a hedging arrangement may fail to honor its obligations. Developing an effective interest rate risk strategy is complex and no strategy can completely insulate us from risks associated with interest rate fluctuations. There can be no assurance that our hedging activities will have the desired beneficial impact on our results of operations or financial condition. Further, should we choose to terminate a hedging agreement, there could be significant costs and cash requirements involved to fulfill our initial obligation under the hedging agreement.

Our performance and value are subject to risks associated with real estate assets and with the real estate industry.

Our ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders depends on our being able to generate substantial revenues from our properties. Periods of economic slowdown or recession, rising interest rates or declining demand for real estate, or the public perception that any of these events may occur, could result in a general decline in rents or an increased incidence of defaults under existing leases. Such events would materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, per share trading price of our common shares and our ability to satisfy debt service obligations and to make distributions to shareholders.

In addition, other events and conditions generally applicable to owners and operators of real property that are beyond our control may decrease cash available for distribution and the value of our properties. These events include but are not limited to:

- adverse changes in the national, regional and local economic climate, particularly in: Indiana, where 30% of our owned square footage and 31% of our total annualized base rent is located; Florida, where 24% of our owned square footage and 23% of our total annualized base rent is located; and Texas, where 18% of our owned square footage and 19% of our total annualized base rent is located;
  - tenant bankruptcies;
  - local oversupply of rental space, increased competition or reduction in demand for rentable space;
  - inability to collect rent from tenants, or having to provide significant rent concessions to tenants;
    - vacancies or our inability to rent space on favorable terms;
    - changes in market rental rates;
  - inability to finance property development, tenant improvements and acquisitions on favorable terms;
- increased operating costs, including costs incurred for maintenance, insurance premiums, utilities and real estate taxes;
  - the need to periodically fund the costs to repair, renovate and re-lease space;
    - decreased attractiveness of our properties to tenants;
- weather conditions that may increase or decrease energy costs and other weather-related expenses (such as snow removal costs);

- costs of complying with changes in governmental regulations, including those governing usage, zoning, the environment and taxes;
- civil unrest, acts of terrorism, earthquakes, hurricanes and other national disasters or acts of God that may result in underinsured or uninsured losses;
  - the relative illiquidity of real estate investments;
    - changing demographics; and
    - changing traffic patterns.

Our financial covenants may restrict our operating and acquisition activities.

Our unsecured revolving credit facility contains certain financial and operating covenants, including, among other things, certain coverage ratios, as well as limitations on our ability to incur debt, make dividend payments, sell all or substantially all of our assets and engage in mergers and consolidations and certain acquisitions. These covenants may restrict our ability to pursue certain business initiatives or certain acquisition transactions. In addition, certain of our mortgages contain customary covenants which, among other things, limit our ability, without the prior consent of the lender, to further mortgage the property, to enter into new leases or materially modify existing leases, and to discontinue insurance coverage. Failure to meet any of the financial covenants could cause an event of default under and/or accelerate some or all of our indebtedness, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our current and future joint venture investments could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on joint venture partners' financial condition, any disputes that may arise between us and our joint venture partners and our exposure to potential losses from the actions of our joint venture partners.

As of December 31, 2013, we owned four of our operating properties through joint ventures. As of December 31, 2013, the four properties represented 3.2% of our annualized base rent. One of our under construction development projects is currently owned through a joint venture. In addition, we currently own land held for development through two joint ventures. Our joint ventures may involve risks not present with respect to our wholly owned properties, including the following:

- we may share decision-making authority with our joint venture partners regarding certain major decisions affecting the ownership or operation of the joint venture and the joint venture property, such as the sale of the property or the making of additional capital contributions for the benefit of the property, which may prevent us from taking actions that are opposed by our joint venture partners;
- prior consent of our joint venture partners may be required for a sale or transfer to a third party of our interests in the joint venture, which restricts our ability to dispose of our interest in the joint venture;
- our joint venture partners might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions, which may delay construction or development of a property or increase our financial commitment to the joint venture;
- our joint venture partners may have business interests or goals with respect to the property that conflict with our business interests and goals, which could increase the likelihood of disputes regarding the ownership, management or disposition of the property;
- disputes may develop with our joint venture partners over decisions affecting the property or the joint venture, which may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and distract our officers and/or trustees from focusing their time and effort on our business, and possibly disrupt the day-to-day operations of the property such as by delaying the implementation of important decisions until the conflict or dispute is resolved; and
- we may suffer losses as a result of the actions of our joint venture partners with respect to our joint venture investments and the activities of a joint venture could adversely affect our ability to qualify as a REIT, even though we may not control the joint venture.

In the future, we may seek to co-invest with third parties through joint ventures that may involve similar or additional risks.

We face significant competition, which may impede our ability to renew leases or re-lease space as leases expire or require us to undertake unbudgeted capital improvements.

We compete with numerous developers, owners and operators of retail shopping centers for tenants. These competitors include institutional investors, other REITs and other owner-operators of community and neighborhood shopping centers, some of which own or may in the future own properties similar to ours in the same markets in which our properties are located, but which have greater capital resources. As of December 31, 2013, leases representing 5.8% of our owned gross leasable area (GLA) were scheduled to expire in 2014. If our competitors offer space at rental rates below current market rates, or below the rental rates we currently charge our tenants, we may be unable to lease on satisfactory terms to potential tenants and we may be pressured to reduce our rental rates below those we currently charge in order to retain tenants when our leases with them expire. We also may be required to offer more substantial rent abatements, tenant improvements and early termination rights or accommodate requests for renovations, build-to-suit remodeling and other improvements than we have historically. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, trading price of our common shares and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to our shareholders may be materially adversely affected. In addition, increased competition for tenants may require us to make capital improvements to properties that we would not have otherwise planned to make. Any capital improvements we undertake may reduce cash available for distributions to shareholders.



Our future developments and acquisitions may not yield the returns we expect or may result in dilution in shareholder value.

We have four development and redevelopment projects under construction and three development and redevelopment projects pending commencement of construction. New development projects and property acquisitions are subject to a number of risks, including, but not limited to:

- abandonment of development activities after expending resources to determine feasibility;
  - construction delays or cost overruns that may increase project costs;
- our investigation of a property or building prior to our acquisition, and any representations we may receive from the seller, may fail to reveal various liabilities or defects or identify necessary repairs until after the property is acquired, which could reduce the cash flow from the property or increase our acquisition costs;
- as a result of competition for attractive development and acquisition opportunities, we may be unable to acquire assets as we desire or the purchase price may be significantly elevated, which may impede our growth;
  - financing risks;
    - the failure to meet anticipated occupancy or rent levels;
- failure to receive required zoning, occupancy, land use and other governmental permits and authorizations and changes in applicable zoning and land use laws; and
- the consent of third parties such as tenants, mortgage lenders and joint venture partners may be required, and those consents may be difficult to obtain or could be withheld.

In addition, if a project is delayed or if we are unable to lease designated space to anchor tenants, certain tenants may have the right to terminate their leases. If any of these situations occur, development costs for a project will increase, which will result in reduced returns, or even losses, from such investments. In deciding whether to acquire or develop a particular property, we make certain assumptions regarding the expected future performance of that property. If these new properties do not perform as expected, our financial performance may be materially and adversely affected or an impairment charge could occur. In addition, the issuance of equity securities as consideration for any acquisitions could be dilutive to our shareholders.

We may not be successful in identifying suitable acquisitions or development and redevelopment projects that meet our investment criteria, which may impede our growth.

Part of our business strategy is expansion through acquisitions and development and redevelopment projects, which requires us to identify suitable development or acquisition candidates or investment opportunities that meet our criteria and are compatible with our growth strategy. We may not be successful in identifying suitable real estate properties or other assets that meet our development or acquisition criteria, or we may fail to complete developments, acquisitions or investments on satisfactory terms. Failure to identify or complete developments or acquisitions could slow our growth, which could in turn materially adversely affect our operations.

Redevelopment activities may be delayed or otherwise may not perform as expected and, in the case of an unsuccessful redevelopment project, our entire investment could be at risk for loss.

We currently have two redevelopment projects under construction and two redevelopment projects pending commencement of construction. We expect to redevelop certain of our other properties in the future. In connection with any redevelopment of our properties, we will bear certain risks, including the risk of construction delays or cost overruns that may increase project costs and make a project uneconomical, the risk that occupancy or rental rates at a completed project will not be sufficient to enable us to pay operating expenses or earn the targeted rate of return on investment, and the risk of incurrence of predevelopment costs in connection with projects that are not pursued to completion. In addition, various tenants may have the right to withdraw from a property if a development and/or redevelopment project is not completed on time. In the case of a redevelopment project, consents may be required from various tenants in order to redevelop a center. In the case of an unsuccessful redevelopment project, our entire investment could be at risk for loss or an impairment charge could occur.

We may not be able to sell properties when appropriate and could, under certain circumstances, be required to pay certain tax indemnities related to the properties we sell.

Real estate property investments generally cannot be sold quickly. Our ability to dispose of properties on advantageous terms depends on factors beyond our control, including competition from other sellers and the availability of attractive financing for potential buyers of our properties, and we cannot predict the various market conditions affecting real estate investments that will exist at any particular time in the future. In addition, in connection with our formation at the time of our initial public offering (“IPO”), we entered into an agreement that restricts our ability, prior to December 31, 2016, to dispose of six of our properties in taxable transactions and limits the amount of gain we can trigger with respect to certain other properties without incurring reimbursement obligations owed to certain limited partners of our Operating Partnership. We have agreed that if we dispose of any interest in six specified properties in a taxable transaction before December 31, 2016, we will indemnify the contributors of those properties for their tax liabilities attributable to the built-in gain that exists with respect to such property interest as of the time of our IPO (and tax liabilities incurred as a result of the reimbursement payment). The six properties to which our tax indemnity obligations relate represented 11.5% of our annualized base rent in the aggregate as of December 31, 2013. These six properties are International Speedway Square, Shops at Eagle Creek, Whitehall Pike, Ridge Plaza, Thirty South and Market Street Village. We also agreed to limit the aggregate gain certain limited partners of our Operating Partnership would recognize, with respect to certain other contributed properties through December 31, 2016, to not more than \$48 million in total, with certain annual limits, unless we reimburse them for the taxes attributable to the excess gain (and any taxes imposed on the reimbursement payments), and take certain other steps to help them avoid incurring taxes that were deferred in connection with the formation transactions.

The agreement described above is extremely complicated and imposes a number of procedural requirements on us, which makes it more difficult for us to ensure that we comply with all of the various terms of the agreement and therefore creates a greater risk that we may be required to make an indemnity payment. The complicated nature of this agreement also might adversely impact our ability to pursue other transactions, including certain kinds of strategic transactions and reorganizations.

Also, the tax laws applicable to REITs require that we hold our properties for investment, rather than primarily for sale in the ordinary course of business, which may cause us to forego or defer sales of properties that otherwise would be in our best interest. Therefore, we may be unable to adjust our portfolio mix promptly in response to market conditions, which may adversely affect our financial position. In addition, we will be subject to income taxes on gains from the sale of any properties owned by any taxable REIT subsidiary.

Potential losses may not be covered by insurance.

We do not carry insurance for generally uninsurable losses such as loss from riots, war or acts of God, and, in some cases, flooding. Some of our policies, such as those covering losses due to terrorism and floods, are insured subject to limitations involving large deductibles or co-payments and policy limits that may not be sufficient to cover all losses. If we experience a loss that is uninsured or that exceeds policy limits, we could lose the capital invested in the damaged properties as well as the anticipated future cash flows from those properties. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations, and other factors also might make it impractical or undesirable to use insurance proceeds to replace a property after it has been damaged or destroyed. In addition, if the damaged properties are subject to recourse indebtedness, we would continue to be liable for the indebtedness, even if these properties were irreparably damaged.

Insurance coverage on our properties may be expensive or difficult to obtain, exposing us to potential risk of loss.

In the future, we may be unable to renew or duplicate our current insurance coverage at adequate levels or at reasonable prices. In addition, insurance companies may no longer offer coverage against certain types of losses, such as losses due to terrorist acts, environmental liabilities, or other catastrophic events including hurricanes and floods, or, if offered, the expense of obtaining these types of insurance may not be justified. We therefore may cease to have insurance coverage against certain types of losses and/or there may be decreases in the limits of insurance available. If an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of our insured limits occurs, we could lose all or a portion of the capital we have invested in a property, as well as the anticipated future revenue from the property after a covered period of time, but still remain obligated for any mortgage debt or other financial obligations related to the property. We cannot guarantee that material losses in excess of insurance proceeds will not occur in the future. If any of our properties were to experience a catastrophic loss, it could seriously disrupt our operations, delay revenue and result in large expenses to repair or rebuild the property. Events such as these could adversely affect our results of operations and our ability to meet our obligations.

Rising operating expenses could reduce our cash flow and funds available for future distributions, particularly if such expenses are not offset by corresponding revenues.

Our existing properties and any properties we develop or acquire in the future are and will be subject to operating risks common to real estate in general, any or all of which may negatively affect us. The expenses of owning and operating properties generally do not decrease, and may increase, when circumstances such as market factors and competition cause a reduction in income from the properties. As a result, if any property is not fully occupied or if rents are being paid in an amount that is insufficient to cover operating expenses, we could be required to expend funds for that property's operating expenses. Our properties continue to be subject to increases in real estate and other tax rates, utility costs, operating expenses, insurance costs, repairs and maintenance and administrative expenses, regardless of such properties' occupancy rates. Therefore, rising operating expenses could reduce our cash flow and funds available for future distributions, particularly if such expenses are not offset by corresponding revenues.

We could incur significant costs related to government regulation and environmental matters.

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, an owner or operator of real estate may be required to investigate and clean up hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum product releases at a property and may be held liable to a governmental entity or to third parties for property damage and for investigation and clean up costs incurred by such parties in connection with contamination. The cost of investigation, remediation or removal of such substances may be substantial, and the presence of such substances, or the failure to properly remediate such substances, may adversely affect the owner's ability to sell or rent such property or to borrow using such property as collateral. In connection with the ownership, operation and management of real properties, we are potentially liable for removal or remediation costs, as well as certain other related costs, including governmental fines and injuries to persons and property. We may also be liable to third parties for damage and injuries resulting from environmental contamination emanating from the real estate. Environmental laws also may create liens on contaminated sites in favor of the government for damages and costs it incurs to address such contamination. Moreover, if contamination is discovered on our properties, environmental laws may impose restrictions on the manner in which that property may be used or how businesses may be operated on that property.

Some of the properties in our portfolio contain, may have contained or are adjacent to or near other properties that have contained or currently contain underground storage tanks for petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances. These operations may have released, or have the potential to release, such substances into the environment. In addition, some of our properties have tenants that may use hazardous or toxic substances in the routine course of their businesses. In general, these tenants have covenanted in their leases with us to use these substances, if any, in compliance with all environmental laws and have agreed to indemnify us for any damages that we may suffer as a result of their use of such substances. However, these lease provisions may not fully protect us in the event that a tenant becomes insolvent. Finally, one of our properties has contained asbestos-containing building materials, or ACBM, and another property may have contained such materials based on the date of its construction. Environmental laws require that ACBM be properly managed and maintained, and may impose fines and penalties on building owners or operators for failure to comply with these requirements. The laws also may allow third parties to seek recovery from owners or operators for personal injury associated with exposure to asbestos fibers.

Our properties must also comply with Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, or ADA, to the extent that such properties are public accommodations as defined by the ADA. The ADA may require removal of structural barriers to access by persons with disabilities in certain public areas of our properties where such removal is readily achievable. Noncompliance with the ADA could result in imposition of fines or an award of damages to private litigants and the incurrence of additional costs associated with bringing the properties into compliance, any of which could adversely affect our financial condition.

Our efforts to identify environmental liabilities may not be successful.

We test our properties for compliance with applicable environmental laws on a limited basis. We cannot give assurance that:

- existing environmental studies with respect to our properties reveal all potential environmental liabilities;
- any previous owner, occupant or tenant of one of our properties did not create any material environmental condition not known to us;
- the current environmental condition of our properties will not be affected by tenants and occupants, by the condition of nearby properties, or by other unrelated third parties; or

- future uses or conditions (including, without limitation, changes in applicable environmental laws and regulations or the interpretation thereof) will not result in environmental liabilities.

Inflation may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Most of our leases contain provisions requiring the tenant to pay its share of operating expenses, including common area maintenance, real estate taxes and insurance. However, increased inflation could have a more pronounced negative impact on our mortgage and debt interest and general and administrative expenses, as these costs could increase at a rate higher than our rents. Also, inflation may adversely affect tenant leases with stated rent increases or limits on such tenant's obligation to pay its share of operating expenses, which could be lower than the increase in inflation at any given time. It may also limit our ability to recover all of our operating expenses. Inflation could also have an adverse effect on consumer spending, which could impact our tenants' sales and, in turn, our average rents, and in some cases, our percentage rents, where applicable. In addition, renewals of leases or future leases may not be negotiated on current terms, in which event we may recover a smaller percentage of our operating expenses.

## RISKS RELATED TO OUR ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

Our organizational documents contain provisions that generally would prohibit any person (other than members of the Kite family who, as a group, are currently allowed to own up to 21.5% of our outstanding common shares) from beneficially owning more than 7% of our outstanding common shares (or up to 9.8% in the case of certain designated investment entities, as defined in our declaration of trust), which may discourage third parties from conducting a tender offer or seeking other change of control transactions that could involve a premium price for our shares or otherwise benefit our shareholders.

Our organizational documents contain provisions that may have an anti-takeover effect and inhibit a change in our management.

(1) There are ownership limits and restrictions on transferability in our declaration of trust. In order for us to qualify as a REIT, no more than 50% of the value of our outstanding shares may be owned, actually or constructively, by five or fewer individuals at any time during the last half of each taxable year. To make sure that we will not fail to satisfy this requirement and for anti-takeover reasons, our declaration of trust generally prohibits any shareholder (other than an excepted holder or certain designated investment entities, as defined in our declaration of trust) from owning (actually, constructively or by attribution), more than 7% of the value or number of our outstanding common shares. Our declaration of trust provides an excepted holder limit that allows members of the Kite family (Al Kite, John Kite and Paul Kite, their family members and certain entities controlled by one or more of the Kites), as a group, to own more than 7% of our outstanding common shares, so long as, under the applicable tax attribution rules, no one excepted holder treated as an individual would hold more than 21.5% of our common shares, no two excepted holders treated as individuals would own more than 28.5% of our common shares, no three excepted holders treated as individuals would own more than 35.5% of our common shares, no four excepted holders treated as individuals would own more than 42.5% of our common shares, and no five excepted holders treated as individuals would own more than 49.5% of our common shares. Currently, one of the excepted holders would be attributed all of the common shares owned by each other excepted holder and, accordingly, the excepted holders as a group would not be allowed to own in excess of 21.5% of our common shares. If at a later time, there were not one excepted holder that would be attributed all of the shares owned by the excepted holders as a group, the excepted holder limit would not permit each excepted holder to own 21.5% of our common shares. Rather, the excepted holder limit would prevent two or more excepted holders who are treated as individuals under the applicable tax attribution rules from owning a higher percentage of our common shares than the maximum amount of common shares that could be owned by any one excepted holder (21.5%), plus the maximum amount of common shares that could be owned by any one or more other individual common shareholders who are not excepted holders (7%). Certain entities that are defined as designated investment entities in our declaration of trust, which generally includes pension funds, mutual funds, and certain investment management companies, are permitted to own up to 9.8% of our outstanding common shares, so long as each beneficial owner of the shares owned by such designated investment entity would satisfy the 7% ownership limit if those beneficial owners owned directly their proportionate share of the common shares owned by the designated investment entity. Our Board of Trustees may waive, and has waived in the past, the 7% ownership limit or the 9.8% designated investment entity limit for a shareholder that is not an individual if such shareholder provides information and makes representations to the board that are satisfactory to the board, in its reasonable discretion, to establish that such person's ownership in excess of the 7% limit or the 9.8% limit, as applicable, would not jeopardize our qualification as a REIT. In addition, our declaration of trust contains certain other ownership restrictions intended to prevent us from earning income from related parties if such income would cause us to fail to comply with the REIT gross income requirements. The various ownership restrictions may:

- discourage a tender offer or other transactions or a change in management or control that might involve a premium price for our shares or otherwise be in the best interests of our shareholders; or

- compel a shareholder who has acquired our shares in excess of these ownership limitations to dispose of the additional shares and, as a result, to forfeit the benefits of owning the additional shares. Any acquisition of our common shares in violation of these ownership restrictions will be void ab initio and will result in automatic transfers of our common shares to a charitable trust, which will be responsible for selling the common shares to permitted transferees and distributing at least a portion of the proceeds to the prohibited transferees.

(2) Our declaration of trust permits our Board of Trustees to issue preferred shares with terms that may discourage a third party from acquiring us. Our declaration of trust permits our Board of Trustees to issue up to 40,000,000 preferred shares, having those preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to distributions, qualifications, or terms or conditions of redemption as determined by our Board. Thus, our Board could authorize the issuance of additional preferred shares with terms and conditions that could have the effect of discouraging a takeover or other transaction in which holders of some or a majority of our shares might receive a premium for their shares over the then-prevailing market price of our shares. In addition, any additional preferred shares that we issue likely would, like our Series A Preferred Shares, rank senior to our common shares with respect to payment of distributions, in which case we could not pay any distributions on our common shares until full distributions were paid with respect to such preferred shares.

(3) Our declaration of trust and bylaws contain other possible anti-takeover provisions. Our declaration of trust and bylaws contain other provisions that may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of our company or the removal of existing management and, as a result, could prevent our shareholders from being paid a premium for their common shares over the then-prevailing market prices. These provisions include advance notice requirements for shareholder proposals and our Board of Trustees' power to reclassify shares and issue additional common shares or preferred shares and the absence of cumulative voting rights.



Certain provisions of Maryland law could inhibit changes in control.

Certain provisions of Maryland law may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making a proposal to acquire us or of impeding a change of control under circumstances that otherwise could provide the holders of our common shares with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market price of such shares, including:

- “business combination moratorium/fair price” provisions that, subject to limitations, prohibit certain business combinations between us and an “interested shareholder” (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of our shares or an affiliate thereof) for five years after the most recent date on which the shareholder becomes an interested shareholder, and thereafter imposes stringent fair price and super-majority shareholder voting requirements on these combinations; and
- “control share” provisions that provide that “control shares” of our company (defined as shares which, when aggregated with other shares controlled by the shareholder, entitle the shareholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing trustees) acquired in a “control share acquisition” (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of “control shares” from a party other than the issuer) have no voting rights except to the extent approved by our shareholders by the affirmative vote of at least two thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares, and are subject to redemption in certain circumstances.

We have opted out of these provisions of Maryland law. However, our Board of Trustees may opt to make these provisions applicable to us at any time.

A substantial number of common shares eligible for future sale could cause our common share price to decline significantly.

If our shareholders sell, or the market perceives that our shareholders intend to sell, substantial amounts of our common shares in the public market, the market price of our common shares could decline significantly. These sales also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate. As of December 31, 2013, we had outstanding 130,826,217 common shares, and substantially all of these shares are freely tradable. In addition, 6,645,784 units of our Operating Partnership are owned by our executive officers and other individuals, and are redeemable by the holder for cash or, at our election, common shares. Pursuant to registration rights of certain of our executive officers and other individuals, we filed a registration statement with the SEC to register common shares issued (or issuable upon redemption of units in our Operating Partnership) in our formation transactions. As units are redeemed for common shares, the market price of our common shares could drop significantly if the holders of such shares sell them or are perceived by the market as intending to sell them.

Certain officers and trustees may have interests that conflict with the interests of shareholders.

Certain of our officers own limited partner units in our Operating Partnership. These individuals may have personal interests that conflict with the interests of our shareholders with respect to business decisions affecting us and our Operating Partnership, such as interests in the timing and pricing of property sales or refinancings in order to obtain favorable tax treatment. As a result, the effect of certain transactions on these unit holders may influence our decisions affecting these properties.

Departure or loss of our key officers could have an adverse effect on us.

Our future success depends, to a significant extent, upon the continued services of our existing executive officers. Our executive officers’ experience in real estate acquisition, development and finance are critical elements of our future

success. We have employment agreements for one-year terms with each of our executive officers. These agreements automatically renew for a one-year term unless either we or the officer elects not to renew them. These agreements have been automatically renewed for our three executive officers through December 31, 2014. If one or more of our key executives were to die, become disabled or otherwise leave the company's employ, we may not be able to replace this person with an executive officer of equal skill, ability, and industry expertise. Until suitable replacements could be identified and hired, if at all, our operations and financial condition could be impaired.

We depend on external capital to fund our capital needs.

To qualify as a REIT, we are required to distribute to our shareholders each year at least 90% of our "REIT taxable income" (determined before the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains). In order to eliminate federal income tax, we are required to distribute annually 100% of our net taxable income, including capital gains. Partly because of these distribution requirements, we may not be able to fund all future capital needs, including capital for property development and acquisitions, with income from operations. We therefore will have to rely on third-party sources of capital, which may or may not be available on favorable terms, if at all. Any additional debt we incur will increase our leverage, expose us to the risk of default and may impose operating restrictions on us, and any additional equity we raise could be dilutive to existing shareholders. Our access to third-party sources of capital depends on a number of things, including:

- general market conditions;
- the market's perception of our growth potential;
  - our current debt levels;
- our current and potential future earnings;
- our cash flow and cash distributions;
- our ability to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes; and
  - the market price of our common shares.

If we cannot obtain capital from third-party sources, we may not be able to acquire or develop properties when strategic opportunities exist, satisfy our principal and interest obligations or make distributions to our shareholders.

Our rights and the rights of our shareholders to take action against our trustees and officers are limited.

Maryland law provides that a director or officer has limited liability in that capacity if he or she performs his or her duties in good faith, in a manner he or she reasonably believes to be in our best interests that an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances. Our declaration of trust and bylaws require us to indemnify our trustees and officers for actions taken by them in those capacities to the extent permitted by Maryland law.

Our shareholders have limited ability to prevent us from making any changes to our policies that they believe could harm our business, prospects, operating results or share price.

Our Board of Trustees has adopted policies with respect to certain activities. These policies may be amended or revised from time to time at the discretion of our Board of Trustees without a vote of our shareholders. This means that our shareholders will have limited control over changes in our policies. Such changes in our policies intended to improve, expand or diversify our business may not have the anticipated effects and consequently may adversely affect our business and prospects, results of operations and share price.

Our share price could be volatile and could decline, resulting in a substantial or complete loss of our shareholders' investment.

The stock markets (including The New York Stock Exchange, or the "NYSE," on which we list our common and preferred shares) have experienced significant price and volume fluctuations. The market price of our common and preferred shares could be similarly volatile, and investors in our shares may experience a decrease in the value of their shares, including decreases unrelated to our operating performance or prospects. Among the market conditions that may affect the market price of our publicly traded securities are the following:

- our financial condition and operating performance and the performance of other similar companies;
  - actual or anticipated differences in our quarterly operating results;
- changes in our revenues or earnings estimates or recommendations by securities analysts;



- publication by securities analysts of research reports about us or our industry;
  - additions and departures of key personnel;
- strategic decisions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions, divestments, spin-offs, joint ventures, strategic investments or changes in business strategy;
  - the reputation of REITs generally and the reputation of REITs with portfolios similar to ours;
- the attractiveness of the securities of REITs in comparison to securities issued by other entities (including securities issued by other real estate companies);
  - an increase in market interest rates, which may lead prospective investors to demand a higher distribution rate in relation to the price paid for our shares;
- the passage of legislation or other regulatory developments that adversely affect us or our industry including tax reform;
  - speculation in the press or investment community;
  - actions by institutional shareholders or hedge funds;
    - increase or decrease in dividends;
    - changes in accounting principles;
    - terrorist acts; and
  - general market conditions, including factors unrelated to our performance.

Moreover, an active trading market on the NYSE for our Series A Preferred Shares may not exist or, if it does exist, may not last, in which case the trading price of our Series A Preferred Shares could be adversely affected. In the past, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies following periods of volatility in their stock price. This type of litigation could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources.

Holders of our Series A Preferred Shares have extremely limited voting rights.

Holders of our Series A Preferred Shares have extremely limited voting rights. Our common shares are the only class of our equity securities carrying full voting rights. Voting rights for holders of Series A Preferred Shares exist primarily with respect to the ability to appoint additional trustees to our Board of Trustees in the event that six quarterly dividends (whether or not consecutive) payable on our Series A Preferred Shares are in arrears, and with respect to voting on amendments to our declaration of trust or our Series A Preferred Shares Articles Supplementary that materially and adversely affect the rights of Series A Preferred Shares holders or create additional classes or series of preferred shares that are senior to our Series A Preferred Shares. Other than in very limited circumstances, holders of our Series A Preferred Shares will not have voting rights.



## RISKS RELATED TO THE PROPOSED MERGER

As discussed elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, we have entered into a Merger Agreement with Inland Diversified pursuant to which Inland Diversified would merge with and into a wholly owned subsidiary of ours. There are a number of risks to our shareholders related the proposed Merger, which are set forth below.

The voting power of our shareholders will be diluted by the merger.

The merger will dilute the ownership position of our shareholders in our company. Upon completion of the merger, we estimate that our continuing shareholders will own between 40.6% and 41.4% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the combined company, and former Inland Diversified stockholders will own between 58.6% and 59.4% of the issued and outstanding common shares of the combined company, in both cases depending on the actual exchange ratio. Consequently, our shareholders, as a general matter, will have less influence over the management and policies of the combined company after the effective time of the merger than they currently exercise over our management and policies.

We expect to incur substantial expenses related to the merger.

We expect to incur substantial expenses in connection with completing the merger and integrating the business, operations, networks, systems, technologies, policies and procedures of the two companies. In addition, there are a large number of Inland Diversified systems that will need to be integrated into our systems, including property management, revenue management, tenant payment, lease administration, website content management, purchasing, accounting, payroll, fixed assets and financial reporting, which will require significant expense and diversion of management's attention from operating the business.

Although we have assumed that a certain level of transaction and integration expenses would be incurred, there are a number of factors beyond our control that could affect the total amount or the timing of the integration expenses. Many of the expenses that will be incurred, by their nature, are difficult to estimate accurately at the present time. As a result, the transaction and integration expenses associated with the merger could, particularly in the near term, exceed the savings that we expect to achieve from the elimination of duplicative expenses and the realization of economies of scale and cost savings related to the integration of the companies following the completion of the merger.

Following the merger, we may be unable to integrate our business with Inland Diversified successfully and realize the anticipated synergies and other benefits of the merger or do so within the anticipated timeframe.

The merger involves the combination of two companies that currently operate as independent public companies. Although we expect to benefit from certain synergies, including cost savings, we may encounter potential difficulties in the integration process including:

- the inability to successfully combine our business with Inland Diversified in a manner that permits us to achieve the cost savings anticipated to result from the merger, which would result in the anticipated benefits of the merger not being realized in the timeframe currently anticipated or at all;
- the complexities of combining two companies with different histories, cultures, regulatory restrictions, markets and tenant bases;
- the risk of not realizing all of the anticipated operational efficiencies or other anticipated strategic and financial benefits of the merger within the expected timeframe or at all;

- complexities associated with applying our standards, controls, procedures, and policies over a significantly larger base of assets;
- potential unknown liabilities and unforeseen increased expenses, delays or regulatory conditions associated with the merger; and
- performance shortfalls as a result of the diversion of our management's attention caused by completing the merger and integrating the companies' operations.

For all these reasons, it is possible that the integration process could result in the distraction of our management team, the disruption of our ongoing business or inconsistencies in our operations, services, standards, controls, procedures and policies, any of which could adversely affect our ability to maintain relationships with tenants, vendors and employees or to achieve the anticipated benefits of the merger, or could otherwise adversely affect our business and financial results.



Our plan to sell certain of Inland Diversified's assets subsequent to closing may not close on its expected terms or at all, which could adversely impact our leverage and business strategy.

Following the closing of the merger, we plan to evaluate Inland Diversified's portfolio, dispose of certain of Inland Diversified's assets, including certain multifamily assets and the securities portfolio, and utilize the proceeds to reduce our indebtedness. In the event that the merger is consummated but our plan to sell certain of Inland Diversified's assets is not consummated on its expected terms or at all, then our leverage will be higher than anticipated. Such an increase in leverage could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and ability to raise capital and its credit ratings. Furthermore, in such event, we would own a controlling interest in three multifamily assets and a securities portfolio, which are assets that are not a core part of our strategy. Our resulting portfolio of assets may not be perceived favorably by analysts and investors, which could adversely affect the trading price of our common shares. Additionally, the Combined Company would be subject to various risks associated with owning these assets.

Our future results will suffer if we do not effectively manage our expanded operations following the merger.

Following the merger, we expect to continue to expand our operations through additional acquisitions of properties, some of which may involve complex challenges. Our future success will depend, in part, upon our ability to manage our expansion opportunities, which may pose substantial challenges for us to integrate new operations into our existing business in an efficient and timely manner, and upon our ability to successfully monitor our operations, costs, regulatory compliance and service quality, and to maintain other necessary internal controls. There is no assurance that our expansion or acquisition opportunities will be successful, or that we will realize its expected operating efficiencies, cost savings, revenue enhancements, synergies or other benefits.

The market price of shares of our common shares may be affected by factors different from those affecting our common share price before the merger.

Upon completion of the merger, we estimate that our continuing shareholders will own between 40.6% and 41.4% of our issued and outstanding common shares, and former Inland Diversified stockholders will own between 58.6% and 59.4% of our issued and outstanding common shares.

Our results of operations, as well as the market price of our common shares after the merger, may be affected by factors in addition to those currently affecting our results of operations and the market prices of our common shares. These factors include:

- the possibility that Inland Diversified stockholders, who prior to the merger have held for years Inland Diversified common stock which is not traded on a stock exchange and thus is difficult to sell, will quickly sell our common shares they receive in the merger and thereby increase the likelihood of a decline in the market price of our common shares;
- a greater number of common shares of the combined company outstanding as compared to the number of our currently outstanding common shares;
- different shareholders;
- different markets; and
- different assets and capitalizations.

Accordingly, our historical financial results and the historical market price of our common shares may not be indicative of these matters for us after the merger.

We will have a significant amount of indebtedness following the merger and may need to incur more in the future.

We will have substantial indebtedness following completion of the Merger, as we expect to assume a substantial amount of Inland Diversified's outstanding indebtedness. The increased amount of such indebtedness could have material adverse consequences for the combined company, including:

- hindering our ability to adjust to changing market, industry or economic conditions;
- limiting our ability to access the capital markets to raise additional equity or refinance maturing debt on favorable terms or to fund acquisitions or emerging businesses;
- limiting the amount of free cash flow available for future operations, acquisitions, dividends, stock repurchases or other uses;
  - making us more vulnerable to economic or industry downturns, including interest rate increases; and
  - placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to less leveraged competitors.

We may incur adverse tax consequences if Inland Diversified has failed to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes.

Inland Diversified has operated in a manner that we believe will allow us to continue to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes under the Internal Revenue Code, and we intend to operate in a manner that we believe allows us to qualify as a REIT after the merger. Inland Diversified has not requested and does not plan to request a ruling from the IRS that it qualifies as a REIT. Qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Internal Revenue Code provisions for which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations. The determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within the control of Inland Diversified may affect its ability to qualify as a REIT. In order to qualify as a REIT, Inland Diversified must satisfy a number of requirements, including requirements regarding the ownership of its stock and the composition of its gross income and assets. Also, Inland Diversified must make distributions to stockholders aggregating annually at least 90% of its net taxable income, excluding any net capital gains. Even if we retain our REIT status, if Inland Diversified loses its REIT status for a taxable year before the merger, we will face serious tax consequences that would substantially reduce our cash available for distribution, including cash available to pay dividends to our shareholders, because:

- we, as the successor by merger to Inland Diversified, would be subject to any corporate income tax liabilities of Inland Diversified, including penalties and interest;
- assuming that we otherwise maintained our REIT qualification, we would be subject to tax on the built-in gain on each asset of Inland Diversified existing at the time of the merger if we were to dispose of the Inland Diversified asset within ten years following the merger;
- assuming that we otherwise maintained our REIT qualification, we would succeed to any earnings and profits accumulated by Inland Diversified for taxable periods that it did not qualify as a REIT, and we would have to pay a special dividend and/or employ applicable deficiency dividend procedures (including interest payments to the IRS) to eliminate such earnings and profits;
- unless we were entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions, we, as the “successor” trust to Inland Diversified, could not elect to be taxed as a REIT until the fifth taxable year following the taxable year during which Inland Diversified lost its REIT status;
- depending on the reason for Inland Diversified losing its REIT status, we may elect to use the deficiency dividend procedure in order to maintain our REIT status, which may require us to make significant distributions (and pay significant interest to the IRS);
- under the “investment company” rules under Section 368 of the Code, if we are an “investment company” and “Inland Diversified” is an “investment company,” our failure or the failure of Inland Diversified to qualify as a REIT could cause the merger to be taxable to us or Inland Diversified, respectively, and the relevant shareholders; and
- if there is an adjustment to Inland Diversified’s taxable income or dividends paid deductions, we could elect to use the deficiency dividend procedure in order to maintain Inland Diversified’s REIT status which deficiency dividend procedure could require us to make significant distributions to our shareholders and to pay significant interest to the IRS.

As a result of these factors, Inland Diversified's failure before the merger to qualify as a REIT could impair our ability after the merger to expand our business and raise capital, and would materially adversely affect the value of our common shares.

## TAX RISKS

Failure of our company to qualify as a REIT would have serious adverse consequences to us and our shareholders.

We believe that we have qualified for taxation as a REIT for federal income tax purposes commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2004. We intend to continue to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT, but we cannot assure shareholders that we will qualify as a REIT. We have not requested and do not plan to request a ruling from the IRS that we qualify as a REIT, and the statements in this Annual Report on Form 10-K are not binding on the IRS or any court. As a REIT, we generally will not be subject to federal income tax on our income that we distribute currently to our shareholders. Many of the REIT requirements, however, are highly technical and complex. The determination that we are a REIT requires an analysis of various factual matters and circumstances that may not be totally within our control. For example, to qualify as a REIT, at least 95% of our gross income must come from specific passive sources, such as rent, that are itemized in the REIT tax laws. In addition, to qualify as a REIT, we cannot own specified amounts of debt and equity securities of some issuers. We also are required to distribute to our shareholders with respect to each year at least 90% of our "REIT taxable income" (determined before the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains). The fact that we hold substantially all of our assets through our Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries and joint ventures further complicates the application of the REIT requirements for us. Even a technical or inadvertent mistake could jeopardize our REIT status and, given the highly complex nature of the rules governing REITs and the ongoing importance of factual determinations, we cannot provide any assurance that we will continue to qualify as a REIT. Furthermore, Congress and the IRS might make changes to the tax laws and regulations, and the courts might issue new rulings, that make it more difficult, or impossible, for us to remain qualified as a REIT.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, and are unable to avail ourselves of certain savings provisions set forth in the Internal Revenue Code, we would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates. As a taxable corporation, we would not be allowed to take a deduction for distributions to shareholders in computing our taxable income or pass through long term capital gains to individual shareholders at favorable rates. We also could be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax and possibly increased state and local taxes. We would not be able to elect to be taxed as a REIT for four years following the year we first failed to qualify unless the IRS were to grant us relief under certain statutory provisions. If we failed to qualify as a REIT, we would have to pay significant income taxes, which would reduce our net earnings available for investment or distribution to our shareholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT, such failure would cause an event of default under our unsecured revolving credit facility and may adversely affect our ability to raise capital and to service our debt. This likely would have a significant adverse effect on our earnings and the value of our securities. In addition, we would no longer be required to pay any distributions to shareholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes and are able to avail ourselves of one or more of the statutory savings provisions in order to maintain our REIT status, we would nevertheless be required to pay penalty taxes of \$50,000 or more for each such failure.

We will pay some taxes even if we qualify as a REIT.

Even if we qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we will be required to pay certain federal, state and local taxes on our income and property. For example, we will be subject to income tax to the extent we distribute less than 100% of our REIT taxable income (including capital gains). Additionally, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which dividends paid by us in any calendar year are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income, 95% of our capital gain net income and 100% of our undistributed income from prior years. Moreover, if we have net income from “prohibited transactions,” that income will be subject to a 100% tax. In general, prohibited transactions are sales or other dispositions of property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. The determination as to whether a particular sale is a prohibited transaction depends on the facts and circumstances related to that sale. While we will undertake sales of assets if those assets become inconsistent with our long-term strategic or return objectives, we do not believe that those sales should be considered prohibited transactions, but there can be no assurance that the IRS would not contend otherwise. The need to avoid prohibited transactions could cause us to forego or defer sales of properties that might otherwise be in our best interest to sell.

In addition, any net taxable income earned directly by our taxable REIT subsidiaries, or through entities that are disregarded for federal income tax purposes as entities separate from our taxable REIT subsidiaries, will be subject to federal and possibly state corporate income tax. We have elected to treat Kite Realty Holdings, LLC as a taxable REIT subsidiary, and we may elect to treat other subsidiaries as taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future. In this regard, several provisions of the laws applicable to REITs and their subsidiaries ensure that a taxable REIT subsidiary will be subject to an appropriate level of federal income taxation. For example, a taxable REIT subsidiary is limited in its ability to deduct interest payments made to an affiliated REIT. In addition, the REIT has to pay a 100% penalty tax on some payments that it receives or on some deductions taken by the taxable REIT subsidiaries if the economic arrangements between the REIT, the REIT’s tenants, and the taxable REIT subsidiary are not comparable to similar arrangements between unrelated parties. Finally, some state and local jurisdictions may tax some of our income even though as a REIT we are not subject to federal income tax on that income because not all states and localities treat REITs the same way they are treated for federal income tax purposes. To the extent that we and our affiliates are required to pay federal, state and local taxes, we will have less cash available for distributions to our shareholders.

REIT distribution requirements may increase our indebtedness.

We may be required from time to time, under certain circumstances, to accrue income for tax purposes that has not yet been received. In such event, or upon our repayment of principal on debt, we could have taxable income without sufficient cash to enable us to meet the distribution requirements of a REIT. Accordingly, we could be required to borrow funds or liquidate investments on adverse terms in order to meet these distribution requirements.

Dividends paid by REITs generally do not qualify for reduced tax rates.

The American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (“ATRA”) was enacted on January 3, 2013. Under ATRA, for taxable years beginning in 2013, for noncorporate taxpayers, the maximum rate applicable to “qualified dividend income” paid by regular “C” corporations to U.S. shareholders generally is 20%, and there is no certainty as to how long this rate will be applicable. Dividends payable by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for the current reduced rate. Although ATRA does not adversely affect the taxation of REITs or dividends payable by REITs, it could cause non-corporate taxpayers to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of regular “C” corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the shares of REITs, including our common shares.

#### ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None

## ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

## Retail Operating Properties

As of December 31, 2013, we owned interests in a portfolio of 66 retail operating properties totaling 11.5 million square feet of total GLA (including non-owned anchor space). The following tables set forth more specific information with respect to the Company's retail operating properties as of December 31, 2013:

## OPERATING RETAIL PROPERTIES - TABLE I

Property <sup>1</sup>	State	MSA	Year Built/Renovated	Year Added to Operating Portfolio	Acquired, Redeveloped, or Developed	Total GLA <sup>2</sup>	Owned GLA <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of Owned GLA Leased <sup>3</sup>
Clay Marketplace	AL	Birmingham	1966/2003	2013	Acquired	66,165	66,165	94.7%
Trussville Promenade	AL	Birmingham	1999	2013	Acquired	566,484	446,484	95.2%
12th Street Plaza	FL	Vero Beach	1978/2003	2012	Acquired	141,323	138,268	96.6%
Bayport Commons <sup>7</sup>	FL	Oldsmar	2008	2008	Developed	268,556	97,112	92.6%
Burnt Store Promenade	FL	Punta Gorda	1989	2013	Acquired	214,223	94,223	74.4%
Cobblestone Plaza	FL	Lauderdale Ft	2011	2011	Developed	143,493	133,214	99.2%
Cove Center	FL	Stuart	1984/2008	2012	Acquired	155,063	155,063	96.2%
Estero Town Commons	FL	Naples	2006	2007	Developed	206,600	25,631	46.8%
Hunter's Creek Promenade	FL	Orlando	1994	2013	Acquired	229,729	119,729	96.2%
Indian River Square	FL	Vero Beach	1997/2004	2005	Acquired	379,246	142,706	95.9%
International Speedway Square	FL	Daytona	1999	1999	Developed	242,943	230,971	99.5%
Lakewood Promenade	FL	Jacksonville	1948/1998	2013	Acquired	196,870	196,870	85.4%
Lithia Crossing	FL	Tampa	2003	2011	Acquired	91,043	91,043	86.9%
Northdale Promenade	FL	Tampa	1985/2002	2013	Acquired	225,925	175,925	94.1%
Pine Ridge Crossing	FL	Naples	1993	2006	Acquired	258,874	105,867	97.4%
Riverchase Plaza	FL	Naples	1991/2001	2006	Acquired	78,380	78,330	98.4%
	FL	Orlando	1997	2013	Acquired	69,037	69,037	98.1%

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Shoppes of Eastwood								
Shops at Eagle Creek	FL	Naples	1983	2003	Redeveloped	70,755	70,755	88.0%
Tarpon Springs Plaza								
	FL	Naples	2007	2007	Developed	276,346	82,547	96.6%
Waterford Lakes Village								
	FL	Orlando	1997	2004	Acquired	77,948	77,948	96.1%
Beechwood Promenade								
	GA	Athens	1961	2013	Acquired	342,322	342,322	95.0%
Publix at Acworth								
	GA	Atlanta	1996	2004	Acquired	69,628	69,628	96.6%
The Centre at Panola								
	GA	Atlanta	2001	2004	Acquired	73,079	73,079	100.0%
Fox Lake Crossing								
	IL	Chicago	2002	2005	Acquired	99,072	99,072	90.0%
Naperville Marketplace								
	IL	Chicago	2008	2008	Developed	169,600	83,763	98.1%
54th & College								
	IN	Indianapolis	2008	2008	Developed	20,100	—	*
Beacon Hill7 Boulevard								
	IN	Crown Point, IN	2006	2007	Developed	127,821	57,191	84.0%
Crossing								
	IN	Kokomo	2004	2004	Developed	213,696	124,631	96.7%
Bridgewater Marketplace								
	IN	Indianapolis	2008	2008	Developed	50,820	25,975	68.2%
Castleton Crossing								
	IN	Indianapolis	1975	2013	Acquired	277,812	277,812	100.0%
Cool Creek Commons								
	IN	Indianapolis	2005	2005	Developed	137,107	124,646	96.4%
Depauw University Bookstore and Café								
	IN	Greencastle	2012	2012	Developed	11,974	11,974	100.0%
Eddy Street Commons								
	IN	South Bend	2009	2010	Developed	88,143	88,143	92.8%
Fishers Station4								
	IN	Indianapolis	1989	2004	Acquired/Redeveloped	116,943	116,943	96.6%
Geist Pavilion								
	IN	Indianapolis	2006	2006	Developed	64,114	64,114	82.3%
Glendale Town Center								
	IN	Indianapolis	1958/2008	2008	Redeveloped	685,827	393,002	99.1%
Greyhound Commons								
	IN	Indianapolis	2005	2005	Developed	153,187	—	*
Hamilton Crossing Centre								
	IN	Indianapolis	1999	2004	Acquired	87,353	82,353	98.3%
Rangeline Crossing								
	IN	Indianapolis	1986/2013	2013	Redeveloped	74,583	74,583	91.4%



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Red Bank								
Commons	IN	Evansville	2005	2006	Developed	324,308	34,258	91.7%
Rivers Edge	IN	Indianapolis	2011	2011	Redeveloped	149,209	149,209	100.0%
Stoney Creek								
Commons	IN	Indianapolis	2000	2000	Developed	189,527	84,330	100.0%
The Corner	IN	Indianapolis	1984/2003	1984	Developed	42,494	42,494	93.8%
Traders								
Point	IN	Indianapolis	2005	2005	Developed	348,835	279,684	99.2%
Traders								
Point II	IN	Indianapolis	2005	2005	Developed	46,191	46,191	70.0%
Whitehall								
Pike	IN	Bloomington	1999	1999	Developed	128,997	128,997	100.0%
Zionsville								
Walgreens	IN	Indianapolis	2012	2012	Developed	14,550	14,550	100.0%

## OPERATING RETAIL PROPERTIES - TABLE I (continued)

Property <sup>1</sup>	State	MSA	Year Built/Renovated	Year Added to Operating Portfolio	Acquired, Redeveloped, or Developed	Total GLA <sup>2</sup>	Owned GLA <sup>2</sup>	Percentage of Owned GLA <sup>3</sup> Leased
Holly Springs Towne Center	NC	Holly Springs	2013	2013	Developed	374,334	207,589	90.8%
Oleander Place	NC	Wilmington	2012	2012	Redeveloped	47,610	45,530	100.0%
Toringdon Market	NC	Charlotte	2004	2013	Acquired	60,464	60,464	97.3%
Ridge Plaza	NJ	Oak Ridge	2002	2003	Acquired	115,088	115,088	89.1%
Eastgate Pavilion	OH	Cincinnati	1995	2004	Acquired	236,230	236,230	100.0%
Cornelius Gateway <sup>7</sup>	OR	Portland, OR	2006	2007	Developed	35,800	21,324	62.3%
Shops at Otty <sup>5</sup>	OR	Portland	2004	2004	Developed	154,845	9,845	100.0%
Plaza Green	SC	Greenville	2000	2012	Acquired	194,807	194,807	94.7%
Publix at Woodruff	SC	Greenville	1997	2012	Acquired	68,055	68,055	95.6%
Cool Springs Market	TN	Nashville	1995	2013	Acquired	285,156	223,912	91.3%
Burlington Coat Factory <sup>6</sup>	TX	San Antonio	1992/2000	2000	Redeveloped	107,400	107,400	100.0%
Kingwood Commons	TX	Houston	1999	2013	Acquired	164,356	164,356	98.1%
Market Street Village	TX	Hurst	1970/2004	2005	Acquired	163,625	156,625	100.0%
Plaza at Cedar Hill	TX	Dallas	2000	2004	Acquired	303,458	303,458	98.2%
Plaza Volente	TX	Austin	2004	2005	Acquired	160,333	156,333	99.1%
Portofino Shopping Center	TX	Houston	1999	2013	Acquired	491,792	371,792	94.6%
Sunland Towne Centre	TX	El Paso	1996	2004	Acquired	311,413	306,437	98.9%
50th & 12th	WA	Seattle	2004	2004	Developed	14,500	14,500	100.0%
Four Corner Square	WA	Maple Valley	1985	2013	Redeveloped	108,269	108,269	89.6%
TOTAL						11,463,830	8,358,846	95.3%

\* Property consists of ground leases only and, therefore, no Owned GLA. As of December 31, 2013, the following were leased: 54th & College - single ground lease property; Greyhound Commons - two of four outlots leased.

- 1 All properties are wholly owned, except as indicated. Unless otherwise noted, each property is owned in fee simple by the Company.
- 2 Owned GLA represents gross leasable area that is owned by the Company. Total GLA includes Owned GLA, square footage attributable to non-owned anchor space, and non-owned structures on ground leases.
- 3 Percentage of Owned GLA Leased reflects Owned GLA/net rentable area ("NRA") leased as of December 31, 2013, except for Greyhound Commons and 54th & College (see \*).
- 4 This property is divided into two parcels: a grocery store and small shops. The Company owns a 25% interest in the small shops parcel through a joint venture and a 100% interest in the grocery store. The joint venture partner is entitled to an annual preferred payment of \$106,000. All remaining cash flow is distributed to the Company.
- 5 The Company does not own the land at this property. It has leased the land pursuant to two ground leases that expire in 2017. The Company has six five-year options to renew this lease.
- 6 The Company does not own the land at this property. It has leased the land pursuant to a ground lease that expires in 2018. The Company has four remaining five-year renewal options and a right of first refusal to purchase the land.
- 7 The Company owns and manages the following properties through joint ventures with third parties: Beacon Hill (50%); Cornelius Gateway (80%); and Bayport Commons (60%). These properties are consolidated in the consolidated financial statements.

## OPERATING RETAIL PROPERTIES – TABLE II

Property	State	MSA	Encumbrances	Annualized Base Rent Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Annualized Ground Lease Revenue	Annualized Total Retail Revenue	Percentage of Annualized Total Retail Revenue	Base Rent Per Leased Owned GLA <sup>2</sup>	Major Tenants and Non-Owned Anchors <sup>3</sup>
Clay Marketplace	AL	Birmingham	—	\$786,185	\$ —	\$786,185	0.72%	\$12.55	Publix
Trussville Promenade	AL	Birmingham	—	3,903,599	141,000	4,044,599	3.72%	9.18	Wal-Mart, Regal Cinemas, Marshal Big Lots, Petsmart Dollar Tree, Kohl's (non-owned), Sam Club (non-owned)
12th Street Plaza	FL	Vero Beach	—	1,274,199	-	1,274,199	1.17%	9.54	Publix, Stein Mart Tuesday Morning, Sunshine Furniture
Bayport Commons	FL	Oldsmar	—	1,410,530	-	1,410,530	1.30%	15.69	Planet Fitness Gander Mountain, PetSmart, Michael's
Burnt Store Promenade	FL	Punta Gorda	—	619,655	-	619,655	0.57%	8.84	Target (non-owne Publix, Home Dep
Cobblestone Plaza	FL	Ft. Lauderdale	—	3,384,881	200,000	3,584,881	3.29%	25.62	(non-owned) Whole Foods, Part City, All Pets
Cove Center Estero Town Commons	FL	Stuart	—	1,350,692	260,000	1,610,692	1.48%	9.06	Emporium Publix, Beall's
Hunter's Creek Promenade	FL	Naples	—	220,207	750,000	970,207	0.89%	18.35	Lowe's Home Improvement
Indian River Square	FL	Orlando	—	1,435,531	-	1,435,531	1.32%	12.46	Publix Beall's, Office Depot, Target (non-owned), Low
International Speedway Square	FL	Verde Valley	—	2,497,170	418,475	2,915,645	2.68%	10.84	Home Improve (non-owned) Bed, Bath & Beyo Stein Mart, Old Navy, Staples, Michaels, Dick's
Lakewood Promenade	FL	Davenport	—	1,861,390	-	1,861,390	1.71%	11.07	Sporting Goods, Total Wine & Mor SteinMart, Winn
Lithia Crossing	FL	Jacksonville	—	1,066,410	82,800	1,149,210	1.06%	13.48	Dixie Stein Mart, Fresh Market

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Northdale Promenade	FL	Tampa	—	1,868,465	-	1,868,465	1.72%	11.29	TJ Maxx, Bealls, Crunch Fitness, Sweetbay (non-owned)
Pine Ridge Crossing	FL	Naples	7,086,058	1,662,723	-	1,662,723	1.53%	16.12	Publix, Target (non-owned), Bealls (non-owned)
Riverchase Plaza	FL	Naples	1,151,634	1,164,347	-	1,164,347	1.07%	15.10	Publix
Shops at Eastwood	FL	Orlando	—	854,037	-	854,037	0.78%	12.61	Publix
Shops at Eagle Creek	FL	Naples	—	911,532	55,104	966,636	0.89%	14.64	Fresh Market, Staples, Lowe's Home Improvement (non-owned)
Tarpon Springs Plaza	FL	Naples	—	1,724,610	100,000	1,824,610	1.68%	21.63	Cost Plus, AC Moore, Staples, Target (non-owned)
Waterford Lakes Village	FL	Orlando	—	918,027	-	918,027	0.84%	12.25	Winn-Dixie
Beechwood Promenade	GA	Athens	—	3,654,820	-	3,654,820	3.36%	11.24	TJ Maxx, Georgia Theatre, CVS, BodyPlex, SteinMart, Tuesday Morning, Fresh Market, Jos. A. Bank, Ann Taylor, Coldwater Creek, Talbots
Publix at Acworth	GA	Atlanta	6,888,354	798,982	-	798,982	0.73%	11.88	Publix
The Centre at Panola	GA	Atlanta	2,708,071	882,212	-	882,212	0.81%	12.07	Publix
Fox Lake Crossing	IL	Chicago	—	1,196,169	-	1,196,169	1.10%	13.42	Dominick's Finer Foods, Dollar Tree
Naperville Marketplace	IL	Chicago	9,316,838	1,085,094	-	1,085,094	1.00%	13.21	TJ Maxx, PetSmart, Caputo's (non-owned)
54th & College	IN	Indianapolis	—	-	260,000	260,000	0.24%	-	The Fresh Market (Ground Lease)
Beacon Hill	IN	Crown Point	6,859,650	710,498	-	710,498	0.65%	14.79	Strack & VanTill (non-owned), Walgreens (non-owned)
Boulevard Crossing	IN	Kokomo	8,246,138	1,700,747	-	1,700,747	1.56%	14.11	PETCO, TJ Maxx, Ulta Salon, Kohl's (non-owned)
Bridgewater Marketplace	IN	Indianapolis	9,351,300	312,593	-	312,593	0.29%	17.65	Walgreens (non-owned)
	IN	Indianapolis	—	2,987,802	-	2,987,802	2.75%	10.75	

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Castleton Crossing									K&G Menswear, Value City, TJ Maxx, Shoe Carnival, Dollar Tree, Burlington Coat Factory
Cool Creek Commons	IN	Indianapolis	16,908,192	1,985,866	-	1,985,866	1.82%	16.53	The Fresh Market, Stein Mart, Bang Fitness
Depauw University Bookstore and Café	IN	Greencastle	—	100,119	-	100,119	0.09%	8.36	Folletts, Starbucks
Eddy Street Commons	IN	South Bend	24,739,889	1,815,486	-	1,815,486	1.67%	22.20	Hammes Bookstore, Urban Outfitters, Marsh Supermarket
Fishers Station	IN	Indianapolis	7,731,720	1,317,274	-	1,317,274	1.21%	11.66	Goodwill, Dollar Tree
Geist Pavilion	IN	Indianapolis	10,867,420	872,126	-	872,126	0.80%	16.53	Goodwill, Ace Hardware
Glendale Town Commons	IN	Indianapolis	—	2,687,020	-	2,687,020	2.47%	6.90	Macy's, Landmark Theaters, Staples, Indianapolis Library, Lowe's Home Improvement Center (non-owned), Target (non-owned), Walgreens (non-owned)
Greyhound Commons	IN	Indianapolis	—	-	221,748	221,748	0.20%	-	Lowe's Home Improvement Center (non-owned)
Hamilton Crossing Centre	IN	Indianapolis	2,660,991	1,514,477	78,650	1,593,127	1.46%	18.71	Office Depot
Rangeline Crossing	IN	Indianapolis	6,459,032	1,423,840	-	1,423,840	1.31%	20.88	Earth Fare, Walgreens, Wal-Mart (non-owned), Home Depot (non-owned)
Red Bank Commons	IN	Evansville	—	442,845	-	442,845	0.41%	14.10	Home Depot (non-owned)

OPERATING RETAIL PROPERTIES – TABLE II (continued)

Property	State	MSA	Encumbrances	Annualized Base Rent Revenue <sup>1</sup>	Annualized Ground Lease Revenue	Annualized Total Retail Revenue	Percentage of Annualized Total Retail Revenue	Base Rent Per Leased Owned GLA <sup>2</sup>	Major Tenants and Non-Owned Anchors
Rivers Edge	IN	Indianapolis	—	2,852,257	-	2,852,257	2.62%	19.12	Buy Buy Baby, Nordstr Rack, The Contain Store, Arhaus Furnitur HH Gregg, LA Fitness, Office Depot, Lowe's Home Improv
Stoney Creek Commons	IN	Indianapolis	—	998,823	-	998,823	0.92%	11.84	(non-ov Hancoc
The Corner	IN	Indianapolis	—	603,649	-	603,649	0.55%	15.14	Fabric Dick's Sportin Goods, AMC Theatre Marsh Superm Bed, Bath & Beyond Michae Old Navy, PetSma
Traders Point	IN	Indianapolis	44,348,363	4,066,020	435,000	4,501,020	4.14%	14.66	
Traders Point II	IN	Indianapolis	—	838,811	-	838,811	0.77%	25.94	
Whitehall Pike	IN	Bloomington	6,748,326	1,014,000	-	1,014,000	0.93%	7.86	Lowe's Home

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Property Name	State	City	Value	Change	Net Change	Revenue	Revenue %	Score	Improvement
Zionsville Walgreens	IN	Indianapolis	4,594,000	426,000	-	426,000	0.39%	29.28	Walgreen
Holly Springs Towne Center	NC	Holly Springs	33,537,912	2,936,179	188,004	3,124,183	2.87%	15.58	Dick's Sporting Goods, Marsha
Oleander Place	NC	Wilmington	—	729,414	80,000	809,414	0.74%	16.02	Petco, Ulta, Target (non-ov
Toringdon Market	NC	Charlotte	—	1,116,735	-	1,116,735	1.03%	18.98	Whole Foods Earth
Ridge Plaza	NJ	Oak Ridge	—	1,604,184	-	1,604,184	1.47%	15.64	Fare A&P Grocery CVS
Eastgate Pavilion	OH	Cincinnati	16,164,000	2,062,668	-	2,062,668	1.90%	8.73	Best Buy, Dick's Sporting Goods, Value City Furniture, PetSma
Cornelius Gateway	OR	Portland	—	221,280	-	221,280	0.20%	16.65	DSW Fedex/E
Shops at Otty	OR	Portland	—	281,752	151,756	433,508	0.40%	28.62	Wal-Ma (non-ov
Plaza Green	SC	Greenville	—	2,240,559	-	2,240,559	2.06%	12.14	Bed Bath & Beyond, Christm Tree Shops, Sears, Party City, Shoe Carnival, AC Moore, Old Navy
Publix at Woodruff	SC	Greenville	—	656,741	-	656,741	0.60%	10.10	Publix
	TN	Nashville	—	3,026,996	-	3,026,996	2.78%	14.81	



Cool Springs Market									Jo-Ann Fabric, Dicks Sporting Goods, Staples, Marshalls, Kroger (non-ov
Burlington Coat Factory	TX	San Antonio	—	537,000	-	537,000	0.49%	5.00	Burlington Coat Factory
Kingwood Commons	TX	Houston	—	2,926,314	-	2,926,314	2.69%	18.16	Randall Food and Drug, Petco, Chico's, Talbots, Ann Taylor, Jos. A. Bank
Market Street Village	TX	Hurst	—	1,802,597	33,000	1,835,597	1.69%	11.51	Jo-Ann Fabric, Ross, Office Depot, Buy Buy Baby, Hobby Lobby, Office Max, Ross, Marshalls, Sprouts Farmers Market, Toys "R" Us/Babies "R" Us, HomeG
Plaza at Cedar Hill	TX	Dallas	—	3,658,728	-	3,658,728	3.36%	12.28	DSW
Plaza Volente	TX	Austin	26,849,712	2,452,483	110,000	2,562,483	2.35%	15.83	H-E-B Grocery
	TX	Houston	—	5,968,190	-	5,968,190	5.48%	16.97	

Portofino  
Shopping  
Center

DSW,  
Michael  
Sports  
Authori  
Lifeway  
Christia  
Store,  
SteinMa  
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Conn's  
Applian  
Old  
Navy  
PetSma  
Ross,  
Kmart,  
Bed  
Bath  
&  
Beyond  
Specs  
Fine  
Wines,  
Sprouts  
Farmers  
Market

Sunland  
Towne  
Centre  
50th &  
12th

TX	El Paso	24,289,082	3,441,236	115,290	3,556,526	3.27%	11.36
WA	Seattle	4,034,174	475,000	-	475,000	0.44%	32.76
	Maple Valley	18,885,990	2,128,487	71,004	2,199,491	2.03%	21.95
	TOTAL	\$382,673,616	\$104,952,390	\$3,876,831	\$108,829,221	100%	\$13.18

Walgree  
Walgree  
Grocery  
Outlet,  
The  
Hardwa  
Store

Four  
Corner  
Square

- 1 Annualized Base Rent Revenue represents the contractual rent for December 2013 for each applicable property, multiplied by 12. This table does not include Annualized Base Rent from development property tenants open for business as of December 31, 2013, as discussed on page 32. Excludes tenant reimbursements.
- 2 Owned GLA represents gross leasable area that is owned by the Company. Total GLA includes Owned GLA, square footage attributable to non-owned anchor space and non-owned structures on ground leases.

## Commercial Properties

As of December 31, 2013, we owned interests in two operating commercial properties totaling 0.4 million square feet of NRA and an associated parking garage. The following sets forth more specific information with respect to the Company's commercial properties as of December 31, 2013:

## OPERATING COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

Property	MSA	Year Built/ Renovated	Acquired, Redeveloped or Developed	Owned Encumbrances	Percentage of Owned NRA Leased	Annualized Base Rent <sup>1</sup>	Percentage of Annualized Commercial Base Rent	Base Rent Per Sq. Ft.	Major Tenants	
Indiana										
30 South Meridian <sup>2</sup>	Indianapolis	1905/2002	Redeveloped	\$18,900,000	305,224	93.9%	\$4,816,724	81.1%	\$17.82	Indiana Supreme Court, City Securities, Kite Realty Group, Lumina Foundation
Union Station Parking Garage <sup>3</sup>	Indianapolis	1986	Acquired	—	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Denison Parking
Eddy Street Office (part of Eddy Street Commons) <sup>4</sup>	South Bend	2009	Developed	—	81,628	100.0%	1,125,064	18.9%	13.78	University of Notre Dame Offices
			TOTAL	\$18,900,000	386,852	95.2%	\$5,941,788	100.0%	\$16.88	

1 Annualized Base Rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 2013 for each applicable property, multiplied by 12. Excludes tenant reimbursements.

2 Annualized Base Rent includes \$723,216 from the Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013.

3 The garage is managed by a third party.

4 The Company also owns Eddy Street Commons in South Bend, Indiana along with a parking garage that serves a hotel and the office and retail components of the property.



Development Projects

In addition to our operating retail properties and commercial properties, as of December 31, 2013, we owned interests in two under construction development projects and one development project pending commencement of construction. The following sets forth more specific information with respect to the Company's retail development properties as of December 31, 2013:

Under Construction:

Project	Company Ownership %	MSA Encumbrances	Actual/Projected Opening Date <sup>1</sup>	Projected Owned GLA <sup>2</sup>	Projected Total GLA <sup>3</sup>	Percent of Owned GLA Pre-Leased/Committed <sup>4</sup>	Total Estimated Project Cost <sup>5</sup>	Cost Incurred as of December 31, 2013 <sup>5,6</sup>	Major Tenants and Non-owned Anchors
Delray Marketplace, FL <sup>7</sup>	50%	Delray Beach	Q4 2012	255,554	260,267	86.8%	\$ 99,500	\$ 95,926	
Parkside Town Commons, NC – Phase I <sup>8,9</sup>	100%	Raleigh	Q2 2014	104,978	245,573	83.4%	39,000	33,163	
Parkside Town Commons, NC – Phase II <sup>9</sup>	100%	Raleigh	Q4 2014	275,432	324,260	61.9%	70,000	24,576	
<b>Total</b>				<b>635,964</b>	<b>830,100</b>	<b>75.5%</b>	<b>\$208,500</b>	<b>\$153,665</b>	
Cost incurred as of December 31, 2013 included in Construction in Progress on balance sheet								\$ 78,099	

Pending Commencement of Construction:

Project	Company Ownership %	MSA Encumbrances	Actual/Projected Opening Date <sup>1</sup>	Projected Owned GLA <sup>2</sup>	Projected Total GLA <sup>3</sup>	Percent of Owned GLA Pre-Leased/Committed <sup>4</sup>	Total Estimated Project Cost <sup>5</sup>	Cost Incurred as of December 31, 2013 <sup>5,6</sup>	Major Tenants and Non-owned Anchors

Holly Springs Towne Center, NC – Phase II	100%	Raleigh	—	127,743	159,743	80.9%	44,300	16,849	Target (non-owned), Frank Theatres, and Three Junior Anchors
Total		\$—		127,743	159,743	80.9%	\$44,300	\$16,849	
Cost incurred as of December 31, 2013 included in Construction in Progress on balance sheet									\$16,849

- 
- 1 Opening Date is defined as the first date a tenant is open for business or a ground lease payment is made. Stabilization (i.e., 85% occupied) typically occurs within six to twelve months after the opening date.
  - 2 Projected Owned GLA represents gross leasable area we project we will own. It excludes square footage that we project will be attributable to non-owned outlot structures on land owned by us and expected to be ground leased to tenants. It also excludes non-owned anchor space.
  - 3 Projected Total GLA includes Projected Owned GLA, projected square footage attributable to non-owned outlot structures on land that we own, and non-owned anchor space that currently exists or is under construction.
  - 4 Excludes outlot land parcels owned by the Company and ground leased to tenants. Includes leases under negotiation for approximately 58,916 square feet for which the Company has signed non-binding letters of intent.

- 5 Dollars in thousands. Reflects both the Company's and partners' share of costs (if applicable).
- 6 Cost incurred is reclassified to fixed assets on the consolidated balance sheet on a pro-rata basis as portions of the asset are placed in service.
- 7 The Company owns Delray Marketplace through a joint venture through which it earns a preferred return (which is expected to deliver over 95% of cash flow to the Company), and 50% thereafter.
- 8 The owned GLA for Parkside Town Commons Phase I includes a 53,000 square foot ground lease with Harris Teeter Supermarket.
- 9 The construction loan for Phases I and II of Parkside Town Commons has a borrowing capacity of \$87.2 million, of which \$70.7 million is remaining for future construction draws.

#### Redevelopment Projects

In addition to our development projects, as displayed in the table above, we have interests in four redevelopment projects. As of December 31, 2013, these four projects are expected to contain 0.6 million square feet.

#### Under Construction:

Project	Company Ownership %	MSA	Actual/Projected Opening Date <sup>1</sup>	Projected Owned GLA <sup>2</sup>	Projected Total GLA <sup>3</sup>	Percent of Owned GLA Pre-Leased/Committed <sup>4</sup>	Total Estimated Project Cost <sup>5</sup>	Cost Incurred as of December 31, 2013 <sup>6</sup>	Major Tenants and Non-owned Anchors
Bolton Plaza, FL	100%	Jacksonville	Q1 2014	155,637	155,637	86.4%	\$10,300	\$ 6,569	Academy Sports & Outdoors, L. Fitness/Shop Publix
King's Lake Square, FL	100%	Naples	Q2 2014	88,153	88,153	88.4%	6,900	4,656	
<b>Total</b>				<b>243,790</b>	<b>243,790</b>	<b>87.1%</b>	<b>\$17,200</b>	<b>\$11,225</b>	
Costs incurred as of December 31, 2013 included in Construction in Progress on balance sheet								\$ 8,489	

#### Pending Commencement of Construction:

Project	Company Ownership %	MSA	Actual/Projected Opening Date <sup>1</sup>	Projected Owned GLA <sup>2</sup>	Projected Total GLA <sup>3</sup>	Percent of Owned GLA Pre-Leased/Committed <sup>4</sup>	Total Estimated Project Cost <sup>5</sup>	Cost Incurred as of December 31, 2013 <sup>6</sup>	Major Tenants and Non-owned Anchors
Gainesville Plaza,	100%	Gainesville	TBD	177,826	177,826	—	TBD	\$ 286	

FL						
Courthouse Shadows,	100%	Naples				Publix, Office Max
FL		TBD	134,867	134,867	—	TBD 481
Total			312,693	312,693	—	—\$ 767

Costs incurred as of December 31, 2013 included in  
Construction in Progress on balance sheet

\$ 676

- 1 Opening Date is defined as the first date a tenant is open for business or a ground lease payment is made. Stabilization (i.e., 85% occupied) typically occurs within six to twelve months after the opening date.
- 2 Projected Owned GLA represents gross leasable area we project we will own. It excludes square footage that we project will be attributable to non-owned outlot structures on land owned by us and expected to be ground leased to tenants. It also excludes non-owned anchor space.
- 3 Projected Total GLA includes Projected Owned GLA, projected square footage attributable to non-owned outlot structures on land that we own, and non-owned anchor space that currently exists or is under construction.
- 4 Excludes outlot land parcels owned by the Company and ground leased to tenants. Includes leases under negotiation for approximately 115,652 square feet for which the Company has signed non-binding letters of intent.
- 5 Dollars in thousands.
- 6 Cost incurred is reclassified to fixed assets on the consolidated balance sheet on a pro-rata basis as portions of the asset are placed in service.



## Land Held for Future Development

As of December 31, 2013, we owned interests in land parcels comprising 131 acres that are expected to be used for future expansion of existing properties, development of new retail or commercial properties or sold to third parties.

## Tenant Diversification

No individual retail or commercial tenant accounted for more than 4.7% of the portfolio's annualized base rent for the year ended December 31, 2013. The following table sets forth certain information for the largest 10 tenants and non-owned anchor tenants (based on total GLA) open for business or for which ground lease payments are being made at the Company's retail properties based on minimum rents in place as of December 31, 2013:

## TOP 10 RETAIL TENANTS BY GROSS LEASABLE AREA

Tenant	Number of Stores	Total GLA	Number of Leases	Company Owned GLA1	Number of Anchor Owned Stores	Anchor Owned GLA2
Lowe's Home Improvement <sup>3</sup>	6	832,630	2	128,997	4	703,633
Wal-Mart	5	733,742	1	203,742	4	530,000
Target	6	676,315	—	—	6	676,315
Publix <sup>6</sup>	13	632,636	13	632,636	—	—
TJX Companies <sup>5</sup>	10	339,974	10	339,974	—	—
Dick's Sporting Goods	5	260,502	5	260,502	—	—
Home Depot	2	260,000	—	—	2	260,000
Bed Bath & Beyond <sup>4</sup>	9	258,668	9	258,668	—	—
Beall's	5	250,607	4	214,163	1	36,444
SteinMart	7	243,222	7	243,222	—	—
	68	4,488,296	51	2,281,904	17	2,206,392

- 
- 1 Excludes the estimated size of the structures located on land owned by the Company and ground leased to tenants.
- 2 Includes the estimated size of the structures located on land owned by the Company and ground leased to tenants.
- 3 The Company has entered into one ground lease with Lowe's Home Improvement for a total of 163,000 square feet, which is included in Anchor Owned GLA.
- 4 Includes Buy Buy Baby, Christmas Tree Shops and Cost Plus which are owned by the same parent company.
- 5 Includes TJ Maxx, Home Goods and Marshalls, which are owned by the same parent company.

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Publix has notified the Company it will vacate its space at Courthouse Shadows upon the expiration of its lease in May 2014.

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The following table sets forth certain information for the largest 25 tenants open for business at the Company's retail and commercial properties based on minimum rents in place as of December 31, 2013:

TOP 25 TENANTS BY ANNUALIZED BASE RENT<sup>1, 2</sup>

Tenant	Type of Property	Number of Stores	Leased GLA/NRA <sup>2</sup>	% of Owned GLA/NRA of the Portfolio	Annualized Base Rent <sup>1</sup>	Annualized Base Rent per Sq. Ft. <sup>3</sup>	% of Total Portfolio Annualized Base Rent
Publix	Retail	13	632,636	7.0%	\$ 5,636,343	\$ 8.91	4.7%
TJX Companies 5	Retail	10	339,974	3.8%	2,984,897	8.78	2.5%
Bed Bath & Beyond 4	Retail	9	258,668	2.9%	2,833,480	10.95	2.3%
Dick's Sporting Goods	Retail	5	260,502	2.9%	2,508,174	9.63	2.1%
Petsmart	Retail	7	171,205	1.9%	2,354,649	13.75	1.9%
Lowe's Home Improvement	Retail	2	128,997	1.4%	1,764,000	6.04	1.5%
Beall's	Retail	4	214,163	2.4%	1,695,407	7.92	1.4%
Stein Mart	Retail	7	243,222	2.7%	1,665,646	6.85	1.4%
Marsh Supermarkets	Retail	2	124,902	1.4%	1,633,958	13.08	1.4%
Staples	Retail	5	101,762	1.1%	1,499,621	14.74	1.2%
Indiana Supreme Court	Commercial	1	78,313	0.9%	1,404,941	17.94	1.2%
Michaels	Retail	5	114,103	1.3%	1,380,070	12.09	1.1%
Walgreens	Retail	3	43,870	0.5%	1,376,000	31.37	1.1%
Burlington Coat Factory	Retail	2	182,400	2.0%	1,212,000	6.64	1.0%
HEB Grocery Company	Retail	1	105,000	1.2%	1,155,000	11.00	1.0%
Wal-Mart	Retail	1	203,742	2.3%	1,100,207	5.40	0.9%
Whole Foods	Retail	2	66,144	0.7%	1,043,976	15.78	0.9%
Office Depot	Retail	4	96,060	1.1%	1,027,338	10.69	0.8%
Mattress Firm	Retail	9	37,523	0.4%	956,415	25.49	0.8%
Regal Cinemas	Retail	1	63,260	0.7%	930,555	14.71	0.8%
DSW	Retail	3	63,380	0.7%	922,372	14.55	0.8%
Ross Stores	Retail	3	87,574	1.0%	856,087	9.78	0.7%
City Financial Corp	Commercial	1	52,151	0.6%	855,000	16.39	0.7%
Franks Theater Cinebowl & Grille	Retail	1	62,280	0.7%	850,752	13.66	0.7%
Kmart	Retail	1	110,875	1.2%	850,379	7.67	0.7%
TOTAL			3,842,706	42.8%	\$ 40,497,267	\$ 12.11	33.6%

1 Annualized Base Rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 2013 for each applicable tenant multiplied by 12. Annualized Base Rent does not include tenant reimbursements.

2 Excludes the estimated size of the structures located on land owned by the Company and ground leased to tenants.

3 Annualized Base Rent per square foot is adjusted to account for the estimated square footage attributed to structures on land owned by the Company and

ground leased to tenants.

4

Includes Buy Buy Baby, Christmas Tree Shops and Cost Plus, which are owned by the same parent company.

5

Includes TJ Maxx, Home Goods and Marshalls, which are owned by the same parent company.

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## Geographic Information

The Company owns 66 operating retail properties, totaling approximately 8.4 million of owned square feet in thirteen states. As of December 31, 2013, the Company owned interests in two operating commercial properties, totaling approximately 0.4 million square feet of net rentable area. Both of these commercial properties are located in the state of Indiana. The following table summarizes the Company's operating properties by state as of December 31, 2013:

	Number of Operating Properties <sup>1</sup>	Owned GLA/NRA <sup>2</sup>	Percent of Owned GLA/NRA	Total Number of Leases	Annualized Base Rent <sup>3</sup>	Percent of Annualized Base Rent	Annualized Base Rent per Leased Sq. Ft.
Indiana	24	2,590,636	29.7%	277	\$ 34,612,041	31.2%	\$ 13.89
· Retail	22	2,221,080	25.5%	260	28,670,254	25.9%	13.39
· Commercial	2	369,556	4.2%	17	5,941,787	5.3%	16.88
Florida	18	2,085,239	23.9%	306	25,708,533	23.2%	13.21
Texas	7	1,566,401	18.0%	157	20,786,549	18.7%	13.56
Alabama	2	512,649	5.9%	47	4,689,783	4.2%	9.61
Georgia	3	485,029	5.5%	59	5,336,014	4.8%	11.47
North Carolina	3	313,583	3.6%	52	4,782,328	4.3%	16.33
South Carolina	2	262,862	3.0%	20	2,897,300	2.6%	11.61
Ohio	1	236,230	2.7%	7	2,062,668	1.9%	8.73
Tennessee	1	223,912	2.6%	19	3,026,996	2.7%	14.81
Illinois	2	182,835	2.1%	19	2,281,262	2.1%	13.32
Washington	2	122,769	1.4%	24	2,603,486	2.3%	23.35
New Jersey	1	115,088	1.3%	15	1,604,184	1.5%	15.64
Oregon	2	31,169	0.3%	13	503,032	0.5%	21.74
	68	8,728,402	100.0%	1,015	\$ 110,894,176	100.0%	\$ 13.33

1 This table includes operating retail properties, operating commercial properties, and ground lease tenants who commenced paying rent as of December 31, 2013 and excludes four retail properties under redevelopment.

2 Owned GLA/NRA represent gross leasable area or net leasable area owned by the Company. It does not include 29 parcels or outlots owned by the Company and ground leased to tenants, which contain 18 non-owned structures totaling approximately 357,104 square feet. It also excludes the square footage of Union Station Parking Garage.

3 Annualized Base Rent excludes \$3,876,831 in annualized ground lease revenue attributable to parcels and outlots owned by the Company and ground leased to tenants.

## Lease Expirations

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In 2014, leases representing 6.1% of total annualized base rent and 5.8% of total GLA/NRA expire. The following tables show scheduled lease expirations for retail and commercial tenants and in-process development property tenants open for business as of December 31, 2013, assuming none of the tenants exercise renewal options.

LEASE EXPIRATION TABLE – OPERATING PORTFOLIO1

	Number of Expiring Leases <sup>1</sup>	Expiring GLA/NRA <sup>2</sup>	% of Total GLA/NRA Expiring	Expiring Annualized Base Rent <sup>3</sup>	% of Total Annualized Base Rent	Expiring Annualized Base Rent per Sq. Ft.	Expiring Ground Lease Revenue
2014	117	513,662	5.8%	\$ 7,211,787	6.1%	\$ 14.04	\$ 340,475
2015	136	1,045,726	11.9%	12,792,951	10.9%	12.23	339,650
2016	154	1,136,861	12.9%	13,072,810	11.1%	11.50	—
2017	139	901,494	10.3%	13,060,462	11.1%	14.49	377,556
2018	143	907,189	10.3%	12,547,667	10.6%	13.83	—
2019	75	478,764	5.4%	6,676,069	5.7%	13.94	33,000
2020	55	897,134	10.2%	9,589,568	8.1%	10.69	156,852
2021	44	583,373	6.6%	7,138,023	6.1%	12.24	—
2022	51	545,573	6.2%	8,130,133	6.9%	14.90	—
2023	82	629,065	7.2%	10,126,479	8.6%	16.10	260,000
Beyond	70	1,155,329	13.2%	17,534,331	14.8%	15.18	2,369,298
Total	1,066	8,794,170	100.0%	\$117,880,280	100.0%	\$ 13.40	\$3,876,831

## LEASE EXPIRATION TABLE – OPERATING PORTFOLIO (continued)

- 1 Lease expiration table reflects rents in place as of December 31, 2013 and does not include option periods; 2014 expirations include 14 month-to-month tenants. This column also excludes ground leases.
- 2 Expiring GLA excludes estimated square footage attributable to non-owned structures on land owned by the Company and ground leased to tenants.
- 3 Annualized Base Rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 2013 for each applicable tenant multiplied by 12. Excludes tenant reimbursements and ground lease revenue.

LEASE EXPIRATION TABLE – RETAIL ANCHOR TENANTS<sup>1</sup>

	Number of Expiring Leases <sup>2</sup>	Expiring GLA/NRA <sup>3</sup>	% of Total GLA/NRA Expiring	Expiring Annualized Base Rent <sup>4</sup>	% of Total Annualized Base Rent	Expiring Annualized Base Rent per Sq. Ft.	Expiring Ground Lease Revenue
2014 <sup>5</sup>	12	283,893	3.2%	\$ 2,451,077	2.1%	\$ 8.63	\$ —
2015	24	760,066	8.6%	6,941,796	5.9%	9.13	—
2016	21	769,449	8.8%	5,948,636	5.1%	7.73	—
2017	19	551,998	6.3%	5,930,071	4.9%	10.74	—
2018	14	575,076	6.5%	5,002,685	4.2%	8.70	—
2019	10	304,843	3.5%	3,059,882	2.6%	10.04	—
2020	15	770,565	8.8%	6,812,527	5.8%	8.84	—
2021	16	485,360	5.5%	4,911,717	4.2%	10.12	—
2022	14	382,733	4.4%	4,766,489	4.0%	12.45	—
2023	15	369,127	4.2%	4,282,982	3.6%	11.60	—
Beyond	25	872,388	9.9%	11,935,168	10.0%	13.68	990,000
Total	185	6,125,498	69.7%	\$62,043,030	52.4%	\$ 10.13	\$ 990,000

- 1 Retail anchor tenants are defined as tenants that occupy 10,000 square feet or more.
- 2 Lease expiration table reflects rents in place as of December 31, 2013 and does not include option periods; 2014 expirations include zero month-to-month tenant. This column also excludes ground leases.
- 3 Expiring GLA excludes square footage for non-owned ground lease structures on land we own and ground leased to tenants.
- 4

Annualized Base Rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 2013 for each applicable property multiplied by 12. Excludes tenant reimbursements and ground lease revenue.

5

Publix has notified the Company it will vacate its space at Courthouse Shadows upon the expiration of its lease in May 2014.

## LEASE EXPIRATION TABLE – RETAIL SHOPS

	Number of Expiring Leases <sup>1</sup>	Expiring GLA/NRA <sup>1,2</sup>	% of Total GLA/NRA Expiring	Expiring Annualized Base Rent <sup>3</sup>	% of Total Annualized Base Rent	Expiring Annualized Base Rent per Sq. Ft.	Expiring Ground Lease Revenue
2014	105	229,769	2.6%	\$ 4,760,709	4.1%	\$ 20.72	\$ 340,475
2015	111	285,140	3.2%	5,844,915	5.0%	20.50	339,650
2016	133	367,412	4.2%	7,124,174	6.0%	19.39	—
2017	118	266,386	3.0%	5,634,538	4.8%	21.15	377,556
2018	127	314,276	3.6%	7,164,926	6.1%	22.80	—
2019	64	168,668	1.9%	3,563,496	3.0%	21.13	33,000
2020	39	116,500	1.3%	2,593,273	2.2%	22.26	156,852
2021	27	91,851	1.0%	2,084,574	1.8%	22.70	—
2022	34	111,794	1.3%	2,490,025	2.1%	22.27	—
2023	65	226,950	2.6%	5,175,308	4.4%	22.80	260,000
Beyond	41	137,953	1.6%	3,459,523	3.0%	25.08	1,379,298
Total	864	2,316,699	26.3%	\$49,895,461	42.5%	\$ 21.54	\$ 2,886,831

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## LEASE EXPIRATION TABLE – RETAIL SHOPS (continued)

1	Lease expiration table reflects rents in place as of December 31, 2013, and does not include option periods; 2013 expirations include 17 month-to-month tenants. This column also excludes ground leases.
2	Expiring GLA excludes estimated square footage to non-owned structures on land we own and ground leased to tenants.
3	Annualized Base Rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 2013 for each applicable property multiplied by 12. Excludes tenant reimbursements and ground lease revenue.

## LEASE EXPIRATION TABLE – COMMERCIAL TENANTS

	Number of Expiring Leases <sup>1</sup>	Expiring GLA/NLA <sup>1</sup>	% of Total GLA/NRA Expiring	Expiring Annualized Base Rent <sup>2</sup>	% of Total Annualized Base Rent	Expiring Annualized Base Rent per Sq. Ft.
2014	—	—	0.0%	\$ —	0.0%	\$ —
2015	1	520	0.0%	6,240	0.0%	12.00
2016	—	—	0.0%	—	0.0%	—
2017	2	83,110	1.0%	1,495,853	1.3%	18.00
2018	2	17,837	0.2%	380,056	0.3%	21.31
2019	1	5,253	0.1%	52,692	0.0%	10.03
2020	1	10,069	0.1%	183,768	0.2%	18.25
2021	1	6,162	0.1%	141,732	0.1%	23.00
2022	3	51,046	0.6%	873,619	0.7%	17.11
2023	2	32,988	0.4%	668,189	0.6%	20.26
Beyond	4	144,988	1.7%	2,139,639	1.8%	14.76
Total	17	351,973	4.2%	\$ 5,941,788	5.0%	\$ 16.88

1	Lease expiration table reflects rents in place as of December 31, 2013 and does not include option periods. This column also excludes ground leases.
2	Annualized base rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 31, 2013 for each applicable property multiplied by 12. Excludes tenant reimbursements.

## Lease Activity – New and Renewal

In 2013, the Company executed 118 new and renewal leases totaling 468,700 square feet on space vacant less than one year. New leases were signed with 63 tenants for 304,800 square feet of GLA while renewal leases were signed with 55 tenants for 163,900 square feet of GLA. The following table contains additional information about 2013 leasing activity.

	Number of Leases Signed	Square Footage	Average Rental Rent per square Signed foot
New	63	304,800	\$ 19.60
Renewal	55	163,900	18.34
Total	118	468,700	\$ 19.16

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are a party to various legal proceedings, which arise in the ordinary course of business. We are not currently involved in any litigation nor, to our knowledge, is any litigation threatened against us where the outcome would, in our judgment based on information currently available to us, have a material adverse effect on our consolidated financial position or consolidated results of operations.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

## PART II

## ITEM 5. MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

## Market Information

Our common shares are currently listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "KRG". On January 31, 2014, the last reported sales price of our common shares on the NYSE was \$6.45.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low prices for our common shares:

	High	Low
Quarter Ended December 31, 2013	\$6.87	\$5.88
Quarter Ended September 30, 2013	\$6.19	\$5.52
Quarter Ended June 30, 2013	\$6.87	\$5.27
Quarter Ended March 31, 2013	\$6.91	\$5.47
Quarter Ended December 31, 2012	\$5.69	\$4.48
Quarter Ended September 30, 2012	\$5.40	\$4.84
Quarter Ended June 30, 2012	\$5.54	\$3.81
Quarter Ended March 31, 2012	\$5.62	\$4.49

## Holders

The number of registered holders of record of our common shares was 168 as of January 31, 2014. This total excludes beneficial or non-registered holders that held their shares through various brokerage firms.

## Distributions

Our Board of Trustees declared the following cash distributions per share to our common shareholders for the periods indicated:

Quarter	Record Date	Distribution Per Share	Payment Date
4th 2013	January 6, 2014	\$ 0.06	January 13, 2014
3rd 2013	October 4, 2013	\$ 0.06	October 11, 2013
2nd 2013	July 5, 2013	\$ 0.06	July 12, 2013
1st 2013	April 5, 2013	\$ 0.06	April 12, 2013
4th 2012	January 4, 2013	\$ 0.06	January 11, 2013
3rd 2012	October 5, 2012	\$ 0.06	October 12, 2012
2nd 2012	July 6, 2012	\$ 0.06	July 13, 2012
1st 2012	April 5, 2012	\$ 0.06	April 13, 2012

Our management and Board of Trustees will continue to evaluate our distribution policy on a quarterly basis as they monitor the capital markets and the impact of the economy on our operations. Future distributions will be declared and paid at the discretion of our Board of Trustees, and will depend upon a number of factors, including cash generated by operating activities, our financial condition, capital requirements, annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and such other factors as our Board of Trustees deem relevant.

Distributions by us to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits for federal income tax purposes will be taxable to shareholders as either ordinary dividend income or capital gain income if so declared by us. Distributions in excess of taxable earnings and profits generally will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital. These distributions, to the extent that they do not exceed the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in its common shares, have the effect of deferring taxation until the sale of a shareholder's common shares. To the extent that distributions are both in excess of taxable earnings and profits and in excess of the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in its common shares, the distribution will be treated as gain from the sale of common shares. In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must make annual distributions to shareholders of at least 90% of our "REIT taxable income" (determined before the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains) and we must make distributions to shareholders equal to 100% of our net taxable income to eliminate federal income tax liability. Under certain circumstances, we could be required to make distributions in excess of cash available for distributions in order to meet such requirements. For the taxable year ended December 31, 2013, approximately 81% of our distributions to shareholders constituted a return of capital, approximately 19% constituted taxable ordinary income dividends and approximately 0% constituted taxable capital gains.

Under our unsecured revolving credit facility, we are permitted to make distributions to our shareholders that do not exceed 95% of our Funds From Operations (“FFO”) provided that no event of default exists. If an event of default exists, we may only make distributions sufficient to maintain our REIT status. However, we may not make any distributions if any event of default resulting from nonpayment or bankruptcy exists, or if our obligations under the unsecured revolving credit facility are accelerated.

#### Issuer Repurchases; Unregistered Sales of Securities

We did not repurchase any of our common shares or sell any unregistered securities in 2013.

#### Performance Graph

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in any of our filings under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act that might incorporate SEC filings, in whole or in part, the following performance graph will not be incorporated by reference into any such filings.

The following graph compares the cumulative total shareholder return of our common shares for the period from December 31, 2008 to December 31, 2013, to the S&P 500 Index and to the published NAREIT All Equity REIT Index over the same period. The graph assumes that the value of the investment in our common shares and each index was \$100 at December 31, 2008 and that all cash distributions were reinvested. The shareholder return shown on the graph below is not indicative of future performance.

	12/08	6/09	12/09	6/10	12/10	6/11	12/11	6/12	12/12	6/13	12/13
Kite Realty Group Trust	100.00	57.79	83.58	88.14	117.37	110.44	102.82	116.57	133.70	147.12	163.51
S&P 500	100.00	103.16	126.46	118.05	145.51	154.28	148.59	162.68	172.37	196.19	228.19
FTSE NAREIT Equity REITs	100.00	87.79	127.99	135.10	163.78	180.48	177.36	203.8	209.39	222.99	214.56

## ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables set forth, on a historical basis, selected financial and operating information. The financial information has been derived from our consolidated balance sheets and statements of operations and includes reclassifications of properties sold or disposed of or presented as discontinued operations for all years presented. This information should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and Item 7, "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	Year Ended December 31				
	20131	20122	20113	2010	20094
	(\$ in thousands, except share and per share data)				
<b>Operating Data:</b>					
Total rental related revenue	129,489	96,539	89,116	83,243	84,621
<b>Expenses:</b>					
Property operating	21,729	16,756	16,830	16,181	16,319
Real estate taxes	15,263	12,858	12,448	10,681	10,906
General, administrative, and other	8,211	7,117	6,274	5,361	5,700
Acquisition costs	2,215	364	—	—	—
Litigation charge, net	—	1,007	—	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	54,479	38,835	33,114	36,063	28,608
Total expenses	101,897	76,937	68,666	68,286	61,533
Operating income	27,592	19,602	20,450	14,957	23,088
Interest expense	(27,994)	(23,392)	(21,625)	(24,831)	(23,645)
Income tax (expense) benefit of taxable REIT subsidiary	(262)	106	1	(266)	22
Non-cash gain from consolidation of subsidiary	—	—	—	—	1,635
Gain on sale of unconsolidated property	—	—	4,320	—	—
Remeasurement loss on consolidation of Parkside Town Commons, net	—	(7,980)	—	—	—
Other (expense) income, net	(63)	209	607	884	2,709
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(727)	(11,455)	3,753	(9,256)	3,809
<b>Discontinued operations:</b>					
Income from operations, excluding impairment charge	835	656	1,630	70	398
Impairment charge	(5,371)	—	—	—	(5,385)
Gain on debt extinguishment	1,242	—	—	—	—
Gain (loss) on sale of operating property	486	7,094	(398)	—	—
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	(2,808)	7,750	1,232	70	(4,987)
Consolidated net (loss) income	(3,535)	(3,705)	4,985	(9,186)	(1,178)
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests:	685	(629)	(4)	915	(603)
Net (loss) income attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust:	(2,850)	(4,334)	4,981	(8,271)	(1,781)



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Dividends on preferred shares:	(8,456)	(7,920)	(5,775)	(377)	—
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	\$ (11,306)	\$ (12,254)	\$ (794)	\$ (8,648)	\$ (1,781)
Loss per common share – basic and diluted:					
(Loss) income from continuing operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	\$ (0.09)	\$ (0.26)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.14)	\$ 0.05
(Loss) income from discontinued operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	(0.03)	0.08	0.02	0.00	(0.08)
Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	\$ (0.12)	\$ (0.18)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.14)	\$ (0.03)
Weighted average Common Shares outstanding – basic and diluted					
	94,141,738	66,885,259	63,557,322	63,240,474	52,146,454
Distributions declared per Common Share	\$ 0.2400	\$ 0.2400	\$ 0.2400	\$ 0.2400	\$ 0.3325
Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders:					
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (8,686)	\$ (17,571)	\$ (1,891)	\$ (8,706)	\$ 2,681
Discontinued operations	(2,620)	5,317	1,097	58	(4,462)
Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	\$ (11,306)	\$ (12,254)	\$ (794)	\$ (8,648)	\$ (1,781)

- 1 In 2013, we disposed of the following properties: Cedar Hill Village and Kedron Village. In addition, the 50th & 12th operating property was classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2013. The operations of these properties are reflected as discontinued operations for each of the years presented above.
- 2 In 2012, we sold the following operating properties: Pen Products, Indiana State Motor Pool, Sandifur Plaza, Preston Commons, Zionsville Place, Coral Springs Plaza, 50 South Morton, South Elgin Commons, and Gateway Shopping Center. The operations of these properties are reflected as discontinued operations for each of the years presented above.

- 3 In December 2011, we sold our Martinsville Shops operating property. The operations of this property are reflected as discontinued operations for each of the years presented above.
- 4 In December 2009, we conveyed the title to Galleria Plaza operating property to the ground lessor. We had determined during the third quarter of 2009 that there was no value to the improvements and intangibles related to Galleria Plaza and recognized a non-cash impairment charge of \$5.4 million to write off the net book value of the property. Since we ceased operating this property during the fourth quarter of 2009 we reclassified the non-cash impairment loss and the operating results related to this property to discontinued operations.

	2013	2012	As of December 31		
			2011	2010	2009
			(\$ in thousands)		
<b>Balance Sheet Data:</b>					
Investment properties, net	\$1,644,478	\$1,200,336	\$1,095,721	\$1,047,849	\$1,044,799
Cash and cash equivalents	18,134	12,483	10,042	15,395	19,958
<b>Total assets</b>	<b>1,763,927</b>	<b>1,288,657</b>	<b>1,193,266</b>	<b>1,132,783</b>	<b>1,140,685</b>
Mortgage and other indebtedness	857,144	699,909	689,123	610,927	658,295
<b>Total liabilities</b>	<b>962,895</b>	<b>774,365</b>	<b>737,807</b>	<b>658,689</b>	<b>710,929</b>
Redeemable noncontrolling interests in the					
Operating Partnership	43,928	37,670	41,836	44,115	47,307
Kite Realty Group Trust shareholders' equity	753,557	473,086	409,372	423,065	375,078
Noncontrolling interests	3,548	3,536	4,251	6,914	7,371
<b>Total liabilities and equity</b>	<b>1,763,927</b>	<b>1,288,657</b>	<b>1,193,266</b>	<b>1,132,783</b>	<b>1,140,685</b>

## ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the accompanying audited consolidated financial statements and related notes thereto and Item 1A, "Risk Factors," appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K. In this discussion, unless the context suggests otherwise, references to the "Company," "we," "us" and "our" mean Kite Realty Group Trust and its subsidiaries.

### Overview

In the following overview, we discuss, among other things, the status of our business and properties, the effect that current United States economic conditions is having on our retail tenants and us, and the current state of the financial markets and how it impacts our financing strategy.

### Our Business and Properties

Kite Realty Group Trust, through its majority-owned subsidiary, Kite Realty Group, L.P., is engaged in the ownership, operation, management, leasing, acquisition, construction, redevelopment, and development of neighborhood and community shopping centers and certain commercial real estate properties in selected markets in the United States. We derive revenues primarily from rents and reimbursement payments received from tenants under existing leases at

each of our properties. Our operating results therefore depend materially on the ability of our tenants to make required rental payments, conditions in the United States retail sector and overall real estate market conditions.

As of December 31, 2013, we owned interests in a portfolio of 70 operating and redevelopment retail properties totaling 12.0 million square feet of gross leasable area (including non-owned anchor space) and also owned interests in two operating commercial properties totaling 0.4 million square feet of net rentable area and an associated parking garage. Also, as of December 31, 2013, we had an interest in two development projects under construction, which, upon completion, are anticipated to have 0.8 million square feet of gross leasable area (including non-owned anchor space).

In addition, we have one future development project pending commencement of construction that is undergoing pre-development activity and is in preparation for construction to commence, including pre-leasing activity and negotiations for third-party financing. As of December 31, 2013, this future development project is expected to contain 0.2 million square feet of gross leasable area upon completion.

Finally, as of December 31, 2013, we also owned interests in other land parcels comprising 131 acres that may be used for future expansion of existing properties, development of new retail or commercial properties or sold to third parties. These land parcels are classified as “Land held for development” in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

#### Current Economic Conditions and Impact on Our Retail Tenants

Economic conditions continued to improve in the United States for businesses, consumers, housing and credit markets throughout 2013. Uncertainties about a sustained economic recovery remain due to continued challenges including mixed employment data, health care reform, U.S. Federal Reserve policy, and concerns over the U.S. federal government’s ability to respond to these challenges. Despite these uncertain conditions, consumer and retailer sentiment continued to improve. In addition, certain retailers continue to announce plans to increase their store openings over the next 24 months. However, there is no certainty that these trends will continue and a number of factors could impact consumer spending at stores owned and/or operated by our retail tenants, including, among others:

- **Macroeconomic Conditions:** Global economic and market concerns receded during 2013. Capital market conditions have continued to improve with increased access to and availability of equity markets and unsecured and secured debt. Business and consumer confidence continues to improve as evidenced by a growth in gross domestic product over the second half of 2013. Reports of consumer spending were generally positive as job growth continues to increase.
- **Increasing Home Values and Improving Residential Construction:** U.S. home values improved as residential real estate market conditions benefited from increased home sales and increased new residential construction though the improvement started to slow towards the end of 2013.
- **Continued Lower Labor Participation Rates:** The U.S. unemployment rate declined in 2013 but continues to be higher than historical levels. Continued high unemployment rates and low employee participation rates could cause decreases in consumer spending, thereby negatively affecting the businesses of our retail tenants. We continue to focus on markets where household income within a five-mile radius of our properties is higher than statewide levels.

During 2013, job growth and consumer spending continued to slightly improve, but there is no certainty that this improvement will continue. In addition, some retailers reported lower margins resulting from the holiday season. Additionally, it is uncertain whether these conditions will continue to improve, level off, or reverse themselves. Lower consumer spending has a negative impact on the businesses of our retail tenants. While we did experience strong leasing activity in 2013, to the extent the above-described conditions persist or deteriorate further, our tenants may be required to curtail or cease their operations, which could materially and negatively affect our business in general, and our cash flow, in particular.

#### Impact of Economy on REITs, Including Us

As an owner and developer of community and neighborhood shopping centers, our operating and financial performance is directly affected by economic conditions in the retail sector of those markets in which our operating centers and development properties are located, including the states of Indiana, Florida and Texas, where the majority of our operating properties are located. As discussed above, due to the continued instability and uncertainty facing U.S. consumers, the operations of many of our retail tenants could be negatively affected. This could in turn have a negative impact on our business based on, but not limited to, the following:

- **Difficulty in Collecting Rent; Rent Adjustments.** When consumers decrease their spending, our tenants typically experience decreased revenues and cash flows. This makes it more difficult for some of our local and regional tenants to pay their rent obligations, which is the primary source of our revenues. Our tenants' decreased cash flows may be even more pronounced if they are unable to obtain financing to operate their businesses. Such decreases or, if granted, deferrals in tenants' rent obligations could negatively affect our cash flows.
- **Termination of Leases.** If our tenants find it difficult to meet their rental obligations, they may be forced to terminate their leases with us. During 2013, tenants at some of our properties terminated their leases with us. In some cases, we were able to secure replacement tenants at rental rates comparable to or greater than the rates of the terminated tenants. In other cases, we were not able to do so.

- **Tenant Bankruptcies.** The number of bankruptcies by U.S. businesses has decreased from the historically high levels experienced during recent years. While we have seen a decrease over the past year in tenant bankruptcies, there is no assurance that this decrease will continue.
- **Decrease in Demand for Retail Space.** Demand for retail space at our shopping centers and at our development and redevelopment projects continued to improve in 2013, most notably from national and regional retailers. Demand from local, small shop merchants has increased at a slower pace, reflecting the difficulty such potential tenants have securing financing for working capital and expansion plans. While our leasing activity remained high and the overall leased percentage of our retail shopping centers increased in 2013, overall demand for retail space may not continue and may decline in the future until job growth, consumer confidence, and the general economy stabilize for an extended period of time.

#### Financing Strategy; 2014 Debt Maturities

Our ability to obtain financing on satisfactory terms and to refinance borrowings as they mature is affected by the condition of the economy in general and by instability of the financial markets in particular. Our 2014 debt maturities, excluding annual principal payments, total \$86 million and consist of property-level debt or construction loans. We are pursuing financing alternatives to enable us to repay, refinance, or extend the maturity date of these loans.

Based on our favorable experience with refinancing of property-level debt and the improvements in the lending environment over the last couple of years, we believe we will be able to satisfactorily address our 2014 debt maturities; however, we cannot provide assurances about our ability to do so. Failure to comply with our obligations under these various property-level loan agreements could cause an event of default, which, among other things, could result in the loss of title to assets securing such loans, the acceleration of principal and interest payments, termination of the debt facilities, exposure to the risk of foreclosure, or charges to our earnings.

We believe we have good relationships with a number of banks and other financial institutions that will allow us to continue our strategy of refinancing our borrowings with the existing lenders or replacement lenders. However, it is imperative that we identify alternative sources of financing and other capital in the event we are not able to refinance these loans on satisfactory terms, or at all. If we are not able to refinance or extend these loans, our financial condition and liquidity could be adversely impacted. It is also important for us to obtain additional financing in order to complete our in-process development and redevelopment projects.

Throughout the year, we strengthened our balance sheet through the acquisition of thirteen unencumbered retail properties. These acquisitions significantly increased the value of the Company's unencumbered property pool and created additional liquidity. In addition, we increased our flexibility by expanding the borrowing capacity on our Term Loan from \$125 million to \$230 million. This enabled us to free up availability on our unsecured revolving credit facility along with reducing our borrowing costs and further staggering our debt maturities.

In February, we amended our \$200 million unsecured revolving credit agreement by, among other things, extending its maturity date to February 26, 2018, which maturity date may be extended for an additional year at our option, subject to certain conditions, and reducing the borrowing rate.

As of December 31, 2013, we had a combined \$69 million of available liquidity in the form of availability under our unsecured revolving credit facility (\$51 million) and on-hand cash and cash equivalents (\$18 million). In addition, there are five unencumbered assets that would provide approximately \$135 million of additional borrowing capacity under the unsecured revolving credit if they were contributed to the unencumbered property pool and the accordion feature was exercised.

Obtaining new financing is also important to our business due to the capital needs of our existing development and redevelopment projects. As of December 31, 2013, the unfunded amount of the total estimated projects costs of our development and redevelopment projects under construction was approximately \$61 million. While we believe we will have access to sufficient funding to be able to complete these projects through a combination of existing construction loans and uses of our available liquidity (which, as noted above, was \$69 million as of December 31, 2013), adverse market conditions may make it more costly and difficult to raise additional capital, if necessary.

## Summary of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in Note 2 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements. As disclosed in Note 2, the preparation of financial statements in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions about future events that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could differ from those estimates. We believe that the following discussion addresses our most critical accounting policies, which are those that are most important to the compilation of our financial condition and results of operations and require management's most difficult, subjective, and complex judgments.

### Capitalization of Certain Pre-Development and Development Costs

We incur costs prior to vertical construction and for certain land held for development, including acquisition contract deposits as well as legal, engineering, cost of internal resources and other external professional fees related to evaluating the feasibility of developing a shopping center or other project. These pre-development costs are capitalized and included in construction in progress in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. If we determine that the completion of a development project is no longer probable, all previously incurred pre-development costs are immediately expensed.

We also capitalize costs such as construction, interest, real estate taxes, and the costs of personnel directly involved with the development of our properties. As a portion of a development property becomes operational, we expense a pro rata amount of related costs.

### Impairment of Investment Properties

Management reviews both operational and development projects, land parcels and intangible assets for impairment on at least a quarterly basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The review for possible impairment requires management to make certain assumptions and estimates and requires significant judgment. Impairment losses for investment properties and intangible assets are measured when the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by the investment properties during the expected holding period are less than the carrying amounts of those assets. Impairment losses are recorded as the excess of the carrying value over the estimated fair value of the asset. Our impairment review for land and development properties assumes we have the intent and the ability to complete the developments or projected uses for the land parcels. If we determine those plans will not be completed or our assumptions with respect to operating assets are not realized, an impairment loss may be appropriate. Management does not believe any investment properties, development assets, or land parcels were impaired as of December 31, 2013.

Depreciation may be accelerated for a redevelopment project including partial demolition of existing structure after the asset is assessed for impairment.

Operating properties held for sale include only those properties available for immediate sale in their present condition and for which management believes it is probable that a sale of the property will be completed within one year, amongst other factors. Operating properties are carried at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell. Depreciation and amortization are suspended during the held-for-sale period. The Company has classified the 50th & 12th investment property as held for sale as of December 31, 2013.

Our operating properties have operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished from the rest of our activities. The operations reported in discontinued operations include those operating properties that were sold or were



considered held-for-sale and for which operations and cash flows can be clearly distinguished. The operations from these properties are eliminated from ongoing operations, and we will not have a continuing involvement after disposition. When material, current and prior period operating results are reclassified to reflect the operations of these properties as discontinued operations.

## Purchase Accounting

We measure identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interests in an acquiree at fair value on the acquisition date, with goodwill being the excess value over the net identifiable assets acquired. In making estimates of fair values for the purpose of allocating purchase price, a number of sources are utilized, including information obtained as a result of pre-acquisition due diligence, marketing and leasing activities.

A portion of the purchase price is allocated to tangible assets and intangibles, including:

- the fair value of the building on an as-if-vacant basis and to land determined either by comparable market data, real estate tax assessments, independent appraisals or other relevant data;
- above-market and below-market in-place lease values for acquired properties are based on the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over the remaining non-cancelable term of the leases. Any below-market renewal options are also considered in the in-place lease values. The capitalized above-market and below-market lease values are amortized as a reduction of or addition to rental income over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases. Should a tenant vacate, terminate its lease, or otherwise notify us of its intent to do so, the unamortized portion of the lease intangibles would be charged or credited to income; and
- the value of leases acquired. We utilize independent sources for its estimates to determine the respective in-place lease values. Our estimates of value are made using methods similar to those used by independent appraisers. Factors we consider in our analysis include an estimate of costs to execute similar leases including tenant improvements, leasing commissions and foregone costs and rent received during the estimated lease-up period as if the space was vacant. The value of in-place leases is amortized to expense over the remaining initial terms of the respective leases.

We also consider whether a portion of the purchase price should be allocated to in-place leases that have a related customer relationship intangible value. Characteristics we consider in allocating these values include the nature and extent of existing business relationships with the tenant, growth prospects for developing new business with the tenant, the tenant's credit quality, and expectations of lease renewals, among other factors. To date, a tenant relationship has not been developed that is considered to have a current intangible value.

## Revenue Recognition

As lessor, we retain substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the investment properties and account for our leases as operating leases.

Base minimum rents are recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective leases. Certain lease agreements contain provisions that grant additional rents based on a tenant's sales volume (contingent percentage rent). Overage rent is recognized when tenants achieve the specified targets as defined in their lease agreements. Overage rent is included in other property related revenue in the accompanying statements of operations. An allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained for estimated losses resulting from the inability of certain tenants or others to meet contractual obligations under their lease or other agreements.

Gains from sales of real estate are not recognized unless a sale has been consummated, the buyer's initial and continuing investment is adequate to demonstrate a commitment to pay for the property, we have transferred to the buyer the usual risks and rewards of ownership, and we do not have a substantial continuing financial involvement in

the property. As part of our ongoing business strategy, we will, from time to time, sell land parcels and outlots, some of which are ground leased to tenants, on a case by case basis.

#### Fair Value Measurements

Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. Therefore, a fair value measurement should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The fair value hierarchy distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs for identical instruments that are classified within Level 1 and observable inputs for similar instruments that are classified within Level 2) and the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions (unobservable inputs classified within Level 3).

As further discussed in Note 12 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the only assets or liabilities that we record at fair value on a recurring basis are interest rate hedge agreements. The valuation is determined using widely accepted techniques including discounted cash flow analysis, which considers the contractual terms of the derivatives (including the period to maturity) and uses observable market-based inputs such as interest rate curves and implied volatilities. We also incorporate credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both our own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements.

Note 3 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements includes a discussion of fair values recorded when the Company acquired a controlling interest in Parkside Town Commons development project. Level 3 inputs to this transaction include our estimations of the fair value of the real estate and related assets acquired.

Note 5 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements includes a discussion of fair values recorded when the Company recorded an impairment charge on its Kedron Village property. Level 3 inputs to this transaction include our estimations of market leasing rates, discount rates, holding period, and disposal values.

Note 11 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements includes a discussion of the fair values recorded in purchase accounting. Level 3 inputs to these acquisitions include our estimations of market leasing rates, tenant-related costs, discount rates, and disposal values.

#### Income Taxes and REIT Compliance

We are considered a corporation for federal income tax purposes and we have been organized and we intend to continue to operate in a manner that will enable us to maintain our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. As a result, we generally will not be subject to federal income tax on the earnings that we distribute to the extent we distribute our "REIT taxable income" (determined before the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains) to our shareholders and meet certain other requirements on a recurring basis. To the extent that we satisfy this distribution requirement, but distribute less than 100% of our taxable income, we will be subject to federal corporate income tax on our undistributed REIT taxable income. REITs are subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we will be subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. We may also be subject to certain federal, state and local taxes on our income and property and to federal income and excise taxes on our undistributed income even if we do qualify as a REIT.

#### Results of Operations

At December 31, 2013, we owned interests in 72 properties (consisting of 66 retail operating properties, 4 retail redevelopment properties, and two commercial operating properties). Also, as of December 31, 2013, we had an interest in two development projects that were under construction and one development project that has not yet commenced construction.

At December 31, 2012, we owned interests in 60 properties (consisting of 54 retail operating properties, 4 retail redevelopment properties, and two commercial operating properties). Also, as of December 31, 2012, we had an interest in three development projects that were under construction and three development projects that had not yet commenced construction.

At December 31, 2011, we owned interests in 63 properties (consisting of 54 retail operating properties, five retail redevelopment properties, and four commercial operating properties). Also, as of December 31, 2011, we had an interest in three development projects that were under construction and three development projects that had not yet

commenced construction.

The comparability of results of operations is affected by our development, redevelopment, and operating property acquisition and disposition activities in 2011 through 2013. Therefore, we believe it is most useful to review the comparisons of our results of operations for these years (as set forth below under “Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012” and “Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011”) in conjunction with the discussion of our development, redevelopment, and operating property acquisition and disposition activities during those periods, which is set forth directly below.

## Development Activities

During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the following significant development properties became operational or partially operational:

Property Name	MSA	Economic Occupancy Date <sup>1</sup>	Owned GLA
Delray Marketplace	Delray Beach, FL	March 2013	255,554
Holly Springs Towne Center	Raleigh, NC	March 2013	207,589

- 1 Represents the date in which we started receiving rental payments under tenant leases or ground leases at the property or the tenant took possession of the property, whichever was sooner.

## Property Acquisition Activities

During 2013, 2012 and 2011, we acquired the properties below.

Property Name	MSA	Acquisition Date	Acquisition Cost (Millions)	Financing Method	Owned GLA
Oleander Place	Wilmington, NC	February 2011	\$ 3.5	Primarily Debt	45,530
Lithia Crossing	Tampa, FL	June 2011	13.3	Primarily Debt	91,043
Cove Center	Stuart, FL	June 2012	22.1	Primarily Debt	155,063
12th Street Plaza	Vero Beach, FL	July 2012	15.2	Primarily Debt	138,268
Publix at Woodruff	Greenville, SC	December 2012	9.1	Primarily Equity	68,055
Shoppes at Plaza Green	Greenville, SC	December 2012	28.8	Primarily Equity	194,807
Shoppes of Eastwood	Orlando, FL	January 2013	11.6	Primarily Equity	69,037
Cool Springs Market	Nashville, TN	April 2013	37.6	Primarily Equity	223,912
Castleton Crossing	Indianapolis, IN	May 2013	39.0	Primarily Equity	277,812
Toringdon Market	Charlotte, NC	August 2013	15.9	Primarily Equity	60,464
Nine Property Portfolio <sup>1</sup>	Various	November 2013	304.0	Equity/Debt	1,977,866

- 1 The properties acquired were:

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- Beechwood Promenade in Athens, Georgia;
- Burt Store Promenade in Punta Gorda, Florida;
- Hunter's Creek Promenade in Orlando, Florida;
- Lakewood Promenade in Jacksonville, Florida;
- Northdale Promenade in Tampa, Florida;
- Kingwood Commons in Houston, Texas;
- Portofino Shopping Center in Houston, Texas;
- Clay Marketplace in Birmingham, Alabama; and
- Trussville Promenade in Birmingham, Alabama

## Operating Property Disposition Activities

During 2013, 2012 and 2011, we sold or disposed of the operating properties listed in the table below. In addition, our 50th and 12th operating property was sold on January 7, 2014 and was classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2013. The operating results of the consolidated properties are reflected as discontinued operations in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Property Name	MSA	Disposition Date	Owned GLA
Consolidated			
Martinsville Shops	Indianapolis, IN	December 2011	10,886
Gateway Shopping Center	Seattle, WA	February 2012	99,444
South Elgin Commons	Chicago, IL	June 2012	128,000
50 South Morton	Indianapolis, IN	July 2012	2,000
Coral Springs Plaza	Ft. Lauderdale, FL	September 2012	46,079
Pen Products	Indianapolis, IN	October 2012	85,875
Indiana State Motor Pool	Indianapolis, IN	October 2012	115,000
Sandifur Plaza	Pasco, WA	November 2012	12,552
Zionsville Place	Indianapolis, IN	November 2012	12,400
Preston Commons	Dallas, TX	December 2012	27,539
Kedron Village	Atlanta, GA	July 2013	157,345
Cedar Hill Village	Dallas, TX	September 2013	44,214
Unconsolidated			
Eddy Street Commons Limited Service Hotel <sup>1</sup>	South Bend, IN	November 2011	N/A

<sup>1</sup> We held a 50% interest in this unconsolidated joint venture. In November 2011, the joint venture sold this property for \$17.5 million, resulting in a total gain on sale of \$8.3 million. We used our share of the net proceeds to pay down borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility. Our share of the gain on sale was \$4.3 million, including related tax effects.

## Redevelopment Activities

During 2013, 2012 and 2011, the following properties were in various stages of redevelopment:

Property Name	MSA	Transition from Redevelopment Pipeline <sup>1</sup>	Owned GLA
Bolton Plaza <sup>2</sup>	Jacksonville, FL	Pending	155,637
Rivers Edge <sup>3</sup>	Indianapolis, IN	December 2011	149,209
Courthouse Shadows <sup>4</sup>	Naples, FL	Pending	134,867
Four Corner Square <sup>5</sup>	Seattle, WA	December 2013	108,269



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Oleander Place <sup>6</sup>	Wilmington, NC	December 2012	45,530
Rangeline Crossing <sup>7</sup>	Indianapolis, IN	June 2013	74,583
King's Lake Square <sup>8</sup>	Naples, FL	Pending	88,153
Gainesville Plaza <sup>9</sup>	Gainesville, FL	Pending	177,826

- 1 Transition date represents the date the property was transitioned to our operating portfolio upon the substantial completion of redevelopment activities.
- 2 LA Fitness is expected to open in the 1st quarter of 2014 and will anchor the center along with Academy Sports and Outdoors.
- 3 We purchased this property in February 2008 with the intent to redevelop. The property was substantially completed and transitioned to the operating portfolio in December 2011. The center is anchored by Nordstrom Rack, The Container Store, Buy Buy Baby, Arhaus Furniture, and BGI Fitness.
- 4 Publix has notified the Company it will vacate upon the expiration of its lease in May 2014.
- 5 The property was substantially completed and transitioned to the operating portfolio in December 2013. The center is anchored by Walgreens, Grocery Outlet, and Johnson's Do-It-Center.
- 6 We purchased this property in February 2011. Subsequent to the acquisition, we executed a lease termination agreement with the existing tenant and executed a lease with new anchor Whole Foods. This tenant opened in the second quarter of 2012, and the property was transitioned back to the operating portfolio in December 2012.
- 7 In February 2011, we completed the acquisition of the remaining 40% interest in this property. In May 2012, we executed a lease with Earth Fare, a specialty grocer, and transitioned this center to an in-process redevelopment. The property was substantially completed and transitioned to the operating portfolio in June 2013.
- 8 In August 2013, we commenced the redevelopment of a new and upgraded Publix grocery store. The new store is expected to open in the 2nd quarter of 2014.
- 9 In May 2013, we transitioned this property to redevelopment upon the expiration of Wal-Mart's lease. The Company is currently evaluating leasing and site plans for the redevelopment and anticipate signing leases with two national anchor tenants.

#### Same Property Net Operating Income

The Company believes that Net Operating Income ("NOI") is helpful to investors as a measure of its operating performance because it excludes various items included in net income that do not relate to or are not indicative of its operating performance, such as depreciation and amortization, interest expense, asset sale gains/losses, and impairment, if any. The Company believes that Same Property NOI is helpful to investors as a measure of its operating performance because it includes only the NOI of properties that have been owned and operating for the full period presented, which eliminates disparities in net income due to the redevelopment, acquisition or disposition of properties during the particular period presented, and thus provides a more consistent metric for the comparison of the Company's properties. NOI and Same Property NOI should not, however, be considered as alternatives to net income (calculated in accordance with GAAP) as indicators of the Company's financial performance.

The following table reflects same property net operating income (and reconciliation to net loss attributable to common shareholders) for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:



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	Years Ended December 31,		% Change	
	2013	2012		
Number of comparable properties at period end <sup>1</sup>	49	49		
Leased percentage at period end	96.1	% 94.4	%	
Occupied percentage at period end	92.4	% 90.6	%	
Net operating income – same properties (49 properties) <sup>2</sup>	\$60,790,342	\$57,963,325	4.9	%
Reconciliation to Most Directly Comparable GAAP Measure:				
Net operating income – same properties	\$60,790,342	\$57,963,325		
Net operating income – non-same activity	31,705,805	8,962,109		
Other income (expense), net	(324,785 )	315,029		
General and administrative expense	(8,210,792 )	(7,117,195 )		
Acquisition expense	(2,214,567 )	(364,364 )		
Litigation charge, net	—	(1,007,451 )		
Depreciation expense	(54,479,023 )	(38,834,559 )		
Interest expense	(27,993,577 )	(23,391,937 )		
Remeasurement loss on consolidation of Parkside Town Commons, net	—	(7,979,626 )		
Discontinued operations	834,505	655,647		
Impairment charge	(5,371,427 )	—		
Gain on debt extinguishment	1,241,724	—		
Gain on sales of operating properties	486,540	7,094,238		
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	685,520	(629,063 )		
Dividends on preferred shares	(8,456,251 )	(7,920,002 )		
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	\$(11,305,986)	\$(12,253,849)		

1 Same Property analysis excludes properties in redevelopment.

2 Excludes net gain from outlot sales, straight-line rent revenue, bad debt expense, lease termination fees, amortization of lease intangibles and significant prior period expense recoveries and adjustments, if any.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2013 and 2012

The following table reflects income statement line items from our consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012:

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	Years Ended December 31,		Net change 2012 to 2013
	2013	2012	
Revenue:			
Rental income (including tenant reimbursements)	\$ 118,059,625	\$ 92,495,427	\$ 25,564,198
Other property related revenue	11,428,702	4,044,016	7,384,686
Total revenue	129,488,327	96,539,443	32,948,884
Expenses:			
Property operating	21,729,251	16,756,287	4,972,964
Real estate taxes	15,262,928	12,857,722	2,405,206
General, administrative, and other	8,210,793	7,117,195	1,093,598
Acquisition costs	2,214,567	364,364	1,850,203
Litigation charge, net	—	1,007,451	(1,007,451 )
Depreciation and amortization	54,479,023	38,834,559	15,644,464
Total Expenses	101,896,562	76,937,578	24,958,984
Operating income	27,591,765	19,601,865	7,989,900
Interest expense	(27,993,577 )	(23,391,937 )	(4,601,640 )
Income tax (expense) benefit of taxable REIT subsidiary	(262,404 )	105,984	(368,388 )
Remeasurement loss on consolidation of Parkside Town Commons, net	—	(7,979,626 )	7,979,626
Other (expense) income, net	(62,381 )	209,045	(271,426 )
Loss from continuing operations	(726,597 )	(11,454,669 )	10,728,072
Discontinued operations:			
Income from operations	834,505	655,647	178,858
Impairment charge	(5,371,427 )	—	(5,371,427 )
Gain on debt extinguishment	1,241,724	—	1,241,724
Gain on sale of operating properties	486,540	7,094,238	(6,607,698 )
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	(2,808,658 )	7,749,885	(10,558,543 )
Consolidated net loss	(3,535,255 )	(3,704,784 )	169,529
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	685,520	(629,063 )	1,314,583
Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	(2,849,735 )	(4,333,847 )	1,484,112
Dividends on preferred shares	(8,456,251 )	(7,920,002 )	(536,249 )
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	\$ (11,305,986 )	\$ (12,253,849 )	\$ 947,863

Rental income (including tenant reimbursements) increased between years by \$25.6 million, or 27.6%, due to the following:

	Net change 2012 to 2013
Development properties that became operational or were partially operational in 2012 and/or 2013	\$ 6,760,254
Properties acquired during 2012 and 2013	15,508,597
Properties under redevelopment during 2012 and/or 2013	965,924
Properties fully operational during 2012 and 2013 and other	2,329,423
Total	\$ 25,564,198

Excluding the changes due to transitioned development properties, acquired properties, and the properties under redevelopment, the net \$2.3 million increase in rental income for our properties was primarily related to the following:

- Improvement in base rental revenue due to improved occupancy levels at operating properties including anchor leases at our Cedar Hill Plaza, Rivers Edge, and Cobblestone Plaza operating properties along with improved rent spreads on new and renewal leases; and
- Increased recovery income due to increase in recoverable property operating expenses and real estate taxes of \$1.5 million along with higher recovery rates due to improved occupancy levels.

For the overall portfolio, the recovery ratio improved from 77.1% in 2012 to 78.3% in 2013, due to the improved occupancy level of the operating portfolio. The gross recovery ratio is computed by dividing tenant reimbursements by the sum of recoverable property operating expense and real estate tax expense.

Other property related revenue primarily consists of gains from land sales, lease settlement income, parking revenues, and percentage rent. This revenue increased \$7.4 million, or 183%, primarily as a result of higher gains from land sales of \$5.5 million (including a pre-tax increase of \$0.9 million related to sales of residential units at Eddy Street Commons) and higher lease termination fees of \$1.8 million. The Company recorded a gain on an outlot sale at Cobblestone Plaza of \$3.9 million in 2013. The majority of the termination fee relates to a former anchor tenant at Bayport Commons where a replacement anchor commenced in November 2013.

Property operating expenses increased between years by \$5.0 million, or 29.7%, due to the following:

	Net change 2012 to 2013
Development properties that became operational or were partially operational in 2012 and/or 2013	\$ 1,789,256
Properties acquired during 2012 and 2013	1,949,848
Properties under redevelopment during 2012 and/or 2013	31,148
Properties fully operational during 2012 and 2013 and other	1,202,712
Total	\$ 4,972,964

Excluding the changes due to transitioned development properties, acquired properties, and the properties under redevelopment, the net \$1.2 million increase in property operating expenses for our properties was primarily due to the following:

- \$0.5 million net increase in repairs and maintenance at a number of our operating properties in 2013;
- \$0.3 million increase in insurance due to higher costs at our Florida properties. The majority of this increase is recoverable from tenants;
- \$0.2 million increase in snow removal costs. The majority of this increase is recoverable from tenants; and
  - The changes in other categories of expense were not individually significant.

Real estate taxes increased \$2.4 million, or 18.7%, due to the following:

	Net change 2012 to 2013
Development properties that became operational or were partially operational in 2012 and/or 2013	\$ 244,166
Properties acquired during 2012 and 2013	1,926,894
Properties under redevelopment during 2012 and/or 2013	(83,512 )
Properties fully operational during 2012 and 2013 and other	317,658
Total	\$ 2,405,206





Excluding the changes due to transitioned development properties, acquired properties, and the properties under redevelopment, the net \$0.3 million increased in real estate taxes for our properties was primarily due to increases in assessments at certain operating properties. The majority of the increases and decreases in our real estate tax expense from increased assessments and subsequent appeals is recoverable from (or reimbursable to) tenants and, therefore, reflected in tenant reimbursement revenue.

General, administrative and other expenses increased \$1.1 million, or 15.4%, due primarily to an increase in personnel-related expenses related to increase in the size of the portfolio along with an increase in other public company-related costs.

Acquisition costs increased \$1.9 million due to the higher acquisition volume in 2013 compared to 2012. The Company acquired thirteen properties in 2013 compared to 4 properties in 2012.

In 2012, the Company recorded a litigation charge, net of \$1.0 million. This relates to the damages and attorney's fees related to a claim by a former tenant net of certain recoveries. See additional discussion in Note 4 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$15.6 million, or 40.3%, due to the following:

	Net change 2012 to 2013
Development properties that became operational or were partially operational in 2012 and/or 2013	\$ 2,719,639
Properties acquired during 2012 and 2013	9,541,719
Properties under redevelopment during 2012 and/or 2013	1,617,038
Properties fully operational during 2012 and 2013 and other	1,766,068
Total	\$ 15,644,464

The overall increase of \$15.6 million was due to the following significant items:

- An increase of \$9.5 million related to the properties acquired during 2012 and 2013;
- An increase of \$4.7 million related to the redevelopment of our Bolton Plaza and King's Lake Square properties due to accelerated depreciation recorded in 2013. Redevelopment plans for these properties were finalized during 2013, resulting in a reduction of the useful life of certain assets that were demolished;
- A decrease of \$3.8 million related to the redevelopment of our Four Corner Square and Rangeline Crossing operating properties due to accelerated depreciation recorded in 2012. Redevelopment plans for these properties were finalized during the first half of 2012, resulting in a reduction of the useful life of certain assets that were demolished; and
- The remaining increase is due to additional assets placed in-service related to anchor retensing at certain of our operating properties.

Interest expense increased \$4.6 million, or 19.7%. This increase was due to the transfer of substantial portions of assets at Delray Marketplace, Holly Springs Towne Center, Rangeline Crossing, and Four Corner Square from construction in progress to depreciable fixed assets based on the proportion of tenants opening for business, which resulted in a reduction in capitalized interest.

Income tax expense of our taxable REIT subsidiary was \$0.3 million in 2013 compared to an income tax benefit of \$0.1 million in 2012. The expense in 2013 was due to higher taxable sales of residential units at Eddy Street Commons.

The 2012 \$8.0 million remeasurement loss on consolidation of Parkside Town Commons, net relates to the acquisition of our partner's interest in the Parkside Town Commons joint venture. See additional discussion in Note 3 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Within discontinued operations, the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$5.4 million and a gain on debt extinguishment of \$1.2 million related to the disposal of our Kedron Village property in 2013. Excluding this activity, the Company had a loss related to discontinued operations of \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2013 compared to income of \$0.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012. The Company sold multiple properties in 2012 for a net gain of \$7.1 million compared to one property in 2013 for a net gain of \$0.5 million. See additional discussion in Note 5 to the consolidated financial statements.

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Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests was \$0.7 million in 2013 compared to net income attributable to noncontrolling interests was \$0.6 million in 2012. The fluctuation was due to the allocation of our partner's share of the gain on the sale of our Gateway Shopping Center operating property near Seattle, Washington.

Dividends on preferred shares increased \$0.5 million. The increase was due to our completion of a public offering of 1,300,000 shares of 8.25% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Shares in March 2012.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2012 and 2011

The following table reflects income statement line items from our consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011:

	Years Ended December 31,		Net change 2011 to 2012
	2012	2011	
Revenue:			
Rental income (including tenant reimbursements)	\$ 92,495,427	\$ 84,867,644	\$ 7,627,783
Other property related revenue	4,044,016	4,247,909	(203,893 )
Total revenue	96,539,443	89,115,553	7,423,890
Expenses:			
Property operating	16,756,287	16,829,934	(73,647 )
Real estate taxes	12,857,722	12,447,517	410,205
General, administrative, and other	7,117,195	6,273,641	843,554
Acquisition costs	364,364	—	364,364
Litigation charge, net	1,007,451	—	1,007,451
Depreciation and amortization	38,834,559	33,114,557	5,720,002
Total Expenses	76,937,578	68,665,649	8,271,929
Operating income	19,601,865	20,449,904	(848,039 )
Interest expense	(23,391,937)	(21,624,992)	(1,766,945 )
Income tax benefit of taxable REIT subsidiary	105,984	1,294	104,690
Gain on sale of unconsolidated property, net	—	4,320,155	(4,320,155 )
Remeasurement loss on consolidation of Parkside Town Commons, net	(7,979,626 )	—	(7,979,626 )
Other income, net	209,045	606,368	(397,323 )
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(11,454,669)	3,752,729	(15,207,398)
Discontinued operations:			
Income from operations	655,647	1,629,920	(974,273 )
Gain (loss) on sale of operating properties	7,094,238	(397,909 )	7,492,147
Income from discontinued operations	7,749,885	1,232,011	6,517,874
Consolidated net (loss) income	(3,704,784 )	4,984,740	(8,689,524 )
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(629,063 )	(3,466 )	(625,597 )
Net (loss) income attributable to Kite Realty GroupTrust	(4,333,847 )	4,981,274	(9,315,121 )
Dividends on preferred shares	(7,920,002 )	(5,775,000 )	(2,145,002 )
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	\$ (12,253,849)	\$ (793,726 )	\$ (11,460,123)



Rental income (including tenant reimbursements) increased \$7.6 million, or 9.0%, due to the following:

	Net change 2011 to 2012
Development properties that became operational or were partially operational in 2011 and/or 2012	\$ 2,326,284
Properties acquired during 2011 and 2012	2,770,997
Properties under redevelopment during 2011 and/or 2012	1,316,147
Properties fully operational during 2011 and 2012 and other	1,214,355
Total	\$ 7,627,783

Excluding the changes due to transitioned development properties, acquired properties, and properties under redevelopment, the net \$1.2 million increase in rental income for our properties was primarily related to the following:

- Improvement in base rental revenue due to improved occupancy levels at operating properties including anchor leases at Cedar Hill Plaza, Market Street Village, and Sunland Towne Center along with improved rent spreads on new and renewal leases. In addition to the increased rent payments from these new and existing tenants, these commencements met co-tenancy requirements at two operating properties, favorably impacting billable rents to other tenants; and
- Decreased recovery income due to decrease in recoverable property operating expenses and real estate taxes of \$1.0 million offset by improvement in recovery rates due to improved occupancy levels.

For the overall portfolio, the gross recovery ratio improved from 74.3% in 2011 to 77.1% in 2012, primarily due to the improved occupancy level of the operating portfolio. The gross recovery ratio is computed by dividing tenant reimbursements by the sum of recoverable property operating expenses and real estate tax expense.

Other property related revenue primarily consists of parking revenues, percentage rent, lease settlement income and gains on land sales. This revenue decreased \$0.2 million, or 4.8%, primarily as a result of lower lease termination fees of \$0.6 million and lower insurance recovery income of \$0.7 million. These decreases were partially offset by higher parking income of \$0.1 million, higher gains on land sales of \$0.6 million, and an increase in other revenue related to sporting events of \$0.3 million. The majority of the termination fee relates to the previous tenant at Oleander Place.

Property operating expenses decreased \$0.1 million, or 0.4%, due to the following:

	Net change 2011 to 2012
Development properties that became operational or were partially operational in 2011 and/or 2012	\$ 79,942
Properties acquired during 2011 and 2012	313,761
Properties under redevelopment during 2011 and/or 2012	248,557
Properties fully operational during 2011 and 2012 and other	(715,907 )
Total	\$ (73,647 )

Excluding the changes due to transitioned development properties, acquired properties, and properties under redevelopment, the net \$0.7 million decrease in property operating expenses for our properties was primarily due to the following:

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\$0.6 million net decrease in snow removal costs due to decreased snow at a number of our operating properties in 2012 partially offset by an increase in general repairs and maintenance of \$0.2 million;

- \$0.4 million decrease in bad debt expense at a number of our operating properties reflecting a general recovery in economic conditions of our tenants and strength of recent leasing activity; and
  - The changes in other categories of expense were not individually significant.

Real estate taxes increased \$0.4 million, or 3.3%, due to the following:

	Net change 2011 to 2012
Development properties that became operational or were partially operational in 2011 and/or 2012	\$ 40,058
Properties acquired during 2011 and 2012	313,761
Properties under redevelopment during 2011 and/or 2012	292,703
Properties fully operational during 2011 and 2012 and other	(236,317 )
Total	\$ 410,205

Excluding the changes due to transitioned development properties, acquired properties, and properties under redevelopment, the net \$0.2 million decrease in real estate tax expense for our properties was primarily due to successful appeals at a number of our operating properties. The majority of the increases and decreases in our real estate tax expense from increased assessments and subsequent appeals is recoverable from (or reimbursable to) tenants and, therefore, reflected in tenant reimbursement revenue.

General, administrative and other expenses increased \$0.8 million, or 13.4% due primarily to an increase in personnel-related expenses along with an increase in other public company related costs.

Acquisition costs of \$0.4 million in 2012 relate to due diligence and closing costs associated with the properties acquired in Florida and South Carolina.

In 2012, the Company recorded a litigation charge, net of \$1.0 million. This relates to the damages and attorney's fees related to a claim by a former tenant. See additional discussion in Note 4 to our financial statements.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$5.7 million, or 17.3%, due to the following:

	Net change 2011 to 2012
Development properties that became operational or were partially operational in 2011 and/or 2012	\$ 634,538
Properties acquired during 2011 and 2012	1,891,114
Properties under redevelopment during 2011 and/or 2012	2,618,617
Properties fully operational during 2011 and 2012 and other	575,733
Total	\$ 5,720,002

The overall increase of \$5.7 million was due to the following significant items:

- An increase of \$2.2 million related to the Four Corner Square redevelopment. A redevelopment plan for this property was finalized during the first quarter of 2012, resulting in a reduction of the useful life of certain assets that were demolished;
- An increase of \$2.0 million related to the Rangeline Crossing redevelopment. A redevelopment plan for this property was finalized during the second quarter of 2012, resulting in a reduction of the useful life of certain assets that were demolished;
-

A decrease of \$1.5 million related to the Oleander Place redevelopment. In 2011, the Company reduced the useful life of certain assets that were demolished; and

- An increase of \$1.9 million related to properties acquired in 2012.



Interest expense increased \$1.8 million, or 8.2%. This increase was primarily due to Cobblestone Plaza and Rivers Edge being transitioned to the operating portfolio. These properties were under various stages of construction during 2011. The increase was also due to higher average interest rate on the Company's outstanding borrowings and increased by accelerated amortization of deferred loan fees of \$0.5 million.

Income tax benefit of our taxable REIT subsidiary was nominal. The slight benefit in both periods was due to lower residential units at Eddy Street Commons.

The \$4.3 million gain on sale of unconsolidated property, including tax benefit represents our share of the gain on the sale of the limited service hotel at Eddy Street Commons property.

The 2012 \$8.0 million remeasurement loss on consolidation of Parkside Town Commons, net relates to the acquisition of our partner's interest in the Parkside Town Commons joint venture. See additional discussion in Note 3 to our financial statements.

The Company had income related to discontinued operations of \$7.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2012 compared to income of \$1.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2011. The Company sold multiple properties in 2012 compared to one property in 2011 and the 2012 sales resulted in larger net gains.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests was \$3,000 in 2011 compared to \$0.6 million in 2012. The fluctuation was due to the allocation of our partner's share of the gain on the sale of our Gateway Shopping Center operating property near Seattle, Washington.

Dividends on preferred shares increased \$2.1 million. The increase was due to our completion of a public offering of 1,300,000 shares of 8.25% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Shares in March 2012.

#### Inflation

Inflation has not had a significant impact on our results of operations because of relatively low inflation rates in recent years. Additionally, most of our leases contain provisions designed to mitigate the adverse impact of inflation by requiring the tenant to pay its share of operating expenses, including common area maintenance, real estate taxes and insurance, thereby reducing our exposure to increases in operating expenses resulting from inflation. Furthermore, many of our leases are for terms of less than ten years, which permits us to seek to increase rents upon re-rental at market rates if current rents are below the then existing market rates.

#### Liquidity and Capital Resources

##### Current State of Capital Markets and Our Financing Strategy

Our primary financing and capital strategy is to continue to strengthen our balance sheet while maintaining sufficient flexibility to fund our operating and investment activities. We consider a number of factors when evaluating our level of indebtedness and when making decisions regarding additional borrowings or equity offerings, including the purchase price of properties to be developed or acquired, the estimated market value of our properties and the Company as a whole upon placement of the borrowing or offering, and the ability of particular properties to generate cash flow to cover debt service.

In November 2013, we issued 36,800,000 common shares for net proceeds of \$217 million, which were used to fund a portion of the purchase price of the portfolio of nine unencumbered retail properties. We also issued 15,525,000 common shares in April and May of 2013 for net proceeds of \$97 million, which were used to acquire Cool Springs

Market, Castleton Crossing, and Toringdon Market operating properties.

The Company has entered into Equity Distribution Agreements with certain sales agents pursuant to which it may sell, from time to time, up to an aggregate amount of \$50 million of its common shares. During the year ended December 31, 2013, no common shares were issued under these Equity Distribution Agreements.

In addition to raising new equity capital, we have also been successful in obtaining new construction loans to fund the development costs of our development projects under construction. We entered into a construction loan with capacity of \$87.2 million to fund the development of Phases I and II of Parkside Town Commons. In addition, we amended and increased the borrowing on our existing unsecured term loan from \$125 million to \$230 million.

In the future, we may raise additional capital by pursuing joint venture capital partnerships and/or disposing of additional properties, land parcels or other assets that are no longer core components of our growth strategy. We will continue to monitor the capital markets and may consider raising additional capital through the issuance of our common shares, preferred shares or other securities.

As of December 31, 2013, we had cash and cash equivalents on hand of \$18.1 million. We may be subject to concentrations of credit risk with regards to our cash and cash equivalents. We place our cash and short-term cash investments with high-credit-quality financial institutions. From time to time, such investments may temporarily be held in accounts in excess of FDIC and SIPC insurance limits; however, we attempt to limit our exposure at any one time. We also maintain certain compensating balances in several financial institutions in support of borrowings from those institutions. Such compensating balances were not material to the consolidated balance sheets.

#### Our Principal Capital Resources

#### Our Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility

The Operating Partnership is a party to an amended and restated \$200 million unsecured revolving credit facility (the “unsecured facility”) along with a group of financial institutions led by Key Bank National Association, as Administrative Agent, and the other lenders party thereto. The Company and several of the Operating Partnership’s subsidiaries are guarantors of the Operating Partnership’s obligations under the unsecured facility. The unsecured facility has a maturity date of February 26, 2017, which maturity date may be extended for an additional year at the Operating Partnership’s option subject to certain conditions. Borrowings under the unsecured facility bear interest at a floating interest rate of LIBOR plus 165 to 250 basis points, depending on the Company’s leverage. The unsecured facility has a commitment fee of 25 to 35 basis points on unused borrowings. Subject to certain conditions, including the prior consent of the lenders, the Company has the option to increase its borrowings under the unsecured facility to a maximum of \$400 million if there are sufficient unencumbered assets to support the additional borrowings.

The amount that the Company may borrow under the unsecured facility is based on the value of assets in its unencumbered property pool. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had 66 unencumbered properties and other assets used to calculate the value of the unencumbered property pool, of which 55 were wholly owned and five of which were owned through joint ventures. The major unencumbered assets include: 12th Street Plaza, Beechwood Promenade, Broadstone Station, Burnt Store Promenade, Castleton Crossing, Clay Marketplace, Cobblestone Plaza, Cool Springs Market, The Corner, Courthouse Shadows, Cove Center, Estero Town Commons, Fox Lake Crossing, Glendale Town Center, Hunter’s Creek Promenade, King’s Lake Square, Kingwood Commons, Lakewood Promenade, Lithia Crossing, Market Street Village, Northdale Promenade, Oleander Place, Portofino Shopping Center, Shoppes at Plaza Green, Publix at Woodruff, Ridge Plaza, Rivers Edge, Red Bank Commons, Shops at Eagle Creek, Shoppes of Eastwood, Tarpon Bay Plaza, Traders Point II, Trussville Promenade I, Trussville Promenade II, Toringdon Market, Union Station Parking Garage, Gainesville Plaza, and Waterford Lakes Village. As of December 31, 2013, the total maximum amount available for borrowing under the unsecured credit facility was \$200 million, with \$50.8 million available for future draws. In addition, there are five unencumbered assets that would provide approximately \$135 million of additional borrowing capacity under the unsecured revolving credit if they were contributed to the unencumbered property pool and the accordion feature was exercised.

As of December 31, 2013, our outstanding indebtedness under the unsecured facility was \$145.0 million, bearing interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 195 basis points. In addition, we had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$4.2 million as of December 31, 2013.

The Company's ability to borrow under the unsecured facility is subject to ongoing compliance with various restrictive covenants, including with respect to liens, indebtedness, investments, dividends, mergers and asset sales. In addition, the unsecured facility requires that the Company satisfy certain financial covenants, including:

- a maximum leverage ratio of 60%, with a surge provision permitting the maximum leverage ratio to increase to 62.5% for one period of up to two consecutive quarters;
- Adjusted EBITDA (as defined in the unsecured facility) to fixed charges coverage ratio of at least 1.50 to 1;
- minimum tangible net worth (defined as Total Asset Value less Total Indebtedness) of \$350 million (plus 75% of the net proceeds of any future equity issuances);
- the aggregate amount of unsecured debt of Company, Operating Partnership and their respective subsidiaries not exceeding the lesser of (a) 62.5% of the value of all properties then included in an unencumbered pool of properties that satisfy certain requirements and (b) the maximum principal amount of debt which would not cause the ratio of certain net operating income less capital reserves to debt service under the Credit Agreement to be less than 1.40 to 1;
  - ratio of secured indebtedness to total asset value of no more than .55 to 1;
    - minimum unencumbered property pool occupancy rate of 80%;
  - ratio of floating rate debt to total asset value of no more than 0.35 to 1; and
    - ratio of recourse debt to total asset value of no more than 0.30 to 1.

Under the terms of the unsecured facility and Term Loan, the Company is permitted to make distributions to its shareholders of up to 95% of its funds from operations provided that no event of default exists. If an event of default exists, the Company may only make distributions sufficient to maintain its REIT status. However, the Company may not make any distributions if an event of default resulting from nonpayment or bankruptcy exists, or if its obligations under the credit facility are accelerated.

The Company was in compliance with all applicable covenants under the unsecured facility and the Term Loan as of December 31, 2013.

#### Capital Markets

We have filed a registration statement with the SEC allowing us to offer, from time to time, common shares or preferred shares for an aggregate initial public offering price of up to \$500 million, of which approximately \$89 million is remaining.

In November 2013, we issued 36,800,000 common shares for net proceeds of \$217 million.

In April and May of 2013, we issued 15,525,000 common shares for net proceeds of \$97 million.

The Company has entered into Equity Distribution Agreements with certain sales agents pursuant to which it may sell, from time to time, up to an aggregate amount of \$50 million of its common shares. During the year ended December 31, 2013, no common shares were issued under these Equity Distribution Agreements.

We will continue to monitor the capital markets and may consider raising additional capital through the issuance of our common shares, preferred shares or other securities.

#### Sale of Real Estate Assets

We may pursue opportunities to sell non-strategic real estate assets in order to generate additional liquidity. Our ability to dispose of such properties is dependent on the availability of credit to potential buyers to purchase properties at prices that we consider acceptable. Sales prices on such transactions may be less than our carrying value.

In 2013, we generated capital by selling Cedar Hill Village in Dallas, Texas. Proceeds of \$8.0 million from this sale were redeployed into development and redevelopment activity and tenant improvement costs.

In 2012, we sold a total of nine non-core operating properties. These sales generated proceeds of \$87.4 million (inclusive of our partners' share), of which \$42.9 million was used to pay down loans secured by the properties. The remaining proceeds were redeployed into acquisition, development and redevelopment activity, and tenant improvement costs.

#### Short and Long-Term Liquidity Needs

##### Overview

We derive the majority of our revenue from tenants who lease space from us at our properties. Therefore, our ability to generate cash from operations is dependent on the rents that we are able to charge and collect from our tenants. While we believe that the nature of the properties in which we typically invest—primarily neighborhood and community shopping centers—provides a relatively stable revenue flow in uncertain economic times, the recent economic downturn adversely affected the ability of some of our tenants to meet their lease obligations, as discussed in more detail above

in “Overview” on page 44.

#### Short-Term Liquidity Needs

The nature of our business, coupled with the requirements to qualify for REIT status (including, for example, the requirement that we distribute at least 90% of our “REIT taxable income” on an annual basis) may cause us to have substantial liquidity needs over both the short term and the long term. Our short-term liquidity needs consist primarily of funds necessary to pay operating expenses associated with our operating properties, interest expense and scheduled principal payments on our debt, expected dividend payments (including distributions to persons who hold units in our Operating Partnership) and recurring capital expenditures. Our Board of Trustees (the “Board”) declared cash distributions totaling \$0.24 per common share and common operating partnership unit in 2013. Our Board also declared cash distributions totaling \$2.0625 per Series A Preferred Share in 2013. Each quarter we discuss with our Board our liquidity requirements along with other relevant factors before the Board decides whether and in what amount to declare a cash distribution.

When we lease space to new tenants, or renew leases for existing tenants, we also incur expenditures for tenant improvements and external leasing commissions. This amount, as well as the amount of recurring capital expenditures that we incur, will vary from year to year. During the year ended December 31, 2013, we incurred \$1.0 million of costs for recurring capital expenditures on operating properties and also incurred \$8.9 million of costs for tenant improvements and external leasing commissions (excluding first generation space and development and redevelopment properties). We currently anticipate incurring approximately \$1.3 million in recurring capital expenditures at our operating properties and approximately \$11 million to \$13 million of additional major tenant improvements and renovation costs within the next twelve months at several operating properties. We believe we currently have sufficient financing in place to fund our investment in these projects through borrowings on our unsecured credit facility. In certain circumstances, we may seek to place specific construction financing on the in-process redevelopment projects.

We expect to meet our short-term liquidity needs through borrowings under the unsecured facility, new construction loans, cash generated from operations and, to the extent necessary, accessing the public equity and debt markets to the extent that we are able to do so.

**Development Projects under Construction.** As of December 31, 2013, we had two development projects under construction. The total estimated cost for these projects is approximately \$209 million, of which \$154 million had been incurred as of December 31, 2013. We believe we currently have sufficient financing in place to fund these projects and expect to do so primarily through existing construction loans.

**Redevelopment Projects under Construction.** As of December 31, 2013, we had two redevelopment projects under construction. The total estimated cost for these projects is approximately \$17 million, of which \$11 million had been incurred as of December 31, 2013. We believe we currently have sufficient financing in place to fund these projects and expect to do so primarily through our unsecured revolving credit facility.

#### 2014 Debt Maturities

As of December 31, 2013, \$86 million of our outstanding indebtedness was scheduled to mature in 2014, excluding scheduled monthly principal payments. We are pursuing financing alternatives to enable us to repay, refinance, or extend the maturity date of these loans.

#### Long-Term Liquidity Needs

Our long-term liquidity needs consist primarily of funds necessary to pay for the development of new properties, redevelopment of existing properties, non-recurring capital expenditures, tenant improvement costs, acquisitions of properties, and payment of indebtedness at maturity.

**Development Property Pending Commencement of Construction.** In addition to our developments under construction, we are preparing Holly Springs Towne Center – Phase II for construction to commence, including pre-leasing activity and negotiations for third-party financing. As of December 31, 2013, this development is expected to contain approximately 0.2 million square feet of total leasable area. We currently anticipate the total estimated cost of this project will be approximately \$44 million, of which \$17 million has been incurred as of December 31, 2013. Although we intend to develop this property, we are not contractually obligated to complete it. With respect to each future development project, our policy is to not commence vertical construction until pre-established leasing thresholds are achieved and the requisite third-party financing is in place. We intend to fund our investment in this development primarily through new construction loans, as well as borrowings on our unsecured revolving credit facility, if necessary.

Redevelopment Properties Pending Commencement of Construction. As of December 31, 2013, two of our properties (Courthouse Shadows and Gainesville Plaza) were undergoing preparation for redevelopment including leasing activity. We are currently evaluating our total investment in these redevelopment projects, of which \$0.8 million has been incurred as of December 31, 2013. Our anticipated total investment could change based upon negotiations with prospective tenants. We believe we currently have sufficient financing in place to fund our investment in these projects through borrowings on our unsecured revolving credit facility. In certain circumstances, we may seek to place specific construction financing on these redevelopment projects.

Selective Acquisitions, Developments and Joint Ventures. We may selectively pursue the acquisition and development of other properties, which would require additional capital. It is unlikely we would have sufficient funds on hand to meet these long-term capital requirements. We would have to satisfy these needs through additional borrowings, sales of common or preferred shares, cash generated through property dispositions and/or participation in potential joint venture arrangements. We cannot be certain that we would have access to these sources of capital on satisfactory terms, if at all, to fund our long-term liquidity requirements. We evaluate all future opportunities against pre-established criteria including, but not limited to, location, demographics, tenant relationships, and amount of existing retail space. Our ability to access the capital markets will be dependent on a number of factors, including general capital market conditions, which is discussed in more detail above in "Overview" on page 44.



## Capitalized Expenditures on Consolidated Properties

The following table summarizes cash basis capital expenditures for the Company's under construction and pending construction development and redevelopment projects and capital expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2013 and on a cumulative basis since the project's inception:

	Year Ended – December 31, 2013 (in thousands)	Cumulative – Through December 31, 2013 (in thousands)
Under Construction Developments <sup>1</sup>	\$ 40,117	\$ 151,038
Pending Construction - Development	706	16,849
Under Construction – Redevelopments	8,127	11,225
Pending Construction - Redevelopments	601	767
Total for Development Activity	49,551	179,879
Recently Completed Developments, net <sup>2</sup>	41,121	N/A
Miscellaneous Other Activity, net	13,074	N/A
Recurring Operating Capital Expenditures (Primarily Tenant Improvement Payments)	8,834	N/A
Total	\$ 112,580	\$ 179,879

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- 1 Cumulative capital expenditures exclude \$2.6 million of leasing costs included in deferred costs, net on the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.
- 2 This classification includes Holly Springs Towne Centre – Phase I, Four Corner Square, and Rangeline Crossing.

The Company capitalizes certain indirect costs such as interest, payroll, and other general and administrative costs related to these development activities. If the Company were to experience a 10% reduction in development activities, without a corresponding decrease in indirect project costs, the Company would have recorded additional expense for the year ended December 31, 2013 of \$0.5 million.

## Cash Flows

## Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2013 to the Year Ended December 31, 2012

Cash provided by operating activities was \$52.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2013, an increase of \$28.8 million from 2012. The increase was primarily due to increased gains on land sales of \$5.5 million, increased lease termination fee income of \$1.8 million, and increased net operating income from recent acquisitions and development properties of \$22.7 million. The increase was partially offset by higher acquisition costs of \$1.9 million.

Cash used in our investing activities totaled \$514.9 million in 2013, an increase of \$443.3 million from 2012. Highlights of significant cash sources and uses are as follows:

- 2013 acquisitions for net cash outflows of \$407.2 million compared to 2012 net cash outflows of \$65.9 million. The significant increase was due to higher acquisition volume in 2013;
- Net proceeds of \$87.4 million related to 2012 sales compared to net proceeds of \$7.3 million related to the sale of Cedar Hill Village in September 2013; and

- Increase in capital expenditures, net plus the decrease in construction payables of \$21.7 million as construction was ongoing at Delray Marketplace, Holly Springs Towne Center, Parkside Town Commons, Four Corner Square, and Rangeline Crossing compared to lower expenditures at these properties in 2012.

Cash provided by financing activities totaled \$468.5 million during 2013, an increase of \$417.7 million from 2012. Highlights of significant cash sources and uses in 2013 are as follows:

- In November 2013, 36,800,000 common shares were issued for net proceeds of \$217 million. A portion of these proceeds were used to fund a portion of the purchase price of the portfolio of nine unencumbered retail properties;
- In April and May of 2013, 15,525,000 common shares were issued for net proceeds of \$97 million. These proceeds were used to fund the purchase price of Cool Springs Market, Castleton Crossing, and Toringdon Market;
- In August 2013, proceeds of \$105 million from the expansion of the amended unsecured term loan were received. The Company utilized \$102 million of the proceeds to pay down the unsecured revolving credit facility;
- Draws of \$77.4 million were made on construction loans related to Delray Marketplace, Holly Springs Towne Center, Parkside Town Commons, Rangeline Crossing, and Four Corner Square;
  - Distributions to common shareholders and operating partnership unitholders of \$22.2 million; and
    - Distributions to preferred shareholders of \$8.5 million.

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2012 to the Year Ended December 31, 2011

Cash provided by operating activities was \$23.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2012, a decrease of \$9.0 million from 2011. The decrease was due to higher cash outflows for accounts payable, accrued expenses, and other liabilities of \$10.6 million. The decrease was also due to distributions from unconsolidated entities of \$4.4 million in 2011 as a result of the sale of the Eddy Street Limited Service hotel asset compared to distributions of \$100,000 in 2012.

Cash used in our investing activities totaled \$71.6 million in 2012, a decrease of \$14.9 million from 2011. The decrease in cash used in investing activities was primarily a result of an increase in net proceeds from sale of operating properties of \$85.9 million as multiple properties were sold in 2012 compared to the sale of one property in 2011. In addition, the amount of construction payables increased \$20.5 million due to the timing of construction activity at our in-process development properties. These decreases were offset by an increase in cash outflows for acquisitions of \$49.5 million and capital expenditures, net of \$50.6 million. In addition, the Company contributed \$8.5 million to our Parkside Town Commons development property in 2011; while, in 2012, the Company contributed \$150,000 to Parkside Town Commons.

Cash provided by financing activities totaled \$50.8 million during 2012, an increase of \$1.8 million from 2011. Highlights of significant cash sources and uses in 2012 are as follows:

- In March 2012, we issued 1.3 million shares of Series A Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Shares for net proceeds of \$31.3 million. A repayment of \$30.0 million was made on the unsecured revolving credit facility from the net proceeds of the offering;
  - In October 2012, we issued 12.1 million common shares for net proceeds of \$59.7 million;
    - Net debt paydowns of \$13.7 million;
- Distributions of \$2.7 million to our partners in consolidated joint ventures. The majority of this relates to our partner's share of net proceeds from the sale of Gateway Shopping Center;

- Distributions to common shareholders and operating partnership unitholders of \$17.3 million; and
  - Distributions to preferred shareholders of \$7.7 million.

## Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not currently have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a material current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources. We do, however, have certain obligations to some of the projects in our in-process development pipeline, as discussed below in “Contractual Obligations”.

As of December 31, 2013, we have outstanding letters of credit totaling \$4.2 million and no amounts were advanced against these instruments.

## Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations to third parties based on contracts executed as of December 31, 2013.

	Development Activity and Tenant Allowances <sup>1</sup>	Operating Leases	Consolidated Long-term Debt and Interest <sup>2</sup>	Employment Contracts <sup>3</sup>	Total
2014	\$ 14,813,075	\$ 461,040	\$ 119,951,605	\$ 1,362,000	\$ 136,587,720
2015	—	443,083	125,065,836	—	125,508,919
2016	—	406,881	187,590,536	—	187,997,417
2017	—	407,187	169,581,831	—	169,989,018
2018	—	44,499	245,804,849	—	245,849,348
Thereafter	—	66,839	135,903,343	—	135,970,182
Total	\$ 14,813,075	\$ 1,829,529	\$ 983,898,000	\$ 1,362,000	\$ 1,001,902,604

1 Tenant allowances include commitments made to tenants at our operating and under construction development and redevelopment properties.

2 Our long-term debt consists of both variable and fixed-rate debt and includes both principal and interest. Interest expense for variable-rate debt was calculated using the interest rates as of December 31, 2013.

3 We have entered into employment agreements with certain members of senior management. Under these agreements, each individual received a stipulated annual base salary through December 31, 2013. Each agreement has an automatic one-year renewal unless we or the individual elects not to renew the agreement. The contracts have been extended through December 31, 2014.

In connection with the construction of the Eddy Street Commons parking garage and certain infrastructure improvements, we are obligated to fund payments under Tax Increment Financing (TIF) Bonds issued by the City of South Bend, Indiana. The majority of the bonds will be funded by real estate tax payments made by us and subject to reimbursement from the tenants of the property. If there are delays in the development, we are obligated to pay certain delay fees. However, we have an agreement with the City of South Bend to limit our exposure to a maximum

of \$0.4 million as to such fees. In addition, we will not be in default concerning other obligations under the agreement with the City of South Bend so long as we commence and diligently pursue the completion of our obligations under that agreement.

In connection with our formation at the time of our IPO, we entered into an agreement that restricts our ability, prior to December 31, 2016, to dispose of six of our properties in taxable transactions and limits the amount of gain we can trigger with respect to certain other properties without incurring reimbursement obligations owed to certain limited partners. We have agreed that if we dispose of any interest in six specified properties in a taxable transaction before December 31, 2016, then we will indemnify the contributors of those properties for their tax liabilities attributable to their built-in gain that exists with respect to such property interest as of the time of our IPO (and tax liabilities incurred as a result of the reimbursement payment). We do not intend to dispose of these properties prior to December 31, 2016 in a manner that would result in a taxable transaction.

The six properties to which our tax indemnity obligations relate represented 11.5% of our annualized base rent in the aggregate as of December 31, 2013. These six properties are International Speedway Square, Shops at Eagle Creek, Whitehall Pike, Ridge Plaza, Thirty South, and Market Street Village.

#### Obligations in Connection with Development and Redevelopment Projects Under Construction

We are obligated under various completion guarantees with lenders and lease agreements with tenants to complete all or portions of our in-process development and redevelopment projects. We believe we currently have sufficient financing in place to fund these projects and expect to do so primarily through existing construction loans or draws on our unsecured facility.

Our share of estimated future costs for our in-process and future developments and redevelopments is further discussed on page 62 in the "Short and Long-Term Liquidity Needs" section.

#### Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table presents details of outstanding consolidated indebtedness as of December 31, 2013 adjusted for hedges:

Property	Balance Outstanding	Interest Rate	Maturity
Fixed Rate Debt - Mortgage:			
50th & 12th 2	\$ 4,034,174	5.67%	11/11/2014
Indian River Square	12,451,226	5.42%	6/11/2015
Plaza Volente	26,849,712	5.42%	6/11/2015
Cool Creek Commons	16,903,926	5.88%	4/11/2016
Sunland Towne Centre	24,289,082	6.01%	7/1/2016
Pine Ridge Crossing	17,086,058	6.34%	10/11/2016
Riverchase Plaza	10,251,634	6.34%	10/11/2016
Traders Point	44,348,363	5.86%	10/11/2016
Geist Pavilion	10,863,420	5.78%	1/1/2017
Whitehall Pike	6,748,326	6.71%	7/5/2018
International Speedway Square	20,300,144	5.77%	4/1/2021
Bayport Commons	12,733,766	5.44%	9/1/2021
Eddy Street Commons	24,739,889	5.44%	9/1/2021
Four Property Pool Loan	42,106,320	5.44%	9/1/2021
Centre at Panola, Phase I	2,798,071	6.78%	1/1/2022
	276,504,111		
Floating Rate Debt - Hedged:			
US Bank	56,000,000	0.26%	11/18/2014
Associated Bank	15,100,000	1.35%	12/31/2016
KeyBank	13,923,146	3.31%	1/3/2017
Various Banks	50,000,000	0.91%	2/26/2018
JP Morgan	40,950,000	1.49%	8/21/2018
Various Banks	125,000,000	1.52%	4/30/2019
Old National	9,668,920	1.33%	1/4/2020
Associated Bank	16,200,000	2.12%	1/15/2020
	326,842,066		

Net unamortized premium on assumed debt of acquired properties	64,688
Total Fixed Rate Indebtedness	\$ 603,410,865



Property	Balance Outstanding	Interest Rate <sup>1</sup>	Maturity	Interest Rate at 12/31/13
Variable Rate Debt - Mortgage:				
Beacon Hill	6,859,650	LIBOR + 125	3/30/2014	1.42%
Zionsville Walgreens	4,594,000	LIBOR + 225	6/30/2015	2.42%
951 & 41	5,000,000	LIBOR + 225	1/3/2016	2.42%
Eastgate Pavilion	16,164,000	LIBOR + 225	12/31/2016	2.42%
Fishers Station	7,733,720	LIBOR + 269	1/4/2010	2.86%
Bridgewater Marketplace	1,935,200	LIBOR + 294	1/4/2010	3.11%
Thirty South	18,900,000	LIBOR + 205	12/31/2020	2.22%
Subtotal Mortgage Notes	61,186,570			
Variable Rate Debt - Secured by Properties under Construction:				
Rangeline Crossing	16,459,032	LIBOR + 225	10/31/2014	2.42%
Delray Marketplace	59,044,576	LIBOR + 200	11/18/2014	2.17%
Four Corner Square	18,885,990	LIBOR + 225	7/10/2015	2.42%
Holly Springs Towne Center – Phase I	33,537,912	LIBOR + 250	7/31/2015	2.67%
Parkside Town Commons	16,461,195	LIBOR + 210	11/22/2016	2.27%
Subtotal Construction Notes	144,388,705			
Unsecured Credit Facility	145,000,000	LIBOR + 195	2/26/2017	2.12%
Unsecured Term Loan	230,000,000	LIBOR + 180	8/21/2018	1.97%
Floating Rate Debt - Hedged:	(326,842,066)	Various	Various	
Total Variable Rate Indebtedness	253,733,209			
Total Consolidated Indebtedness	\$ 857,144,074			

<sup>1</sup> At December 31, 2013, one-month LIBOR was 0.17%.

<sup>2</sup> Subsequent to December 31, 2013, the Company sold the property securing this loan and retired the debt.

#### Funds From Operations

Funds From Operations (“FFO”) is a widely used performance measure for real estate companies and is provided here as a supplemental measure of operating performance. We calculate FFO in accordance with the best practices described in the April 2002 National Policy Bulletin of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT), which we refer to as the White Paper. The White Paper defines FFO as consolidated net income (loss) (computed in accordance with GAAP), excluding gains (or losses) from sales and impairments of depreciated property, less preferred dividends, plus depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for third-party shares of appropriate items.

Given the nature of our business as a real estate owner and operator, we believe that FFO and FFO, as adjusted, are helpful to investors when measuring our operational performance because they exclude various items included in consolidated net income or loss that do not relate to or are not indicative of our operating performance, such as gains (or losses) from sales and impairment of operating properties and depreciation and amortization, which can make periodic and peer analyses of operating performance more difficult. For informational purposes, we have also provided FFO adjusted for the litigation charge and related recovery in 2012, a gain on debt extinguishment, in 2013 the write-off of deferred loan costs in 2012 and 2013, and costs incurred to acquire a nine property portfolio in 2013. We believe this supplemental information provides a meaningful measure of our operating performance. We believe that our presentation of adjusted FFO provides investors with another financial measure that may facilitate comparison of operating performance between periods and compared to our peers. FFO should not be considered as an alternative to consolidated net income (loss) (determined in accordance with GAAP) as an indicator of our financial performance, is not an alternative to cash flow from operating activities (determined in accordance with GAAP) as a measure of our liquidity, and is not indicative of funds available to satisfy our cash needs, including our ability to make distributions. Our computations of FFO and FFO, as adjusted, may not be comparable to FFO reported by other REITs.

Our calculation of FFO and FFO, as adjusted, and reconciliation to consolidated net (loss) income is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012	Year Ended December 31, 2011
<b>Funds From Operations:</b>			
Consolidated net (loss) income	\$(3,535,255 )	\$(3,704,784 )	\$4,984,740
Less dividends on preferred shares	(8,456,251 )	(7,920,002 )	(5,775,000 )
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in properties	(120,771 )	(137,552 )	(101,069 )
Less gain (loss) on sale of operating properties, net of tax expense	(486,540 )	(7,094,238 )	397,909
Less gain on sale of unconsolidated property, including tax benefit	—	—	(4,320,155 )
Add remeasurement loss on consolidation of Parkside Town Commons, net	—	7,979,626	—
Add impairment charge	5,371,427	—	—
Add depreciation and amortization net of noncontrolling interests	54,850,148	41,357,472	36,577,580
<b>Funds From Operations of the Kite Portfolio<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>47,622,758</b>	<b>30,480,522</b>	<b>31,764,005</b>
Less redeemable noncontrolling interests in Funds From Operations	(3,194,745 )	(3,020,454 )	(3,494,040 )
<b>Funds From Operations allocable to the Company<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$44,428,013</b>	<b>\$27,460,068</b>	<b>\$28,269,965</b>
<b>Funds From Operations of the Kite Portfolio<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$47,622,758</b>	<b>\$30,480,522</b>	<b>\$31,764,005</b>
Add back: accelerated amortization of deferred financing fees	488,629	500,028	—
Add back: portfolio acquisition costs	1,647,740	—	—
Less: gain on debt extinguishment	(1,241,724)	—	—
Add back Litigation charge, net	—	1,007,451	—
<b>Funds From Operations of the Kite Portfolio, as adjusted<sup>1</sup></b>	<b>\$48,517,403</b>	<b>\$31,988,001</b>	<b>\$31,764,005</b>

<sup>1</sup> “Funds From Operations of the Kite Portfolio” measures 100% of the operating performance of the Operating Partnership’s real estate properties and construction and service subsidiaries in which the Company owns an interest. “Funds From Operations allocable to the Company” reflects a reduction for the noncontrolling weighted average diluted interest in the Operating Partnership.

#### ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our future income, cash flows and fair values relevant to financial instruments depend upon prevailing interest rates. We are exposed to interest rate changes primarily through (1) our variable-rate unsecured credit facility and Term Loan, (2) property-specific variable-rate construction financing, and (3) other property-specific variable-rate mortgages. The Company’s objectives with respect to interest rate risk are to limit the impact of interest rate changes on operations and cash flows, and to lower its overall borrowing costs. To achieve these objectives, the Company may borrow at fixed rates and may enter into derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swaps, hedges, etc., in order to mitigate its interest rate risk on a related variable-rate financial instrument. As a matter of policy, we do not utilize financial instruments for trading or speculative transactions.

We had \$857.1 million of outstanding consolidated indebtedness as of December 31, 2013 (inclusive of net premiums on acquired debt of \$0.1 million). As of December 31, 2013, we were party to various consolidated interest rate hedge agreements for a total of \$326.8 million, with maturities over various terms ranging from 2014 through 2020.

Including the effects of these hedge agreements, our fixed and variable rate debt would have been \$603.4 million (70%) and \$253.7 million (30%), respectively, of our total consolidated indebtedness at December 31, 2013.

Our variable-rate financial instruments are dependent upon prevalent market rates of interest, primarily LIBOR. LIBOR remained at historically low levels during 2013. Based on the amount of our fixed rate debt at December 31, 2013, a 100 basis point increase in market interest rates would result in a decrease in the fair value of our fixed rate debt of approximately \$9.4 million. A 100 basis point increase in interest rates on our variable rate debt as of December 31, 2013 would decrease our annual cash flow by approximately \$2.5 million. Based upon the terms of our variable rate debt, we are most vulnerable to change in short-term LIBOR interest rates. The above sensitivity analysis was estimated using cash flows discounted at current borrowing rates adjusted by 100 basis points.

#### ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

The consolidated financial statements of the Company included in this Report are listed in Part IV, Item 15(a) of this report.

## ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

### ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

#### Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of such period, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting, on a timely basis, information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act.

#### Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act) identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2013 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

#### Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Company, as that term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Under the supervision of and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on the 1992 framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on the Company's evaluation under the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework, the Company's management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2013.

The Company's independent auditors, Ernst & Young LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, have issued a report on the Company's internal control over financial reporting as stated in their report which is included herein.

The Company's internal control system was designed to provide reasonable assurance to the Company's management and Board of Trustees regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Trustees and Shareholders of Kite Realty Group Trust:

We have audited Kite Realty Group Trust and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 Framework) (the COSO criteria). Kite Realty Group Trust and subsidiaries' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

In our opinion, Kite Realty Group Trust and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Kite Realty Group Trust and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013 and the related financial statement schedule listed in the index at Item 15(a) as of December 31, 2013 of Kite Realty Group Trust and subsidiaries and our report dated March 7, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana

March 7, 2014

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ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

We have adopted a code of ethics that applies to our principal executive officer and senior financial officers, which is available on our Internet website at: [www.kiterealty.com](http://www.kiterealty.com). Any amendment to, or waiver from, a provision of this code of ethics will be posted on our Internet website.

The remaining information required by this Item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in our 2014 Annual Meeting Proxy Statement (the "Proxy Statement"), which we intend to file within 120 days after our fiscal year-end, under the captions "Proposal 1: Election of Trustees Nominees for Election for a One-Year Term Expiring at the 2015 Annual Meeting," "Executive Officers," "Information Regarding Corporate Governance and Board and Committee Meetings – Committee Charters and Corporate Governance Documents," "Information Regarding Corporate Governance and Board and Committee Meetings – Board Committees" and "Other Matters – Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance."

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in our Proxy Statement, under the captions "Compensation Discussion and Analysis," "Compensation of Executive Officers and Trustees," "Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation," and "Compensation Committee Report."

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS

The information required by this Item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in our Proxy Statement under the captions "Equity Compensation Plan Information" and "Principal Shareholders."

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in our Proxy Statement under the captions "Certain Relationships and Related Transactions" and "Information Regarding Corporate Governance and Board and Committee Meetings – Independence of Trustees."

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in our Proxy Statement under the caption "Proposal 2: Ratification of Appointment of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm - Relationship with Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm."





PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE

(a) Documents filed as part of this report:

- (1) Financial Statements:  
Consolidated financial statements for the Company listed on the index immediately preceding the financial statements at the end of this report.
- (2) Financial Statement Schedule:  
Financial statement schedule for the Company listed on the index immediately preceding the financial statements at the end of this report.
- (3) Exhibits:  
The Company files as part of this report the exhibits listed on the Exhibit Index.

(b) Exhibits:

The Company files as part of this report the exhibits listed on the Exhibit Index.

(c) Financial Statement Schedule:

The Company files as part of this report the financial statement schedule listed on the index immediately preceding the financial statements at the end of this report.

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.

KITE REALTY GROUP TRUST  
(Registrant)

March 7, 2014  
(Date)

/s/ JOHN A. KITE  
John A. Kite  
Chairman and Chief Executive  
Officer  
(Principal Executive Officer)

March 7, 2014  
(Date)

/s/ DANIEL R. SINK  
Daniel R. Sink  
Executive Vice President,  
Chief Financial Officer and  
Treasurer  
(Principal Financial and  
Accounting Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ JOHN A. KITE (John A. Kite)	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and Trustee (Principal Executive Officer)	March 7, 2014
/s/ WILLIAM E. BINDLEY (William E. Bindley)	Trustee	March 7, 2014
/s/ VICTOR J. COLEMAN (Victor J. Coleman)	Trustee	March 7, 2014
/s/ RICHARD A. COSIER (Richard A. Cosier)	Trustee	March 7, 2014
/s/ CHRISTIE B. KELLY (Christie B. Kelly)	Trustee	March 7, 2014

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/s/ GERALD L. MOSS (Gerald L. Moss)	Trustee	March 7, 2014
/s/ DAVID R. O'REILLY (David R. O'Reilly)	Trustee	March 7, 2014
/s/ BARTON R. PETERSON (Barton R. Peterson)	Trustee	March 7, 2014
/s/ DANIEL R. SINK (Daniel R. Sink)	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer (Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)	March 7, 2014

Kite Realty Group Trust  
Index to Financial Statements

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Consolidated Financial Statements:	
Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm	F-1
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Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income for the Years Ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011	F-3
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Financial Statement Schedule:	
Schedule III – Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation	F-31
Notes to Schedule III	F-34
<p>All other schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulation of the SEC are not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable and therefore have been omitted.</p>	

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Trustees and Shareholders of Kite Realty Group Trust:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Kite Realty Group Trust and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013. Our audit also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index at item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Kite Realty Group Trust and subsidiaries at December 31, 2013 and 2012, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Kite Realty Group Trust and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (1992 Framework) and our report dated March 7, 2014 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana

March 7, 2014

Kite Realty Group Trust  
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012
Assets:		
Investment properties, at cost:		
Land	\$ 333,458,070	\$ 239,690,837
Land held for development	56,078,488	34,878,300
Buildings and improvements	1,351,641,925	892,508,729
Furniture, equipment and other	4,970,310	4,419,918
Construction in progress	130,909,478	223,135,354
	1,877,058,271	1,394,633,138
Less: accumulated depreciation	(232,580,267 )	(194,297,531 )
	1,644,478,004	1,200,335,607
Cash and cash equivalents		
	18,134,320	12,482,701
Tenant receivables, including accrued straight-line rent of \$14,490,070 and \$12,189,449, respectively, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts	24,767,556	21,210,754
Other receivables	4,566,679	4,946,219
Escrow deposits	11,046,133	12,960,488
Deferred costs, net	56,387,586	35,322,792
Prepaid and other assets	4,546,752	1,398,344
Total Assets	\$ 1,763,927,030	\$ 1,288,656,905
Liabilities and Equity:		
Mortgage and other indebtedness	\$ 857,144,074	\$ 699,908,768
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	61,437,187	54,187,172
Deferred revenue and other liabilities	44,313,402	20,269,501
Total Liabilities	962,894,663	774,365,441
Commitments and contingencies		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests in Operating Partnership	43,927,540	37,669,803
Equity:		
Kite Realty Group Trust Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred Shares, \$.01 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized, 4,100,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, with a liquidation value of \$102,500,000	102,500,000	102,500,000
Common Shares, \$.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized, 130,826,217 shares and 77,728,697 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	1,308,262	777,287
Additional paid in capital	821,526,172	513,111,877
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	1,352,850	(5,258,543 )
Accumulated deficit	(173,130,113 )	(138,044,264 )
Total Kite Realty Group Trust Shareholders' Equity	753,557,171	473,086,357
Noncontrolling Interests	3,547,656	3,535,304
Total Equity	757,104,827	476,621,661
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$ 1,763,927,030	\$ 1,288,656,905

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

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Kite Realty Group Trust  
Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
<b>Revenue:</b>			
Minimum rent	\$93,637,268	\$72,999,892	\$66,701,781
Tenant reimbursements	24,422,357	19,495,535	18,165,863
Other property related revenue	11,428,702	4,044,016	4,247,909
Total revenue	129,488,327	96,539,443	89,115,553
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Property operating	21,729,251	16,756,287	16,829,934
Real estate taxes	15,262,928	12,857,722	12,447,517
General, administrative, and other	8,210,793	7,117,195	6,273,641
Acquisition costs	2,214,567	364,364	—
Litigation charge, net	—	1,007,451	—
Depreciation and amortization	54,479,023	38,834,559	33,114,557
Total expenses	101,896,562	76,937,578	68,665,649
Operating income	27,591,765	19,601,865	20,449,904
Interest expense	(27,993,577 )	(23,391,937 )	(21,624,992 )
Income tax (expense) benefit of taxable REIT subsidiary	(262,404 )	105,984	1,294
Gain on sale of unconsolidated property, including tax benefit	—	—	4,320,155
Remeasurement loss on consolidation of Parkside Town Commons, net	—	(7,979,626 )	—
Other (expense) income, net	(62,381 )	209,045	606,368
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(726,597 )	(11,454,669 )	3,752,729
<b>Discontinued operations:</b>			
Income from operations, excluding impairment charge	834,505	655,647	1,629,920
Impairment charge	(5,371,427 )	—	—
Gain on debt extinguishment	1,241,724	—	—
Gain (loss) on sale of operating properties, net of tax	486,540	7,094,238	(397,909 )
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	(2,808,658 )	7,749,885	1,232,011
Consolidated net (loss) income	(3,535,255 )	(3,704,784 )	4,984,740
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	685,520	(629,063 )	(3,466 )
Net (loss) income attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	(2,849,735 )	(4,333,847 )	4,981,274
Dividends on preferred shares	(8,456,251 )	(7,920,002 )	(5,775,000 )
Net loss attributable to common shareholders	\$(11,305,986 )	\$(12,253,849 )	\$(793,726 )
<b>Net loss per common share – basic &amp; diluted:</b>			
Loss from continuing operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	\$(0.09 )	\$(0.26 )	\$(0.03 )
(Loss) income from discontinued operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	(0.03 )	0.08	0.02
Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	\$(0.12 )	\$(0.18 )	\$(0.01 )
Weighted average Common Shares outstanding – basic and diluted	94,141,738	66,885,259	63,557,322
Dividends declared per Common Share	\$0.24	\$0.24	\$0.24

Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders:

Loss from continuing operations	\$(8,685,508 )	\$(17,570,593 )	\$(1,890,824 )
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	(2,620,478 )	5,316,744	1,097,098
Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	\$(11,305,986 )	\$(12,253,849 )	\$(793,726 )
Consolidated net (loss) income	\$(3,535,255 )	\$(3,704,784 )	\$4,984,740
Change in fair value of derivatives	7,136,043	(4,002,459 )	1,547,918
Total comprehensive income (loss)	3,600,788	(7,707,243 )	6,532,658
Comprehensive loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	160,870	(361,052 )	(175,379 )
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	\$3,761,658	\$(8,068,295 )	\$6,357,279

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

Kite Realty Group Trust  
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity

	Preferred Shares		Common Shares		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Deficit	Total
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount				
Balances, December 31, 2010	2,800,000	\$ 70,000,000	63,342,219	\$ 633,422	\$448,779,180	\$(2,900,100)	\$( 93,447,581)	\$423,064,921
Stock compensation activity	—	—	253,442	2,534	798,462	—	—	800,996
Proceeds from employee share purchase plan	—	—	5,358	54	23,978	—	—	24,032
Other comprehensive income attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	—	—	—	—	—	1,376,005	—	1,376,005
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest in Rangeline Crossing	—	—	—	—	(31,005)	—	—	(31,005)
Offering costs	—	—	—	—	(276,253)	—	—	(276,253)
Distributions declared to common shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	—	(15,262,761)	(15,262,761)
Distributions to preferred shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5,775,000)	(5,775,000)
Net income attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	—	—	—	—	—	—	4,981,274	4,981,274
Exchange of redeemable noncontrolling interest for common stock	—	—	16,000	160	207,840	—	—	208,000
Adjustment to redeemable	—	—	—	—	261,326	—	—	261,326

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noncontrolling interests - Operating Partnership									
Balances, December 31, 2011	2,800,000	\$ 70,000,000	63,617,019	\$ 636,170	\$449,763,528	\$(1,524,095)	\$(109,504,068)	\$409,371,535	
Stock compensation activity	—	—	266,588	2,666	982,119	—	—	984,785	
Proceeds of preferred share offering, net	1,300,000	32,500,000	—	—	(1,179,704)	—	—	31,320,296	
Issuance of common shares, net	—	—	12,075,000	120,750	59,548,732	—	—	59,669,482	
Issuance of common shares under at-the-market plan, net	—	—	661,589	6,616	3,182,271	—	—	3,188,887	
Proceeds from employee share purchase plan	—	—	4,787	48	22,707	—	—	22,755	
Other comprehensive loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	—	—	—	—	—	(3,734,448)	—	(3,734,448)	
Distributions declared to common shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	—	(16,286,347)	(16,286,347)	
Distributions to preferred shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,920,002)	(7,920,002)	
Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	—	—	—	—	—	—	(4,333,847)	(4,333,847)	
Exchange of redeemable noncontrolling interest for common stock	—	—	1,103,714	11,037	5,822,679	—	—	5,833,716	
Adjustment to redeemable noncontrolling interests - Operating Partnership	—	—	—	—	(5,030,455)	—	—	(5,030,455)	

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Balances, December 31, 2012	4,100,000	\$102,500,000	77,728,697	\$ 777,287	\$513,111,877	\$(5,258,543)	\$(138,044,264)	\$473,086,357
Stock compensation activity	—	—	678,785	6,788	2,508,149	—	—	2,514,937
Issuance of common shares, net	—	—52,325,000	523,250	313,766,757	—	—	—	314,290,007
Proceeds from employee share purchase plan	—	—	3,735	37	22,033	—	—	22,070
Other comprehensive income attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	—	—	—	—	—	6,611,393	—	6,611,393
Distributions declared to common shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	—	(23,779,864)	(23,779,864)
Distributions to preferred shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8,456,250)	(8,456,250)
Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,849,735)	(2,849,735)
Exchange of redeemable noncontrolling interest for common stock	—	—	90,000	900	582,150	—	—	583,050
Adjustments to redeemable noncontrolling interests – Operating Partnership	—	—	—	—	(8,464,794)	—	—	(8,464,794)
Balances, December 31, 2013	4,100,000	\$102,500,000	130,826,217	\$1,308,262	\$821,526,172	\$ 1,352,850	\$(173,130,113)	\$753,557,171

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

Kite Realty Group Trust  
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Consolidated net (loss) income	\$(3,535,255 )	\$(3,704,784 )	\$4,984,740
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net (loss) income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Gain on sale of unconsolidated properties	—	—	(4,320,155 )
Remeasurement loss on consolidation of Parkside Town Commons, net	—	7,979,626	—
(Gain) loss on sale of operating property, net of tax	(486,540 )	(7,094,238 )	397,909
Impairment charge	5,371,427	—	—
Gain on debt extinguishment	(1,241,724 )	—	—
Straight-line rent	(3,495,760 )	(2,362,360 )	(2,690,710 )
Depreciation and amortization	57,757,063	43,768,649	38,655,771
Provision for credit losses, net of recoveries	922,495	858,771	1,364,820
Compensation expense for equity awards	1,670,445	602,384	519,929
Amortization of debt fair value adjustment	(127,031 )	(117,625 )	(430,858 )
Amortization of in-place lease liabilities	(2,673,885 )	(1,986,196 )	(2,460,002 )
Distributions of income from unconsolidated entities	—	91,452	4,432,456
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Tenant receivables	(1,690,492 )	(507,368 )	524,137
Deferred costs and other assets	(9,061,591 )	(7,065,797 )	(11,930,493 )
Accounts payable, accrued expenses, deferred revenue, and other liabilities	8,687,682	(7,190,161 )	3,179,411
Net cash provided by operating activities	52,096,834	23,272,353	32,226,955
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Acquisitions of interests in properties	(407,215,174)	(65,909,266 )	(16,368,190 )
Capital expenditures, net	(112,580,651)	(114,153,351)	(63,559,852 )
Net proceeds from sales of operating properties	7,292,460	87,385,567	1,483,941
Change in construction payables	(2,395,625 )	20,829,889	297,918
Note receivable from joint venture partner	—	—	125,780
Contributions to unconsolidated entities	—	(150,000 )	(8,518,604 )
Distributions of capital from unconsolidated entities	—	372,548	—
Net cash used in investing activities	(514,898,990)	(71,624,613 )	(86,539,007 )
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Common share issuance proceeds, net of costs	314,771,835	63,038,208	(252,221 )
Preferred share issuance proceeds, net of costs	—	31,320,296	—
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests in Rangeline Crossing	—	—	(1,697,137 )
Loan proceeds	528,590,339	308,954,787	211,528,578
Loan transaction costs	(2,137,602 )	(2,234,504 )	(4,370,749 )
Loan payments and related financing escrow	(342,033,168)	(322,646,717)	(132,901,400)
Distributions paid – common shareholders	(20,593,816 )	(15,439,904 )	(15,246,825 )
Distributions paid – preferred shareholders	(8,456,251 )	(7,696,563 )	(5,694,792 )
Distributions paid – redeemable noncontrolling interests	(1,579,143 )	(1,810,993 )	(1,884,965 )
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(108,419 )	(2,692,099 )	(520,515 )

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Net cash provided by financing activities	468,453,775	50,792,511	48,959,974
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,651,619	2,440,251	(5,352,078 )
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	12,482,701	10,042,450	15,394,528
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 18,134,320	\$ 12,482,701	\$ 10,042,450
<b>Supplemental disclosures</b>			
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest	\$ 31,576,099	\$ 24,789,487	\$ 24,286,585
Cash paid for taxes	\$ 45,000	\$ 150,000	\$ 77,000

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

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Kite Realty Group Trust  
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements  
December 31, 2013

Note 1. Organization

Kite Realty Group Trust (the “Company” or “REIT”) was organized in Maryland in 2004 to succeed the development, acquisition, construction and real estate businesses of our predecessor. The Company began operations in 2004 when it completed its initial public offering of common shares and concurrently consummated certain other formation transactions.

The Company, through Kite Realty Group, L.P. (“the Operating Partnership”), is engaged in the ownership, operation, management, leasing, acquisition, construction, redevelopment and development of neighborhood and community shopping centers in selected markets in the United States.

At December 31, 2013, the Company owned interests in 72 operating and redevelopment properties (consisting of 70 retail properties and two commercial operating properties) and two under-construction development projects. In addition, the Company has one development project pending construction commencement, which is undergoing pre-leasing activity and negotiations for third-party financings. Finally, as of December 31, 2013, the Company also owned interests in other land parcels comprising 131 acres that are expected to be used for future expansion of existing properties or development of new retail or commercial properties. The Company may also elect to sell such land to third parties under certain circumstances. These land parcels are classified as “Land held for development” in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

At December 31, 2012, the Company owned interests in 60 operating and redevelopment properties, three under-construction development projects, and 91 acres of land held for development.

Note 2. Basis of Presentation and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

The accompanying financial statements have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (“GAAP”). GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and revenues and expenses during the reported period. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Consolidation and Investments in Joint Ventures

The accompanying financial statements of the Company are presented on a consolidated basis and include all accounts of the Company, the Operating Partnership, the taxable REIT subsidiary of the Operating Partnership, subsidiaries of the Company or the Operating Partnership that are controlled and any variable interest entities (“VIEs”) in which the Company is the primary beneficiary. In general, a VIE is a corporation, partnership, trust or any other legal structure used for business purposes that either (a) has equity investors that do not provide sufficient financial resources for the entity to support its activities, (b) does not have equity investors with voting rights or (c) has equity investors whose votes are disproportionate from their economics and substantially all of the activities are conducted on behalf of the investor with disproportionately fewer voting rights. The Company consolidates properties that are wholly owned as well as properties it controls but in which it owns less than a 100% interest. Control of a property is demonstrated by, among other factors:



- the Company's ability to refinance debt and sell the property without the consent of any other partner or owner;
  - the inability of any other partner or owner to replace the Company as manager of the property; or
- being the primary beneficiary of a VIE. The primary beneficiary is defined as the entity that has (i) the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly impact the VIE's economic performance, and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had investments in three joint ventures that are VIEs in which the Company is the primary beneficiary. As of this date, these VIEs had total debt of \$65.9 million which is secured by assets of the VIEs totaling \$116.0 million. The Operating Partnership guarantees the debt of these VIEs.

The Company considers all relationships between itself and the VIE, including development agreements, management agreements and other contractual arrangements, in determining whether it has the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly affect the VIE's performance. The Company also continuously reassesses primary beneficiary status. Other than with regard to Rangeline Crossing and Parkside Town Commons, there were no changes during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 or 2011 to the Company's conclusions regarding whether an entity qualifies as a VIE or whether the Company is the primary beneficiary of any previously identified VIE.

#### Rangeline Crossing

In February 2011, the Company completed the acquisition of the remaining 40% interest in Rangeline Crossing, a consolidated operating property, from its joint venture partners. The purchase price of the 40% interest was \$2.2 million, including the settlement of a \$0.6 million loan previously made by the Company. The transaction was accounted for as an equity transaction as the Company retained its controlling financial interest. The carrying amount of the non-controlling interest was eliminated, and the difference between the consideration paid and the non-controlling interest balance was recognized in additional paid-in capital.

#### Purchase Accounting

In accordance with Topic 805—"Business Combinations" in the Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC"), the Company measures identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, and any non-controlling interests in an acquiree at fair value on the acquisition date, with goodwill being the excess value over the net identifiable assets acquired. In making estimates of fair values for the purpose of allocating purchase price, a number of sources are utilized, including information obtained as a result of pre-acquisition due diligence, marketing and leasing activities.

A portion of the purchase price is allocated to tangible assets and intangibles, including:

- the fair value of the building on an as-if-vacant basis and to land determined either by comparable market data, real estate tax assessments, independent appraisals or other relevant data;
- above-market and below-market in-place lease values for acquired properties are based on the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over the remaining non-cancelable term of the leases. Any below-market renewal options are also considered in the in-place lease values. The capitalized above-market and below-market lease values are amortized as a reduction of or addition to rental income over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases. Should a tenant vacate, terminate its lease, or otherwise notify the Company of its intent to do so, the unamortized portion of the lease intangibles would be charged or credited to income; and
- the value of leases acquired. The Company utilizes independent and internal sources for its estimates to determine the respective in-place lease values. The Company's estimates of value are made using methods similar to those used by independent appraisers. Factors the Company considers in its analysis include an estimate of costs to execute similar leases including tenant improvements, leasing commissions and foregone costs and rent received during the estimated lease-up period as if the space was vacant. The value of in-place leases is amortized to expense over the remaining initial terms of the respective leases.

The Company also considers whether a portion of the purchase price should be allocated to in-place leases that have a related customer relationship intangible value. Characteristics the Company considers in allocating these values include the nature and extent of existing business relationships with the tenant, growth prospects for developing new

business with the tenant, the tenant's credit quality, and expectations of lease renewals, among other factors. To date, a tenant relationship has not been developed that is considered to have a current intangible value.

#### Investment Properties

##### Capitalization and Depreciation

Investment properties are recorded at cost and include costs of land acquisition, development, pre-development, construction, certain allocated overhead, tenant allowances and improvements, and interest and real estate taxes incurred during construction. Significant renovations and improvements are capitalized when they extend the useful life, increase capacity, or improve the efficiency of the asset. If a tenant vacates a space prior to the lease expiration, terminates its lease, or otherwise notifies the Company of its intent to do so, any related unamortized tenant allowances are expensed over the shortened lease period. Maintenance and repairs that do not extend the useful lives of the respective assets are reflected in property operating expense.

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The Company incurs costs prior to land acquisition and for certain land held for development including acquisition contract deposits, as well as legal, engineering, cost of internal resources and other external professional fees related to evaluating the feasibility of developing a shopping center or other project. These pre-development costs are included in construction in progress in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. If the Company determines that the development of a property is no longer probable, any pre-development costs previously incurred are immediately expensed. Once construction commences on the land, it is transferred to construction in progress.

The Company also capitalizes costs such as construction, interest, real estate taxes, and salaries and related costs of personnel directly involved with the development of our properties. As portions of the development property become operational, the Company expenses appropriate costs on a pro rata basis.

Depreciation on buildings and improvements is provided utilizing the straight-line method over estimated original useful lives ranging from 10 to 35 years. Depreciation on tenant allowances, tenant inducements, and tenant improvements are provided utilizing the straight-line method over the term of the related lease. Depreciation on equipment and fixtures is provided utilizing the straight-line method over 5 to 10 years. Depreciation may be accelerated for a redevelopment project including partial demolition of existing structure after the asset is assessed for impairment.

#### Impairment

Management reviews both operational and development properties, land parcels and intangible assets for impairment on at least a quarterly basis or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. The review for possible impairment requires management to make certain assumptions and estimates and requires significant judgment. Impairment losses for investment properties and intangible assets are measured when the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by the investment properties during the expected holding period are less than the carrying amounts of those assets. Impairment losses are recorded as the excess of the carrying value over the estimated fair value of the asset. If the Company decides to sell or otherwise dispose of an asset, its carrying value may differ from its sales price.

#### Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Operating properties held for sale include only those properties available for immediate sale in their present condition and for which management believes it is probable that a sale of the property will be completed within one year among other factors. Operating properties held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value less costs to sell. Depreciation and amortization are suspended during the period during which the asset is held-for-sale. As of December 31, 2013, the Company classified 50th & 12th operating property as held for sale. There were no assets classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2012.

The Company's properties generally have operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Company. The operations reported in discontinued operations include those operating properties that were sold, disposed of or considered held-for-sale and for which operations and cash flows can be clearly distinguished. The operations from these properties are eliminated from ongoing operations and the Company will not have a continuing involvement after disposition. Prior periods have been reclassified to reflect the operations of these properties as discontinued operations to the extent they are material to the results of operations.

#### Escrow Deposits

Escrow deposits consist of cash held for real estate taxes, property maintenance, insurance and other requirements at specific properties as required by lending institutions.

### Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash and cash equivalents. From time to time, such investments may temporarily be held in accounts that are in excess of FDIC and SIPC insurance limits; however the Company attempts to limit its exposure at any one time.

The Company maintains certain compensating balances in several financial institutions in support of borrowings from those institutions. Such compensating balances were not material to the consolidated balance sheets.

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## Fair Value Measurements

Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, escrows and deposits, and other working capital balances approximate fair value.

Fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. Therefore, a fair value measurement should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. The fair value hierarchy distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs for identical instruments that are classified within Level 1 and observable inputs for similar instruments that are classified within Level 2) and the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions (unobservable inputs classified within Level 3). As further discussed in Note 12, the Company has determined that its derivative valuations are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Note 3 includes a discussion of fair values recorded when the Company acquired a controlling interest in Parkside Town Commons development project. Note 5 includes a discussion of fair values recorded when the Company transferred the Kedron Village property to the loan servicer. Level 3 inputs to these transactions include our estimations of the fair value of the real estate and related assets acquired.

Note 11 includes a discussion of the fair values recorded in purchase accounting. Level 3 inputs to these acquisitions include our estimations of market leasing rates, tenant-related costs, discount rates, and disposal values.

## Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company accounts for its derivative financial instruments at fair value calculated in accordance with Topic 820—"Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures" in the ASC. Gains or losses resulting from changes in the fair values of those derivatives are accounted for depending on the use of the derivative and whether it qualifies for hedge accounting. The Company uses derivative instruments such as interest rate swaps or rate locks to mitigate interest rate risk on related financial instruments.

Changes in the fair values of derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges are recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI") while any ineffective portion of a derivative's change in fair value is recognized immediately in earnings. Upon settlement of the hedge, gains and losses associated with the transaction are recorded in OCI and amortized over the underlying term of the hedged transaction. All of the Company's derivative instruments qualify for hedge accounting.

## Revenue Recognition

As lessor, the Company retains substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership of the investment properties and accounts for its leases as operating leases.

Base minimum rents are recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective leases. Certain lease agreements contain provisions that grant additional rents based on tenants' sales volume (contingent percentage rent). Percentage rents are recognized when tenants achieve the specified targets as defined in their lease agreements. Percentage rents are included in other property related revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Reimbursements from tenants for real estate taxes and other recoverable operating expenses are estimated and recognized as revenues in the period the applicable expense is incurred.

Gains from sales of real estate are recognized when a sale has been consummated, the buyer's initial and continuing investment is adequate to demonstrate a commitment to pay for the property, the Company has transferred to the buyer the usual risks and rewards of ownership, and the Company does not have a substantial continuing financial involvement in the property. As part of the Company's ongoing business strategy, it will, from time to time, sell land parcels and outlots, some of which are ground leased to tenants. Net gains realized on such sales were \$6.2 million, \$0.8 million, and \$0.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively, and are classified as other property related revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

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### Tenant Receivables and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Tenant receivables consist primarily of billed minimum rent, accrued and billed tenant reimbursements, and accrued straight-line rent. The Company generally does not require specific collateral other than corporate or personal guarantees from its tenants.

An allowance for doubtful accounts is maintained for estimated losses resulting from the inability of certain tenants or others to meet contractual obligations under their lease or other agreements. Accounts are written off when, in the opinion of management, the balance is uncollectible.

	2013	2012	2011
Balance, beginning of year	\$754,845	\$1,334,515	\$1,629,883
Provision for credit losses, net of recoveries	922,495	858,771	1,364,820
Accounts written off	(349,307 )	(1,438,441)	(1,660,188)
Balance, end of year	\$1,328,033	\$754,845	\$1,334,515

### Other Receivables

Other receivables consist primarily of receivables due from municipalities and from tenants for non-rental revenue related activities.

### Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company may be subject to concentrations of credit risk with regards to its cash and cash equivalents. The Company places its cash and temporary cash investments with high-credit-quality financial institutions. From time to time, such cash and investments may temporarily be in excess of insurance limits. In addition, the Company's accounts receivable from and leases with tenants potentially subjects it to a concentration of credit risk related to its accounts receivable and revenue. At December 31, 2013, 40%, 25% and 13% of total billed receivable were due from tenants leasing space in the states of Florida, Indiana, and Texas, respectively. For the year ended December 31, 2013, 36%, 30% and 14% of the Company's revenue recognized was from tenants leasing space in the states of Indiana, Florida, and Texas, respectively. There were no significant changes in the concentration percentages for the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011.

### Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is determined based on the weighted average number of shares outstanding combined with the incremental average shares that would have been outstanding assuming all potentially dilutive shares were converted into common shares as of the earliest date possible.

Potentially dilutive securities include outstanding share options, units in the Operating Partnership, which may be exchanged for either cash or common shares, at our option, under certain circumstances, and deferred share units, which may be credited to the accounts of non-employee trustees in lieu of the payment of cash compensation or the issuance of common shares to such trustees. Due to the Company's net loss from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the potentially dilutive securities were not dilutive for these periods.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, 1.5 million of the Company's outstanding common share options were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because their impact was not dilutive. For each of the



years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, 1.7 million of the Company's outstanding common share options were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because their impact was not dilutive.

#### Income Taxes and REIT Compliance

The Company, which is considered a corporation for federal income tax purposes, has been organized and intends to continue to operate in a manner that will enable the Company to maintain its qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. As a result, the Company generally will not be subject to federal income tax on the earnings that it distributes to the extent it distributes its "REIT taxable income" (determined before the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains) to shareholders and meets certain other requirements on a recurring basis. To the extent that the Company satisfies this distribution requirement, but distributes less than 100% of its taxable income, the Company will be subject to federal corporate income tax on its undistributed REIT taxable income. REITs are subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements. If the Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, it will be subject to federal income tax on its taxable income at regular corporate rates. The Company may also be subject to certain federal, state and local taxes on its income and property and to federal income and excise taxes on its undistributed taxable income even if it does qualify as a REIT.

The Company has elected to treat Kite Realty Holdings, LLC as a taxable REIT subsidiary, and we may elect to treat other subsidiaries as taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future. This enables the Company to receive income and provide services that would otherwise be impermissible for REITs. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are established for temporary differences between the financial reporting bases and the tax bases of assets and liabilities at the enacted rates expected to be in effect when the temporary differences reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Income tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$262,000. For the years ended December 31, 2012 and 2011, there were insignificant amounts of income tax benefits recorded.

Other state and local income taxes were not significant in any of the periods presented.

Noncontrolling Interests

The Company reports its noncontrolling interest in a subsidiary as equity and the amount of consolidated net income specifically attributable to the noncontrolling interest is identified in the consolidated financial statements.

The noncontrolling interests in consolidated properties for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were as follows:

	2013	2012	2011
Noncontrolling interests balance January 1	\$3,535,304	\$4,250,485	\$6,914,264
Net income allocable to noncontrolling interests, excluding redeemable noncontrolling interests	120,771	1,976,918	101,069
Acquisition of noncontrolling interest in Rangeline Crossing	–	–	(2,244,333)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(108,419 )	(2,692,099)	(520,515 )
Noncontrolling interests balance at December 31	\$3,547,656	\$3,535,304	\$4,250,485

The Company classifies redeemable noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets outside of permanent equity because the Company may be required to pay cash to unitholders upon redemption of their interests in the limited partnership under certain circumstances.

The redeemable noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were as follows:

	2013	2012	2011
Redeemable noncontrolling interests balance January 1	\$37,669,803	\$41,836,613	\$44,115,028
Net loss allocable to redeemable noncontrolling interests	(806,292 )	(1,347,855 )	(97,603 )
Accrued distributions to redeemable noncontrolling interests	(1,587,424 )	(1,747,683 )	(1,883,399 )
Other comprehensive income (loss) allocable to redeemable noncontrolling interests 1	524,648	(268,011 )	171,913
Exchange of redeemable noncontrolling interest for common stock	(583,050 )	(5,833,716 )	(208,000 )
Adjustment to redeemable noncontrolling interests - Operating Partnership <sup>2</sup>	8,709,855	5,030,455	(261,326 )
Redeemable noncontrolling interests balance at December 31	\$43,927,540	\$37,669,803	\$41,836,613

1 Represents the noncontrolling interests' share of the changes in the fair value of derivative instruments accounted for as cash flow hedges (see Note 10).

2 Includes adjustments to reflect amounts at the greater of historical book value or redemption value.

The following sets forth accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) allocable to noncontrolling interests for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011:

	2013	2012	2011
Accumulated comprehensive loss balance at January 1	\$(455,896 )	\$(187,885 )	\$(359,798 )

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Other comprehensive income (loss) allocable to noncontrolling interests 1	524,648	(268,011 )	171,913
Accumulated comprehensive income (loss) balance at December 31	\$68,752	\$(455,896 )	\$(187,885 )

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1 Represents the noncontrolling interests' share of the changes in the fair value of derivative instruments accounted for as cash flow hedges (see Note 10).

The carrying amount of the redeemable noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership is required to be reflected at the greater of historical book value or redemption value with a corresponding adjustment to additional paid in capital. As of December 31, 2011, the historical book value of the redeemable noncontrolling interests exceeded the redemption value, so no adjustment was necessary. As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the redemption value of the redeemable noncontrolling interests did exceed the historical book value, and the balance was adjusted to redemption value based upon Level 2 inputs.

The Company allocates net operating results of the Operating Partnership after preferred dividends and noncontrolling interest in the consolidated properties based on the partners' respective weighted average ownership interest. The Company adjusts the redeemable noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership at the end of each period to reflect their interests in the Operating Partnership. This adjustment is reflected in the Company's shareholders' equity. The Company's and the redeemable noncontrolling weighted average interests in the Operating Partnership for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
Company's weighted average diluted interest in Operating Partnership	93.3	%	90.1	%	89.0	%
Redeemable noncontrolling weighted average diluted interests in Operating Partnership	6.7	%	9.9	%	11.0	%

The Company's and the redeemable noncontrolling ownership interests in the Operating Partnership at December 31, 2013 and 2012 were as follows:

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Company's interest in Operating Partnership	95.2%	92.0%
Redeemable noncontrolling interests in Operating Partnership	4.8%	8.0%

#### Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for 2012 and 2011 have been reclassified to conform to the 2013 consolidated financial statement presentation. The reclassifications had no impact on net (loss) income previously reported.

#### Note 3. Parkside Town Commons

On December 31, 2012, the Company acquired a controlling interest in a development project called Parkside Town Commons ("Parkside"), which was historically accounted for under the equity method. Parkside was owned in a joint venture with Prudential Real Estate Investors ("PREI").

The Company acquired PREI's 60% interest in the project for \$13.3 million, including assumption of PREI's \$8.7 million share of indebtedness on the project. The Company recorded a non-cash remeasurement loss upon consolidation of Parkside of \$8.0 million, net, consisting of a \$14.9 million loss on remeasurement of the Company's equity investment and a \$6.9 million gain on the acquisition of PREI's interest at a discount.

Upon consolidation, the Company measured the acquired assets and assumed liabilities at fair value. The fair value of the real estate and related assets acquired were estimated primarily using the market approach with the assistance of a third party appraisal. The most significant assumption in the fair value estimated was the comparable sales value. The estimate of fair value was determined to have primarily relied upon Level 3 inputs, as previously defined.

In November 2013, the Company sold 12.8 acres of land for a sales price of approximately \$5.3 million for no gain or loss.

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#### Note 4. Litigation Charge

In 2012, the Company paid \$1.3 million to settle a claim by a former tenant. In the fourth quarter of 2012, the Company partially recovered costs associated with the claim. The net amount is reflected in the statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2012 and has been paid, releasing the Company from the claim.

#### Note 5. Kedron Village

Beginning in October 2012, a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company was in payment default on a \$29.5 million non-recourse loan secured by the Company's Kedron Village property due to insufficient cash flow being generated by the property to fully support the debt service on the loan. The Company had been in negotiations with representatives of the lender with the objective of restructuring the loan and retaining ownership of the Kedron Village property. In June 2013, the Company received notice that the representatives of the lender intended to initiate foreclosure proceedings.

The Company evaluated the Kedron Village property for impairment as of June 30, 2013 and determined that, based on recent developments including the reduced holding period that considers the foreclosure proceedings and current market rental rates, the carrying value of the property was no longer fully recoverable. Accordingly, the Company recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$5.4 million based upon the estimated fair value of the asset as of that date of \$25.5 million.

On July 2, 2013, the foreclosure proceedings were completed and the mortgage lender took title to the property in satisfaction of principal and interest due on the mortgage. A related \$2.2 million escrow balance was also retained by the mortgage lender. The Company recognized a non-cash gain of \$1.2 million upon the transfer of the asset to the lender in satisfaction of the debt. Also, the Company reversed an accrual of unpaid interest (primarily default interest) of approximately \$1.1 million. The Company reclassified the operations of Kedron Village to discontinued operations for all periods presented.

#### Note 6. Share-Based Compensation

##### Overview

The Company's 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan") amended and restated the Company's 2004 Equity Incentive Plan and authorized options and other share-based compensation awards to be granted to employees and trustees for up to an additional 6,000,000 common shares of the Company. The Company accounts for its share-based compensation in accordance with the fair value recognition provisions provided under Topic 718—"Stock Compensation" in the ASC.

The total share-based compensation expense, net of amounts capitalized, included in general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 was \$1.1 million, \$0.9 million, and \$0.7 million, respectively. Total share-based compensation cost capitalized for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 was \$0.5 million, \$0.4 million, and \$0.3 million, respectively, related to development and leasing activities.

As of December 31, 2013, there were 5,749,890 shares available for grant under the Plan.

##### Share Options

Pursuant to the Plan, the Company periodically grants options to purchase common shares at an exercise price equal to the grant date per-share fair value of the Company's common shares. Granted options typically vest over a five year period and expire ten years from the grant date. The Company issues new common shares upon the exercise of options.

For the Company's share option plan, the grant date fair value of each grant was estimated using the Black-Scholes option pricing model. The Black-Scholes model utilizes assumptions related to the dividend yield, expected life and volatility of the Company's common shares, and the risk-free interest rate. The dividend yield is based on the Company's historical dividend rate. The expected life of the grants is derived from expected employee duration, which is based on Company history, industry information, and other factors. The risk-free interest rate is derived from the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. Expected volatilities utilized in the model are based on the historical volatility of the Company's share price and other factors.

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A summary of option activity under the Plan as of December 31, 2013, and changes during the year then ended, is presented below:

	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2013	1,711,953	\$ 9.38
Granted	—	—
Exercised	(162,559 )	3.61
Forfeited	(2,183 )	3.50
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	1,547,211	\$ 10.00
Exercisable at December 31, 2013	1,478,469	\$ 10.25
Exercisable at December 31, 2012	1,491,267	\$ 10.10

The fair value on the respective grant dates of the 5,000 and 76,271 options granted during the periods ended December 31, 2012 and 2011 was \$1.30 and \$1.18 per option, respectively. There were no options granted in 2013.

The aggregate intrinsic value of the 162,559, 18,525, and 14,033 options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011 was \$445,346, \$16,112, and \$27,824, respectively.

The aggregate intrinsic value and weighted average remaining contractual term of the outstanding and exercisable options at December 31, 2013 were as follows:

	Options	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	1,547,211	\$ 1,382,560	3.29
Exercisable at December 31, 2013	1,478,469	\$ 1,246,656	3.16

As of December 31, 2013 there was \$0.1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to outstanding unvested share option awards, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.03 years. We expect to incur this amount over fiscal years 2014 through 2017.

#### Restricted Shares

In addition to share option grants, the Plan also authorizes the grant of share-based compensation awards in the form of restricted common shares. Under the terms of the Plan, these restricted shares, which are considered to be outstanding shares from the date of grant, typically vest over a period ranging from one to five years. In addition, the Company pays dividends on restricted shares that are charged directly to shareholders' equity.

The following table summarizes all restricted share activity to employees and non-employee members of the Board of Trustees as of December 31, 2013 and changes during the year then ended:

	Restricted Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value per share
Restricted shares outstanding at January 1, 2013	489,607	\$5.25



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Shares granted	414,743	6.45
Shares forfeited	(5,265 )	5.34
Shares vested	(173,496 )	5.18
Restricted shares outstanding at December 31, 2013	725,589	\$5.95

During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company granted 414,743, 270,671, and 244,134 restricted shares to employees and non-employee members of the Board of Trustees with weighted average grant date fair values of \$6.45, \$5.36, and \$5.12, respectively. The total fair value of shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 was \$1.1 million, \$0.6 million, and \$0.4 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2013, there was \$3.4 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted shares granted under the Plan, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.7 years. We expect to incur \$1.3 million of this expense in fiscal year 2014, \$1.0 million in fiscal year 2015, \$0.6 million in fiscal year 2016, \$0.3 million in fiscal year 2017, and the remainder in fiscal year 2018.

#### Deferred Share Units Granted to Trustees

The Plan allows for the deferral of certain equity grants into the Trustee Deferred Compensation Plan. The Trustee Deferred Compensation Plan authorizes the issuance of “deferred share units” to the Company’s non-employee trustees. Each deferred share unit is equivalent to one common share of the Company. Non-employee trustees receive an annual retainer. Except as described below, these fees are paid in cash or common shares of the Company.

Under the Plan, at the Trustee’s election, deferred share units may be credited to non-employee trustees in lieu of the payment of compensation in the form of cash or common shares. In addition, beginning on the date on which deferred share units are credited to a non-employee trustee, the number of deferred share units credited is increased by additional deferred share units in an amount equal to the relationship of dividends declared to the value of the Company’s common shares. The deferred share units credited to a non-employee trustee are not settled until he or she ceases to be a member of the Board of Trustees, at which time an equivalent number of common shares will be issued to the Trustee.

During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, three trustees elected to receive at least a portion of their compensation in deferred share units and an aggregate of 11,817, 39,914, and 44,379 deferred share units, respectively, including dividends that were reinvested for additional share units, were credited to those non-employee trustees based on a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$6.22, \$4.96, and \$4.24, respectively. During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, the Company incurred expense of \$0.1 million, \$0.2 million, and \$0.1 million, respectively, related to deferred share units credited to non-employee trustees in lieu of payment of trustee fees in cash.

#### Other Equity Grants

During the years ended 2013, 2012, and 2011 the Company issued 4,088, 7,566, and 7,935 unrestricted common shares, respectively, with weighted average grant date fair values of \$6.11, \$4.95, and \$4.72 per share, respectively, to non-employee members of the Board of Trustees for 50% of their annual retainer compensation.

## Note 7. Deferred Costs

Deferred costs consist primarily of financing fees incurred to obtain long-term financing, acquired lease intangible assets, and broker fees and capitalized salaries and related benefits incurred in connection with lease originations. Deferred financing costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective loan agreements. Deferred leasing costs, lease intangibles and similar costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the related leases. At December 31, 2013 and 2012, deferred costs consisted of the following:

	2013	2012
Deferred financing costs	\$ 11,293,287	\$ 9,019,126
Acquired lease intangible assets	24,930,140	6,292,202
Deferred leasing costs and other	41,625,621	36,815,438
	77,849,048	52,126,766
Less—accumulated amortization	(21,461,462)	(16,803,974)
Total	\$ 56,387,586	\$ 35,322,792

The estimated aggregate amortization amounts from net unamortized acquired lease intangible assets for each of the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

2014	\$ 4,818,337
2015	3,822,822
2016	2,670,451
2017	2,033,654
2018	1,575,574
Thereafter	3,919,488
Total	\$ 18,840,326

The accompanying consolidated statements of operations include amortization expense as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Amortization of deferred financing costs	\$ 2,433,795	\$ 1,970,973	\$ 1,586,941
Amortization of deferred leasing costs, lease intangibles and other	\$ 5,604,716	\$ 3,927,200	\$ 3,965,814

Amortization of deferred leasing costs, leasing intangibles and other is included in depreciation and amortization expense, while the amortization of deferred financing costs is included in interest expense.

## Note 8. Deferred Revenue and Other Liabilities

Deferred revenue and other liabilities consist of unamortized fair value of in-place lease liabilities recorded in connection with purchase accounting, retainages payable for development and redevelopment projects, and tenant rents received in advance. The amortization of in-place lease liabilities is recognized as revenue over the remaining life of the leases (including option periods for leases with below market renewal options) through 2036. Tenant rents received in advance are recognized as revenue in the period to which they apply, usually the month following their receipt.



At December 31, 2013 and 2012, deferred revenue and other liabilities consisted of the following:

	2013	2012
Unamortized in-place lease liabilities	\$36,172,867	\$10,766,097
Retainages payable and other	2,925,282	5,776,170
Tenant rents received in advance	5,158,390	3,671,668
Deferred income taxes	56,863	55,566
Total	\$44,313,402	\$20,269,501

The estimated aggregate amortization of acquired lease intangibles (unamortized fair value of in-place lease liabilities) for each of the next five years and thereafter is as follows:

2014	\$3,857,571
2015	3,106,572
2016	2,762,265
2017	2,785,566
2018	2,500,600
Thereafter	21,160,293
Total	\$36,172,867

#### Note 9. Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

The Company had a 50% noncontrolling interest in an investment that owned a limited service hotel at the Eddy Street Commons property. On November 1, 2011, the hotel was sold by the joint venture resulting in a gain of \$8.3 million. A portion of the net proceeds from the sale of this property were utilized to retire the \$9.5 million construction loan, and the remaining proceeds were distributed to the partners. The Company's share of the gain was \$4.3 million, including related tax effects.

Combined summary financial information of entities accounted for using the equity method of accounting and a summary of the Company's share of income from these entities follows. The operating results for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were not material.

	Year Ended December 31, 2011
Revenue:	
Hotel rental revenue	\$4,443,374
Expenses:	
Property operating	2,755,467
Real estate taxes	337,701
Depreciation and amortization	194,133
Total expenses	3,287,301
Operating income	1,156,073
Interest expense	(340,099 )
Income (loss) from continuing operations	815,974
Gain on sale of operating property	8,286,246
Net income (loss)	\$9,102,220
Third-party investors' share of net income (loss)	(4,551,110)

Company share of net income (loss)	\$4,551,110
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Amounts classified as:

Company's share of income (loss) from unconsolidated entities	\$ 333,628
Company's share of gain on sale of unconsolidated property	4,217,482
	102,673
Tax effects from sale of unconsolidated property and other parent-level costs	
Income (loss) from unconsolidated entities and gain on sale of unconsolidated property	\$ 4,653,783

#### Note 10. Development and Redevelopment Activities

##### 2013 Development Activities

###### Delray Marketplace

In 2013, the Company substantially completed construction on Delray Marketplace in Delray Beach, Florida. The center is anchored by Publix and Frank Theatres along with a number of restaurants and retailers including Burt and Max's Grille, Charming Charlie's, Chico's, White House | Black Market, Ann Taylor Loft, and Jos. A Bank.

###### Holly Springs Towne Center – Phase I

In 2013, the Company substantially completed construction on Holly Springs Towne Center – Phase I near Raleigh, North Carolina and transitioned the project to the operating portfolio. The center is anchored by Target (non-owned), Dick's Sporting Goods, Marshalls, and Petco.

###### Parkside Town Commons – Phases I and II

In 2013, the Company commenced construction on both phases of Parkside Town Commons near Raleigh, North Carolina and transitioned the projects to an under-construction development project. Phase I will be anchored by Harris Teeter (ground lease), Petco, and a non-owned Target. Phase II will be anchored by Frank Theatres, Golf Galaxy, Field & Stream, and Toby Keith's Bar & Grill. In November 2013, the Company closed on a construction loan with a capacity of \$87.2 million.

##### 2013 Redevelopment Activities

###### Four Corner Square

In 2013, the Company substantially completed construction on the redevelopment and expansion of Four Corner Square near Seattle, Washington and transitioned the project to the operating portfolio. The center is anchored by Grocery Outlet, Walgreens, and Do It Best Hardware. As part of finalizing its redevelopment plans, the Company reduced the estimated useful lives of certain assets that were demolished and recognized \$2.2 million of accelerated depreciation and amortization in 2012.

###### Rangeline Crossing

In 2013, the Company substantially completed construction on the redevelopment of Rangeline Crossing near Indianapolis, Indiana and transitioned the project to the operating portfolio. The center is anchored by Earth Fare and Walgreens. As part of finalizing its redevelopment plans, the Company reduced the estimated useful lives of certain assets that were demolished and recognized \$2.0 million of accelerated depreciation and amortization in 2012.

Bolton Plaza

In 2012, the Company executed a lease with LA Fitness to occupy the remaining vacant anchor space at this property and transitioned the property to an in-process redevelopment. Construction continues as of December 31, 2013, and LA Fitness is expected to open in the first quarter of 2014. As part of finalizing its redevelopment plans, the Company reduced the estimated useful lives of certain assets that were demolished and recognized \$2.3 million of accelerated depreciation and amortization in 2013.

King's Lake Square

In 2013, the Company transitioned King's Lake Square to an under construction redevelopment project upon commencement of construction of a new and upgraded Publix grocery store. The Company expects to complete construction in the second quarter of 2014. As part of finalizing its plans, the Company reduced the estimated useful lives of certain assets that were demolished and recognized \$2.5 million of accelerated depreciation and amortization in 2013.

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### Note 11. Property Acquisition Activities

The results of operations for all acquired properties during the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively, have been included in continuing operations within our consolidated financial statements since their respective dates of acquisition.

Acquisition costs include transactions costs for completed and prospective acquisitions, which are expensed as incurred. Acquisition costs for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012 were \$2.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. Acquisitions costs for the year ended December 31, 2011 were not material.

#### 2013 Acquisition Activities

In 2013, the Company acquired thirteen properties. In connection with these acquisitions, the Company made preliminary allocations of the purchase price of the properties primarily to the fair value of tangible assets (land, building, and improvements) as well as to intangibles. All of the properties were acquired with cash. Estimated purchase price allocations are subject to revision within the measurement period, not to exceed one year.

In January, the Company acquired Shoppes of Eastwood in Orlando, Florida for a purchase price of \$11.6 million.

In April, the Company acquired Cool Springs Market in Franklin, Tennessee (Nashville MSA) for a purchase price of \$37.6 million.

In May, the Company acquired Castleton Crossing in Indianapolis, Indiana for a purchase price of \$39.0 million.

In August, the Company acquired Toringdon Market in Charlotte, North Carolina for a purchase price of \$15.9 million.

In November, the Company acquired a portfolio of nine retail properties located in Texas, Florida, Georgia, and Alabama for a purchase price of \$304.0 million.

The fair value of the real estate and related assets acquired were primarily determined using the income approach. The income approach required the Company to make assumptions about market leasing rates, tenant-related costs, discount rates, and disposal values. The estimates of fair value were determined to have primarily relied upon Level 3 inputs, as previously defined. The ranges of the most significant assumptions utilized in determining the value of the real estate and related assets of each building acquired during 2013 are as follows:

	Low	High
Lease-up period (months)	9	15
Net rental rate per square foot – Anchor (greater than 10,000 square feet)	\$5.40	\$18.40
Net rental rate per square foot – Small Shops	\$12.00	\$28.00
Discount rate	8.25	% 9.75 %

The following table summarizes our preliminary allocation of the fair value of amounts recognized for each major class of asset and liability for these acquisitions:

Investment properties	\$419,079,535
Lease-related intangible assets	19,537,495
Other assets	292,846



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Total acquired assets	438,909,876
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,203,916
Deferred revenue and other liabilities, including lease intangible liabilities	29,290,785
Total assumed liabilities	31,494,701
Fair value of acquired net assets	\$407,415,175

The leases in the acquired properties had a weighted average remaining life at acquisition of approximately 4.6 years.

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The following table summarizes the revenue and earnings of the acquired properties since the respective acquisition dates, which are included in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013:

	Year ended December 31, 2013
Rental income	\$ 9,821,419
Expenses:	
Property operating	1,285,201
Real estate taxes and other	1,151,190
Depreciation and amortization	5,556,313
Total expenses	7,992,704
Net income impact from 2013 acquisitions	\$ 1,828,715

The following table summarizes the pro-forma information of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2013 as though all of the properties acquired in 2013 were acquired on January 1, 2013:

	Kite Realty Group Trust	Acquired Properties (unaudited)	Combined (unaudited)
Rental income	\$ 129,488,327	\$ 29,503,235	\$ 158,991,562
Expenses:			
Property operating	21,729,251	3,992,839	25,722,090
Real estate taxes and other	15,262,928	3,264,739	18,527,667
Depreciation and amortization	54,479,023	20,999,760	75,478,783
Total expenses	91,471,202	28,257,338	119,728,540
Operating income	\$ 38,017,125	\$ 1,245,897	\$ 39,263,022
Consolidated net loss	\$ (3,535,255)	\$ 1,245,897	\$ (2,289,358)
Net loss per common share attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders – basic and diluted			\$ (0.08)

The following table summarizes the pro-forma information of the Company for the year ended December 31, 2012 as though all of the properties acquired in 2013 were acquired on January 1, 2012:

	Kite Realty Group Trust	Acquired Properties (unaudited)	Combined (unaudited)
Rental income	\$ 96,539,443	\$ 38,346,517	\$ 134,885,960
Expenses:			
Property operating	16,756,287	5,026,038	21,782,325
Real estate taxes and other	12,857,722	4,135,571	16,993,293
Depreciation and amortization	38,834,559	27,006,667	65,841,226
Total expenses	68,448,568	36,168,276	104,616,844
Operating income	\$ 28,090,875	\$ 2,178,241	\$ 30,269,116
Consolidated net loss	\$ (3,704,784)	\$ 2,178,241	\$ (1,526,543)

Net loss per common share attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders – basic and diluted	\$ (0.08)
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## 2012 Acquisition Activities

In 2012, the Company acquired four properties. In connection with these acquisitions, the Company allocated the purchase price to the fair value of tangible assets (land, building, and improvements) as well as to intangibles.

In June, the Company acquired Cove Center in Stuart, Florida for a purchase price of \$22.1 million.

In July, the Company acquired 12th Street Plaza in Vero Beach, Florida for a purchase price of \$15.2 million. The Company assumed a \$7.9 million mortgage with a fixed interest rate of 5.67%, maturing in August 2013, as part of the acquisition.

In December, the Company acquired Plaza Green and Publix at Woodruff for \$28.8 million and \$9.1 million, respectively. Both of these properties are located in Greenville, South Carolina.

The fair value of the real estate and related assets acquired were primarily determined using the income approach. The income approach required the Company to make assumptions about market leasing rates, tenant-related costs, discount rates, and disposal values. The estimates of fair value were determined to have primarily relied upon Level 3 inputs, as previously defined.

The following table summarizes our final allocation of the fair value of amounts recognized for each major class of asset and liability for these acquisitions. This allocation does not differ materially from the initial allocation.

Real Estate assets	\$76,530,776
Lease-related intangible assets	2,209,098
Other assets	8,072
Total acquired assets	78,747,946
Secured debt	8,086,135
Deferred revenue and other liabilities	4,952,545
Total assumed liabilities	13,038,680
Fair value of acquired net assets	\$65,709,266

## 2011 Acquisition Activities

In February, the Company acquired Oleander Pointe, an unencumbered shopping center in Wilmington, North Carolina, for a purchase price of \$3.5 million. In June, the Company acquired Lithia Crossing, an unencumbered shopping center in Tampa, Florida for a purchase price of \$13.3 million. The Company allocated the purchase price for both acquisitions to the fair value of tangible assets and intangibles.

## Note 12. Discontinued Operations

In September 2013, the Company sold its Cedar Hill Village property in Dallas, Texas. In July 2013, foreclosure proceedings were completed on the Kedron Village property and the mortgage lender took title to the property in satisfaction of principal and interest due on the mortgage (see Note 5). As of December 31, 2013, the Company has classified its 50th & 12th operating property as held for sale. This property was sold on January 7, 2014 for a gain.

In 2012, the Company sold the following properties for net proceeds of \$87.4 million (inclusive of our partners' share) and a net gain of \$7.1 million:

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- Gateway Shopping Center in Marysville, Washington in February 2012;
- South Elgin Commons in South Elgin, Illinois in June 2012;
- 50 S. Morton near Indianapolis, Indiana in July 2012;

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- Coral Springs Plaza in Fort Lauderdale, Florida in September 2012;
  - Pen Products in Indianapolis, Indiana in October 2012;
- Indiana State Motor Pool in Indianapolis, Indiana in October 2012;
  - Sandifur Plaza in Pasco, Washington in November 2012;
- Zionsville Shops near Indianapolis, Indiana in November 2012; and
  - Preston Commons in Dallas, Texas in December 2012.

In 2011, the Company sold its Martinsville Shops property for a loss of \$0.4 million.

The activities of these properties are reflected as discontinued operations in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

The results of the discontinued operations related to these properties were comprised of the following for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Rental income	\$2,565,392	\$8,839,352	\$12,420,718
Expenses:			
Property operating	117,036	1,081,100	1,777,931
Real estate taxes and other	198,416	1,230,200	1,392,234
Depreciation and amortization	844,245	2,963,318	3,954,273
Impairment charge	5,371,427	—	—
Total expenses	6,531,124	5,274,618	7,124,438
Operating (loss) income	(3,965,732)	3,564,734	5,296,280
Interest expense	(571,190 )	(2,909,087)	(3,666,360 )
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	(4,536,922)	655,647	1,629,920
Gain on debt extinguishment	1,241,724	—	—
Gain (loss) on sale of operating property	486,540	7,094,238	(397,909 )
Total (loss) income from discontinued operations	\$(2,808,658)	\$7,749,885	\$1,232,011
(Loss) income from discontinued operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	\$(2,620,478)	\$5,316,744	\$1,097,098
(Loss) income from discontinued operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	(188,180 )	2,433,141	134,913
Total (loss) income from discontinued operations	\$(2,808,658)	\$7,749,885	\$1,232,011

## Note 13. Mortgage Loans and Other Indebtedness

Mortgage and other indebtedness consist of the following at December 31, 2013 and 2012:

Description	Balance at December 31,	
	2013	2012
Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility		
Matures February 2017 <sup>1</sup> ; maximum borrowing level of \$200.0 million and \$163.5 million available at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively; interest at LIBOR + 1.95% <sup>2</sup> or 2.12% at December 31, 2013 and interest at LIBOR + 2.40% <sup>2</sup> or 2.61% at December 31, 2012	\$145,000,000	\$94,624,200
Unsecured Term Loan		
Matures August 2018 <sup>3</sup> ; interest at LIBOR + 1.80% <sup>2</sup> or 1.97% at December 31, 2013 and interest at LIBOR + 2.60% <sup>2</sup> or 2.81% at December 31, 2012	230,000,000	125,000,000
Notes Payable Secured by Properties under Construction—Variable Rate		
Generally interest only; maturing at various dates through 2016; interest at LIBOR+2.00%-2.50%, ranging from 2.17% to 2.67% at December 31, 2013 and interest at LIBOR+2.00%-2.50%, ranging from 2.21% to 2.71% at December 31, 2012	144,388,705	72,156,149
Mortgage Notes Payable—Fixed Rate		
Generally due in monthly installments of principal and interest; maturing at various dates through 2022; interest rates ranging from 5.42% to 6.78% at December 31, 2013 and interest rates ranging from 5.42% to 6.78% at December 31, 2012	276,504,111	338,765,294
Mortgage Notes Payable—Variable Rate		
Due in monthly installments of principal and interest; maturing at various dates through 2020; interest at LIBOR + 1.25%-2.94%, ranging from 1.42% to 3.11% at December 31, 2013 and interest at LIBOR + 1.25%-3.25%, ranging from 1.46% to 3.46% at December 31, 2012	61,186,570	69,171,405
Net premium on acquired indebtedness	64,688	191,720
Total mortgage and other indebtedness	\$857,144,074	\$699,908,768

- 1 The maturity date may be extended for an additional year at the Company's option subject to certain conditions.
- 2 The rate on the Company's unsecured revolving credit facility and Term Loan varied at certain parts of the year due to provisions in the agreement and the amendment and restatement of the agreement.
- 3 The maturity date may be extended for an additional six months at the Company's option subject to certain conditions.

The one month LIBOR interest rate was 0.17% and 0.21% as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively.

For the year ended December 31, 2013, the Company had loan borrowing proceeds of \$528.6 million and loan repayments of \$342.0 million. The major components of this activity are as follows:

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In January, a draw of \$11.6 million was made on the unsecured revolving credit facility to fund the acquisition of Shoppes of Eastwood in Orlando, Florida (see Note 11);

- Pay downs totaling \$74.2 million were made on the unsecured revolving credit facility using a portion of the proceeds of the common share offering during the second quarter;
- In the second quarter, draws of \$21.0 million and \$39.0 million were made on the unsecured revolving credit facility to fund the acquisition of Cool Springs Market and Castleton Crossing (see Note 11);
- In June, a draw of \$7.6 million was made on the unsecured revolving credit facility to fund the payoff of the loan secured by 12th Street Plaza;
- In August, a draw of \$17.0 million was made on the unsecured revolving credit facility to fund the acquisition of Toringdon Market (see Note 11);
- In August, a draw of \$14.0 million was made on the unsecured revolving credit facility to fund the payoff of the loan secured by Ridge Plaza;
- In August, proceeds of \$105 million from the expansion of the amended Term Loan were received. The Company utilized \$101.9 million to pay down the Company's unsecured revolving credit facility. The remaining proceeds of \$3.1 million were utilized to fund loan costs of the amended Term Loan and redevelopment and development costs;
  - In September, a pay down of \$7.5 million was made on the unsecured revolving credit facility using the proceeds of the sale of Cedar Hill Village operating property (see Note 12);
- In December, the Company closed on a seven-year variable rate loan for its 30 South Meridian commercial property totaling \$18.9 million. This loan replaced a fixed rate loan, which was retired;
- A net draw of \$86.9 million on the unsecured revolving credit facility was used to fund a portion of the purchase price of the portfolio of nine unencumbered retail properties;
  - Draws totaling \$21.0 million were made on the unsecured revolving credit facility to fund redevelopment and tenant improvement costs at various properties throughout the period;
- Draws were made on construction loans related to the Delray Marketplace, Holly Springs Towne Center – Phase I, Parkside Town Commons, Four Corner Square, Rangeline Crossing, and Zionsville Walgreens developments totaling \$77.4 million throughout the period; and
  - The Company made scheduled principal payments totaling \$6.3 million.



### Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility and Unsecured Term Loan

On February 26, 2013, the Company amended the terms of its \$200 million unsecured revolving credit facility. The amended terms included an extension of the maturity date to February 26, 2017, which may be extended for an additional year at the Company's option subject to certain conditions, and a reduction in the interest rate to LIBOR plus 165 to 250 basis points, depending on the Company's leverage, from LIBOR plus 190 to 290 basis points. The amended unsecured facility has a fee of 25 to 35 basis points on unused borrowings. The amount the Company may borrow under the amended unsecured facility may be increased up to \$400 million, subject to certain conditions, including obtaining commitments from any one or more lenders, whether or not currently party to the credit facility, to provide such increased amounts.

On August 21, 2013, the Company amended its existing Unsecured Term Loan (as amended, the "amended Term Loan") and increased the borrowing thereunder from \$125 million to \$230 million. The amended Term Loan has a maturity date of August 21, 2018, which may be extended for an additional six months at the Company's option subject to certain conditions. The interest rate applicable to the amended Term Loan was reduced to LIBOR plus 145 to 245 basis points, depending on the Company's leverage, a decrease of between 45 and 65 basis points across the leverage grid. The amended Term Loan also provides for an additional increase in total borrowing of up to \$300 million, subject to certain conditions, including obtaining commitments from any one or more lender.

The amount that the Company may borrow under the unsecured facility is based on the value of assets in its unencumbered property pool. As of December 31, 2013, the Company had 66 unencumbered properties and other assets used to calculate the value of the unencumbered property pool, of which 55 were wholly owned and five of which were owned through joint ventures. The major unencumbered assets include: 12th Street Plaza, Beechwood Promenade, Broadstone Station, Burnt Store Promenade, Castleton Crossing, Clay Marketplace, Cobblestone Plaza, Cool Springs Market, The Corner, Courthouse Shadows, Cove Center, Estero Town Commons, Fox Lake Crossing, Glendale Town Center, Hunter's Creek Promenade, King's Lake Square, Kingwood Commons, Lakewood Promenade, Lithia Crossing, Market Street Village, Northdale Promenade, Oleander Place, Portofino Shopping Center, Shoppes at Plaza Green, Publix at Woodruff, Ridge Plaza, Rivers Edge, Red Bank Commons, Shops at Eagle Creek, Shoppes of Eastwood, Tarpon Bay Plaza, Traders Point II, Trussville Promenade I, Trussville Promenade II, Toringdon Market, Union Station Parking Garage, Gainesville Plaza, and Waterford Lakes Village.

In addition, the Company had letters of credit outstanding which totaled \$4.2 million. As of December 31, 2013, there were no amounts advanced against these instruments.

The amount that the Company may borrow under the unsecured revolving credit facility is based on the value of assets in its unencumbered property pool. As of December 31, 2013, the maximum amount that may be borrowed under the unsecured revolving credit facility was \$200 million. The amount available for future borrowings was approximately \$51 million. In addition, there are five unencumbered assets that would provide approximately \$135 million (unaudited) of additional borrowing capacity under the unsecured revolving credit if they were contributed to the unencumbered property pool and the accordion feature was exercised.

The Company's ability to borrow under the unsecured facility is subject to ongoing compliance with various restrictive covenants, including with respect to liens, indebtedness, investments, dividends, mergers and asset sales. In addition, the unsecured facility requires that the Company satisfy certain financial covenants, including:

- a maximum leverage ratio of 60%, with a surge provision permitting the maximum leverage ratio to increase to 62.5% for one period of up to two consecutive quarters;
- Adjusted EBITDA (as defined in the unsecured facility) to fixed charges coverage ratio of at least 1.50 to 1;

- minimum tangible net worth (defined as Total Asset Value less Total Indebtedness) of \$350 million (plus 75% of the net proceeds of any future equity issuances);
- the aggregate amount of unsecured debt of Company, Operating Partnership and their respective subsidiaries not exceeding the lesser of (a) 62.5% of the value of all properties then included in an unencumbered pool of properties that satisfy certain requirements and (b) the maximum principal amount of debt which would not cause the ratio of certain net operating income less capital reserves to debt service under the Credit Agreement to be less than 1.40 to 1;
  - ratio of secured indebtedness to total asset value of no more than .55 to 1;
    - minimum unencumbered property pool occupancy rate of 80%;
  - ratio of floating rate debt to total asset value of no more than 0.35 to 1; and
    - ratio of recourse debt to total asset value of no more than 0.30 to 1.

The Company was in compliance with all applicable covenants under the unsecured facility and the Term Loan as of December 31, 2013.

Under the terms of the unsecured facility and Term Loan, the Company is permitted to make distributions to its shareholders of up to 95% of its funds from operations provided that no event of default exists. If an event of default exists, the Company may only make distributions sufficient to maintain its REIT status. However, the Company may not make any distributions if an event of default resulting from nonpayment or bankruptcy exists, or if its obligations under the credit facility are accelerated.

## Mortgage and Construction Loans

Mortgage and construction loans are secured by certain real estate, are generally due in monthly installments of interest and principal and mature over various terms through 2022.

The following table presents maturities of mortgage debt, corporate debt, and construction loans as of December 31, 2013:

	Annual Principal Payments	Term Maturity	Total
2014	\$ 6,044,747	\$ 86,301,666	\$ 92,346,413
2015	5,849,432	95,199,144	101,048,576
2016	4,997,512	144,709,305	149,706,817
2017 <sup>1</sup>	3,510,299	155,390,814	158,901,113
2018 <sup>2</sup>	3,387,165	234,253,649	237,640,814
Thereafter	7,815,649	109,620,004	117,435,653
	\$ 31,604,804	\$ 825,474,582	\$ 857,079,386
Unamortized Premiums			64,688
<b>Total</b>			<b>\$ 857,144,074</b>

- 1 Includes the Company's unsecured revolving credit facility. The Company has the option to extend the maturity date by one year to February 26, 2018, subject to certain conditions.
- 2 Includes the Company's unsecured Term Loan. The Company has the option to extend the maturity date by six months to February 21, 2019, subject to certain conditions.

The amount of interest capitalized in 2013, 2012, and 2011 was \$5.1 million, \$7.4 million, and \$8.5 million, respectively.

## Fair Value of Fixed and Variable Rate Debt

As of December 31, 2013, the fair value of fixed rate debt was approximately \$289.9 million compared to the book value of \$276.5 million. The fair value was estimated using Level 2 and 3 inputs with cash flows discounted at current borrowing rates for similar instruments which ranged from 2.79% to 5.45%. As of December 31, 2013, the fair value of variable rate debt was approximately \$565 million compared to the book value of approximately \$581 million. The fair value was estimated using cash flows discounted at current borrowing rates for similar instruments which ranged from 1.80% to 3.58%.

As of December 31, 2012, the fair value of fixed rate debt was approximately \$369.4 million compared to the book value of \$338.6 million. The fair value was estimated using Level 2 and 3 inputs with cash flows discounted at current borrowing rates for similar instruments which ranged from 2.83% to 4.25%. As of December 31, 2012, the fair value of variable rate debt was approximately \$369 million compared to the book value of approximately \$361 million. The fair value was estimated using cash flows discounted at current borrowing rates for similar instruments which ranged from 2.16% to 3.92%.



Note 14. Derivative Instruments, Hedging Activities and Other Comprehensive Income

The Company is exposed to capital market risk, including changes in interest rates. In order to manage volatility relating to variable interest rate risk, the Company enters into interest rate hedging transactions from time to time. The Company does not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes nor does the Company currently have any derivatives that are not designated as cash flow hedges. The Company has agreements with each of its derivative counterparties that contain a provision that if the Company defaults on any of its indebtedness, including a default where repayment of the indebtedness has not been accelerated by the lender, then the Company could also be declared in default on its derivative obligations. As of December 31, 2013, the Company was party to various consolidated cash flow hedge agreements totaling \$326.8 million, which effectively fix certain variable rate debt over various terms through 2020. Utilizing a weighted average spread over LIBOR on all variable rate debt resulted in a weighted average interest rate of 3.27%.

These interest rate hedge agreements are the only assets or liabilities that the Company records at fair value on a recurring basis. The valuation is determined using widely accepted techniques including discounted cash flow analysis, which considers the contractual terms of the derivatives (including the period to maturity) and uses observable market-based inputs such as interest rate curves and implied volatilities. The Company also incorporates credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both its own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements.

As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, accounting guidance establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs for identical instruments that are classified within Level 1 and observable inputs for similar instruments that are classified within Level 2) and the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions (unobservable inputs classified within Level 3). In instances where the determination of the fair value measurement is based on inputs from different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the entire fair value measurement falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

Although the Company has determined that the majority of the inputs used to value its derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with its derivatives utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads to evaluate the likelihood of default by itself and its counterparties. However, as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, the Company has assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of its derivative positions and has determined that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of its derivatives. As a result, the Company has determined that its derivative valuations are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair value of the Company's interest rate hedge assets, net as of December 31, 2013 was \$1.1 million including accrued interest of \$0.3 million. As of December 31, 2013, \$2.8 million is recorded in prepaid and other assets and \$1.7 million is recorded in accounts payable and accrued expenses. The fair values of the Company's interest rate hedge liabilities as of December 31, 2012 were \$5.9 million, including accrued interest of \$0.2 million as of December 31, 2012, and are recorded in accounts payable and accrued expenses.

The Company currently expects an increase to interest expense of approximately \$3.5 million as the hedged forecasted interest payments occur over the next twelve months. Amounts reported in accumulated other comprehensive income related to derivatives will be reclassified to earnings over time as the hedged items are recognized in earnings during 2013. During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, \$2.8 million, \$1.5 million and \$3.1 million,

respectively, were reclassified as a reduction to earnings.

The Company's share of net unrealized (losses) gains on its interest rate hedge agreements are the only components of its accumulated comprehensive (loss) income. The following sets forth comprehensive income allocable to the Company for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net (loss) income attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	\$(2,849,735)	\$(4,333,847)	\$4,981,274
Other comprehensive income (loss) allocable to Kite Realty Group Trust <sup>1</sup>	6,611,393	(3,734,448)	1,376,005
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	\$3,761,658	\$(8,068,295)	\$6,357,279

<sup>1</sup> Reflects the Company's share of the net change in the fair value of derivative instruments accounted for as cash flow hedges.

## Note 15. Lease Information

### Tenant Leases

The Company receives rental income from the leasing of retail and commercial space under operating leases. The leases generally provide for certain increases in base rent, reimbursement for certain operating expenses and may require tenants to pay contingent rentals to the extent their sales exceed a defined threshold. The weighted average remaining term of the lease agreements is approximately 6.6 years. During the periods ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, the Company earned percentage rent of \$0.6 million, \$0.5 million, and \$0.4 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2013, future minimum rentals to be received under non-cancelable operating leases for each of the next five years and thereafter, excluding tenant reimbursements of operating expenses and percentage rent based on sales volume, are as follows:

2014	\$ 115,724,152
2015	107,531,418
2016	93,740,887
2017	82,430,618
2018	68,756,231
Thereafter	342,448,581
Total	\$810,631,887

#### Lease Commitments

As of December 31, 2013, the Company was obligated under five ground leases for approximately 19 acres of land with four landowners, all of which require fixed annual rent payments. The expiration dates of the initial terms of these ground leases range from 2015 to 2083. These leases have five to ten year extension options ranging in total from 20 to 30 years. Ground lease expense incurred by the Company on these operating leases for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 was \$0.7 million, \$0.6 million, and \$0.7 million, respectively.

As further discussed in Note 17, the Company is obligated under a ground lease for one of its operating properties, Eddy Street Commons at the University of Notre Dame. The Company makes ground lease payments to the University of Notre Dame for the land beneath the initial phase of the development. This lease agreement is for a 75-year term at a fixed payment for the first two years, after which payments are based on a percentage of certain gross revenues. Contingent amounts are not readily estimable and are not reflected in the table below for fiscal years 2014 and beyond.

Future minimum lease payments due under such leases for the next five years ending December 31 and thereafter are as follows:

2014	\$461,040
2015	443,083
2016	406,881
2017	407,187
2018	44,499
Thereafter	66,839
Total	\$1,829,529

#### Note 16. Shareholders' Equity and Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests

##### Common Equity

In November 2013, the Company completed an equity offering of 36,800,000 common shares at an offering price of \$6.16 per share for net offering proceeds of \$217 million. The Company initially used the proceeds to repay borrowings under its unsecured revolving credit facility and subsequently redeployed the proceeds to fund a portion of the purchase price of the portfolio of nine unencumbered retail properties (see Note 11).

In April and May of 2013, the Company completed an equity offering of 15,525,000 common shares at an offering price of \$6.55 per share for net offering proceeds of \$97 million. The Company initially used the proceeds to repay

borrowings under its unsecured revolving credit facility and subsequently redeployed the proceeds to acquire Cool Springs Market, Castleton Crossing, and Toringdon Market (see Note 11).

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In October 2012, the Company completed an equity offering of 12,075,000 common shares at an offering price of \$5.20 per share for net offering proceeds of \$59.7 million. These net proceeds initially were used to reduce the outstanding balance on the Company's unsecured revolving credit facility, and subsequently were redeployed to acquire Publix at Woodruff and Shoppes at Plaza Green in Greenville, South Carolina and Shoppes at Eastwood in Orlando, Florida (see Note 11) and to fund redevelopment activities.

Accrued but unpaid distributions on common shares and units were \$8.2 million and \$5.1 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively, and are included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. These distributions were paid in January of the following year.

The Company has entered into Equity Distribution Agreements with certain sales agents pursuant to which it may sell, from time to time, up to an aggregate amount of \$50 million of its common shares. During the year ended December 31, 2013, no common shares were issued under these Equity Distribution Agreements.

#### Preferred Equity

In March 2012, the Company completed an offering of 1,300,000 shares of 8.25% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Shares at an offering price of \$25.12 per share for net offering proceeds of \$31.3 million. These net proceeds were utilized to reduce the outstanding balance on the Company's unsecured revolving credit facility.

The Series A preferred shares have no stated maturity date although they may be redeemed, at the Company's option, beginning in December 2015.

Accrued but unpaid distributions on the Series A preferred shares were \$0.7 million as of December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively and are included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. These distributions were paid in March of the following year.

#### Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan

The Company maintains a Dividend Reinvestment and Share Purchase Plan (the "Dividend Reinvestment Plan") which offers investors a dividend reinvestment component to invest all or a portion of the dividends on their common shares, or cash distributions on their units in the Operating Partnership, in additional common shares. In addition, the direct share purchase component permits Dividend Reinvestment Plan participants and new investors to purchase common shares by making optional cash investments with certain restrictions.

#### Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests

Concurrent with the Company's IPO and related formation transactions, certain individuals received units of the Operating Partnership in exchange for their interests in certain properties. These limited partners were granted the right to redeem Operating Partnership units on or after August 16, 2005 for cash or, at our election, common shares in an amount equal to the market value of an equivalent number of common shares at the time of redemption. Such common shares must be registered, which is not fully in the Company's control. Therefore, the redeemable noncontrolling interest is not reflected in shareholder's equity. The Company also has the right to redeem the Operating Partnership units directly from the limited partner in exchange for either cash in the amount specified above or a number of common shares equal to the number of units being redeemed. For the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011, respectively, 90,000, 1,103,714, and 16,000 Operating Partnership units were exchanged for the same number of common shares.

Note 17. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Presented below is a summary of the consolidated quarterly financial data for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012. This presentation includes reclassifications of properties disposed of in 2012 and 2013 as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

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	Quarter Ended March 31, 2013	Quarter Ended June 30, 2013	Quarter Ended September 30, 2013	Quarter Ended December 31, 2013
Total revenue	\$ 31,035,859	\$ 29,921,115	\$ 32,552,873	\$ 35,978,480
Operating income	8,727,382	5,575,107	5,738,338	7,550,938
Income (loss) from continuing operations	2,475,132	(1,511,589)	(1,880,804)	190,664
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	(418,363)	(5,742,224)	3,121,881	230,048
Consolidated net income (loss)	2,056,769	(7,253,813)	1,241,077	420,712
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	319,970	(3,358,627)	(3,770,528)	(1,876,323)
Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	(82,148)	(8,706,867)	(857,813)	(1,659,158)
Net loss per common share – basic and diluted:				
Net income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	0.00	(0.04)	(0.04)	(0.02)
Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	(0.00)	(0.10)	(0.01)	(0.01)
Weighted average Common Shares outstanding - basic and diluted	77,834,032	91,066,817	93,803,896	113,474,270

	Quarter Ended March 31, 2012	Quarter Ended June 30, 2012	Quarter Ended September 30, 2012	Quarter Ended December 31, 2012
Total revenue	\$ 23,669,498	\$ 23,137,244	\$ 24,208,298	\$ 25,524,403
Operating income	4,140,769	4,572,623	4,466,140	6,422,333
Loss from continuing operations	(1,807,342)	(1,190,492)	(1,409,186)	(7,047,649)
Income from discontinued operations	5,451,101	315,634	172,881	1,810,269
Consolidated net income (loss)	3,643,758	(874,858)	(1,236,305)	(5,237,380)
Net loss from continuing operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	(3,032,685)	(2,999,086)	(3,193,882)	(8,344,940)

common shareholders				
Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	(31,074)	(2,717,700)	(3,038,160)	(6,466,915)
Net loss per common share – basic and diluted:				
Net loss from continuing operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.05)	(0.12)
Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	(0.00)	(0.04)	(0.05)	(0.09)
Weighted average Common Shares outstanding - basic and diluted	63,713,893	64,014,187	64,780,540	74,966,736

#### Note 18. Commitments and Contingencies

##### Eddy Street Commons at Notre Dame

Phase I of Eddy Street Commons at the University of Notre Dame, located adjacent to the university in South Bend, Indiana, was substantially completed and moved to the operating portfolio in the fourth quarter of 2010. This multi-phase project includes retail, office, a limited service hotel, a parking garage, apartments, and residential units and is expected to include a full service hotel.

The City of South Bend has contributed \$35 million to the development, funded by tax increment financing (TIF) bonds issued by the City and a cash commitment from the City, both of which were used for the construction of the parking garage and infrastructure improvements to this project. The majority of the bonds will be funded by real estate tax payments made by the Company and subject to reimbursement from the tenants of the property; however, the Company has no obligations to repay or guarantee the bonds. If there are delays in the development, the Company is obligated to pay certain fees. However, it has an agreement with the City of South Bend to limit its exposure to a maximum of \$0.4 million as to such fees. In addition, the Company will not be in default concerning other obligations under the agreement with the City of South Bend and its completion guarantee with the University of Notre Dame so long as it commences and diligently pursues the completion of its obligations under that agreement.

## Other Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is not subject to any material litigation nor, to management's knowledge, is any material litigation currently threatened against the Company other than routine litigation, claims and administrative proceedings arising in the ordinary course of business. Management believes that such routine litigation, claims and administrative proceedings will not have a material adverse impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

The Company is obligated under various completion guarantees with lenders and lease agreements with tenants to complete all or portions of its development and redevelopment projects. The Company believes it currently has sufficient financing in place to fund these projects and expect to do so primarily through existing or new construction loans. In addition, if necessary, it may make draws on its unsecured facility.

As of December 31, 2013, the Company had outstanding letters of credit totaling \$4.2 million. At that date, there were no amounts advanced against these instruments.

## Note 19. Employee 401(k) Plan

The Company maintains a 401(k) plan for employees under which it matches 100% of the employee's contribution up to 3% of the employee's salary and 50% of the employee's contribution over 3% and up to 5% of the employee's salary, not to exceed an annual maximum of \$17,500, except in certain limited circumstances. The Company contributed \$0.2 million to this plan for each of the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011.

## Note 20. Supplemental Schedule of Non-Cash Investing/Financing Activities

The following schedule summarizes the non-cash investing and financing activities of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011:

	2013	Year Ended December 31, 2012	2011
Settlement of loan in acquisition of noncontrolling interest in Rangeline Crossing	\$—	\$—	\$578,200
Accrued distribution to preferred shareholders	704,688	704,688	481,250
Payable due to PREI in connection with consolidation of Parkside Town Commons	—	4,924,994	—
Assumption of debt in connection with consolidation of Parkside Town Commons	—	14,440,000	—
Assumption of debt in connection with acquisition of 12th Street Plaza	—	8,086,135	—
Non-recourse debt related to Kedron Village foreclosure	29,194,834	—	—
Net assets of Kedron Village transferred to lender (excluding non-recourse debt)	27,953,110	—	—

## Note 21. Related Parties

Subsidiaries of the Company provide certain management, construction management and other services to certain unconsolidated entities and to entities owned by certain members of the Company's management. During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, the Company earned \$0, \$20,000, and \$30,000, respectively from unconsolidated entities, and \$40,000, \$40,000 and \$40,000, respectively from entities owned by certain members of

management.

The Company reimburses an entity owned by certain members of the Company's management for travel and related services. During the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012 and 2011, amounts paid by the Company to this related entity were \$0.3 million, \$0.3 million, and \$0.2 million, respectively.

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## Note 22. Subsequent Events

### Agreement and Plan of Merger

On February 9, 2014, the Company signed a definitive merger agreement with Inland Diversified Real Estate Trust, Inc. ("Inland Diversified"), pursuant to which Inland Diversified will merge with and into a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Company in a stock-for-stock exchange with a transaction value of approximately \$2.1 billion (unaudited), which includes the assumption of approximately \$0.9 billion (unaudited) of debt.

Inland Diversified's retail portfolio that the Company plans to acquire is comprised of 57 properties that are 95.3% (unaudited) leased as of December 31, 2013. The properties are located in existing markets of the Company and new markets including Westchester, New York, Bayonne, New Jersey, Las Vegas, Nevada, Virginia Beach, Virginia, and Salt Lake City, Utah. The Company also plans to acquire from Inland Diversified certain multifamily assets that the Company expects to sell following the close of the merger.

Under the terms of the merger agreement, Inland Diversified's stockholders will receive newly issued common shares of beneficial interest of the Company in exchange for each share of Inland Diversified common stock based on the following:

- 1.707 shares of the Company for each share of Inland Diversified common stock, so long as the reference price for the Company's shares (defined below) is equal to or less than \$6.36;
- A floating ratio if the Company's reference price is more than \$6.36 or less than \$6.58; such ratio determined by dividing \$10.85 by the Company's reference price;
- 1.650 shares of the Company for each share of Inland Diversified common stock if the Company's reference price is \$6.58 or greater;
- The reference price is the volume-weighted average trading price of the Company's common shares for the ten consecutive trading days ending on the third trading day preceding Inland Diversified's stockholder meeting.

The merger is expected to close late in the second quarter or in the third quarter of 2014, subject to the approval of shareholders of both companies and the satisfaction of other customary closing conditions.

### Property Sale

On March 7, 2014, the Company closed on the sale of its Red Bank Commons operating property for a sales price of \$5.3 million. There was a minor loss on the sale.

### Dividend Declaration

On February 7, 2014, the Board of Trustees declared a quarterly preferred share cash distribution of \$0.515625 per Series A Preferred Share covering the distribution period from December 2, 2013 to March 1, 2014 payable to shareholders of record as of February 21, 2014. This distribution was paid on February 28, 2014.

Kite Realty Group Trust  
Schedule III  
Consolidated Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

Name, Location	Encumbrances	Initial Cost		Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition/Development		Gross Carrying Am
		Land	Building & Improvements	Land	Building & Improvements	Close of Period
Shopping Centers						
12th Street Plaza *	\$ -	\$ 2,624,000	\$ 13,792,742	\$ -	\$ 144,224	\$ 2,624,000
50th & 12th	4,034,174	2,995,931	2,810,145	-	-	2,995,931
54th & College *	-	2,671,501	-	-	-	2,671,501
Bayport Commons	12,733,766	7,868,354	21,980,423	-	79,338	7,868,354
Beacon Hill Shopping Center	6,859,650	3,293,393	13,398,047	-	645,261	3,293,393
Beechwood Promenade	-	2,733,793	45,041,890	-	-	2,733,793
Boulevard Crossing	13,243,138	4,385,525	10,015,940	-	1,811,466	4,385,525
Bridgewater Marketplace	1,935,200	3,406,641	8,703,084	-	-	3,406,641
Burlington Coat *	-	29,000	2,772,992	-	-	29,000
Burnt Store Promenade *	-	5,112,244	6,240,668	-	-	5,112,244
Castleton Crossing *	-	9,750,000	29,653,752	-	-	9,750,000
Centre at Panola *	2,864,780	1,985,975	8,208,503	-	56,996	1,985,975
Clay Marketplace *	-	1,398,101	8,771,579	-	-	1,398,101
Cobblestone Plaza *	-	11,221,414	46,455,859	-	-	11,221,414
Cool Creek Commons *	16,903,926	6,062,351	15,109,012	-	791,808	6,062,351
	-	12,684,400	23,866,531	-	-	12,684,400



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Cool Springs Market *						
Cornelius Gateway	-	1,249,447	3,530,854	-	-	1,249,447
Courthouse Shadows *	-	4,998,974	16,744,986	-	427,426	4,998,974
Cove Center *	-	2,035,770	19,986,463	-	343,055	2,035,770
DePauw University Bookstore & Café	-	63,765	667,460	-	-	63,765
Eastgate Pavilion	16,164,000	8,122,283	19,806,779	-	509,937	8,122,283
Eddy Street Commons	24,739,889	1,900,000	38,220,037	-	94,245	1,900,000
Estero Town Commons *	-	8,973,290	9,968,125	-	-	8,973,290
Fishers Station	7,733,720	3,735,807	11,831,378	-	439,612	3,735,807
Four Corner Square	-	9,231,259	21,750,854	-	901,643	9,231,259
Fox Lake Crossing *	-	5,684,724	9,324,308	-	244,326	5,684,724
Gainesville Plaza *	-	5,437,373	9,998,346	-	5,778	5,437,373
Geist Pavilion	10,863,420	1,367,816	9,788,966	-	1,700,969	1,367,816
Glendale Town Center *	-	1,494,469	45,947,464	-	542,631	1,494,469
Greyhound Commons *	-	2,641,246	866,993	-	-	2,641,246
Hamilton Crossing	12,660,991	5,672,477	9,918,492	-	734,423	5,672,477
Holly Springs Towne Center - Phase I	33,537,912	12,035,316	46,085,657	-	-	12,035,316
Hunters Creek Promenade	-	8,335,007	12,831,340	-	-	8,335,007
Indian River Square	12,451,226	5,180,000	9,650,940	-	544,711	5,180,000
International Speedway Square *	20,300,144	7,769,277	19,493,923	-	7,709,081	7,769,277



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Initial Cost	Costs Capitalized		Gross Carrying Amount		Total	Accumulated Depreciation
	Building & Improvements	Subsequent to Acquisition/Development	Building & Improvements	Close of Period		
and	Land	Land	Land	Improvements	Improvements	Depreciation
5,715,450	31,057,937	-	-	5,715,450	31,057,937	36,773,387
1,783,240	25,833,519	-	-	1,783,240	25,833,519	27,616,759
3,064,698	10,106,252	-	3,604,569	3,064,698	13,710,821	16,775,519
9,764,381	18,745,417	-	2,024,869	9,764,381	20,770,286	30,534,667
5,364,101	12,187,580	-	-	5,364,101	12,187,580	17,551,681
1,718,254	23,187,048	-	-	1,718,254	23,187,048	24,905,302
862,500	6,178,838	-	-	862,500	6,178,838	7,041,338
5,639,675	18,659,718	-	655,263	5,639,675	19,314,981	24,954,656
5,782,304	37,855,288	-	9,030,157	5,782,304	46,885,445	52,667,749
4,600,000	29,387,611	-	745,476	4,600,000	30,133,087	34,733,087
4,754,341	75,897,119	-	-	4,754,341	75,897,119	80,651,460
1,356,601	8,273,959	38,778	775,549	1,395,379	9,049,508	10,444,887
1,783,100	7,520,346	-	50,500	1,783,100	7,570,846	9,353,946
2,042,885	16,221,509	-	-	2,042,885	16,221,509	18,264,394
1,408,328	4,764,511	-	236,195	1,408,328	5,000,706	6,409,034
4,664,000	17,484,274	-	743,346	4,664,000	18,227,620	22,891,620
3,888,945	11,860,003	-	1,157,770	3,888,945	13,017,773	16,906,718

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5,646,522	31,385,832	-	-	5,646,522	31,385,832	37,032,354
3,748,801	25,201,172	-	50,953	3,748,801	25,252,125	29,000,926
1,687,734	10,821,385	-	-	1,687,734	10,821,385	12,509,119
2,877,727	8,018,387	200,087	4,081,983	3,077,814	12,100,370	15,178,184
627,964	4,599,185	-	4,712,289	627,964	9,311,474	9,939,438
14,773,536	22,973,090	-	4,357,999	14,773,536	27,331,089	42,104,625
5,370,399	24,520,177	-	158,502	5,370,399	24,678,679	30,049,078
303,916	3,995,132	-	1,466,543	303,916	5,461,675	5,765,591
26,000	2,150,737	-	200,092	26,000	2,350,829	2,376,829
5,448,400	9,904,419	-	-	5,448,400	9,904,419	15,352,819
9,443,449	37,348,157	-	526,502	9,443,449	37,874,659	47,318,108
2,375,797	7,202,988	-	309,837	2,375,797	7,512,825	9,888,622
9,122,992	45,615,194	-	-	9,122,992	45,615,194	54,738,186
2,316,674	7,435,244	-	206,178	2,316,674	7,641,422	9,958,096
3,688,857	6,109,115	-	120,742	3,688,857	6,229,857	9,918,714
2,055,035	2,480,313	-	-	2,055,035	2,480,313	4,535,348
307,857,529	1,178,215,987	238,865	52,942,245	308,096,394	1,231,158,232	1,539,254,626
1,643,415	10,017,768	-	17,339,030	1,643,415	27,356,798	29,000,213
903,627	2,642,598	-	599,174	903,627	3,241,772	4,145,399
2,547,042	12,660,366	-	17,938,204	2,547,042	30,598,570	33,145,612



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Name, Location	Encumbrances	Initial Cost		Costs Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition/Development		Gross Carrying A Close of Period
		Land	Building & Improvements	Land	Building & Improvements	
Under Construction Development and Redevelopment Properties						
Bolton Plaza *	-	3,733,426	15,690,410	-	-	3,733,426
Courthouse Shadows *	-	471,006	-	-	-	471,006
Delray Marketplace	59,044,577	22,202,495	86,511,480	-	-	22,202,495
Four Corner Square	18,885,990	696,722	6,997,298	-	-	696,722
Gainesville Plaza *	-	-	210,344	-	-	-
King's Lake Square *	-	4,519,000	13,431,973	-	-	4,519,000
KRG Development	-	-	7,003	-	-	-
Parkside Town Commons - Phase I	3,181,997	2,567,764	31,552,685	-	-	2,567,764
Parkside Town Commons - Phase II	13,279,198	6,957,266	18,049,798	-	-	6,957,266
Rangeline Crossing	-	-	2,092,112	-	-	-
<b>Total Development Properties</b>	<b>94,391,761</b>	<b>41,147,679</b>	<b>174,543,103</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>41,147,679</b>
Other **						
951 & 41	5,000,000	19,013,566	-	-	-	19,013,566
Beacon Hill Shopping Center	-	3,590,703	-	-	-	3,590,703
	-	1,892,909	-	-	-	1,892,909

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Bridgewater Marketplace						
Eagle Creek IV *	-	1,905,999	-	-	-	1,905,999
Eddy Street Commons *	-	1,924,820	-	-	-	1,924,820
Fox Lake Crossing II	-	3,458,414	-	-	-	3,458,414
Gateway Shopping Center	-	408,000	-	-	-	408,000
Holly Springs - Phase II *	-	16,353,662	-	-	-	16,353,662
KR New Hill *	-	4,362,362	-	-	-	4,362,362
KR Peakway	-	6,032,105	-	-	-	6,032,105
KRG Peakway	-	16,215,375	-	-	-	16,215,375
Pan Am Plaza	-	8,797,837	-	-	-	8,797,837
Parkside Town Commons - Phase III	-	41,189	-	-	-	41,189
Total Other	5,000,000	83,996,941	-	-	-	83,996,941
Line of credit/Term Loan - see *	375,000,000	-	-	-	-	-
Grand Total	\$ 857,146,095	\$ 435,549,191	\$ 1,365,419,456	\$ 238,865	\$ 70,880,449	\$ 435,788,056

\* This property or a portion of the property is included as an Unencumbered Pool Property used in calculating the Company's line of credit borrowing base.

\*\* This category generally includes land held for development. The Company also has certain additional land parcels at its development and operating properties, which amounts are included elsewhere in this table.

Kite Realty Group Trust  
Notes to Schedule III  
Consolidated Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

Note 1. Reconciliation of Investment Properties

The changes in investment properties of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 are as follows:

	2013	2012	2011
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 1,390,213,220	\$ 1,268,253,652	\$ 1,194,766,485
Acquisitions	419,079,535	76,530,776	17,383,640
Consolidation of subsidiary	—	33,701,408	—
Improvements	111,968,165	106,307,456	67,626,743
Disposals	(49,172,959 )	(94,580,072 )	(11,523,216 )
Balance, end of year	\$ 1,872,087,961	\$ 1,390,213,220	\$ 1,268,253,652

The unaudited aggregate cost of investment properties for federal tax purposes as of December 31, 2013 was \$1.6 billion.

Note 2. Reconciliation of Accumulated Depreciation

The changes in accumulated depreciation of the Company for the years ended December 31, 2013, 2012, and 2011 are as follows:

	2013	2012	2011
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 190,972,644	\$ 174,167,146	\$ 147,889,371
Depreciation expense	49,391,709	37,429,281	32,706,686
Disposals	(11,078,348 )	(20,623,783 )	(6,428,911 )
Balance, end of year	\$ 229,286,005	\$ 190,972,644	\$ 174,167,146

Depreciation of investment properties reflected in the statements of operations is calculated over the estimated original lives of the assets as follows:

Buildings	20-35 years
Building improvements	10-35 years
Tenant improvements	Term of related lease
Furniture and Fixtures	5-10 years



EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No.	Description	Location
3.1	Articles of Amendment and Restatement of Declaration of Trust of the Company	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
3.2	Articles Supplementary designating Kite Realty Group Trust's 8.250% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Shares, liquidation preference \$25.00 per share, par value \$0.01 per share	Incorporate by reference to Exhibit 3.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on March 12, 2012
3.3	Articles Supplementary establishing additional shares of Kite Realty Group Trust's 8.250% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Shares, liquidation preference \$25.00 per share, par value \$0.01 per share	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 to Kite Realty Group Trust's registration statement of Form 8-A filed on December 7, 2010
3.4	First Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company, as amended	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 3.1 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Kite Realty Group Trust for the period ended June 30, 2012
4.1	Form of Common Share Certificate	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Kite Realty Group Trust's registration statement on Form S-11 (File No. 333-114224) declared effective by the SEC on August 10, 2004
4.2	Form of share certificate evidencing the 8.250% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Shares, liquidation preference \$25.00 per share, par value \$0.01 per share	Incorporate by reference to Exhibit 4.1 to Kite Realty Group Trust's registration statement on Form 8-A filed on December 7, 2010
10.1	Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Kite Realty Group, L.P., dated as of	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty

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	August 16, 2004	Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.2	Amendment No. 1 to Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Kite Realty Group, L.P., dated as of December 7, 2010	Incorporate by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on December 13, 2010
10.3	Amendment No. 2 to Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Kite Realty Group, L.P.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on March 12, 2012
10.4	Employment Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2004, by and between the Company and John A. Kite*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.9 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.5	Employment Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2004, by and between the Company and Thomas K. McGowan*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.10 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.6	Employment Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2004, by and between the Company and Daniel R. Sink*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.11 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.7	Noncompetition Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2004, by and between the Company and John A. Kite*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.13 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.8	Noncompetition Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2004, by and between the Company and Thomas K. McGowan*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.14 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.9	Noncompetition Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2004, by and between the Company and Daniel R. Sink*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.15 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004

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10.10	Indemnification Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2004, by and between Kite Realty Group, L.P. and Alvin E. Kite*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.16 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.11	Indemnification Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2004, by and between Kite Realty Group, L.P. and John A. Kite*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.17 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.12	Indemnification Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2004, by and between Kite Realty Group, L.P. and Thomas K. McGowan*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.18 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.13	Indemnification Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2004, by and between Kite Realty Group, L.P. and Daniel R. Sink*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.19 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.14	Indemnification Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2004, by and between Kite Realty Group, L.P. and William E. Bindley*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.15	Indemnification Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2004, by and between Kite Realty Group, L.P. and Michael L. Smith*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.21 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.16	Indemnification Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2004, by and between Kite Realty Group, L.P. and Eugene Golub*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.22 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.17	Indemnification Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2004, by and between Kite Realty Group, L.P. and Richard A. Cosier*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.23 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.18		

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	Indemnification Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2004, by and between Kite Realty Group, L.P. and Gerald L. Moss*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.24 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.19	Indemnification Agreement, dated as of November 3, 2008, by and between Kite Realty Group, L.P. and Darell E. Zink, Jr.*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Kite Realty Group Trust for the period ended September 30, 2008
10.20	Indemnification Agreement, dated as of March 8, 2013, by and between Kite Realty Group, L.P. and Victor J. Coleman *	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.20 to the Annual Report on Form 10-K of Kite Realty Group Trust for the period ended December 31, 2013
10.21	Indemnification Agreement, dated as of March 7, 2014, by and between Kite Realty Group, L.P. and Christie B. Kelly *	Filed herewith
10.22	Indemnification Agreement, dated as of March 7, 2014, by and between Kite Realty Group, L.P. and David R. O'Reilly *	Filed herewith
10.23	Indemnification Agreement, dated as of March 7, 2014, by and between Kite Realty Group, L.P. and Barton R. Peterson *	Filed herewith
10.24	Kite Realty Group Trust Equity Incentive Plan, as amended*	Incorporated by reference to the Kite Realty Group Trust definitive Proxy Statement, filed with the SEC on April 10, 2009
10.25	Kite Realty Group Trust Executive Bonus Plan*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.27 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.26	Kite Realty Group Trust 2008 Employee Share Purchase Plan*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on May 12, 2008

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10.27	Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of August 16, 2004, by and among the Company, Alvin E. Kite, Jr., John A. Kite, Paul W. Kite, Thomas K. McGowan, Daniel R. Sink, George F. McMannis, Mark Jenkins, C. Kenneth Kite, David Grieve and KMI Holdings, LLC	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.32 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.28	Amendment No. 1 to Registration Rights Agreement, dated August 29, 2005, by and among the Company and the other parties listed on the signature page thereto	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Kite Realty Group Trust for the period ended September 30, 2005
10.29	Tax Protection Agreement, dated August 16, 2004, by and among the Company, Kite Realty Group, L.P., Alvin E. Kite, Jr., John A. Kite, Paul W. Kite, Thomas K. McGowan and C. Kenneth Kite	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.33 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 20, 2004
10.30	Form of Nonqualified Share Option Agreement under 2013 Equity Incentive Plan*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on May 14, 2013
10.31	Form of Restricted Share Agreement under 2013 Equity Incentive Plan*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 of the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on May 14, 2013
10.32	Schedule of Non-Employee Trustee Fees and Other Compensation*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 of the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Kite Realty Group Trust for the period ended June 30, 2013
10.33	Kite Realty Group Trust Trustee Deferred Compensation Plan*	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q of Kite Realty Group Trust for the period ended June 30, 2006
10.34	Consulting Agreement, dated as of March 31, 2009, by and between the Company and Alvin E. Kite, Jr.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty

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Group Trust filed with the SEC  
on April 6, 2009

- 10.35 Third Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of February 26, 2013, by and among the Operating Partnership, the Company, KeyBank National Association, as Administrative Agent, Bank of America, N.A., as Syndication Agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as successor to Wachovia Bank, National Association, as Documentation Agent, KeyBanc Capital Markets and Merrill Lynch, Incorporated, as Co-Lead Arrangers, and the other lenders party thereto. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on March 4, 2013
- 10.36 Second Amended and Restated Guaranty, dated as of February 26, 2013, by the Company and certain subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership party thereto. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on March 4, 2013
- 10.37 Term Loan Agreement, dated as of April 30, 2012, by and among the Operating Partnership, the Company, KeyBank National Association, as Administrative Agent, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as Syndication Agent, the Huntington National Bank, as Documentation Agent, Keybanc Capital Markets and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as Joint Bookrunners and Joint Lead Arrangers, and the other lenders party thereto. Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on May 4, 2012
- 10.38 First Amendment to Term Loan Agreement, dated as of February 26, 2013, by and among the Operating Partnership, the Company, certain subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership party thereto, KeyBank National Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on March 4, 2013

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Association, as a lender and as Administrative Agent, and the other lenders party thereto.

10.39	Second Amendment to Term Loan Agreement, dated as of August 21, 2013, by and among the Operating Partnership, the Company, certain subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership party thereto, KeyBank National Association, as a lender and as Administrative Agent, and the other lenders party thereto.	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on August 27, 2013
10.40	Guaranty, dated as of April 30, 2012, by the Company and certain subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership party thereto	Incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to the Current Report on Form 8-K of Kite Realty Group Trust filed with the SEC on May 4, 2012
12.1	Statement of Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Dividends	Filed herewith
21.1	List of Subsidiaries	Filed herewith
23.1	Consent of Ernst & Young LLP	Filed herewith
31.1	Certification of principal executive officer required by Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
31.2	Certification of principal financial officer required by Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith
32.1	Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	Filed herewith

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101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	Filed herewith
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	Filed herewith
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	Filed herewith
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document	Filed herewith
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	Filed herewith
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	Filed herewith

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\* Denotes a management contract or compensatory, plan contract or arrangement.

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