

Brixmor Property Group Inc.
Form 10-K
February 12, 2018

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

Form 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-36160 (Brixmor Property Group Inc.)

Commission File Number: 333-201464-01 (Brixmor Operating Partnership LP)

Brixmor Property Group Inc.

Brixmor Operating Partnership LP

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Maryland (Brixmor Property Group Inc.)

45-2433192

Delaware (Brixmor Operating Partnership LP)

80-0831163

(State or Other Jurisdiction of Incorporation or Organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

450 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

212-869-3000

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of each class	Name of each exchange on which registered
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Common Stock, par value \$0.01 per share.	New York Stock Exchange
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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 in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Brixmor Property Group Inc. Yes ☒ No ☐ Brixmor Operating Partnership LP Yes ☐ No ☒

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act.

Brixmor Property Group Inc. Yes ☐ No ☒ Brixmor Operating Partnership LP Yes ☐ No ☒

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.

Brixmor Property Group Inc. Yes ☒ No ☐ Brixmor Operating Partnership LP Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Brixmor Property Group Inc. Yes ☒ No ☐ Brixmor Operating Partnership LP Yes ☒ No ☐

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§ 229.405 of this chapter) 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, a smaller reporting company or an emerging growth company. See the definitions of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated

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filer”, “smaller reporting company,” and “emerging growth company” in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Brixmor Property Group Inc.

Brixmor Operating Partnership LP

Large accelerated filer ☐ Non-accelerated filer Large accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer ☐

Smaller reporting company Accelerated filer Smaller reporting company Accelerated filer

Emerging growth company Emerging growth company

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

Brixmor Property Group Inc. Yes ☐ No ☒ Brixmor Operating Partnership LP Yes ☐ No ☒

State the aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common equity held by non-affiliates computed by reference to the price at which the common equity was last sold, or the average bid and asked price of such common equity, as of the last business day of the registrants’ most recently completed second fiscal quarter.

Brixmor Property Group Inc. \$5,429,779,394 Brixmor Operating Partnership LP N/A

(APPLICABLE ONLY TO CORPORATE REGISTRANTS)

Indicate the number of shares outstanding of each of the registrant’s classes of common stock, as of the latest practicable date.

As of February 1, 2018, Brixmor Property Group Inc. had 304,704,046 shares of common stock outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the definitive proxy statement to be filed by Brixmor Property Group Inc. with the Securities and Exchange Commission pursuant to Regulation 14A relating to the registrant’s Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be held on May 8, 2018 will be incorporated by reference in this Form 10-K in response to Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Part III. The definitive proxy statement will be filed with the SEC not later than 120 days after the registrant’s fiscal year ended December 31, 2017.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report combines the annual reports on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2017 of Brixmor Property Group Inc. and Brixmor Operating Partnership LP. Unless stated otherwise or the context otherwise requires, references to the “Parent Company” or “BPG” mean Brixmor Property Group Inc. and its consolidated subsidiaries; and references to the “Operating Partnership” mean Brixmor Operating Partnership LP and its consolidated subsidiaries. The terms the “Company,” “Brixmor,” “we,” “our” and “us” mean the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, collectively.

The Parent Company is a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) that owns 100% of the common stock of BPG Subsidiary Inc. (“BPG Sub”), which, in turn, is the sole owner of Brixmor OP GP LLC, or the General Partner, the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership. As of December 31, 2017, the Parent Company beneficially owned, through its direct and indirect interest in BPG Sub and the General Partner, 100% of the outstanding partnership common units of interest (the “OP Units”) in the Operating Partnership.

The Company believes combining the annual reports on Form 10-K of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership into this single report provides the following benefits:

- Enhances investors’ understanding of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership by enabling investors to view the business as a whole in the same manner as management views and operates the business;
- Eliminates duplicative disclosure and provides a more streamlined and readable presentation; and
- Creates time and cost efficiencies through the preparation of one combined report instead of two separate reports.

Management operates the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership as one business. The management of the Parent Company consists of the same individuals as the management of the Operating Partnership. These individuals are officers of both the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership.

We believe it is important to understand the few differences between the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership in the context of how the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership operate as a consolidated company. The Parent Company is a REIT, whose only material asset is its indirect interest in the Operating Partnership. As a result, the Parent Company does not conduct business itself other than issuing public equity from time to time. The Parent Company does not incur any material indebtedness. The Operating Partnership holds substantially all of our assets. Except for net proceeds from public equity issuances by the Parent Company, which are contributed to the Operating Partnership in exchange for OP Units, the Operating Partnership generates all remaining capital required by the Company’s business. Sources of this capital include the Operating Partnership’s operations, its direct or indirect incurrence of indebtedness, and the issuance of OP Units.

Stockholders’ equity, partners’ capital, and non-controlling interests are the primary areas of difference between the consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company and those of the Operating Partnership. The Operating Partnership’s capital currently includes OP Units owned by the Parent Company through BPG Sub and the General Partner and has in the past and may in the future include OP Units owned by third parties. OP Units owned by third parties, if any, are accounted for in partners’ capital in the Operating Partnership’s financial statements and outside of stockholders’ equity in non-controlling interests in the Parent Company’s financial statements.

In order to highlight the differences between the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, there are sections in this report that separately discuss the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, including separate financial statements (but combined footnotes), separate controls and procedures sections, separate certification of periodic report under Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 and separate certification pursuant to 18 U.S.C Section 1350 as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002. In the sections that combine disclosure for the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, this report refers to actions or holdings as being actions or holdings of the Company.

The Parent Company consolidates the Operating Partnership for financial reporting purposes, and the Parent Company does not have material assets other than its indirect investment in the Operating Partnership. Therefore, while stockholders' equity, partners' capital and non-controlling interests may differ as discussed above, the assets and liabilities of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership are materially the same on their respective financial statements.

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Forward-Looking Statements

This report contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 which reflect our current views with respect to, among other things, our operations and financial performance. You can identify these forward-looking statements by the use of words such as “outlook,” “believes,” “expects,” “potential,” “continues,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “seeks,” “approximately,” “intends,” “plans,” “estimates,” “anticipates,” “targets” or the negative version of these words or other comparable words. Such forward-looking statements are subject to various risks and uncertainties. Accordingly, there are or will be important factors that could cause actual outcomes or results to differ materially from those indicated in these statements. We believe these factors include but are not limited to those described under the section entitled “Risk Factors” in this report, as such factors may be updated from time to time in our periodic filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”), which are accessible on the SEC’s website at <http://www.sec.gov>. These factors include (1) changes in national, regional or local economic climates; (2) local market conditions, including an oversupply of space in, or a reduction in demand for, properties similar to those in our Portfolio; (3) changes in market rental rates; (4) changes in the regional demographics of our properties; (5) competition from other available properties and the attractiveness of properties in our Portfolio to our tenants; (6) the financial stability of tenants, including the ability of tenants to pay rent and expense reimbursements; (7) in the case of percentage rents, the sales volume of our tenants; and (8) litigation and governmental investigations discussed under the heading “Legal Matters” in Note 14 – Commitments and Contingencies to our consolidated financial statements in this report. These factors should not be construed as exhaustive and should be read in conjunction with the other cautionary statements that are included in this report and in our other periodic filings. The forward-looking statements speak only as of the date of this report, and we expressly disclaim any obligation or undertaking to publicly update or review any forward-looking statement, whether as a result of new information, future developments or otherwise, except to the extent otherwise required by law.

PART I

Item 1. Business

Brixmor Property Group Inc. and subsidiaries (collectively, “BPG”) is an internally-managed real estate investment trust (“REIT”). Brixmor Operating Partnership LP and subsidiaries (collectively, the “Operating Partnership”) is the entity through which BPG conducts substantially all of its operations and owns substantially all of its assets. BPG owns 100% of the common stock of BPG Subsidiary Inc. (“BPG Sub”), which, in turn, is the sole member of Brixmor OP GP LLC (the “General Partner”), the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership. Unless otherwise expressly stated or the context otherwise requires, “we,” “us,” and “our” as used herein refer to each of BPG and the Operating Partnership, collectively. We believe we own and operate one of the largest open air retail portfolios by gross leasable area (“GLA”) in the United States, comprised primarily of community and neighborhood shopping centers. As of December 31, 2017, our portfolio consisted of 486 shopping centers (the “Portfolio”) with approximately 83 million square feet of GLA. In addition, we have one land parcel currently under development. Our high quality national Portfolio is primarily located within established trade areas in the top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (“MSAs”), and our shopping centers are primarily anchored by non-discretionary and value-oriented retailers, as well as consumer-oriented service providers. Our three largest tenants by annualized base rent are The TJX Companies, Inc., The Kroger Co., and Dollar Tree Stores, Inc.

As of December 31, 2017, BPG beneficially owned, through its direct and indirect interest in BPG Sub and the General Partner, 100% of the outstanding partnership common units of interest (the “OP Units”) in the Operating Partnership. The number of OP Units in the Operating Partnership beneficially owned by BPG is equivalent to the number of outstanding shares of BPG’s common stock, and the entitlement of all OP Units to quarterly distributions and payments in liquidation is substantially the same as those of BPG’s common stockholders. BPG’s common stock is publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the ticker symbol “BRX.”

Because the Operating Partnership is managed by BPG, and BPG conducts substantially all of its operations through the Operating Partnership. BPG’s executive officers are the Operating Partnership’s executive officers, and although, as a partnership, the Operating Partnership does not have a board of directors, we refer to BPG’s board of directors as the Operating Partnership’s board of directors.

Our Shopping Centers

The following table provides summary information regarding our Portfolio as of December 31, 2017.

Number of shopping centers	486
GLA (square feet)	82.8 million
Leased Occupancy	92%
Billed Occupancy	90%
Average annualized base rent (“ABR”) PSF	\$13.47
Average Total Rent Spread ⁽²⁾	12.6%
Average New and Renewal Rent Spread ⁽²⁾	15.5%
Average New Rent Spread ⁽²⁾	34.1%
Percent grocery-anchored shopping centers ⁽³⁾	69%
Percent of ABR in top 50 U.S. MSAs	65%
Average effective age ⁽⁴⁾	24 years

(1) ABR PSF is calculated as ABR divided by leased GLA, excluding the GLA of lessee owned leasehold improvements.

(2) Based on comparable leases only.

(3) Based on number of shopping centers.

(4) Effective age is calculated based on the year of the most recent redevelopment of the shopping center or based on year built if no redevelopment has occurred.

Business Objectives and Strategies

Our primary objective is to maximize total returns to our stockholders through consistent, sustainable growth in cash flow. We seek to achieve this objective through proactive management and accretive reinvestment in our existing Portfolio of high-quality open air shopping centers and through disciplined capital recycling activity focused on

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maximizing asset value and achieving critical mass in attractive retail submarkets. Our key strategies to achieve growth in cash flow include:

- Driving internal growth
- Pursuing value-enhancing reinvestment opportunities
- Prudently executing on acquisition and disposition activity
- Maintaining a flexible capital structure positioned for growth

Driving Internal Growth. Our primary drivers of internal growth include (i) below market rents which may be reset to market as leases expire, (ii) occupancy growth, and (iii) embedded contractual rent bumps. These drivers are supported by strong leasing productivity, which also enables us to improve the credit of our tenancy and the vibrancy and relevance of our Portfolio to retailers and consumers. During 2017, we executed 618 new leases representing approximately 3.2 million square feet and 1,894 total leases representing approximately 11.9 million square feet.

We believe that there is a significant rent mark-to-market opportunity across our portfolio, and we believe that our below market rent profile and resulting low occupancy cost provide us with key competitive advantages in attracting and retaining tenants. During 2017, we achieved new lease rent spreads of 34.1% and blended new and renewal rent spreads of 15.5% excluding options or 12.6% including options. Looking forward, the weighted average expiring ABR PSF of lease expirations through 2020 is \$12.29 compared to an average ABR PSF of \$15.44 for new and renewal leases signed during 2017, excluding option exercises. In addition, 4.3 million square feet of leases for spaces 10,000 square feet or greater expire through 2020, with no remaining options, at an average expiring ABR PSF of \$8.61 compared to an average ABR PSF of \$12.47 for new leases signed for such spaces in 2017.

We believe there is opportunity for occupancy gains in our Portfolio, especially for spaces below 10,000 square feet as such space will benefit from our continued efforts to improve the quality of our anchor tenancy. For spaces below 10,000 square feet, leased occupancy was 84.5% at December 31, 2017 and our total leased occupancy was 92.2%, reflecting the impact of retailer bankruptcies experienced during 2017, as well as an increased pipeline of future reinvestment activity.

Over the past two years, we have heightened our focus on achieving higher contractual rent increases over the term of our new and renewal leases, providing for enhanced embedded contractual rent growth across our portfolio. During 2017, our executed new leases reflected an average in-place contractual rent increase over the lease term of 2.1% as compared to 1.7% in 2015. Additionally, 95% of the executed new leases during 2017 had embedded contractual rent growth provisions, compared with only 78% of the executed new leases during 2015.

Pursuing value-enhancing reinvestment opportunities. We believe that significant opportunity exists to achieve attractive risk-adjusted returns by investing incremental capital in the repositioning and/or redevelopment of certain assets in our Portfolio. During 2017, we completed 26 repositioning, redevelopment and outparcel development projects, with an average incremental net operating income (“NOI”) yield of approximately 12% and an aggregate cost of approximately \$89.6 million. As of December 31, 2017, we had 47 projects in process at an expected average incremental NOI yield of approximately 9% and an aggregate cost of \$294.9 million. In addition, we have identified a pipeline of future redevelopment projects aggregating approximately \$1.0 billion of potential capital reinvestment and over the next several years we expect to accelerate the pace of reinvestment activity at expected NOI yields that are generally consistent with those which we have recently realized.

Prudently executing on acquisition and disposition activity. We intend to actively pursue acquisition and disposition activity in order to enhance concentrations in attractive retail submarkets and optimize the quality and long-term growth rate of our Portfolio. During 2017, we disposed of \$330.8 million of properties, redeploying \$190.5 million into acquisitions in markets where we already have a geographic presence. In general, our disposition strategy focuses

on selling assets where we believe value has been maximized, where there is future downside risk to cash flow, or where we have limited ability or desire to build critical mass in the submarket, while our acquisition strategy focuses on buying assets with strong growth potential that are located in our existing markets and may allow us to more effectively leverage our operational platform and expertise. Acquisition activity may include acquisitions of other open-air shopping centers, non-owned anchor spaces, and retail buildings and/or outparcels at, or adjacent to, our shopping centers in addition to acquisitions of our common stock, pursuant to a \$400.0 million share repurchase authorization announced during 2017.

Maintaining a Flexible Capital Structure Positioned for Growth. We believe our current capital structure provides us with the financial flexibility and capacity to fund our current capital needs as well as future growth opportunities. We have access to multiple forms of capital, including secured property level debt, unsecured corporate level debt, preferred equity, and common equity, which will allow us to efficiently execute on our strategic and operational objectives. We currently have investment grade credit ratings from all three major credit rating agencies. As of December 31, 2017, our revolving credit facility was undrawn, providing \$1.25 billion of liquidity. We intend to continue to enhance our financial and operational flexibility through laddering and extending the duration of our debt, and further expanding our unencumbered asset base.

The strategies discussed above are periodically reviewed by our Board of Directors and while it does not have any present intention to amend or revise its strategies, the Board of Directors may do so at any time without a vote of the Company's shareholders.

Competition

We face considerable competition in the leasing of real estate, which is a highly competitive market. We compete with a number of other companies in leasing space to prospective tenants and in re-leasing space to current tenants upon expiration of their respective leases. We believe that the principal competitive factors in attracting tenants include the quality of the location, co-tenants, physical conditions and the cost of occupancy of our shopping centers. In this regard, we proactively manage and, where and when appropriate, reinvest in and upgrade our shopping centers, with an emphasis on maintaining high occupancy rates with a strong base of nationally and regionally recognized anchor tenants that generate substantial daily traffic. In addition, we believe that the breadth of our national portfolio of shopping centers, the local market knowledge derived from our regional operating teams and the close relationships we have established with certain major national and regional retailers, allow us to maintain a strong competitive position.

Environmental Exposure

We are subject to federal, state and local environmental regulations that apply generally to the ownership of real property and the operations conducted on real property. For further information regarding our risks related to environmental exposure see "Environmental conditions that exist at some of the properties in our Portfolio could result in significant unexpected costs" in Item 1A. "Risk Factors".

Employees

As of December 31, 2017, we had 464 employees.

Financial Information about Industry Segments

Our principal business is the ownership and operation of community and neighborhood shopping centers. We do not distinguish or group our operations on a geographical basis when measuring performance. Accordingly, we have a single reportable segment for disclosure purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). In the opinion of our management, no material part of our and our subsidiaries' business is dependent upon a single tenant, the loss of any one of which would have a material adverse effect on us, and during 2017 no single tenant or single shopping center accounted for 5% or more of our consolidated revenues.

REIT Qualification

We made a tax election to be treated as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2011 and expect to continue to operate so as to qualify as a REIT. So long as we qualify as a REIT, we generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on net taxable income that we distribute annually to our stockholders. In order to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the real estate qualification of sources of our income, the composition and values of our assets, the amounts we distribute to our stockholders and the diversity of ownership of our stock. In order to comply with REIT requirements, we may need to forego otherwise attractive opportunities and limit our expansion opportunities and the manner in which we conduct our operations. See "Risk Factors – Risks Related to our REIT Status and Certain Other Tax Items."

Corporate Headquarters

Brixmor Property Group Inc., a Maryland corporation, was incorporated in Delaware on May 27, 2011, changed its name to Brixmor Property Group Inc. on June 17, 2013 and changed its jurisdiction of incorporation to Maryland on November 4, 2013. The Operating Partnership, a Delaware limited partnership, was formed on May 23, 2011. Our principal executive offices are located at 450 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10017, and our telephone number is (212) 869-3000.

Our website address is <http://www.brixmor.com>. Information on our website is not incorporated by reference herein and is not a part of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. We make available free of charge on our website or provide a link on our website to our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q and Current Reports on Form 8-K, and any amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after those reports are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC. We also make available through our website other reports filed with or furnished to the SEC under the Exchange Act, including our proxy statements and reports filed by officers and directors under Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act. To access these filings, go to the "Financial Information" portion of our "Investors" page on our website, and then click on "SEC Filings." You may also read and copy any document we file at the SEC's Public Reference Room located at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, DC 20549. Call the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 for further information on the public reference room. In addition, these reports and the other documents we file with the SEC are available at a website maintained by the SEC at <http://www.sec.gov>.

From time to time, we may use our website as a channel of distribution of material information. Financial and other material information regarding our company is routinely posted on and accessible at <http://www.brixmor.com>. In addition, you may automatically receive e-mail alerts and other information about our company by enrolling your e-mail address by visiting "Email Alerts" under the "Information Request" section of the "Investors" portion of our website at <http://www.brixmor.com>.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Risks Related to Our Portfolio and Our Business

Adverse economic, market and real estate conditions may adversely affect our performance.

Our Portfolio is predominantly comprised of community and neighborhood shopping centers. Our performance is, therefore, subject to risks associated with owning and operating these types of real estate assets, including: (1) changes in national, regional and local economic climates; (2) local market conditions, including an oversupply of space in, or a reduction in demand for, properties similar to those in our Portfolio; (3) changes in market rental rates as a result of a decrease in the demand for retail space, including as a result of continuing growth of e-commerce sales; (4) changes in the regional demographics surrounding our properties; (5) competition from other available properties and e-commerce, and the attractiveness of properties in our Portfolio to our tenants; (6) the financial stability of our tenants and the overall financial condition of large retailing companies, including their ability to pay rent and expense reimbursements; (7) in the case of percentage rents, the sales volume of our tenants; (8) the need to periodically fund costs to repair, renovate and re-lease space; (9) increases in operating costs, including costs for maintenance, utilities, insurance and real estate taxes, which are relatively inflexible and generally do not decrease if revenues or occupancy decrease; (10) earthquakes, tornadoes, hurricanes, damage from rising sea levels due to climate change and other natural disasters, civil unrest, terrorist acts or acts of war, which may result in uninsured or underinsured losses; and (11) changes in laws and governmental regulations, including those governing usage, zoning, the environment and taxes. A decline in demand for retail space generally due to these and other factors could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

We face considerable competition in the leasing market and may be unable to renew leases or re-lease space as leases expire. Consequently, we may be required to make rent or other concessions and/or incur significant capital expenditures to improve our Portfolio and/or to retain and attract tenants, which could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

We compete with a number of other landlords for tenants. As of December 31, 2017, leases are scheduled to expire on a total of approximately 8.5% of leased GLA in our Portfolio during 2018. If our tenants decide not to renew or extend their leases upon expiration, we may not be able to promptly re-lease the space on favorable terms or with reasonable capital investments. If our tenants decide to renew, rental rates upon renewal may be lower than current rates. In these situations, our financial condition and operating results could be adversely impacted.

We face considerable competition for tenants and the business of retail shoppers.

There are numerous shopping venues, including regional malls, outlet malls, other shopping centers and e-commerce, which compete with our Portfolio in attracting retailers and shoppers. In order to maintain our attractiveness to retailers and shoppers, we reinvest in our Portfolio in the form of capital improvements. These investments could adversely impact our liquidity and could adversely impact our earnings, particularly when capital improvement projects, including redevelopments, result in space being unavailable to lease for a certain period of time. If we fail to reinvest in our Portfolio, or maintain its attractiveness to retailers and shoppers, if our reinvestments are not successful, or if retailers or shoppers perceive that shopping at other venues is more convenient, cost-effective or otherwise more compelling, which could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

We may be unable to collect balances due from tenants that file for bankruptcy protection which could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

We have seen an increase in retailer bankruptcies in recent years, including some current and former tenants. If a tenant files for bankruptcy, we may not be able to collect amounts owed by that party prior to filing for bankruptcy. In addition, after filing for bankruptcy, a tenant may terminate any or all of its leases with us, in which event we would have a general unsecured claim against such tenant that would likely be worth less than the full amount owed to us for the remainder of the lease term. In these situations, we cannot be certain that we will be able to re-lease space on similar or economically advantageous terms, which could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

Our performance depends on the financial health of tenants in our Portfolio and our continued ability to collect rent when due. Significant retailer distress across our Portfolio could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

Our income is substantially derived from rental income from real property. As a result, our performance depends on the collection of rent from tenants in our Portfolio. Our income would be negatively affected if a significant number of tenants in our Portfolio fail to make rental payments when due or reject leases through bankruptcy. In addition, many of our tenants rely on external sources of financing to operate and grow their businesses, and any disruptions in credit markets could 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 or expand their businesses, they may be unable to meet their rent obligations or enter into new leases or renew leases with us, or be forced to declare bankruptcy and reject their leases with us, which could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

In certain circumstances, a tenant may have a right to terminate its lease. In addition, under certain lease agreements, lease terminations by an anchor tenant or a failure by an anchor tenant to occupy the premises could also result in lease terminations or reductions in rent paid by other tenants in such shopping centers. In these situations, we cannot be certain that we will be able to re-lease space on similar or economically advantageous terms. The loss of rental revenues from a significant number of tenants and difficulty replacing such tenants could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

Our expenses may remain constant or increase, even if income from our Portfolio decreases, which could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

Costs associated with our business, such as real estate and personal property taxes, insurance, utilities, mortgage payments, corporate expenses and maintenance, are relatively inflexible and generally do not decrease in the event that a property is not fully occupied, rental rates decrease, a tenant fails to pay rent or other circumstances causing our revenues to decrease. If we are unable to lower our operating costs when our revenues decline, our financial condition and operating results could be adversely affected. In addition, inflation could result in higher operating costs for us and our tenants and, to the extent we are unable to pass along those cost increases to our tenants, could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

We intend to continue to sell non-strategic shopping centers. However, real estate property investments are illiquid, and it may not be possible to dispose of assets in a timely manner or on favorable terms.

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, and we cannot predict the various market conditions affecting real estate investments that will exist at any particular time in the future. Furthermore, we may be required to expend funds to correct defects or to make capital improvements before a

property can be sold and we cannot assure that we will have funds available to make such capital improvements; and therefore, we may be unable to sell a property or may not be able to sell a property on favorable terms. In addition, the ability to sell assets in our Portfolio may also be restricted by certain covenants in our debt agreements and the credit agreement governing our senior unsecured credit facility agreement, as amended July 25, 2016, (the “Unsecured Credit Facility”). As a result, we may be unable to realize our investment objectives through dispositions, which could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

Our real estate assets may be subject to impairment charges.

We periodically assess whether there are any indicators that the value of our real estate assets and other investments may be impaired. A property’s value is considered to be impaired only if the estimated aggregate future undiscounted property cash flows are less than the carrying value of the property. In our estimate of cash flows, we consider factors such as trends and prospects and the effects of demand and competition on expected future operating income. If we are evaluating the potential sale of an asset or redevelopment alternatives, the undiscounted future cash flows consider the most likely course of action as of the balance sheet date based on current plans, intended holding periods and available market information. We are required to make subjective assessments as to whether there is impairment in the value of our real estate assets and other investments. Impairment charges have an immediate direct impact on our earnings. 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 operating results in the period in which the charge is recorded.

We face competition in pursuing acquisition opportunities that could limit our ability to grow and/or increase the cost of such acquisitions, and we may not be able to generate expected returns or successfully integrate these new properties into our existing operations.

We continue to evaluate the market for available properties and may acquire properties when we believe strategic opportunities exist. Our ability to acquire properties on favorable terms and successfully integrate, operate or re-develop them is subject to a number of risks. We may be unable to acquire a desired property because of competition from other well-capitalized real estate investors, including from other REITs and institutional investment funds. Even if we are able to acquire a desired property, competition from other potential acquirers may significantly increase the purchase price. We may also abandon acquisition activities after expending significant resources to pursue such opportunities. Once we acquire new properties, these properties may not yield expected returns for a number of reasons, including: (1) failure to achieve expected occupancy and/or rent levels within the projected time frame, if at all; (2) inability to successfully integrate new properties into existing operations; and (3) exposure to fluctuations in the general economy due to the significant time lag between signing definitive documentation to acquire and the closing of the acquisition of a new property. If any of these events occur, the cost of the acquisition may exceed, or the expected returns may not achieve, initial estimates, which may result in lower returns or losses from such investments.

Current and future redevelopment projects may not yield expected returns.

We are active in the redevelopment of our properties, and these redevelopment activities are subject to a number of risks, including: (1) abandonment of redevelopment after expending resources to pursue such opportunities; (2) construction delays; (3) cost overruns, including construction costs that exceed original estimates; (4) failure to achieve expected occupancy and/or rent levels within the projected time frame, if at all; (5) changes to zoning or land use laws or the delays or failures to obtain necessary zoning, occupancy, land use and other governmental permits; and (6) exposure to fluctuations in the general economy due to the significant time lag between commencement and completion of redevelopment projects. If any of these events occur, overall project costs may significantly exceed initial cost estimates, which may result in lower returns or losses from such investments.

We utilize a significant amount of indebtedness in the operation of our business.

As of December 31, 2017, we had approximately \$5.7 billion aggregate principal amount of indebtedness outstanding, including \$0.9 billion of secured loans, excluding the impact of unamortized premiums. Our leverage could have important consequences to us. For example, it could (1) require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow to principal and interest payments on our indebtedness, reducing the cash flow available to fund our business, to pay dividends, including those necessary to maintain our REIT qualification, or to use for other purposes; (2) increase our vulnerability to an economic downturn; (3) limit our ability to withstand competitive pressures; and (4) reduce our flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions. In addition, non-compliance with the terms of our debt agreements could result in (1) the acceleration of a significant amount of debt;

(2) in the case of secured debt, result in the loss of specific assets due to foreclosure; and (3) materially impair our ability to borrow unused amounts under existing financing arrangements or to obtain additional financing or refinancing on favorable terms or at all. Any of these outcomes could adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results, cash flows or the per share trading price of our common stock.

Our cash flows and operating results could be adversely affected by required debt service payments and other risks related to our debt financing.

We are generally subject to risks associated with debt financing. These risks include: (1) our cash flow may not be sufficient to satisfy required payments of principal and interest; (2) debt service obligations reduce funds available for distributions to our stockholders; (3) required debt payments are not reduced if the economic performance of any property or the Portfolio as a whole declines; (4) we may not be able to refinance existing indebtedness as necessary or the terms of such refinancing may be less favorable to us than the terms of the existing debt; (5) a default on our indebtedness could result in acceleration of a significant amount of debt; and (6) in the case of secured debt, the loss of specific assets due to foreclosure. During 2018, we have \$185.0 million of unsecured loans scheduled to mature and we have \$18.1 million of scheduled mortgage amortization payments. We currently intend to fund the scheduled maturities and amortization payments with operating cash and borrowings on our Unsecured Credit Facility. Any of these risks could adversely affect our financial condition, operating results or cash flows.

Our variable rate indebtedness subjects us to interest rate risk, and an increase in our debt service obligations may adversely affect our cash flows and operating results.

Borrowings under our Unsecured Credit Facility, unsecured \$600.0 million term loan agreement, as amended on July 25, 2016 (the “\$600 Million Term Loan”), and unsecured \$300.0 million term loan agreement, as entered into on July 28, 2017 (the “\$300 Million Term Loan”) bear interest at variable rates. If interest rates were to increase, our debt service obligations on the variable rate indebtedness would increase even though the amount borrowed would remain the same, and our net income and cash flows would correspondingly decrease. In order to partially mitigate our exposure to increases in interest rates, we have entered into interest rate swaps on \$1.4 billion of our variable rate debt, which involve the exchange of variable for fixed rate interest payments. Taking into account our current interest rate swap agreements, a 100 basis point increase in interest rates would result in a \$1.9 million increase in annual interest expense.

We may be unable to obtain additional capital through the debt and equity markets, which would have a material adverse effect on our growth strategy and our financial condition and operating results.

We cannot assure that we will be able to access the capital markets to obtain additional debt or equity financing or that we will be able to obtain capital on terms favorable to us. Our access to external capital depends upon a number of factors, including general market conditions, our current and potential future earnings, the market’s perception of our growth potential, cash distributions and the market price of our common stock. Our inability to obtain financing on favorable terms could result in: (1) a negative effect on our ability to operate, maintain or reinvest in our Portfolio; (2) an inability to acquire new properties; (3) an inability to repay or refinance our indebtedness on or before maturity; or (4) the need to dispose of some of our assets on terms which may be unfavorable to us.

Adverse changes in our credit rating could affect our borrowing capacity and borrowing terms.

Our credit worthiness is rated by nationally recognized credit rating agencies. The credit ratings assigned are based on our operating performance, liquidity and leverage ratios, financial condition and prospects, and other factors viewed by the credit rating agencies as relevant to our industry and the economic outlook in general. Our credit rating can affect our ability to access debt capital, as well as the terms of certain existing and future debt financing we obtain. Since we depend on debt financing to fund our business, an adverse change in our credit rating, including changes in our credit outlook, or even the initiation of a review of our credit rating that could result in an adverse change, could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

Covenants in our debt agreements may restrict our operating activities and adversely affect our financial condition. Our debt agreements contain various financial and operating covenants, including, among other things, certain coverage ratios, as well as limitations on the ability to incur secured and unsecured debt. In addition, certain of our mortgages contain customary negative covenants which, among other things, limit our ability, without the prior consent of the lender, to further mortgage or dispose of the property, to enter into new leases or materially modify certain existing leases at the property, or to redevelop the property. These covenants may limit our operational

flexibility and disposition activities. The breach of any of these covenants, if not cured within any applicable cure period, could result in a default under our indebtedness, which could result in the acceleration of certain indebtedness. If any of our indebtedness is accelerated prior to maturity, we may not be able to repay or refinance such indebtedness on favorable terms, or at all, which could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

Legal proceedings related to the Audit Committee review may result in significant costs and expenses and divert resources from our operations and therefore could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results or cash flows.

As discussed under the heading “Legal Matters” in Note 14 – Commitments and Contingencies to our consolidated financial statements in this report, the Company is engaged in legal matters related to the Audit Committee review. As a result of these and possible future legal proceedings related to the Audit Committee review, we may incur significant professional fees and other costs, damages and fines, some of which may be in excess of our insurance coverage or not be covered by our insurance coverage. In addition, the SEC and the Department of Justice could impose other sanctions against us or our directors and officers, including injunctions, a cease and desist order and other equitable remedies. Our Board of Directors, management and employees may also expend a substantial amount of time on these legal proceedings and investigations, diverting resources and attention that would otherwise be directed toward our operations and implementation of our business strategy. Any of these events could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results or cash flows.

An uninsured loss on properties or a loss that exceeds the limits of our insurance policies could result in a loss of our investment or related revenue in those properties.

We carry comprehensive liability, fire, extended coverage, business interruption and acts of terrorism insurance with policy specifications and insured limits customarily carried for similar properties. There are, however, certain types of losses, such as from hurricanes, tornadoes, floods, earthquakes, terrorism or wars, which may be uninsurable, or not economically justifiable based on the cost of insuring against such losses. In addition, tenants generally are required to indemnify and hold us harmless from liabilities resulting from injury to persons or damage to personal or real property, on the premises, due to activities conducted by tenants or their agents on the properties (including without limitation any environmental contamination), and at the tenant’s expense, to obtain and keep in full force during the term of the lease, liability and property damage insurance policies. However, tenants may not properly maintain their insurance policies or have the ability to pay the deductibles associated with such policies. 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. Should a loss occur that is uninsured or in an amount exceeding the combined aggregate limits for the policies noted above, or in the event of a loss that is subject to a substantial deductible under an insurance policy, we could lose all or part of the capital invested in, and anticipated revenue from, one or more of the properties, which could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

Environmental conditions that exist at some of the properties in our Portfolio could result in significant unexpected costs.

We are subject to federal, state and local environmental regulations that apply generally to the ownership of real property and the operations conducted on real property. Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, we may be or become liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous substances released on or in our property or disposed of by us or our tenants, as well as certain other potential costs which could relate to hazardous or toxic substances (including governmental fines and injuries to persons and property). Such liability may be imposed whether or not we knew of, or were responsible for, the presence of these hazardous or toxic substances. As is the case with many community and neighborhood shopping centers, many of our properties had or have on-site dry cleaners and/or on-site gasoline retailing facilities and these prior or current uses could potentially increase our environmental liability exposure. 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 our ability to lease such property, to borrow using such property as collateral, or to dispose of such

property.

We are aware that soil and groundwater contamination exists at some of the properties in our Portfolio. The primary contaminants of concern at these properties include perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene (associated with the operations of on-site dry cleaners) and petroleum hydrocarbons (associated with the operations of on-site gasoline retailing facilities). There may also be asbestos-containing materials at some of the properties in our Portfolio.

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Further, no assurance can be given that any environmental studies performed have identified or will identify all material environmental conditions that may exist with respect to any of the properties in our Portfolio.

Further information relating to recognition of remediation obligations in accordance with GAAP is discussed under the heading “Environmental matters” in Note 14 – Commitments and Contingencies to our consolidated financial statements in this report.

Compliance with the Americans with Disabilities Act and fire, safety and other regulations may require us to make expenditures that adversely affect our cash flows.

All of the properties in our Portfolio are required to comply with the Americans with Disabilities Act (“ADA”). The ADA has separate compliance requirements for “public accommodations” and “commercial facilities,” but generally requires that buildings be made accessible to people with disabilities. Compliance with the ADA requirements could require removal of access barriers, and non-compliance could result in the imposition of fines by the United States government or an award of damages to private litigants, or both. We are continuing to assess our Portfolio to determine our compliance with the current requirements of the ADA. We are required to comply with the ADA within the common areas of our Portfolio and we may not be able to pass on to our tenants the costs necessary to remediate any common area ADA issues. As a result, we could be required to expend funds to comply with the provisions of the ADA, which could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results. In addition, we are required to operate the properties in compliance with fire and safety regulations, building codes and other land use regulations, as they may be adopted by governmental agencies and bodies and become applicable to our Portfolio. As a result, we may be required to make substantial capital expenditures to comply with, and we may be restricted in our ability to renovate or redevelop the properties subject to, those requirements. The resulting expenditures and restrictions could adversely affect our financial condition, operating results or cash flows.

We and our tenants face risks relating to cybersecurity attacks that could cause loss of confidential information and other business disruptions.

We rely extensively on computer systems to process transactions and operate and manage our business, and our business is at risk from and may be impacted by cybersecurity attacks. These could include attempts to gain unauthorized access to our data and computer systems. Attacks can be both individual and highly organized attempts by very sophisticated hacking organizations. We employ a number of measures to prevent, detect and mitigate these threats, which include password protection, frequent mandatory password change events, firewall detection systems, frequent backups, a redundant data system for core applications and annual penetration testing; however, there is no guarantee that such efforts will be successful in preventing a cybersecurity attack. A cybersecurity attack could compromise the confidential information of our employees, tenants and vendors. A successful attack could disrupt and affect our business operations, damage our reputation, and result in significant litigation and remediation costs. Similarly, our tenants rely extensively on computer systems to process transactions and manage their businesses and thus are also at risk from and may be impacted by cybersecurity attacks. An interruption in the business operations of our tenants or in their reputation resulting from a cybersecurity attack could indirectly impact our business operations. As of December 31, 2017, we have not had any material incidences involving cybersecurity attacks.

We are highly dependent upon senior management, and failure to attract and retain key members of senior management could have a material adverse effect on us.

We are highly dependent on the performance and continued efforts of our senior management team. Our future success is dependent on our ability to continue to attract and retain qualified executive officers and senior management. Any inability to manage our operations effectively could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, operating results or cash flows.

Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure

BPG’s board of directors may change significant corporate policies without stockholder approval.

BPG's investment, financing and dividend policies and our policies with respect to all other business activities, including strategy and operations, will be determined by BPG's board of directors. These policies may be amended or revised at any time and from time to time at the discretion of BPG's board of directors without a vote of our stockholders. BPG's charter also provides that BPG's board of directors may revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election without approval of BPG's stockholders, if it determines that it is no longer in BPG's best interests to attempt to qualify, or to continue to qualify, as a REIT. In addition, BPG's board of directors may change BPG's policies with respect to conflicts of interest provided that such changes are consistent with applicable legal

requirements. A change in these policies or the termination of BPG's REIT election could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, our operating results, our cash flow, the per share trading price of BPG's common stock and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends to BPG's stockholders.

BPG's board of directors may approve the issuance of stock, including preferred stock, with terms that may discourage a third party from acquiring us.

BPG's charter permits its board of directors to authorize the issuance of stock in one or more classes or series. Our board of directors may also classify or reclassify any unissued stock and establish the preferences, conversion and other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to dividends and other distributions, qualifications and terms and conditions of redemption of any such stock, which rights may be superior to those of our common stock. Thus, BPG's board of directors could authorize the issuance of shares of a class or series of stock with terms and conditions which could have the effect of discouraging an unsolicited acquisition of us or change of our control in which holders of some or a majority of BPG's outstanding common stock might receive a premium for their shares over the then current market price of our common stock.

The rights of BPG and BPG stockholders to take action against BPG's directors and officers are limited.

BPG's charter eliminates the liability of BPG's directors and officers to us and BPG's stockholders for money damages to the maximum extent permitted under Maryland law. Under current Maryland law and BPG's charter, BPG's directors and officers do not have any liability to BPG or BPG's stockholders for money damages other than liability resulting from:

- actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services; or
- active and deliberate dishonesty by the director or officer that was established by a final judgment and is material to the cause of action adjudicated.

BPG's charter authorizes BPG and BPG's bylaws require BPG to indemnify each of BPG's directors or officers who is or is threatened to be made a party to or witness in a proceeding by reason of his or her service in those or certain other capacities, to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law, from and against any claim or liability to which such person may become subject or which such person may incur by reason of his or her status as a present or former director or officer of BPG. In addition, BPG may be obligated to pay or reimburse the expenses incurred by BPG's present and former directors and officers without requiring a preliminary determination of their ultimate entitlement to indemnification. As a result, BPG and BPG's stockholders may have more limited rights to recover money damages from BPG's directors and officers than might otherwise exist absent these provisions in BPG's charter and bylaws or that might exist with other companies, which could limit the recourse of stockholders in the event of actions that are not in BPG's best interests.

BPG's charter contains a provision that expressly permits BPG's non-employee directors to compete with us. BPG's charter provides that, to the maximum extent permitted from time to time by Maryland law, BPG renounce any interest or expectancy that BPG has in, or any right to be offered an opportunity to participate in, any business opportunities that are from time to time presented to or developed by BPG's directors or their affiliates, other than to those directors who are employed by BPG or BPG's subsidiaries, unless the business opportunity is expressly offered or made known to such person in his or her capacity as a director. Non-employee directors or any of their affiliates, will not have any duty to refrain from engaging, directly or indirectly, in the same business activities or similar business activities or lines of business in which we or our affiliates engage or propose to engage or to refrain from otherwise competing with us or our affiliates.

BPG's charter provides that, to the maximum extent permitted from time to time by Maryland law, each of BPG's non-employee directors, and any of their affiliates, may:

acquire, hold and dispose of shares of BPG's stock or OP Units for his or her own account or for the account of others, and exercise all of the rights of a stockholder of Brixmor Property Group Inc. or a limited partner of our Operating Partnership, to the same extent and in the same manner as if he, she or it were not BPG's director or stockholder; and in his, her or its personal capacity or in his, her or its capacity as a director, officer, trustee, stockholder, partner, member, equity owner, manager, advisor or employee of any other person, have business interests and engage, directly or indirectly, in business activities that are similar to ours or compete with us, that involve a business opportunity that we could seize and develop or that include the acquisition, syndication,

holding, management, development, operation or disposition of interests in mortgages, real property or persons engaged in the real estate business.

BPG's charter also provides that, to the maximum extent permitted from time to time by Maryland law, in the event that any non-employee director, or any of their respective affiliates, acquires knowledge of a potential transaction or other business opportunity, such person will have no duty to communicate or offer such transaction or business opportunity to us or any of our affiliates and may take any such opportunity for itself, himself or herself or offer it to another person or entity unless the business opportunity is expressly offered to such person in their capacity as our director. These provisions may limit our ability to pursue business or investment opportunities that we might otherwise have had the opportunity to pursue, which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, operating results, cash flows and the per share trading price of our common stock.

Risks Related to our REIT Status and Certain Other Tax Items

If BPG does not maintain its qualification as a REIT, it will be subject to tax as a regular corporation and could face a substantial tax liability.

BPG expects to continue to operate so as to qualify as a REIT under the Code. However, qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Code provisions for which only a limited number of judicial or administrative interpretations exist. Notwithstanding the availability of cure provisions in the Code, BPG could fail to meet various compliance requirements, which could jeopardize its REIT status. Furthermore, new tax legislation, administrative guidance or court decisions, in each instance potentially with retroactive effect, could make it more difficult or impossible for BPG to qualify as a REIT. H.R. 1, the tax reform legislation signed into law on December 22, 2017 and which generally takes effect for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018, makes fundamental changes to the U.S. federal income tax laws applicable to businesses and their owners, including REITs and their stockholders.

If BPG fails to qualify as a REIT in any tax year and BPG is not entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions:

BPG would be taxed as a non-REIT "C" corporation, which under current laws, among other things, means being unable to deduct dividends paid to stockholders in computing taxable income and being subject to U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income at normal corporate income tax rates, which would reduce BPG's cash available for distribution to stockholders; and

BPG would be disqualified from taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year in which it failed to qualify as a REIT.

Complying with REIT requirements may force BPG to liquidate or restructure otherwise attractive investments or forego otherwise attractive investment opportunities.

In order to qualify as a REIT, BPG must also ensure that, at the end of each calendar quarter, at least 75% of the value of its assets consists of cash, cash equivalents, government securities and qualified REIT real estate assets. BPG's investments in securities cannot include more than 10% of the outstanding voting securities of any one issuer or 10% of the total value of the outstanding securities of any one issuer unless (1) such issuer is a REIT, (2) BPG and such issuer jointly elect for such issuer to be treated as a "taxable REIT subsidiary" under the Code, or (3) for purposes of the 10% value limitation only, the securities satisfy certain requirements and are not considered "securities" for this test. The total value of all of BPG's investments in taxable REIT subsidiaries cannot exceed 25% (20% effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017) of the value of BPG's total assets. In addition, no more than 5% of the value of BPG's assets can consist of the securities of any one issuer other than a taxable REIT subsidiary, and no more than 25% of the value of BPG's total assets may be represented by debt instruments issued by "publicly offered REITs" (as defined under the Code) that are "nonqualified" (e.g., not secured by real property or interests in real property). If BPG fails to comply with these requirements, BPG must dispose of a portion of its assets within 30 days after the end of the

calendar quarter in order to avoid losing its REIT status and suffering adverse tax consequences. As a result, BPG may be required to liquidate from its portfolio, or contribute to a taxable REIT subsidiaries (“TRSs”), otherwise attractive investments in order to maintain its qualification as a REIT. These actions could have the effect of reducing BPG’s income and amounts available for distribution to its stockholders. BPG may be unable to pursue investments that would otherwise be advantageous to it in order to satisfy the income or asset diversification requirements for qualifying as a REIT. Thus, compliance with REIT requirements may hinder BPG’s ability to operate solely on the basis of maximizing profits.

From time to time, BPG's cash flows may be insufficient to fund distributions required to maintain our qualification as a REIT. If BPG does not have other funds available in these situations, we may need to borrow funds on a short-term basis or sell assets, even if the then-prevailing market conditions are not favorable for these borrowings or sales, in order to satisfy our REIT distribution requirements. These options could adversely affect BPG's financial condition, operating results or cash flows.

In addition, the REIT provisions of the Code impose a 100% tax on income from "prohibited transactions." Prohibited transactions generally include sales of assets, other than foreclosure property, that constitute inventory or other property held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. This 100% tax could affect BPG's decisions to sell property if it believes such sales could be treated as a prohibited transaction. However, BPG would not be subject to this tax if it were to sell assets through its TRS.

Complying with REIT requirements may limit BPG's ability to hedge effectively and may cause BPG to incur tax liabilities.

The REIT provisions of the Code substantially limit BPG's ability to hedge its liabilities. Any income from a hedging transaction BPG enters into to manage the risk of interest rate changes with respect to borrowings made or to be made to acquire or carry real estate assets, or manage the risk of certain currency fluctuations, if clearly identified under applicable Treasury Regulations, does not constitute "gross income" for purposes of the 75% or 95% gross income tests that BPG must satisfy in order to maintain its qualification as a REIT. To the extent that BPG enters into other types of hedging transactions, the income from those transactions is likely to be treated as non-qualifying income for purposes of both of the gross income tests. As a result of these rules, BPG intends to limit its use of hedging techniques that are not clearly identified under applicable Treasury Regulations or implement those hedges through a domestic TRS. This could increase the cost of BPG's hedging activities because its TRS would be subject to tax on gains or it could expose BPG to greater risks than BPG would otherwise want to bear.

BPG's charter does not permit any person to own more than 9.8% of BPG's outstanding common stock or of BPG's outstanding stock of all classes or series, and attempts to acquire BPG's common stock or BPG's stock of all other classes or series in excess of these limits would not be effective without an exemption from these limits by BPG's board of directors.

For BPG to qualify as a REIT under the Code, not more than 50% of the value of BPG's outstanding stock may be owned directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (including certain entities treated as individuals for this purpose) during the last half of a taxable year. For the purpose of assisting BPG's qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, among other purposes, BPG's charter prohibits beneficial or constructive ownership by any person of more than a certain percentage, currently 9.8%, in value or by number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of the outstanding shares of BPG's common stock or 9.8% in value of the outstanding shares of BPG's stock, which BPG refers to as the "ownership limit." The constructive ownership rules under the Code and BPG's charter are complex and may cause shares of the outstanding common stock owned by a group of related persons to be deemed to be constructively owned by one person. As a result, the acquisition of less than 9.8% of BPG's outstanding common stock or BPG's stock by a person could cause a person to own constructively in excess of 9.8% of BPG's outstanding common stock or BPG's stock, respectively, and thus violate the ownership limit. There can be no assurance that BPG's board of directors, as permitted in the charter, will not decrease this ownership limit in the future. Any attempt to own or transfer shares of BPG's stock in excess of the ownership limit without an exemption from BPG's board of directors will result either in the shares in excess of the limit being transferred by operation of the charter to a charitable trust or the transfer being void, and the person who attempted to acquire such excess shares will not have any rights in such excess shares.

The ownership limit may have the effect of precluding a change in control of BPG by a third party, even if such change in control would be in the best interests of BPG's stockholders or would result in BPG's stockholders receiving a premium for their shares over the then current market price of our common stock (and even if such change in control

would not reasonably jeopardize BPG's REIT status). The exemptions to the ownership limit granted to date may limit BPG's board of directors' power to increase the ownership limit or grant further exemptions in the future.

Failure to qualify as a domestically-controlled REIT could subject BPG's non-U.S. stockholders to adverse U.S. federal income tax consequences.

BPG will be a domestically-controlled REIT if, at all times during a specified testing period, less than 50% in value of its shares are held directly or indirectly by non-U.S. stockholders. Because its shares are publicly traded, BPG cannot guarantee that it will, in fact, be a domestically-controlled REIT. If BPG fails to qualify as a domestically-controlled REIT, its non-U.S. stockholders that otherwise would not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on the gain attributable to a sale of BPG's shares would be subject to taxation upon such a sale if either (a) the shares were not considered to be "regularly traded" under applicable Treasury regulations on an established securities market, such as the NYSE, or (b) the shares were considered to be "regularly traded" on an established securities market and the selling non-U.S. stockholder owned, actually or constructively, more than 10% in value of the outstanding shares at any time during specified testing periods. If gain on the sale or exchange of BPG's shares was subject to taxation for these reasons, the non-U.S. stockholder would be subject to federal income tax with respect to any gain on a net basis in a manner similar to the taxation of a taxable U.S. stockholder, subject to any applicable alternative minimum tax and special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals, and corporate non-U.S. stockholders may be subject to an additional branch profits tax.

BPG may choose to make distributions in BPG's own stock, in which case stockholders may be required to pay income taxes without receiving any cash dividends.

In connection with BPG's qualification as a REIT, BPG is required to annually distribute to its stockholders at least 90% of its REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gain. Although it does not currently intend to do so, in order to satisfy this requirement, BPG is permitted, subject to certain conditions and limitations, to make distributions that are in part payable in shares of BPG's stock. Taxable stockholders receiving such distributions will be required to include the full amount of such distributions as ordinary dividend income to the extent of BPG's current or accumulated earnings and profits, as determined for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a result, U.S. stockholders may be required to pay income taxes with respect to such distributions in excess of the cash portion of the distribution received. Accordingly, U.S. stockholders receiving a distribution of BPG's shares may be required to sell shares received in such distribution or may be required to sell other stock or assets owned by them, at a time that may be disadvantageous, in order to satisfy any tax imposed on such distribution. Furthermore, with respect to certain non-U.S. stockholders, BPG may be required to withhold U.S. tax with respect to such distribution, including in respect of all or a portion of such distribution that is payable in stock, by withholding or disposing of part of the shares included in such distribution and using the proceeds of such disposition to satisfy the withholding tax imposed. In addition, if a significant number of BPG's stockholders determine to sell shares of BPG's stock in order to pay taxes owed on dividend income, such sale may put downward pressure on the market price of BPG's stock.

Dividends payable by REITs do not qualify for the reduced tax rates available for some dividends.

The maximum tax rate applicable to qualified dividend income payable by non-REIT "C" corporations to certain non-corporate U.S. stockholders has been reduced by legislation to 23.8% (taking into account the 3.8% Medicare tax applicable to net investment income). Dividends payable by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for the reduced rates. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026, non-corporate U.S. stockholders may deduct 20% of their dividends from REITs (excluding qualified dividend income and capital gains dividends). For non-corporate U.S. stockholders in the top marginal tax bracket of 37%, the deduction for REIT dividends yields an effective income tax rate of 29.6% on REIT dividends, which is higher than the 20% tax rate on qualified dividend income paid by non-REIT "C" corporations. This does not adversely affect the taxation of REITs; however, the more favorable rates applicable to non-REIT "C" corporate qualified dividends could cause certain non-corporate investors to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT "C" corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the shares of REITs, including BPG.

Tax laws and related interpretations may change at any time, and any such legislative or other actions could have a negative effect on BPG.

The IRS, the United States Treasury Department and Congress frequently review U.S. federal income tax legislation, regulations and other guidance. BPG cannot predict whether, when or to what extent new U.S. federal tax laws, regulations, interpretations or rulings will be adopted. Any legislative action may prospectively or retroactively modify BPG's tax treatment and, therefore, may adversely affect taxation of BPG or BPG's stockholders. In particular, H.R. 1 makes many significant changes to the U.S. federal income tax laws that will profoundly impact

the taxation of individuals and corporations (both non-REIT “C” corporations as well as corporations that have elected to be taxed as REITs). A number of changes that affect non-corporate taxpayers will expire at the end of 2025 unless Congress acts to extend them. These changes will impact BPG and BPG’s stockholders in various ways, some of which are adverse or potentially adverse compared to prior law. To date, the IRS has issued only limited guidance with respect to certain of the new provisions, and there are numerous interpretive issues that will require guidance. It is highly likely that technical corrections legislation will be needed to clarify certain aspects of the new law and give proper effect to Congressional intent. There can be no assurance, however, that technical clarifications or changes needed to prevent unintended or unforeseen tax consequences will be enacted by Congress in the near future.

Risks Related to Ownership of BPG’s Common Stock

The cash available for distribution to stockholders may not be sufficient to pay dividends at expected levels and, as a result, we may use borrowed funds to make distributions or we may be unable to make distributions in the future. If cash available for distributions decreases in future periods, our inability to make expected distributions could result in a decrease in the market price of BPG’s common stock. See “Item 5. Market For Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities.” All distributions will be made at the discretion of BPG’s board of directors and will depend on our earnings, our financial condition, maintenance of BPG’s REIT qualification and other factors as BPG’s board of directors may deem relevant from time to time. We may not be able to make distributions in the future or we may need to fund a portion or all of the distribution with borrowed funds. If we borrow to fund distributions, our future interest costs would increase, thereby reducing our earnings and cash available for distribution from what they otherwise would have been. To the extent that we decide to make distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, such distributions would generally be considered a return of capital for federal income tax purposes to the extent of the holder’s adjusted tax basis in their shares. A return of capital is not taxable, but it has the effect of reducing the holder’s adjusted tax basis in its investment. To the extent that distributions exceed the adjusted tax basis of a holder’s shares, they will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of such stock.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or reports about our business, or if they downgrade their recommendations regarding BPG’s common stock, BPG’s share price and trading volume may decline. The trading market for BPG’s shares is influenced by the research and reports that securities or industry analysts publish about us or our business. Events that could adversely affect BPG’s share price and trading volume include: (1) BPG’s operating results being below the expectations of securities and industry analysts and investors; (2) downgrades or inaccurate or unfavorable research about BPG’s business published by analysts; or (3) the termination of research coverage or the failure by analysts to regularly publish reports on us, which may cause us to lose visibility in the financial markets. A less liquid market for BPG’s shares may also impair our ability to raise additional equity capital by issuing shares and may impair our ability to acquire additional properties or other businesses by using BPG’s shares as consideration.

The market price of BPG’s common stock could be adversely affected by market conditions and by our actual and expected future earnings and level of distributions.

The stock market in general, and the NYSE and REIT markets in particular experience significant price and volume fluctuations. This market volatility, as well as general economic, market or political conditions, could reduce the market price of shares without regard to our operating performance. For example, the trading prices of equity securities issued by REITs have historically been affected by changes in market interest rates. An increase in market interest rates, or a decrease in our distributions to stockholders, may lead prospective purchasers of shares of BPG’s common stock to demand a higher distribution rate or seek alternative investments. The market value of equity securities is also based upon the market’s perception of the growth potential and current and potential future cash distributions of a security, whether from operations, sales or refinancings, and, for REITs, is secondarily based upon the real estate market value of the underlying assets. Our failure to meet the market’s expectations with regard to future earnings and distributions would likely adversely affect the market price of BPG’s common stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments
None.

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Item 2. Properties

As of December 31, 2017, our Portfolio consisted of 486 shopping centers with approximately 83 million square feet of GLA. In addition, we have one land parcel currently under development. Our high quality national Portfolio is primarily located within established trade areas in the top 50 MSAs, and our shopping centers are primarily anchored by non-discretionary and value-oriented retailers, as well as consumer-oriented service providers. Our three largest tenants by annualized base rent are The TJX Companies, Inc., The Kroger Co., and Dollar Tree Stores, Inc.

The following table summarizes the top 20 tenants by ABR in our Portfolio as of December 31, 2017 (dollars in thousands):

Retailer	Owned Leases	Leased GLA	Percent of Total Portfolio GLA	Leased ABR	Percent of Portfolio Leased ABR	ABR PSF
The TJX Companies, Inc.	90	2,805,560	3.4 %	\$29,966	3.2 %	\$10.68
The Kroger Co.	65	4,258,570	5.1 %	29,890	3.1 %	7.02
Dollar Tree Stores, Inc.	155	1,766,751	2.1 %	18,372	1.9 %	10.40
Publix Super Markets, Inc.	37	1,676,247	2.0 %	15,723	1.7 %	9.38
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc.	25	3,085,756	3.7 %	13,613	1.4 %	4.41
Ahold Delhaize	24	1,294,441	1.6 %	13,095	1.4 %	10.12
Burlington Stores, Inc.	23	1,572,515	1.9 %	12,883	1.4 %	8.19
Albertsons Companies, Inc.	21	1,194,862	1.4 %	12,758	1.3 %	10.68
Ross Stores, Inc.	35	958,511	1.2 %	10,555	1.1 %	11.01
Bed Bath & Beyond, Inc.	33	809,213	1.0 %	10,411	1.1 %	12.87
Big Lots, Inc.	44	1,454,514	1.8 %	9,394	1.0 %	6.46
PetSmart, Inc.	29	646,099	0.8 %	9,390	1.0 %	14.53
L.A Fitness International, LLC	13	552,515	0.7 %	8,689	0.9 %	15.73
PETCO Animal Supplies, Inc.	37	491,801	0.6 %	8,302	0.9 %	16.88
Best Buy Co., Inc.	15	613,462	0.7 %	8,262	0.9 %	13.47
Office Depot, Inc.	32	700,208	0.8 %	7,814	0.8 %	11.16
Party City Holdco Inc.	35	510,998	0.6 %	7,452	0.8 %	14.58
DICK'S Sporting Goods, Inc.	14	539,639	0.7 %	7,430	0.8 %	13.77
Staples, Inc.	27	562,443	0.7 %	7,022	0.7 %	12.48
The Michaels Companies, Inc.	26	581,254	0.7 %	6,841	0.7 %	11.77
TOP 20 RETAILERS	780	26,075,359	31.5 %	\$247,862	26.1 %	\$9.51

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The following table summarizes the geographic diversity of our Portfolio by state as of December 31, 2017 (dollars in thousands, except per square foot information):

									Percent of					
		Number of			Percent				Number of	Percent		Percent		
State		Properties	GLA	Billed	Leased	ABR	ABR PSF ⁽¹⁾		Properties	of GLA	of ABR			
1	Texas	65	9,510,391	90.1 %	92.2 %	\$ 110,084	\$ 13.36		13.4 %	11.5 %	11.6 %			
2	Florida	55	8,772,427	88.8 %	90.7 %	106,280	13.86		11.3 %	10.6 %	11.2 %			
3	California	32	6,121,721	94.6 %	97.4 %	103,347	18.73		6.6 %	7.4 %	10.9 %			
4	Pennsylvania	34	5,837,674	93.8 %	94.5 %	67,760	14.71		7.0 %	7.0 %	7.1 %			
5	New York	28	3,559,268	92.0 %	93.7 %	60,817	18.72		5.8 %	4.3 %	6.4 %			
6	Illinois	22	4,709,788	81.7 %	85.4 %	48,143	12.58		4.5 %	5.7 %	5.1 %			
7	Georgia	35	4,856,395	89.5 %	91.2 %	45,817	10.62		7.2 %	5.9 %	4.8 %			
8	New Jersey	18	3,089,307	89.9 %	92.8 %	42,963	15.89		3.7 %	3.7 %	4.5 %			
9	North Carolina	20	4,241,985	92.6 %	93.2 %	42,210	11.43		4.1 %	5.1 %	4.4 %			
10	Ohio	21	4,088,047	93.1 %	94.0 %	40,546	11.99		4.3 %	4.9 %	4.3 %			
11	Michigan	19	3,902,104	90.2 %	91.1 %	37,742	13.22		3.9 %	4.7 %	4.0 %			
12	Connecticut	13	2,162,501	93.5 %	95.1 %	30,065	15.66		2.7 %	2.6 %	3.2 %			
13	Tennessee	15	3,062,513	91.1 %	92.7 %	29,688	11.03		3.1 %	3.7 %	3.1 %			
14	Massachusetts	11	1,871,739	93.1 %	95.7 %	21,722	15.41		2.3 %	2.3 %	2.3 %			
15	Colorado	6	1,473,147	87.0 %	90.8 %	19,293	14.49		1.2 %	1.8 %	2.0 %			
16	Kentucky	9	2,074,205	94.0 %	94.9 %	18,721	10.45		1.9 %	2.5 %	2.0 %			
17	Indiana	12	1,877,402	83.3 %	88.7 %	15,908	10.86		2.5 %	2.3 %	1.7 %			
18	Minnesota	9	1,362,713	88.7 %	91.3 %	15,443	13.10		1.9 %	1.6 %	1.6 %			
19	Virginia	10	1,392,586	90.9 %	91.0 %	14,342	11.92		2.1 %	1.7 %	1.5 %			
20	South Carolina	7	1,307,923	90.1 %	91.4 %	14,172	12.11		1.4 %	1.6 %	1.5 %			
21	New Hampshire	5	772,770	89.9 %	90.1 %	7,764	13.89		1.0 %	0.9 %	0.8 %			
22	Missouri	6	865,816	88.6 %	92.2 %	6,782	8.67		1.2 %	1.0 %	0.7 %			
23	Maryland	4	468,667	98.3 %	98.3 %	6,660	14.46		0.8 %	0.6 %	0.7 %			
24	Wisconsin	4	704,098	90.7 %	91.6 %	6,656	10.76		0.8 %	0.9 %	0.7 %			
25	Alabama	3	888,284	64.9 %	69.9 %	5,169	8.61		0.6 %	1.1 %	0.5 %			
26	Iowa	4	723,408	94.3 %	94.3 %	4,312	6.42		0.8 %	0.9 %	0.5 %			
27	Louisiana	4	619,143	79.6 %	80.7 %	3,432	7.48		0.8 %	0.7 %	0.4 %			
28	Nevada	1	278,411	100.0 %	100.0 %	3,269	11.89		0.2 %	0.3 %	0.3 %			
29	Arizona	2	288,110	92.1 %	92.1 %	3,204	12.08		0.4 %	0.3 %	0.3 %			
30	Kansas	2	370,239	92.6 %	93.2 %	3,178	11.85		0.4 %	0.4 %	0.3 %			
31	Mississippi	2	333,275	88.6 %	88.6 %	3,077	10.91		0.4 %	0.4 %	0.3 %			
32	Delaware	1	191,974	98.3 %	98.3 %	2,238	11.86		0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %			
33	West Virginia	2	251,500	98.0 %	98.0 %	2,103	8.53		0.4 %	0.3 %	0.2 %			
34	Vermont	1	224,514	98.6 %	98.6 %	1,973	8.92		0.2 %	0.3 %	0.2 %			
35	Maine	1	287,513	90.0 %	90.0 %	1,872	20.69		0.2 %	0.3 %	0.2 %			
36	Oklahoma	1	186,851	100.0 %	100.0 %	1,850	9.90		0.2 %	0.2 %	0.2 %			
37	New Mexico	2	83,800	100.0 %	100.0 %	966	11.53		0.4 %	0.1 %	0.1 %			
TOTAL ⁽²⁾		486	82,812,209	90.3 %	92.2 %	\$ 949,568	\$ 13.47		100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %			

⁽¹⁾ ABR PSF is calculated as ABR divided by leased GLA, excluding the GLA of lessee owned leasehold improvements.

⁽²⁾ Individual values may not add up to totals due to rounding.

The following table summarizes certain information for our Portfolio by unit size as of December 31, 2017 (dollars in thousands, except per square foot information):

	Number of Units	GLA	Percent Billed	Percent Leased	Percent of Vacant GLA	ABR	ABR PSF ⁽¹⁾
≥ 35,000 SF	551	33,701,794	95.7 %	96.4 %	18.5 %	\$264,145	\$9.49
20,000 – 34,999 SF	549	14,426,956	91.5 %	95.3 %	10.5 %	139,778	10.38
10,000 – 19,999 SF	726	9,898,302	90.2 %	92.5 %	11.5 %	118,542	13.27
5,000 – 9,999 SF	1,336	9,223,650	83.6 %	85.6 %	20.5 %	128,292	16.96
< 5,000 SF	7,456	15,561,507	81.8 %	83.8 %	39.0 %	298,811	23.59
TOTAL	10,618	82,812,209	90.3 %	92.2 %	100.0 %	\$949,568	\$13.47

TOTAL ≥ 10,000 SF 1,826 58,027,052 93.7 % 95.5 % 40.5 % \$522,465 \$10.40

TOTAL < 10,000 SF 8,792 24,785,157 82.4 % 84.5 % 59.5 % 427,103 21.11

⁽¹⁾ ABR PSF is calculated as ABR divided by leased GLA, excluding the GLA of lessee owned leasehold improvements.

The following table summarizes lease expirations for leases in place within our Portfolio for each of the next ten calendar years and thereafter, assuming no exercise of renewal options over the lease term and including the GLA of lessee owned leasehold improvements, as of December 31, 2017:

	Number of Leases	Leased GLA	% of Leased GLA	% of In-Place ABR	In-Place ABR PSF	ABR at Expiration
M-M	398	1,066,381	1.4 %	1.8 %	\$16.47	\$16.47
2018	1,332	6,456,408	8.5 %	9.1 %	13.32	13.32
2019	1,473	10,799,806	14.1 %	13.3 %	11.66	11.72
2020	1,444	11,589,173	15.2 %	14.3 %	11.71	11.88
2021	1,167	10,099,929	13.2 %	12.6 %	11.87	12.14
2022	1,120	9,589,499	12.6 %	12.7 %	12.61	13.02
2023	561	5,776,001	7.6 %	7.4 %	12.14	13.05
2024	349	4,266,022	5.6 %	5.2 %	11.51	12.44
2025	286	3,271,952	4.3 %	4.6 %	13.46	14.62
2026	303	3,226,586	4.2 %	4.9 %	14.48	15.85
2027	342	3,453,920	4.5 %	5.0 %	13.83	15.79
2028+	366	6,745,145	8.8 %	9.0 %	12.73	14.81

More specific information with respect to each of our property interests is set forth in Exhibit 99.1, which is incorporated herein by reference.

Leases

Our anchor tenants generally have leases with original terms ranging from 10 to 20 years. Such leases frequently contain renewal options for one or more additional periods. Smaller tenants typically have leases with original terms ranging from five to 10 years, which may or may not contain renewal options. Leases in our Portfolio generally provide for the payment of fixed monthly rent. Leases may also provide for the payment of additional rent based upon a percentage of the tenant's gross sales above a certain threshold level. Leases typically contain contractual increases in base rent over both the primary terms and renewal periods. Our leases generally include tenant reimbursements of common area expenses, insurance and real estate taxes. Utilities are generally paid by tenants either through separate meters or reimbursement.

The foregoing general description of the characteristics of the leases of our Portfolio is not intended to describe all leases, and material variations in the lease terms exist.

Insurance

We have a wholly owned captive insurance company, Brixmor Incap, LLC (“Incap”). Incap underwrites the first layer of general liability insurance programs for the Company’s properties. The Company formed Incap as part of its overall risk management program and to stabilize insurance costs, manage exposure and recoup expenses through the functions of the captive program. Incap is capitalized in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements.

We also maintain commercial liability, fire, extended coverage, earthquake, business interruption and rental loss insurance covering all of the properties in our Portfolio. We select coverage specifications and insured limits which we believe to be appropriate given the relative risk of loss, the cost of the coverage, industry practice, and the nature of the shopping centers in our Portfolio. In addition, tenants generally are required to indemnify and hold us harmless from liabilities resulting from injury to persons or damage to personal or real property due to activities conducted by tenants or their agents on the properties (including without limitation any environmental contamination), and at the tenant's expense, to obtain and keep in full force during the term of the lease, liability and property damage insurance policies. In the opinion of our management, all of the properties in our Portfolio are currently adequately insured. We do not carry insurance for generally uninsured losses such as losses from war. See "Risk Factors – Risks Related to Our Portfolio and Our Business – An uninsured loss on properties or a loss that exceeds the limits of our insurance policies could result in a loss of our investment or related revenue in our Portfolio."

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The information contained under the heading "Legal Matters" in Note 14 – Commitments and Contingencies to our consolidated financial statements in this report is incorporated by reference into this Item 3.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

The following table sets forth for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 the high and low sales prices for each quarter of BPG's common stock, which trades on the New York Stock Exchange under the trading symbol "BRX," and the quarterly declared dividend per share of common stock:

	Stock Price		Cash
Period	High	Low	Dividends Declared
2017:			
First Quarter	\$25.34	\$20.66	\$ 0.260
Second Quarter	22.02	17.35	0.260
Third Quarter	20.59	17.47	0.260
Fourth Quarter	19.30	17.23	0.275
2016:			
First Quarter	\$26.98	\$19.91	\$ 0.245
Second Quarter	27.35	24.50	0.245
Third Quarter	29.14	26.39	0.245
Fourth Quarter	27.49	23.38	0.260

As of February 1, 2018, the number of holders of record of BPG's common stock was 329. This figure does not represent the actual number of beneficial owners of BPG's common stock because shares of BPG's common stock are frequently held in "street name" by securities dealers and others for the benefit of beneficial owners who may vote the shares.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"), generally requires that a REIT distribute annually at least 90% of its REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains, and imposes tax on any taxable income retained by a REIT, including capital gains. To satisfy the requirements for qualification as a REIT and generally not be subject to U.S. federal income and excise tax, BPG intends to make regular quarterly distributions of all or substantially all of BPG's REIT taxable income to holders of BPG's common stock out of assets legally available for such purposes.

BPG's future distributions will be at the sole discretion of BPG's Board of Directors. When determining the amount of future distributions, we expect that BPG's Board of Directors will consider, among other factors; (1) the amount of cash recently and expected to be generated from our operating activities; (2) the amount of cash required for capital expenditures and leasing; (3) the amount of cash required for debt repayments, redevelopment, selective acquisitions of new properties and share repurchases; (4) the amount of cash required to be distributed to maintain BPG's status as a REIT and to reduce any income and excise taxes that BPG otherwise would be required to pay; (5) any limitations on our distributions contained in our financing agreements, including, without limitation, in our Unsecured Credit Facility; (6) the sufficiency of legally-available assets; and (7) our ability to continue to access additional sources of capital.

To the extent BPG is prevented by provisions of our financing arrangements or otherwise from distributing 100% of BPG's REIT taxable income or otherwise does not distribute 100% of BPG's REIT taxable income, BPG will be subject to income tax, and potentially excise tax, on the retained amounts. If our operations do not generate sufficient cash flow to allow BPG to satisfy the REIT distribution requirements, we may be required to fund distributions with working capital, borrowed funds, asset sales or may be required to reduce such distributions. For more information

regarding risk factors that could materially adversely affect our actual results of operations, please see Item 1A. “Risk Factors.”

Distributions to the extent of the Company’s current and accumulated earnings and profits for federal income tax purposes will be taxable to shareholders as ordinary dividend income or capital gain income. Distributions in excess of taxable earnings and profits generally will be treated as 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 the 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 capital gain from the sale of common shares. For the taxable year ended December 31, 2017, 86.4% of the Company's distributions to shareholders constituted taxable ordinary income and 13.6% constituted a return of capital.

BPG's Total Stockholder Return Performance

The following performance chart compares, for the period from October 30, 2013 through December 31, 2017, the cumulative total stockholder return on BPG's common stock with the cumulative total return of the S&P 500 Index and the FTSE NAREIT Equity Shopping Centers Index. Equity real estate investment trusts are defined as those which derive more than 75% of their income from equity investments in real estate assets. All stockholder return performance assumes the reinvestment of dividends. The information in this paragraph and the following performance chart are deemed to be furnished, not filed.

Sales of Unregistered Equity Securities

There were no unregistered sales of equity securities during the year ended December 31, 2017.

Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

On December 5, 2017, the Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program for up to \$400.0 million of shares of the Company's common stock. The program is scheduled to expire on December 5, 2019, unless extended by the Board of Directors. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company repurchased 326,958 shares of common stock under the program at an average price per share of \$17.96 for a total of approximately \$5.9 million.

Period	Total Number of Shares Repurchased	Approximate Average Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Repurchased (in millions)	
		Price Paid Per Share	
October	—	\$ —	N/A
November	—	—	N/A
December	326,958	17.96	\$ 394.1
Total	326,958	\$ 17.96	

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table shows our selected consolidated financial data for BPG and the Operating Partnership and their respective subsidiaries for the periods indicated. This information should be read together with the audited financial statements and notes thereto of BPG and its subsidiaries and the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries and with “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included elsewhere in this Annual Report.

BRIXMOR PROPERTY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Revenues					
Rental income	\$997,089	\$998,118	\$984,548	\$960,715	\$887,466
Expense reimbursements	278,636	270,548	276,032	268,035	242,803
Other revenues	7,455	7,106	5,400	7,849	16,135
Total revenues	1,283,180	1,275,772	1,265,980	1,236,599	1,146,404
Operating expenses					
Operating costs	136,092	133,429	129,477	129,148	116,522
Real estate taxes	179,097	174,487	180,911	179,504	168,468
Depreciation and amortization	375,028	387,302	417,935	441,630	438,547
Provision for doubtful accounts	5,323	9,182	9,540	11,537	10,899
Impairment of real estate assets	40,104	5,154	1,005	—	1,531
General and administrative	92,247	92,248	98,454	80,175	121,082
Total operating expenses	827,891	801,802	837,322	841,994	857,049
Other income (expense)					
Dividends and interest	365	542	315	602	832
Interest expense	(226,660)	(226,671)	(245,012)	(262,812)	(343,193)
Gain on sale of real estate assets and acquisition of joint venture interest	68,847	35,613	11,744	378	2,223
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt, net	498	(832)	1,720	(13,761)	(20,028)
Other	(2,907)	(4,957)	(348)	(8,431)	(11,014)
Total other expense	(159,857)	(196,305)	(231,581)	(284,024)	(371,180)
Income (loss) before equity in income of unconsolidated joint ventures	295,432	277,665	197,077	110,581	(81,825)
Equity in income of unconsolidated joint ventures	381	477	459	370	1,167
Gain on disposition of unconsolidated joint venture interests	4,556	—	—	1,820	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations	300,369	278,142	197,536	112,771	(80,658)
Discontinued operations					
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	—	4,909	3,505
Gain on disposition of operating properties	—	—	—	15,171	3,392
Impairment of real estate held for sale	—	—	—	—	(45,122)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	—	—	20,080	(38,225)
Net income (loss)	300,369	278,142	197,536	132,851	(118,883)

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Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(76)	(2,514)	(3,816)	(43,849)	25,349
Net income (loss) attributable to Brixmor Property Group Inc.	300,293	275,628	193,720	89,002	(93,534)
Preferred stock dividends	(39)	(150)	(150)	(150)	(162)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders	\$300,254	\$275,478	\$193,570	\$88,852	\$(93,696)
Per common share:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations:					
Basic	\$0.98	\$0.91	\$0.65	\$0.36	\$(0.33)
Diluted	\$0.98	\$0.91	\$0.65	\$0.36	\$(0.33)
Net income (loss) attributable to common stockholders:					
Basic	\$0.98	\$0.91	\$0.65	\$0.36	\$(0.50)
Diluted	\$0.98	\$0.91	\$0.65	\$0.36	\$(0.50)
Weighted average shares:					
Basic	304,834	301,601	298,004	243,390	188,993
Diluted	305,281	305,060	305,017	244,588	188,993
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$1.055	\$0.995	\$0.92	\$0.825	\$0.127

BRIXMOR PROPERTY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

SELECT BALANCE SHEET INFORMATION

(in thousands)

	December 31,				
Balance sheet data as of the end of each year	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Real estate, net	\$8,560,421	\$8,842,004	\$9,052,165	\$9,253,015	\$9,647,558
Total assets	\$9,153,926	\$9,319,685	\$9,498,007	\$9,681,913	\$10,143,487
Debt obligations, net ⁽¹⁾	\$5,676,238	\$5,838,889	\$5,974,266	\$6,022,508	\$5,952,860
Total liabilities	\$6,245,578	\$6,392,525	\$6,577,705	\$6,701,610	\$6,837,500
Redeemable non-controlling interests	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$21,467
Total equity	\$2,908,348	\$2,927,160	\$2,920,302	\$2,980,303	\$3,284,520

⁽¹⁾ Debt includes secured loans, notes payable, and credit agreements, including unamortized premium or net of unamortized discount and unamortized debt issuance costs.

BRIXMOR OPERATING PARTNERSHIP LP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Revenues					
Rental income	\$997,089	\$998,118	\$984,548	\$960,715	\$887,466
Expense reimbursements	278,636	270,548	276,032	268,035	242,803
Other revenues	7,455	7,106	5,400	7,849	16,135
Total revenues	1,283,180	1,275,772	1,265,980	1,236,599	1,146,404
Operating expenses					
Operating costs	136,092	133,429	129,477	129,148	116,522
Real estate taxes	179,097	174,487	180,911	179,504	168,468
Depreciation and amortization	375,028	387,302	417,935	441,630	438,547
Provision for doubtful accounts	5,323	9,182	9,540	11,537	10,899
Impairment of real estate assets	40,104	5,154	1,005	—	1,531
General and administrative	92,247	92,248	98,454	80,175	121,078
Total operating expenses	827,891	801,802	837,322	841,994	857,045
Other income (expense)					
Dividends and interest	365	542	315	602	825
Interest expense	(226,660)	(226,671)	(245,012)	(262,812)	(343,193)
Gain on sale of real estate assets and acquisition of joint venture interest	68,847	35,613	11,744	378	2,223
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt, net	498	(832)	1,720	(13,761)	(20,028)
Other	(2,907)	(4,957)	(348)	(8,431)	(11,005)
Total other expense	(159,857)	(196,305)	(231,581)	(284,024)	(371,178)
Income (loss) before equity in income of unconsolidated joint ventures	295,432	277,665	197,077	110,581	(81,819)
Equity in income of unconsolidated joint ventures	381	477	459	370	1,167
Gain on disposition of unconsolidated joint venture interests	4,556	—	—	1,820	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations	300,369	278,142	197,536	112,771	(80,652)
Discontinued operations					
Income from discontinued operations	—	—	—	4,909	3,505
Gain on disposition of operating properties	—	—	—	15,171	3,392
Impairment on real estate held for sale	—	—	—	—	(45,122)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	—	—	20,080	(38,225)
Net income (loss)	300,369	278,142	197,536	132,851	(118,877)
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	(1,181)	(1,355)
Net income (loss) attributable to Brixmor Operating Partnership LP	\$300,369	\$278,142	\$197,536	\$131,670	\$(120,232)
Net income (loss) attributable to:					

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Series A interest	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$21,014	\$3,451
Partnership common units	300,369	278,142	197,536	110,656	(123,683)
Net income (loss) attributable to Brixmor Operating Partnership LP	\$300,369	\$278,142	\$197,536	\$131,670	\$(120,232)
Per common unit:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations:					
Basic	\$0.98	\$0.91	\$0.65	\$0.36	\$(0.33)
Diluted	\$0.98	\$0.91	\$0.65	\$0.36	\$(0.33)
Net income (loss) attributable to partnership common units:					
Basic	\$0.98	\$0.91	\$0.65	\$0.36	\$(0.50)
Diluted	\$0.98	\$0.91	\$0.65	\$0.36	\$(0.50)
Weighted average number of partnership common units:					
Basic	304,913	304,600	303,992	302,540	250,109
Diluted	305,281	305,059	305,017	303,738	250,109

BRIXMOR OPERATING PARTNERSHIP LP AND SUBSIDIARIES
SELECT BALANCE SHEET INFORMATION

(in thousands)

	December 31,				
Balance sheet data as of the end of each year	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Real estate, net	\$8,560,421	\$8,842,004	\$9,052,165	\$9,253,015	\$9,647,558
Total assets	\$9,153,677	\$9,319,434	\$9,497,775	\$9,681,566	\$10,142,381
Debt obligations, net ⁽¹⁾	\$5,676,238	\$5,838,889	\$5,974,266	\$6,022,508	\$5,952,860
Total liabilities	\$6,245,578	\$6,392,525	\$6,577,705	\$6,701,610	\$6,837,490
Redeemable non-controlling interests	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$21,467
Total capital	\$2,908,099	\$2,926,909	\$2,920,070	\$2,979,956	\$3,283,424

⁽¹⁾ Debt includes secured loans, notes payable, and credit agreements, including unamortized premium or net of unamortized discount and unamortized debt issuance costs.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying notes thereto. Historical results and percentage relationships set forth in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and contained in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes, including trends which might appear, should not be taken as indicative of future operations.

Executive Summary

Our Company

Brixmor Property Group Inc. and subsidiaries (collectively, "BPG") is an internally-managed real estate investment trust ("REIT"). Brixmor Operating Partnership LP and subsidiaries (collectively, the "Operating Partnership") is the entity through which BPG conducts substantially all of its operations and owns substantially all of its assets. BPG owns 100% of the common stock of BPG Subsidiary Inc. ("BPG Sub"), which, in turn, is the sole member of Brixmor OP GP LLC (the "General Partner"), the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership. Unless otherwise expressly stated or the context otherwise requires, "we," "us," and "our" as used herein refer to each of BPG and the Operating Partnership, collectively. We believe we own and operate one of the largest open air retail portfolios by gross leasable area ("GLA") in the United States, comprised primarily of community and neighborhood shopping centers. As of December 31, 2017, our portfolio consisted of 486 shopping centers (the "Portfolio") with approximately 83 million square feet of GLA. In addition, we have one land parcel currently under development. Our high quality national Portfolio is primarily located within established trade areas in the top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas ("MSAs"), and our shopping centers are primarily anchored by non-discretionary and value-oriented retailers, as well as consumer-oriented service providers. Our three largest tenants by annualized base rent are The TJX Companies, Inc., The Kroger Co., and Dollar Tree Stores, Inc. BPG has been organized and operated in conformity with the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT under the United States federal income tax laws, commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2011, and has maintained such requirements through our taxable year ended December 31, 2017, and expects to satisfy such requirements for subsequent taxable years.

Our primary objective is to maximize total returns to our stockholders through consistent, sustainable growth in cash flow. We seek to achieve this objective through proactive management and accretive reinvestment in our existing Portfolio of high-quality open air shopping centers and through disciplined capital recycling activity focused on maximizing asset value and achieving critical mass in attractive retail submarkets. Our key strategies to achieve growth in cash flow include driving internal growth, pursuing value-enhancing reinvestment opportunities and prudently executing on acquisition and disposition activity, while also maintaining a flexible capital structure positioned for growth.

We believe the following set of competitive advantages positions us to successfully execute on our key strategies:

Expansive Retailer Relationships – We believe that the scale of our asset base and our nationwide footprint, represent a competitive advantage in supporting the growth objectives of the nation's largest retailers. We believe that we are one of the largest landlords by GLA to TJX Companies and Kroger, as well as a key landlord to most major grocers and major retail category leaders. We believe that our strong relationships with leading retailers afford us insight into their strategies and priority access to their expansion plans.

Fully-Integrated Operating Platform – We manage a fully-integrated operating platform, leveraging our national scope and demonstrating our commitment to operating with a strong regional and local presence. We provide our tenants with dedicated service through both our national accounts leasing team based in New York and our network of four regional offices in Atlanta, Chicago, Philadelphia and San Diego, as well as 11 leasing and property management satellite offices throughout the country. We believe that this structure enables us to obtain critical market intelligence and to benefit from the regional and local expertise of our workforce.

Experienced Management – Senior members of our management team are seasoned real estate operators with public company leadership experience. Our management team has deep industry knowledge and extensive, well-established relationships with retailers, brokers and vendors through many years of transactional experience, as well as significant expertise in executing value-enhancing reinvestment opportunities.

Other Factors That May Influence our Future Results

We derive our revenues primarily from rent and expense reimbursements paid by tenants to us under existing leases at each of our properties. Expense reimbursements primarily consist of payments made by tenants to us under contractual lease obligations for their proportional share of a property's operating costs, insurance and real estate taxes and certain capital expenditures related to maintenance of the properties.

The amount of revenue we receive is primarily dependent on our ability to maintain or increase rental rates, renew expiring leases and/or lease available space. Factors that could affect our rental income include: (1) changes in national, regional or local economic climates; (2) local market conditions, including an oversupply of space in, or a reduction in demand for, properties similar to those in our Portfolio; (3) changes in market rental rates; (4) changes in the regional demographics of our properties; (5) competition from other available properties and the attractiveness of properties in our Portfolio to our tenants; (6) the financial stability of tenants, including the ability of tenants to pay rent and expense reimbursements; and (7) in the case of percentage rents, the sales volume of our tenants.

Our operating costs represent property-related costs, such as repairs and maintenance, landscaping, snow removal, utilities, property insurance, security, ground rent related to properties for which we are the lessee and various other property related costs. Increases in our operating costs, to the extent they are not offset by revenue increases, may impact our overall performance. For a further discussion of these and other factors that could impact our future results, performance or transactions, see Item 1A. "Risk Factors."

Leasing Highlights

As of December 31, 2017, billed and leased occupancy was 90.3% and 92.2%, respectively, as compared to 90.7% and 92.8%, respectively, as of December 31, 2016. In addition, the following table summarizes our executed leasing activity for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 (dollars in thousands, except for per square foot ("PSF") amounts):

For the Year Ended December 31, 2017

	Leases	GLA	New ABR PSF	Rent Spread ⁽¹⁾		Tenant Improvements and Allowances PSF ⁽²⁾	Third Party Leasing Commissions PSF
New, renewal and option leases	1,894	11,898,523	\$14.48	12.6	%	\$ 7.34	\$ 1.10
New and renewal leases	1,605	8,129,836	15.44	15.5	%	10.73	1.61
New leases	618	3,195,154	16.00	34.1	%	22.26	3.97
Renewal leases	987	4,934,682	15.08	9.8	%	3.27	0.08
Option leases	289	3,768,687	12.41	7.2	%	0.02	—

For the Year Ended December 31, 2016

	Leases	GLA	New ABR PSF	Rent Spread ⁽¹⁾		Tenant Improvements and Allowances PSF ⁽²⁾	Third Party Leasing Commissions PSF
New, renewal and option leases	2,017	13,683,327	\$12.90	12.0	%	\$ 5.39	\$ 0.85
New and renewal leases	1,665	7,879,398	14.82	16.5	%	9.36	1.48
New leases	697	3,385,418	15.07	31.3	%	19.71	3.35
Renewal leases	968	4,493,980	14.63	11.5	%	1.57	0.07
Option leases	352	5,803,929	10.30	6.0	%	0.01	—

(1) Based on comparable leases only.

(2) Includes tenant specific landlord work.

Includes new development property. Excludes leases executed for terms of less than one year.

ABR PSF includes the GLA of lessee owned leasehold improvements.

Acquisition Activity

During the year ended December 31, 2017, we acquired four shopping centers, one building, two outparcel buildings and two outparcels for \$190.5 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we acquired one shopping center, one building, two land parcels and one outparcel building for \$48.0 million.

Disposition Activity

During the year ended December 31, 2017, we disposed of 29 wholly owned shopping centers and two outparcel buildings for net proceeds of \$330.8 million resulting in an aggregate gain of \$68.7 million and aggregate impairment of \$22.9 million. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2017, we disposed of our unconsolidated joint venture interest for net proceeds of \$12.4 million resulting in a gain of \$4.6 million.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we disposed of six shopping centers, one office building and one outparcel building for net proceeds of \$102.9 million resulting in an aggregate gain of \$35.6 million and aggregate impairment of \$2.0 million.

Results of Operations

The results of operations discussion is combined for BPG and the Operating Partnership because there are no material differences in the results of operations between the two reporting entities.

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2017 to the Year Ended December 31, 2016

Revenues (in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	\$ Change
Revenues			
Rental income	\$997,089	\$998,118	\$(1,029)
Expense reimbursements	278,636	270,548	8,088
Other revenues	7,455	7,106	349
Total revenues	\$1,283,180	\$1,275,772	\$7,408

Rental income

The decrease in rental income for the year ended December 31, 2017, of \$1.0 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2016, was primarily due to (i) a \$9.3 million decrease in above and below market lease accretion and tenant inducements, net; and (ii) a \$6.4 million decrease in lease settlement income; partially offset by (iii) a \$10.5 million increase in base rent; and (iv) a \$4.0 million increase in straight-line rent. The base rent increase was driven primarily by contractual rent increases as well as positive rent spreads for new and renewal leases and option exercises of 12.6% and 12.0% during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, partially offset by a decline in occupancy.

Expense reimbursements

The increase in expense reimbursements for the year ended December 31, 2017 of \$8.1 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2016, was primarily due to an increase in reimbursable real estate taxes and operating costs.

Other revenues

Other revenues remained generally consistent for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to the corresponding period in 2016.

Operating Expenses (in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	\$ Change
Operating expenses			
Operating costs	\$136,092	\$133,429	\$2,663
Real estate taxes	179,097	174,487	4,610
Depreciation and amortization	375,028	387,302	(12,274)
Provision for doubtful accounts	5,323	9,182	(3,859)
Impairment of real estate assets	40,104	5,154	34,950
General and administrative	92,247	92,248	(1)
Total operating expenses	\$827,891	\$801,802	\$26,089

Operating costs

The increase in operating costs for the year ended December 31, 2017 of \$2.7 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2016, was primarily due to an increase in repair and maintenance costs.

Real estate taxes

The increase in real estate taxes for the year ended December 31, 2017 of \$4.6 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2016, was primarily due to increased tax rates and assessments from several jurisdictions.

Depreciation and amortization

The decrease in depreciation and amortization for the year ended December 31, 2017 of \$12.3 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2016, was primarily due to the continued decrease in acquired in-place lease intangibles.

Provision for doubtful accounts

The decrease in the provision for doubtful accounts for the year ended December 31, 2017 of \$3.9 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2016, was primarily due to increased recoveries of previously reserved receivables and overall strength in collection efforts.

Impairment of real estate assets

During the year ended December 31, 2017, aggregate impairment of \$40.1 million was recognized on 11 shopping centers as a result of disposition activity and five operating properties as a result of a change in the estimated hold period of these properties in connection with our capital recycling program. During the year ended December 31, 2016, aggregate impairment of \$5.2 million was recognized on one shopping center and one office building as a result of disposition activity and two operating properties as a result of a change in the estimated hold period of these properties in connection with our capital recycling program.

General and administrative

General and administrative costs remained generally consistent for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to the corresponding period in 2016, with decreased severance expenses associated with the separation of former executives of the Company in 2016, partially offset by increased payroll expenses.

During the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, construction compensation costs of \$8.1 million and \$6.6 million, respectively, were capitalized to building and improvements and leasing compensation costs of \$14.2 million and \$14.5 million, respectively, were capitalized to deferred charges and prepaid expenses, net.

Other Income and Expenses (in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	\$ Change
Other income (expense)			
Dividends and interest	\$365	\$542	\$(177)
Interest expense	(226,660)	(226,671)	11
Gain on sale of real estate assets	68,847	35,613	33,234
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt, net	498	(832)	1,330
Other	(2,907)	(4,957)	2,050
Total other expense	\$(159,857)	\$(196,305)	\$36,448

Dividends and interest

The decrease in dividend and interest for the year ended December 31, 2017 of \$0.2 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2016, was primarily due to interest income recognized in 2016 in connection with a tax refund.

Interest expense

Interest expense remained generally consistent for the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to the corresponding period in 2016. Debt obligations refinanced at lower rates and decreased debt obligations during 2017 were partially offset by a decrease in debt premium amortization, net of discounts.

Gain (loss) on the sale of real estate assets

During the year ended December 31, 2017, 18 of the shopping centers and the two outparcel buildings that were disposed for net proceeds of \$283.7 million resulted in an aggregate gain of \$68.7 million. During the year ended December 31, 2016, five of the shopping centers and the one outparcel building that were disposed for net proceeds of \$93.8 million resulted in an aggregate gain of \$35.6 million.

Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt, net

During the year ended December 31, 2017, we repaid \$389.1 million of secured loans and \$815.0 million of an unsecured term loan under our senior unsecured credit facility agreement, as amended July 25, 2016, (the "Unsecured Credit Facility"), resulting in a \$0.5 million gain on extinguishment of debt, net. During the year ended December 31, 2016, we repaid \$892.4 million of secured loans, resulting in a \$1.7 million gain on extinguishment of debt. In addition, we recognized a \$2.5 million loss on extinguishment of debt in connection with the execution of the Unsecured Credit Facility.

Other

The decrease in other expense, net for the year ended December 31, 2017 of \$2.1 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2016, was primarily due to a decrease in shareholder equity offering expenses and a decrease in tenant litigation settlement expenses.

Equity in Income of Unconsolidated Joint Ventures (in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	\$ Change
Equity in income of unconsolidated joint venture	\$381	\$477	\$(96)

Gain on disposition of unconsolidated joint venture interest 4,556 — 4,556

Equity in income of unconsolidated joint venture

The decrease in equity in income of unconsolidated joint venture for the year ended December 31, 2017 of \$0.1 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2016, was primarily due to the disposition of our unconsolidated joint venture interest during the year ended December 31, 2017.

Gain on disposition of unconsolidated joint venture interest

During the year ended December 31, 2017, we disposed of our unconsolidated joint venture interest for net proceeds of \$12.4 million resulting in a gain of \$4.6 million.

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2016 to the Year Ended December 31, 2015

Revenues (in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	\$ Change
Revenues			
Rental income	\$998,118	\$984,548	\$13,570
Expense reimbursements	270,548	276,032	(5,484)
Other revenues	7,106	5,400	1,706
Total revenues	\$1,275,772	\$1,265,980	\$9,792

Rental income

The increase in rental income for the year ended December 31, 2016 of \$13.6 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2015, was primarily due to (i) a \$20.2 million increase in base rent and (ii) a \$9.4 million increase in lease settlement income primarily from a former bankrupt tenant, partially offset by (iii) a \$10.0 million decrease in accretion income from above and below market lease intangibles, (iv) a \$3.2 million decrease in straight-line rent and (v) a \$0.9 million increase in amortization of tenant inducements. The base rent increase was driven primarily by contractual rent increases as well as positive rent spreads for new and renewal leases and option exercises of 12.0% and 14.9% for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Expense reimbursements

The decrease in expense reimbursements for the year ended December 31, 2016 of \$5.5 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2015, was primarily due to a decrease in reimbursable real estate tax expenses as a result of annual real estate tax reconciliations and the receipt of tax refunds.

Other revenues

The increase in other revenues for the year ended December 31, 2016 of \$1.7 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2015, was primarily due to an increase of \$2.3 million in percentage rents, partially offset by a reduction in management fees as a result of fewer properties being managed. The increase in percentage rents was primarily due to the timing of recognition.

Operating Expenses (in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	\$ Change
Operating expenses			
Operating costs	\$133,429	\$129,477	\$3,952
Real estate taxes	174,487	180,911	(6,424)
Depreciation and amortization	387,302	417,935	(30,633)
Provision for doubtful accounts	9,182	9,540	(358)
Impairment of real estate assets	5,154	1,005	4,149
General and administrative	92,248	98,454	(6,206)
Total operating expenses	\$801,802	\$837,322	\$(35,520)

Operating costs

The increase in operating costs for the year ended December 31, 2016 of \$4.0 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2015, was primarily due to an increase in repair and maintenance costs and insurance expenses, partially offset by a decrease in utility expenses.

Real estate taxes

The decrease in real estate taxes for the year ended December 31, 2016 of \$6.4 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2015, was primarily due to annual real estate tax reconciliations and the receipt of tax refunds.

Depreciation and amortization

The decrease in depreciation and amortization for the year ended December 31, 2016 of \$30.6 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2015, was primarily due to the continued decrease in acquired in-place lease intangibles.

Provision for doubtful accounts

The decrease in provision for doubtful accounts for the year ended December 31, 2016 of \$0.4 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2015, was primarily due to an increase in recoveries of amounts previously written off.

Impairment of real estate assets

During the year ended December 31, 2016, aggregate impairment of \$5.2 million was recognized on one shopping center and one office building as a result of disposition activity and two operating properties as a result of a change in the estimated hold period of these properties in connection with our capital recycling program. During the year ended December 31, 2015, aggregate impairment of \$1.0 million was recognized on one shopping center and one outparcel as a result of disposition activity in connection with our capital recycling program.

General and administrative

The decrease in general and administrative expenses for the year ended December 31, 2016 of \$6.2 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2015, was primarily due to (i) \$9.9 million of expense associated with the vesting of certain pre-IPO equity awards in 2015 and (ii) a decrease in corporate office rent, partially offset by (iii) increased expenses associated with the Audit Committee review and (iv) 2016 severance expenses associated with former executives of BPG as well as expenses associated with the interim and new executive team.

During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, construction compensation costs of \$6.6 million and \$6.3 million, respectively, were capitalized to building and improvements and leasing compensation costs of \$14.5 million and \$15.1 million, respectively, were capitalized to deferred charges and prepaid expenses, net.

Other Income and Expenses (in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	\$ Change
Other income (expense)			
Dividends and interest	\$542	\$315	\$227
Interest expense	(226,671)	(245,012)	18,341
Gain on sale of real estate assets	35,613	11,744	23,869
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt, net	(832)	1,720	(2,552)
Other	(4,957)	(348)	(4,609)
Total other expense	\$(196,305)	\$(231,581)	\$35,276

Dividends and interest

The increase in dividends and interest for the year ended December 31, 2016 of \$0.2 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2015, was primarily due to interest income recognized in 2016 in connection with a tax refund.

Interest expense

The decrease in interest expense for the year ended December 31, 2016 of \$18.3 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2015, was primarily due to the 2016 and 2015 secured loan and unsecured note repayments

of \$2.0 billion with a weighted-average interest rate of 5.70%, partially offset by the issuance of \$2.3 billion of senior unsecured notes with a weighted average interest rate of 3.80%. The balance on the \$1.25 billion revolving facility component of the Unsecured Credit Facility decreased by \$397.5 million during 2015 and 2016 from a balance of \$519.5 million on January 1, 2015 to \$122.0 million at December 31, 2016.

Gain on sale of real estate assets

During the year ended December 31, 2016, five of the shopping centers and one outparcel building that were disposed for net proceeds of \$93.8 million resulted in an aggregate gain of \$35.6 million. During the year ended December 31, 2015, four of the shopping centers and two of the outparcel buildings that were disposed for net proceeds of \$40.4 million resulted in an aggregate gain of \$11.7 million.

Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt, net

During the year ended December 31, 2016, we repaid \$892.4 million of secured loans, resulting in a \$1.7 million gain on extinguishment of debt. In addition, we recognized a \$2.5 million loss on extinguishment of debt in connection with the execution of the Unsecured Credit Facility. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we repaid \$868.9 million of secured loans and \$225.0 million of unsecured notes, resulting in a \$1.7 million gain on extinguishment of debt, net.

Other

The increase in other expense, net for the year ended December 31, 2016 of \$4.6 million, as compared to the corresponding period in 2015, was primarily due to (i) \$4.7 million of income in 2015 related to net adjustments to pre-IPO tax reserves and receivables; (ii) \$1.8 million of income in 2015 related to the resolution of an environmental contingency; (iii) \$0.8 million of income in 2015 related to the resolution of certain contingencies for disposed properties; partially offset by (v) a \$1.8 million decrease in transaction expenses.

Equity in Income of Unconsolidated Joint Ventures (in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,			\$
	2016	2015		Change
Equity in income of unconsolidated joint ventures	\$477	\$459	\$	18

Equity in income of unconsolidated joint ventures

Equity in income of unconsolidated joint ventures remained generally consistent for the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to the corresponding period in 2015.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We anticipate that our cash flows from the sources listed below will provide adequate capital for the next 12 months for all anticipated uses, including all scheduled principal and interest payments on our outstanding indebtedness, current and anticipated tenant and other capital improvements, stockholder distributions to maintain our qualification as a REIT and other obligations associated with conducting our business.

Our primary expected sources and uses of capital are as follows:

Sources

- cash and cash equivalent balances;
- operating cash flow;
- available borrowings under our existing Unsecured Credit Facility;

issuance of long-term debt;
dispositions; and
issuance of equity securities.

Uses

recurring maintenance capital expenditures;

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- leasing related capital expenditures;
- anchor space repositioning, redevelopment and development projects;
- debt maturities and repayment requirements;
- acquisitions;
- dividend/distribution payments; and
- repurchase of equity securities.

We believe our current capital structure provides us with the financial flexibility and capacity to fund our current capital needs as well as future growth opportunities. We have access to multiple forms of capital, including secured property level debt, unsecured corporate level debt, preferred equity, and common equity, which will allow us to efficiently execute on our strategic and operational objectives. We currently have investment grade credit ratings from all three major credit rating agencies. As of December 31, 2017, our revolving credit facility was undrawn providing for \$1.25 billion of liquidity. We intend to continue to enhance our financial and operational flexibility through laddering and extending the duration of our debt, and further expanding our unencumbered asset base.

In March 2017, the Operating Partnership issued \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.90% Senior Notes due 2027 (the “2027 Notes”), the proceeds of which were utilized to repay outstanding indebtedness, including borrowings under the Unsecured Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes. The 2027 Notes bear interest at a rate of 3.90% per annum, payable semi-annually on September 15 and March 15 of each year, commencing September 15, 2017. The 2027 Notes will mature on March 15, 2027.

In June 2017, the Operating Partnership issued \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.65% Senior Notes due 2024 (the “2024 Notes”), the proceeds of which were utilized to repay outstanding indebtedness, including borrowings under the Unsecured Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes. The 2024 Notes bear interest at a rate of 3.65% per annum, payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15 of each year, commencing December 15, 2017. The 2024 Notes will mature on June 15, 2024.

In July 2017, the Operating Partnership entered into a \$300.0 million variable rate unsecured term loan facility (the “\$300 Million Term Loan”). The term loan facility has a seven-year term maturing on July 26, 2024, with no available extension options, and will bear interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 190 basis points (based on the Operating Partnership’s current credit ratings). Proceeds from the \$300 Million Term Loan were used to prepay \$300.0 million of an unsecured term loan under the Company’s Unsecured Credit Facility maturing July 31, 2018.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, we repaid a total of \$815.0 million of unsecured term loan debt under our Unsecured Credit Facility and \$389.1 million of secured loans, resulting in a \$0.5 million gain on extinguishment of debt, net. These repayments were funded primarily with proceeds from the issuance of the 2027 Notes and 2024 Notes and the execution of the \$300 Million Term Loan.

In December 2017, the Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program for up to \$400.0 million of the Company’s common stock. The program is scheduled to expire on December 5, 2019, unless extended by the Board of Directors. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company repurchased approximately 0.3 million shares of common stock under the program at an average price per share of \$17.96 for a total of approximately \$5.9 million.

In connection with our intention to continue to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we expect to continue paying regular dividends to our stockholders. Our Board of Directors will continue to evaluate the dividend policy on a quarterly basis, evaluating sources and uses of capital and operating fundamentals among other things.

We generally intend to maintain a conservative dividend payout ratio, reserving such amounts as the Board of Directors considers necessary for reinvestment in our Portfolio, debt reduction, acquisitions of new properties, share repurchases, other investments as suitable opportunities arise, and such other factors as the Board of Directors

considers appropriate. Cash dividends paid to common stockholders and OP Unitholders for the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 were \$317.5 million and \$298.8 million, respectively. Our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.275 per common share in October 2017 for the fourth quarter of 2017. The dividend was paid on January 16, 2018 to shareholders of record on January 4, 2018. Our Board of Directors declared a quarterly cash dividend of \$0.275 per common share in February 2018 for the first quarter of 2018. The dividend is payable on April 16, 2018 to shareholders of record on April 5, 2018.

Our cash flow activities are summarized as follows (dollars in thousands):

Brixmor Property Group Inc.

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$551,941	\$567,467	\$523,998
Cash flows used in investing activities	(52,874)	(141,881)	(190,743)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(491,159)	(433,707)	(336,024)

Brixmor Operating Partnership LP

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$551,941	\$567,467	\$523,998
Cash flows used in investing activities	(52,872)	(141,873)	(190,740)
Cash flows used in financing activities	(491,157)	(433,727)	(335,904)

Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash for BPG were \$110.8 million and \$102.9 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash for the Operating Partnership were \$110.7 million and \$102.8 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Operating Activities

Net cash flow provided by operating activities primarily consist of cash inflows from tenant rental payments and expense reimbursements and cash outflows for property operating costs, real estate taxes, general and administrative expenses and interest.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, our net cash flow provided by operating activities decreased \$15.5 million as compared to the corresponding period in 2016. The decrease is primarily due to (i) a decrease in net working capital, (ii) a decrease in lease settlement income, and (iii) an increase in cash outflows for general and administrative expense, partially offset by (iv) an increase in net operating income and (v) a decrease in cash outflows for interest expense.

Investing Activities

Net cash flow used in investing activities is impacted by the nature, timing and extent of improvements and investments in our shopping centers, including capital expenditures associated with leasing and redevelopment efforts and our acquisition and disposition programs. Capital used to fund these activities, and the source thereof, can vary significantly from period to period based on the volume and timing of these activities.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, our net cash flow used in investing activities decreased \$89.0 million as compared to the corresponding period in 2016. The decrease was primarily due to (i) an increase of \$240.2 million in proceeds from sales of real estate assets and unconsolidated joint venture interest, partially offset by (ii) an increase of \$143.7 million in acquisitions of real estate assets, and (iii) an increase of \$10.4 million in improvements to and investments in real estate assets.

Improvements to and investments in real estate assets

During the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, we expended \$202.9 million and \$192.4 million, respectively, on improvements to and investments in real estate assets.

Maintenance capital expenditures represent costs to fund major replacements and betterments to our properties. Leasing related capital expenditures represent tenant specific costs incurred to lease space including tenant improvements and tenant allowances. In addition, we evaluate our Portfolio on an ongoing basis to identify

value-enhancing anchor space repositioning, redevelopment and development opportunities. Such initiatives are tenant driven and focus on upgrading our centers with strong, best-in-class retailers and enhancing the overall merchandise

mix and tenant quality of our Portfolio. As of December 31, 2017, we had 47 projects in process with an aggregate anticipated cost of \$294.9 million, of which \$112.1 million has been incurred to date.

Acquisitions of and proceeds from sales of real estate assets

We continue to evaluate the market for available properties and may acquire shopping centers when we believe strategic opportunities exist, particularly where we can enhance our concentration in attractive retail submarkets and the long-term growth rate of our Portfolio. During the year ended December 31, 2017, we acquired four shopping centers, one building, two outparcel buildings and two outparcels for an aggregate purchase price, including transaction costs, of \$190.5 million.

We may also dispose of properties when we feel growth has been maximized or the assets are no longer a strategic fit for our Portfolio. During the year ended December 31, 2017, we disposed of 29 wholly owned shopping centers and two outparcel buildings for net proceeds of \$330.8 million. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2017, we disposed of our sole unconsolidated joint venture interest for net proceeds of \$12.4 million.

Financing Activities

Net cash flow used in financing activities is impacted by the nature, timing and extent of issuances of debt and equity securities, as well as principal and other payments associated with our outstanding indebtedness.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, our net cash used in financing activities increased \$57.5 million as compared to the corresponding period in 2016. The increase was primarily due to (i) a \$38.8 million increase in debt repayments, net of borrowings, (ii) an increase of \$19.2 million in distributions to common stock holders, partners and non-controlling interests, and (iii) an increase of \$5.9 million in repurchases of common stock, partially offset by (iv) a decrease of \$6.5 million in deferred financing costs.

Contractual Obligations

Our contractual obligations relate to our debt, including secured loans, unsecured notes payable and unsecured credit facilities, with maturities ranging from one year to 12 years, in addition to non-cancelable operating leases pertaining to shopping centers where we are the lessee and to our corporate offices.

The following table summarizes our debt maturities (excluding extension options), interest payment obligations (excluding debt premiums and discounts and deferred financing costs) and obligations under non-cancelable operating leases (excluding extension options) as of December 31, 2017:

Contractual Obligations (in thousands)	Payment due by period						
	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Thereafter	Total
Debt ⁽¹⁾	\$203,118	\$618,679	\$672,695	\$686,225	\$500,000	\$3,025,453	\$5,706,170
Interest payments ⁽²⁾	215,686	201,526	187,060	140,010	131,991	289,559	1,165,832
Operating leases	7,092	7,010	7,027	7,231	7,215	71,860	107,435
Total	\$425,896	\$827,215	\$866,782	\$833,466	\$639,206	\$3,386,872	\$6,979,437

(1) Debt includes scheduled principal amortization and maturities for secured loans, unsecured credit facilities and unsecured notes payable.

(2) As of December 31, 2017, we incur variable rate interest on (i) \$185.0 million of a term loan under our Unsecured Credit Facility; (ii) a \$500.0 million term loan under our Unsecured Credit Facility; (iii) a \$600.0 million term loan under our \$600 Million Term Loan, and (iv) a \$300 million term loan under our \$300 Million Term Loan. Additionally, we have in-place nine interest rate swap agreements with an aggregate notional value of \$1.4 billion, which effectively convert a portion of the variable interest payments to fixed interest payments. For a further discussion of these and other factors that could impact interest payments please see Item 7A. "Quantitative and

Qualitative Disclosures.” Interest payments for these variable rate loans are presented using rates (including the impact of interest rate swaps) as of December 31, 2017.

Non-GAAP Disclosures

We present the non-GAAP performance measures set forth below. These measures should not be considered as alternatives to, or more meaningful than, net income (presented in accordance with GAAP) or other GAAP financial measures, as an indicator of financial performance and are not alternatives to, or more meaningful than, cash flow from operating activities (presented in accordance with GAAP) as a measure of liquidity. Non-GAAP performance

measures have limitations as they do not include all items of income and expense that affect operations, and accordingly, should always be considered as supplemental financial results to those presented in accordance with GAAP. Our computation of these non-GAAP measures may differ in certain respects from the methodology utilized by other REITs and, therefore, may not be comparable to similarly titled measures presented by such other REITs. Investors are cautioned that items excluded from these non-GAAP measures are relevant to understanding and addressing financial performance.

Funds From Operations

NAREIT FFO is a supplemental non-GAAP performance measure utilized to evaluate the operating performance of real estate companies. The National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”) defines FFO as net income (loss) presented in accordance with GAAP excluding (i) gain (loss) on disposition of operating properties, and (ii) extraordinary items, plus (iii) depreciation and amortization of operating properties, (iv) impairment of operating properties and real estate equity investments, and (v) after adjustments for unconsolidated joint ventures calculated to reflect FFO on the same basis.

We believe NAREIT FFO assists investors in analyzing our comparative operating and financial performance because, by excluding gains and losses related to dispositions of previously depreciated operating properties, real estate-related depreciation and amortization of continuing operations, impairment of operating properties and real estate equity investments, extraordinary items, and after adjustments for joint ventures calculated to reflect FFO on the same basis, investors can compare the operating performance of a company’s real estate between periods.

Our reconciliation of BPG’s net income to NAREIT FFO for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 is as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Net income	\$300,369	\$278,142	\$197,536
Gain on disposition of operating properties	(68,847)	(35,613)	(11,744)
Gain on disposition of unconsolidated joint venture interest	(4,556)	—	—
Depreciation and amortization-real estate related-continuing operations	371,255	384,187	413,470
Depreciation and amortization-real estate related-unconsolidated joint venture	56	88	85
Impairment of operating properties	40,104	5,154	807
NAREIT FFO	\$638,381	\$631,958	\$600,154
NAREIT FFO per share/OP Unit – diluted	\$2.09	\$2.07	\$1.97
Weighted average shares/OP Units outstanding – basic and diluted ⁽¹⁾	305,281	305,059	305,023

⁽¹⁾ Basic and diluted shares/OP Units outstanding reflects an assumed conversion of vested OP Units to common stock of the Company and the vesting of certain equity awards.

Same Property Net Operating Income

Same Property Net Operating Income (“NOI”) is a supplemental, non-GAAP performance measure utilized to evaluate the operating performance of real estate companies. Same property NOI is calculated (using properties owned for the entirety of both periods and excluding properties under development), as total property revenues (base rent, ancillary and other, expense reimbursements, and percentage rents) less direct property operating expenses (operating costs, real estate taxes and provision for doubtful accounts). Same property NOI excludes corporate level income (including management, transaction, and other fees), lease termination fees, straight-line rental income, amortization of above- and below-market rent and tenant inducements, straight-line ground rent expense, and income / expense associated with the Company’s captive insurance company.

We believe Same Property NOI assists investors in analyzing our comparative operating and financial performance because it eliminates disparities in NOI due to the acquisition, disposition or stabilization of development properties during the period presented, and therefore provides a more consistent metric for comparing the operating performance of a company's real estate between periods.

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2017 to the Year Ended December 31, 2016

	Year Ended December 31,		Change	
	2017	2016		
Number of properties	479	479	—	
Percent billed	90.3	% 90.7	% (0.4	%)
Percent leased	92.2	% 92.9	% (0.7	%)
Revenues				
Base rent	\$895,447	\$877,117	\$18,330	
Ancillary and other	15,804	15,599	205	
Expense reimbursements	268,690	259,261	9,429	
Percentage rents	7,023	5,711	1,312	
	1,186,964	1,157,688	29,276	
Operating expenses				
Operating costs	(134,172)	(128,027)	(6,145)	
Real estate taxes	(172,644)	(167,796)	(4,848)	
Provision for doubtful accounts	(4,809)	(8,780)	3,971	
	(311,625)	(304,603)	(7,022)	
Same property NOI	\$875,339	\$853,085	\$22,254	
NOI margin	73.7	% 73.7	%	
Expense recovery ratio	87.6	% 87.6	%	

The following table provides a reconciliation of Net income attributable to common stockholders to Same Property NOI for the periods presented (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$300,254	\$275,478
Adjustments:		
Non-same property NOI	(34,705)	(41,320)
Lease termination fees	(6,542)	(12,920)
Straight-line rental income, net	(18,451)	(14,444)
Amortization of above- and below-market rent and tenant inducements, net	(27,445)	(36,719)
Fee income	(320)	(1,221)
Straight-line ground rent expense	134	1,035
Depreciation and amortization	375,028	387,302
Impairment of real estate assets	40,104	5,154
General and administrative	92,247	92,248

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Total other expense	159,857	196,305
Equity in income of unconsolidated joint venture	(381)	(477)
Gain on disposition of unconsolidated joint venture interest	(4,556)	—
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	76	2,514
Preferred stock dividends	39	150
Same property NOI	\$875,339	\$853,085

Our Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of the historical financial condition and results of operations is based upon our Consolidated Financial Statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes. Actual results could ultimately differ from those estimates. For a discussion of recently-issued and adopted accounting standards, see Note 1 to financial statements contained elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Revenue Recognition and Receivables

Rental revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the related leases. The cumulative difference between rental revenue recognized in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and contractual payment terms is recorded as deferred rent and presented on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets within Receivables, net.

The Company commences recognizing rental revenue based on an evaluation of a number of factors. In most cases, revenue recognition under a lease begins when the lessee takes possession of or controls the physical use of the leased asset.

Certain leases also provide for percentage rents based upon the level of sales achieved by a lessee. These percentage rents are recognized upon the achievement of certain pre-determined sales levels. Leases also typically provide for reimbursement of common area expenses, real estate taxes and other operating expenses by the lessee and are recognized in the period the applicable expenditures are incurred.

Gains from the sale of depreciated operating properties are generally recognized under the full accrual method, provided that various criteria relating to the terms of the sale and subsequent involvement by the Company with the applicable property are met.

The Company periodically evaluates the collectability of its receivables related to rental revenue, straight-line rent, expense reimbursements and those attributable to other revenue generating activities. The Company analyzes its receivables and historical bad debt levels, tenant credit-worthiness and current economic trends when evaluating the adequacy of its allowance for doubtful accounts. In addition, tenants in bankruptcy are analyzed and estimates are made in connection with the expected recovery of pre-petition and post-petition claims.

Real Estate

Real estate assets are recorded in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Upon acquisition of real estate operating properties, management estimates the fair value of acquired tangible assets (consisting of land, buildings, and tenant improvements), identifiable intangible assets and liabilities (consisting of above and below-market leases, in-place leases and tenant relationships), and assumed debt based on an evaluation of available information. Based on these estimates, the estimated fair value is allocated to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities.

The fair value of tangible assets is determined as if the acquired property is vacant. Fair value is determined using an exit price approach, which contemplates the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In allocating fair value to identifiable intangible assets and liabilities of an acquired operating property, the value of above-market and below-market leases is estimated based on the present value (using a discount rate reflecting the risks associated with leases acquired) of the difference between: (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the leases negotiated and in-place at the time of acquisition and (ii) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for the property or an equivalent property, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease, which includes renewal periods with fixed rental terms that are considered to be below-market. The capitalized above-market or below-market intangible is amortized as a reduction of, or increase to, rental income over the remaining non-cancelable term of each lease.

In determining the value of in-place leases and tenant relationships, management evaluates the specific characteristics of each lease and the Company's overall relationship with each tenant. Factors considered include, but are not limited to: the nature of the existing relationship with a tenant, the credit risk associated with a tenant, expectations

surrounding lease renewals, estimated carrying costs of a property during a hypothetical expected lease-up period, current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. Management also considers information obtained about a property in connection with its pre-acquisition due diligence. Estimated carrying costs include property operating costs, insurance, real estate taxes and estimates of lost rentals at market rates. Costs to execute similar leases include leasing commissions and legal costs to the extent that such costs are not already incurred with a new lease that has been negotiated in connection with the purchase of a property. The values assigned to in-place leases and tenant relationships are amortized to Depreciation and amortization expense over the remaining term of each lease.

Certain real estate assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Building and building and land improvements	20 – 40 years
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	5 – 10 years
Tenant improvements	The shorter of the term of the related lease or useful life

Costs to fund major replacements and betterments, which extend the life of the asset, are capitalized and depreciated over their respective useful lives, while costs for ordinary repairs and maintenance activities are expensed to Operating costs as incurred.

When a real estate asset is identified by management as held-for-sale, the Company discontinues depreciation and estimates its sales price, net of estimated selling costs. If the estimated net sales price of an asset is less than its net carrying value, a loss is recognized to reflect the estimated fair value. Properties classified as real estate held-for-sale generally represent properties that are under contract for sale and are expected to close within 12 months.

On a periodic basis, management assesses whether there are indicators, including property operating performance, changes in anticipated holding period and general market conditions, that the value of the Company's real estate assets (including any related intangible assets or liabilities) may be impaired. If an indicator is identified, a real estate asset is considered impaired only if management's estimate of current and projected operating cash flows (undiscounted and unleveraged), taking into account the anticipated and probability weighted holding period, are less than a real estate asset's carrying value. Various factors are considered in the estimation process, including trends and prospects and the effects of demand, competition and other economic factors. Changes in any estimates and/or assumptions, including the anticipated holding period, could have a material impact on the projected operating cash flows. If management determines that the carrying value of a real estate asset is impaired, a loss is recognized for the excess of its carrying amount over its fair value.

In situations in which a lease or leases with a tenant have been, or are expected to be, terminated early, the Company evaluates the remaining useful lives of depreciable or amortizable assets in the asset group related to the lease that will be terminated (i.e., tenant improvements, above and below market lease intangibles, in-place lease value and leasing commissions). Based upon consideration of the facts and circumstances surrounding the termination, the Company may accelerate the depreciation and amortization associated with the asset group.

Stock Based Compensation

The Company accounts for equity awards in accordance with the FASB's Stock Compensation guidance which requires that all share based payments to employees and non-employee directors be recognized in the statement of operations over the service period based on their fair value. Fair value is determined based on the type of award using either the grant date market price of the Company's stock, the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model or a Monte Carlo simulation model. Share-based compensation expense is included in General and administrative expenses in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Inflation

Inflation has been historically low and has had a minimal impact on the operating performance of our shopping centers; however, inflation may increase in the future. Most of our long-term leases contain provisions designed to mitigate the adverse impact of inflation, including requirements for tenants to pay their share of operating costs, including common area expenses, real estate taxes and insurance, thereby reducing our exposure to increases in property-level costs resulting from inflation. In addition, we believe that many of our existing rental rates are below current market levels for comparable space and that upon renewal or re-leasing, such rates may be increased to be consistent with, or closer to, current market rates. In addition, with respect to our outstanding indebtedness, we

periodically evaluate our exposure to interest rate fluctuations, and may enter into interest rate protection agreements which mitigate, but do not eliminate, the impact of changes in interest rates on our variable rate loans.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We had no material off-balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2017.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We may be exposed to interest rate changes primarily as a result of long-term debt used to fund operations and capital expenditures. Our objective in using interest rate derivatives is to add stability to interest expense and to manage our exposure to interest rate movements. To achieve our objectives we borrow primarily at fixed rates or variable rates with the lowest spreads available.

With regard to variable rate financing, we assess interest rate risk by continually identifying and monitoring changes in interest rate exposures that may adversely impact expected future cash flows and by evaluating hedging opportunities. We maintain risk management control systems to monitor interest rate cash flow risk attributable to both our outstanding or forecasted debt obligations as well as our potential offsetting hedge positions. The risk management control systems involve the use of analytical techniques, including cash flow sensitivity analysis, to estimate the expected impact of changes in interest rates on our future cash flows.

We may use derivative financial instruments to hedge exposures to changes in interest rates. To the extent we do, we are exposed to market and credit risk. Market risk is the adverse effect on the value of the financial instrument that results from a change in interest rates. The market risk associated with derivative instruments is managed by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken. Credit risk is the failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the derivative contract. When the fair value derivative contract is positive, the counterparty owes us, which creates credit risk to us. The credit risk associated with derivative instruments is managed by entering into transactions with highly-rated counterparties.

As of December 31, 2017, we had \$1.6 billion of outstanding variable rate borrowings under our Unsecured Credit Facility, \$600 Million Term Loan and \$300 Million Term Loan which bore interest at a rate equal to LIBOR plus a spread of 1.35%, 1.40% and 1.90%, respectively. We have interest rate swap agreements on \$1.4 billion of our variable rate borrowings, which effectively convert the base rate on the borrowings from variable to fixed. If market rates of interest on our variable rate debt increased by 100 basis points, the increase in annual interest expense on our variable rate debt would decrease future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$1.9 million (after taking into account the impact of the \$1.4 billion of interest rate swap agreements). If market rates of interest on our variable rate debt decreased by 100 basis points, the decrease in annual interest expense on our variable rate debt would increase future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$1.9 million (after taking into account the impact of the \$1.4 billion of interest rate swap agreements).

The table below presents the maturity profile, weighted average interest rates and fair value of total debt as of December 31, 2017. The table has limited predictive value as average interest rates for variable rate debt included in the table represent rates that existed as of December 31, 2017 and are subject to change. Further, the table below incorporates only those exposures that exist as of December 31, 2017 and does not consider exposures or positions that may have arisen or expired after that date. As a result, our ultimate realized gain or loss with respect to interest rate fluctuations will depend on the exposures that arise during the period, our hedging strategies at that time, and actual interest rates.

(dollars in thousands)	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value
Secured Debt								
Fixed rate	\$18,118	\$18,679	\$672,695	\$186,225	\$—	\$7,000	\$902,717	\$963,702
Weighted average interest rate ⁽¹⁾	6.16	% 6.16	% 6.17	% 4.40	% 4.40	% 4.40	%	
Unsecured Debt								

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Fixed rate	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$—	\$500,000	\$2,718,453	\$3,218,453	\$3,224,877
Weighted average interest rate ⁽¹⁾	3.81	% 3.81	% 3.81	% 3.81	% 3.79	% 3.79	%	
Variable rate ^{(2) (3)}	\$185,000	\$600,000	\$—	\$500,000	\$—	\$300,000	\$1,585,000	\$1,586,206
Weighted average interest rate ⁽¹⁾	2.50	% 2.68	% 2.68	% 3.05	% 3.05	% 3.05	%	

(1) Weighted average interest rates are on the debt balances as of the end of each year and assumes repayment of debt on its scheduled maturity date.

- (2) Our variable rate debt is based on a credit rating grid. The credit rating grid and all-in-rate on outstanding variable rate debt as of December 31, 2017 is as follows:

Variable Rate Debt	As of December 31, 2017			Credit Spread Grid		Base Rate Loans	
	LIBOR Rate	Credit Spread	All-in-Rate	LIBOR Rate Loans Credit Spread	Facility Fee	Credit Spread	Facility Fee
Unsecured Credit Facility (term loans)	1.38%	1.35%	2.73%	0.90% – 1.75%	N/A	0.00% – 0.75%	N/A
Unsecured Credit Facility (Revolving Facility)	1.50%	1.20%	2.70%	0.88% – 1.55%	0.13% – 0.30%	0.00% – 0.55%	0.13% – 0.30%
\$600 Million Term Loan	1.38%	1.40%	2.78%	0.95% – 1.95%	N/A	0.00% – 0.95%	N/A
\$300 Million Term Loan	1.36%	1.90%	3.26%	1.50% – 2.45%	N/A	0.50% – 1.45%	N/A

- The Company has in place nine interest rate swaps agreements that convert the variable interest rates on portions of our variable rate debt to fixed rates. The balances subject to interest rates swaps as of December 31, 2017 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Variable Rate Debt	As of December 31, 2017			
	Amount	Weighted Average Fixed Rate	LIBOR	Swapped All-in-Rate
Unsecured Credit Facility (term loans)	\$685,000	1.03%		2.38%
\$600 Million Term Loan	\$600,000	0.86%		2.26%
\$300 Million Term Loan	\$115,000	0.82%		2.72%

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

See the Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and financial statements commencing on page F-1.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Controls and Procedures (Brixmor Property Group Inc.)

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

BPG maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as that term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in its reports under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. BPG's management, with the participation of its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation BPG's principal executive officer, James M. Taylor, and principal financial officer, Angela Aman, concluded that BPG's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2017.

Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

BPG's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of BPG's financial reporting and the preparation of financial

statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. BPG's internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of BPG's assets; 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 BPG are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of BPG; and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of its assets that could have a material effect on BPG's 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 and 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.

Under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, BPG conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (“COSO”) of the Treadway Commission. Based on its assessment and those criteria, BPG’s management concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2017.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has issued a report, included herein, on the effectiveness of BPG’s internal control over financial reporting.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in BPG’s internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the three months ended December 31, 2017 that have materially affected, or that are reasonably likely to materially affect, BPG’s internal control over financial reporting.

Controls and Procedures (Brixmor Operating Partnership LP)

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Operating Partnership maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as that term is defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in its reports under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. The Operating Partnership’s management, with the participation of its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on this evaluation the Operating Partnership’s principal executive officer, James M. Taylor, and principal financial officer, Angela Aman, concluded that the Operating Partnership’s disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2017.

Management’s Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Operating Partnership’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of the Operating Partnership’s financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. The Operating Partnership’s internal control over financial reporting includes policies and procedures that pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the Operating Partnership’s assets; 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 Operating Partnership are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Operating Partnership; and provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of its assets that could have a material effect on the Operating Partnership’s 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 and 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.

Under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Operating Partnership conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the

Committee of Sponsoring Organizations (“COSO”) of the Treadway Commission. Based on its assessment and those criteria, the Operating Partnership’s management concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2017.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, has issued a report, included herein, on the effectiveness of the Operating Partnership’s internal control over financial reporting.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in the Operating Partnership’s internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Exchange Act) during the three months ended December 31, 2017 that have materially affected, or that are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Operating Partnership’s internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

The information required by Item 10 will be included in the definitive proxy statement relating to the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Brixmor Property Group Inc. to be held on May 8, 2018 and is incorporated herein by reference. Brixmor Property Group Inc. will file such definitive proxy statement with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the Company's 2017 fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

The information required by Item 11 will be included in the definitive proxy statement relating to the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Brixmor Property Group Inc. to be held on May 8, 2018 and is incorporated herein by reference. Brixmor Property Group Inc. will file such definitive proxy statement with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the Company's 2017 fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters

The information required by Item 12 will be included in the definitive proxy statement relating to the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Brixmor Property Group Inc. to be held on May 8, 2018 and is incorporated herein by reference. Brixmor Property Group Inc. will file such definitive proxy statement with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the Company's 2017 fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence

The information required by Item 13 will be included in the definitive proxy statement relating to the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Brixmor Property Group Inc. to be held on May 8, 2018 and is incorporated herein by reference. Brixmor Property Group Inc. will file such definitive proxy statement with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the Company's 2017 fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The information required by Item 14 will be included in the definitive proxy statement relating to the 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders of Brixmor Property Group Inc. to be held on May 8, 2018 and is incorporated herein by reference. Brixmor Property Group Inc. will file such definitive proxy statement with the SEC pursuant to Regulation 14A not later than 120 days after the end of the Company's 2017 fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules

(a) Documents filed as part of this report

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All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

(b) Exhibits. The following documents are filed as exhibits to this report:

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Exhibit Number	Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Date of Filing		
<u>3.1</u>	Articles of Incorporation of Brixmor Property Group Inc., dated as of November 4, 2013	8-K	001-36160	11/4/2013	3.1	
<u>3.2</u>	Amended and Restated Bylaws of Brixmor Property Group Inc., dated as of February 28, 2017	8-K	001-36160	3/3/2017	3.1	
<u>3.3</u>	Amended and Restated Certificate of Limited Partnership of Brixmor Operating Partnership LP	10-K	001-36160	3/12/2014	10.7	
<u>3.4</u>	Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brixmor Operating Partnership LP, dated as of October 29, 2013, by and between Brixmor OP GP LLC, as General Partner, BPG Subsidiary Inc., as Special Limited Partner, and the other limited partners from time to time party thereto	8-K	001-36160	11/4/2013	10.1	
<u>3.5</u>	Amendment No. 1 to the Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Brixmor Operating Partnership LP, dated as of October 29, 2013, by and between Brixmor OP GP LLC, as General Partner, and the limited partners from time to time party thereto	8-K	001-36160	11/4/2013	10.2	
<u>3.6</u>	Amendment No. 2 to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brixmor Operating Partnership LP, dated as of March 11, 2014	8-K	001-36160	3/14/2014	10.1	
<u>3.7</u>	Amendment No. 3 to the Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of Brixmor Operating Partnership LP, dated as of March 28, 2014	8-K	001-36160	4/3/2014	10.1	
<u>4.1</u>	Indenture, dated January 21, 2015, between Brixmor Operating Partnership LP, as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee.	8-K	001-36160	1/21/2015	4.1	
<u>4.2</u>	First Supplemental Indenture, dated January 21, 2015, among Brixmor Operating Partnership LP, as issuer, and Brixmor OP GP LLC and BPG Subsidiary Inc., as possible future guarantors, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee.	8-K	001-36160	1/21/2015	4.2	
<u>4.3</u>	Second Supplemental Indenture, dated August 10, 2015, among Brixmor Operating Partnership LP, as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee.	8-K	00-36160	8/10/2015	4.2	
<u>4.4</u>	Third Supplemental Indenture, dated June 13, 2016, among Brixmor Operating Partnership LP, as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee.	8-K	00-36160	6/13/2016	4.2	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			Exhibit Number	Filed Herewith
		Form	File No.	Date of Filing		
<u>4.5</u>	Fourth Supplemental Indenture, dated August 24, 2016, among Brixmor Operating Partnership LP, as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee.	8-K	00-36160	8/24/2016	4.2	
<u>4.6</u>	Fifth Supplemental Indenture, dated March 8, 2017, among Brixmor Operating Partnership LP, as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee.	8-K	00-36160	3/8/2017	4.2	
<u>4.7</u>	Sixth Supplemental Indenture, dated June 5, 2017, among Brixmor Operating Partnership LP, as issuer, and The Bank of New York Mellon, as trustee.	8-K	00-36160	6/5/2017	4.2	
<u>4.8</u>	Indenture, dated as of March 29, 1995, between New Plan Realty Trust and The First National Bank of Boston, as Trustee (the "1995 Indenture")	S-3	33-61383	7/28/1995	4.2	
<u>4.9</u>	First Supplemental Indenture to the 1995 Indenture, dated as of August 5, 1999, by and among New Plan Realty Trust, New Plan Excel Realty Trust, Inc. and State Street Bank and Trust Company	10-Q	001-12244	11/12/1999	10.2	
<u>4.10</u>	Successor Supplemental Indenture to the 1995 Indenture, dated as of April 20, 2007, by and among Super IntermediateCo LLC and U.S. Bank Trust National Association	10-Q	001-12244	8/9/2007	4.2	
<u>4.11</u>	Third Supplemental Indenture to the 1995 Indenture, dated as of October 30, 2009, by and among Centro NP LLC and U.S. Bank Trust National Association	S-11	333-190002	8/23/2013	4.4	
<u>4.12</u>	Supplemental Indenture to the 1995 Indenture, dated as of October 16, 2014, between Brixmor LLC and U.S. Bank Trust National Association	8-K	001-36160	10/17/2014	4.1	
<u>4.13</u>	Indenture, dated as of February 3, 1999, among the New Plan Excel Realty Trust, Inc., as Primary Obligor, New Plan Realty Trust, as Guarantor, and State Street Bank and Trust Company, as Trustee (the "1999 Indenture")	8-K	001-12244	2/3/1999	4.1	
<u>4.14</u>	Successor Supplemental Indenture to the 1999 Indenture, dated as of April 20, 2007, by and among Super IntermediateCo LLC, New Plan Realty Trust, LLC and U.S. Bank Trust National Association	10-Q	001-12244	8/9/2007	4.3	
<u>10.1</u>	Term Loan Agreement, dated March 18, 2014, among Brixmor Operating Partnership LP, as borrower, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and the lenders from time to time party thereto	8-K	001-36160	3/18/2014	10.1	

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Date of Filing	Exhibit Number Filed Herewith
<u>10.2</u>	Amendment No. 1 to Term Loan Agreement, dated as of February 5, 2015, among Brixmor Operating Partnership LP, as borrower, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent	8-K	001-36160	2/9/2015	10.2
<u>10.3</u>	Loan Agreement, dated as of July 28, 2010, by and among Centro NP New Garden SC Owner, LLC, Centro NP Clark, LLC, Centro NP Hamilton Plaza Owner, LLC, Centro NP Holdings 11 SPE, LLC, Centro NP Holdings 12 SPE, LLC, Centro NP Atlantic Plaza, LLC, Centro NP 23rd Street Station Owner, LLC, Centro NP Coconut Creek Owner, LLC, Centro NP Seminole Plaza Owner, LLC, Centro NP Ventura Downs Owner, LLC, Centro NP Augusta West Plaza, LLC, Centro NP Banks Station, LLC, Centro NP Laurel Square Owner, LLC, Centro NP Middletown Plaza Owner, LLC, Centro NP Miracle Mile, LLC, Centro NP Ridgeview, LLC, Centro NP Surrey Square Mall, LLC, Centro NP Covington Gallery Owner, LLC, Centro NP Stone Mountain, LLC, Centro NP Greentree SC, LLC, Centro NP Arbor Faire Owner, LP, Centro NP Holdings 10 SPE, LLC, HK New Plan Festival Center (IL), LLC and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as lender	S-11	333-190002	8/23/2013	10.9
<u>10.4</u>	Guaranty, dated as of July 28, 2010, made by Centro NP LLC for the benefit of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as lender (regarding Loan Agreement with Centro NP New Garden SC Owner, LLC, et al.)	S-11	333-190002	8/23/2013	10.10
<u>10.5</u>	Senior Mezzanine Loan Agreement, dated as of July 28, 2010, by and among Centro NP New Garden Mezz 1, LLC, Centro NP Senior Mezz Holding, LLC and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as lender	S-11	333-190002	8/23/2013	10.11
<u>10.6</u>	Senior Mezzanine Guaranty, dated as of July 28, 2010, made by Centro NP LLC for the benefit of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as lender	S-11	333-190002	8/23/2013	10.12
<u>10.7</u>	Omnibus Amendment to the Mezzanine Loan Documents, dated as of September 1, 2010, by and among Centro NP New Garden Mezz 1, LLC, Centro NP Senior Mezz Holding, LLC and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as lender	S-11	333-190002	8/23/2013	10.13
<u>10.8</u>	Loan Agreement, dated as of July 28, 2010, by and between Centro NP Roosevelt Mall Owner, LLC and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as lender	S-11	333-190002	8/23/2013	10.14

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference			
		Form	File No.	Date of Filing	Exhibit Number Filed Herewith
<u>10.9</u>	Guaranty, dated as of July 28, 2010, made by Centro NP LLC for the benefit of JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as lender (regarding Loan Agreement with Centro NP Roosevelt Mall Owner, LLC)	S-11	333-190002	8/23/2013	10.15
<u>10.10*</u>	2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan	S-11	333-190002	9/23/2013	10.18
<u>10.11*</u>	Form of Director and Officer Indemnification Agreement	S-11	333-190002	8/23/2013	10.19
<u>10.12*</u>	Employment Agreement, dated November 1, 2011, between BPG Subsidiary Inc. and Steven F. Siegel	S-11	333-190002	8/23/2013	10.23
<u>10.13*</u>	Form of Brixmor Property Group Inc. Restricted Stock Grant and Acknowledgment	S-11	333-190002	10/4/2013	10.26
<u>10.14*</u>	Form of Director Restricted Stock Award Agreement	S-11	333-190002	10/4/2013	10.30
<u>10.15*</u>	Form of Restricted Stock Unit Agreement	10-Q	001-36160	4/26/2016	10.6
<u>10.16*</u>	Employment Agreement, dated April 12, 2016 by and between Brixmor Property Group Inc. and James M. Taylor	10-Q	001-36160	7/25/2016	10.1
<u>10.17*</u>	Employment Agreement, dated April 26, 2016, by and between Brixmor Property Group Inc. and Angela Aman	10-Q	001-36160	7/25/2016	10.2
<u>10.18*</u>	Employment Agreement, dated May 11, 2016 by and between Brixmor Property Group Inc. and Mark T. Horgan	10-K	001-36160	2/13/2017	10.22
<u>10.19*</u>	Employment Agreement, dated December 5, 2014 by and between Brixmor Property Group Inc. and Brian T. Finnegan	10-K	001-36160	2/13/2017	10.23
<u>10.20</u>	Amended and Restated Revolving Credit and Term Loan Agreement, dated as of July 25, 2016, among Brixmor Operating Partnership LP, as borrower, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto.	10-Q	001-36160	7/25/2016	10.5
<u>10.21</u>	Amendment No. 2 to Term Loan Agreement, dated as of July 25, 2016, among Brixmor Operating Partnership LP, as borrower, JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto.	10-Q	001-36160	7/25/2016	10.6
<u>10.22</u>	Term Loan Agreement, dated as of July 28, 2017, among Brixmor Operating Partnership LP, as borrower, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as administrative agent, and the lenders party thereto.	8-K	001-36160	7/31/2017	10.1
<u>12.1</u>	Computation of Consolidated Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Consolidated Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Stock Dividends	—	—	—	— x
<u>21.1</u>	Subsidiaries of the Brixmor Property Group Inc.	—	—	—	— x

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description	Incorporated by Reference				
		Form	File No.	Date of Filing	Exhibit Number	Filed Herewith
<u>21.1</u>	Subsidiaries of the Brixmor Operating Partnership LP	—	—	—	—	x
<u>23.1</u>	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP for Brixmor Property Group Inc.	—	—	—	—	x
<u>23.2</u>	Consent of Deloitte & Touche LLP for Brixmor Operating Partnership LP	—	—	—	—	x
<u>31.1</u>	Brixmor Property Group Inc. Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	—	—	—	—	x
<u>31.2</u>	Brixmor Property Group Inc. Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	—	—	—	—	x
<u>31.3</u>	Brixmor Operating Partnership LP Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	—	—	—	—	x
<u>31.4</u>	Brixmor Operating Partnership LP Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002	—	—	—	—	x
<u>32.1</u>	Brixmor Property Group Inc. 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	—	—	—	—	x
<u>32.2</u>	Brixmor Operating Partnership LP 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	—	—	—	—	x
<u>99.1</u>	Property List	—	—	—	—	x
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document	—	—	—	—	x
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document	—	—	—	—	x
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document	—	—	—	—	x
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document	—	—	—	—	x
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase Document	—	—	—	—	x
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document	—	—	—	—	x

* Indicates management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement.

The agreements and other documents filed as exhibits to this report are not intended to provide factual information or other disclosure other than with respect to the terms of the agreements or other documents themselves, and you should not rely on them for that purpose. In particular, any representations and warranties made by us in these agreements or other documents were made solely within the specific context of the relevant agreement or document and may not describe the actual state of affairs as of the date they were made or at any other time.

Item 16. Form 10-K Summary

None.

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrants have duly caused this report to be signed on their behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

BRIXMOR PROPERTY GROUP INC.

Date: February 12, 2018 By: /s/ James M. Taylor
James M. Taylor
Chief Executive Officer and President
(Principal Executive Officer)

BRIXMOR OPERATING
PARTNERSHIP LP

Date: February 12, 2018 By: /s/ James M. Taylor
James M. Taylor
Chief Executive Officer and President
(Principal Executive Officer)

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

Date: February 12, 2018 By: /s/ James M. Taylor
James M. Taylor
Chief Executive Officer and President
(Principal Executive Officer, Director, Sole Director of Sole Member of General Partner of Operating Partnership)

Date: February 12, 2018 By: /s/ Angela Aman
Angela Aman
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: February 12, 2018 By: /s/ Steven Gallagher
Steven Gallagher
Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

Date: February 12, 2018 By: /s/ John G. Schreiber
John G. Schreiber
Chairman of the Board of Directors

Date: February 12, 2018 By: /s/ Michael Berman
Michael Berman
Director

By: /s/ Sheryl M. Crosland

Date: February 12,
2018

Sheryl M. Crosland
Director

Date: February 12,
2018

By:/s/ Thomas W. Dickson

Thomas W. Dickson
Director

Date: February 12,
2018

By:/s/ Daniel B. Hurwitz

Daniel B. Hurwitz
Director

Date: February 12,
2018

By:/s/ William D. Rahm

William D. Rahm
Director

Date: February 12,
2018

By:/s/ Gabrielle Sulzberger

Gabrielle Sulzberger
Director

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2 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

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All other schedules are omitted because they are not applicable or the required information is shown in the financial statements or notes thereto.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and Board of Directors of Brixmor Property Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Brixmor Property Group Inc. and Subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes and schedules listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 12, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

New York, New York
February 12, 2018

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2015.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of Brixmor Property Group Inc. and Subsidiaries

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Brixmor Property Group Inc. and Subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, of the Company and our report dated February 12, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Company’s 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’s 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 are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB. We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. 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.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

New York, New York
February 12, 2018

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Partners and Board of Directors of Brixmor Operating Partnership LP and Subsidiaries

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Brixmor Operating Partnership LP and Subsidiaries (the “Operating Partnership”) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, changes in capital, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes and schedules listed in the Index at Item 15 (collectively referred to as the “financial statements”). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Operating Partnership as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Operating Partnership’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 12, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion on the Operating Partnership’s internal control over financial reporting.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Operating Partnership’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Operating Partnership’s financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Operating Partnership in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

New York, New York
February 12, 2018

We have served as the Operating Partnership’s auditor since 2015.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Partners and the Board of Directors of Brixmor Operating Partnership LP and Subsidiaries

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Brixmor Operating Partnership LP and Subsidiaries (the “Operating Partnership”) as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Operating Partnership maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control – Integrated Framework (2013) issued by COSO.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the financial statements as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, of the Operating Partnership and our report dated February 12, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for Opinion

The Operating Partnership’s 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’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Operating Partnership’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Operating Partnership in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. 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.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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.

/s/ DELOITTE & TOUCHE LLP

New York, New York
February 12, 2018

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BRIXMOR PROPERTY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share information)

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets		
Real estate		
Land	\$1,984,309	\$2,006,655
Buildings and improvements	8,937,182	9,002,403
	10,921,491	11,009,058
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,361,070)	(2,167,054)
Real estate, net	8,560,421	8,842,004
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated joint venture	—	7,921
Cash and cash equivalents	56,938	51,402
Restricted cash	53,839	51,467
Marketable securities	28,006	25,573
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$17,205 and \$16,756	232,111	178,216
Deferred charges and prepaid expenses, net	147,508	122,787
Other assets	75,103	40,315
Total assets	\$9,153,926	\$9,319,685
Liabilities		
Debt obligations, net	\$5,676,238	\$5,838,889
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	569,340	553,636
Total liabilities	6,245,578	6,392,525
Commitments and contingencies (Note 14)	—	—
Equity		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value; authorized 3,000,000,000 shares; 304,947,144 and 304,343,141 shares issued and 304,620,186 and 304,343,141 shares outstanding	3,046	3,043
Additional paid-in capital	3,330,466	3,324,874
Accumulated other comprehensive income	24,211	21,519
Distributions in excess of net income	(449,375)	(426,552)
Total stockholders' equity	2,908,348	2,922,884
Non-controlling interests	—	4,276
Total equity	2,908,348	2,927,160
Total liabilities and equity	\$9,153,926	\$9,319,685

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

BRIXMOR PROPERTY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Revenues			
Rental income	\$997,089	\$998,118	\$984,548
Expense reimbursements	278,636	270,548	276,032
Other revenues	7,455	7,106	5,400
Total revenues	1,283,180	1,275,772	1,265,980
Operating expenses			
Operating costs	136,092	133,429	129,477
Real estate taxes	179,097	174,487	180,911
Depreciation and amortization	375,028	387,302	417,935
Provision for doubtful accounts	5,323	9,182	9,540
Impairment of real estate assets	40,104	5,154	1,005
General and administrative	92,247	92,248	98,454
Total operating expenses	827,891	801,802	837,322
Other income (expense)			
Dividends and interest	365	542	315
Interest expense	(226,660)	(226,671)	(245,012)
Gain on sale of real estate assets	68,847	35,613	11,744
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt, net	498	(832)	1,720
Other	(2,907)	(4,957)	(348)
Total other expense	(159,857)	(196,305)	(231,581)
Income before equity in income of unconsolidated joint venture	295,432	277,665	197,077
Equity in income of unconsolidated joint venture	381	477	459
Gain on disposition of unconsolidated joint venture interest	4,556	—	—
Net income	300,369	278,142	197,536
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(76)	(2,514)	(3,816)
Net income attributable to Brixmor Property Group Inc.	300,293	275,628	193,720
Preferred stock dividends	(39)	(150)	(150)
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$300,254	\$275,478	\$193,570
Per common share:			
Net income attributable to common stockholders:			
Basic	\$0.98	\$0.91	\$0.65
Diluted	\$0.98	\$0.91	\$0.65
Weighted average shares:			
Basic	304,834	301,601	298,004
Diluted	305,281	305,060	305,017

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

BRIXMOR PROPERTY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Net income	\$300,369	\$278,142	\$197,536
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Change in unrealized gain on interest rate swaps, net (Note 6)	2,815	24,042	1,986
Change in unrealized loss on marketable securities	(123)	(14)	(60)
Total other comprehensive income	2,692	24,028	1,926
Comprehensive income	303,061	302,170	199,462
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	(76)	(2,514)	(3,816)
Comprehensive income attributable to common stockholders	\$302,985	\$299,656	\$195,646

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

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BRIXMOR PROPERTY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Common Stock			Accumulated			
	Number	Amount	Additional Paid-in Capital	Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Distributions in Excess of Net Income	Non-controlling Interests	Total
Beginning balance, January 1, 2015	296,552	\$2,966	\$3,223,941	\$ (4,435)	\$ (318,762)	\$ 76,593	\$2,980,303
Common stock dividends (\$0.92 per common share)	—	—	—	—	(275,903)	—	(275,903)
Distributions to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(5,843)	(5,843)
Equity based compensation expense	—	—	22,841	—	—	490	23,331
Preferred stock dividends	—	—	—	—	—	(150)	(150)
Issuance of common stock and OP Units	67	—	(743)	—	—	765	22
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	1,926	—	—	1,926
Share-based awards retained for taxes	—	—	(920)	—	—	—	(920)
Conversion of Operating Partnership units into common stock	2,519	25	25,127	—	—	(25,152)	—
Net income	—	—	—	—	193,720	3,816	197,536
Ending balance, December 31, 2015	299,138	\$2,991	\$3,270,246	\$ (2,509)	\$ (400,945)	\$ 50,519	\$2,920,302
Common stock dividends (\$0.995 per common share)	—	—	—	—	(301,235)	—	(301,235)
Distributions to non-controlling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(2,403)	(2,403)
Equity based compensation expense	—	—	11,478	—	—	91	11,569
Preferred stock dividends	—	—	—	—	—	(150)	(150)
Issuance of common stock and OP Units	229	2	(1,395)	—	—	1,604	211
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	24,028	—	—	24,028
Conversion of Operating Partnership units into common stock	4,976	50	47,849	—	—	(47,899)	—
Shared-based awards retained for taxes	—	—	(3,304)	—	—	—	(3,304)

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Net income	—	—	—	—	275,628	2,514	278,142
Ending balance, December 31, 2016	304,343	\$3,043	\$3,324,874	\$ 21,519	\$(426,552)	\$ 4,276	\$2,927,160
Common stock dividends (\$1.055 per common share)	—	—	—	—	(322,475)	—	(322,475)
Equity based compensation expense	—	—	10,474	—	—	3	10,477
Preferred stock dividends	—	—	—	—	(641)	(648)	(1,289)
Other comprehensive income	—	—	—	2,692	—	—	2,692
Issuance of Common Stock and OP units	201	6	—	—	—	(6)	—
Repurchases of common stock	(327)	(3)	(5,869)	—	—	—	(5,872)
Share-based awards retained for taxes	—	—	(2,714)	—	—	—	(2,714)
Conversion of Operating Partnership units into common stock	403	—	3,701	—	—	(3,701)	—
Net income	—	—	—	—	300,293	76	300,369
Ending balance, December 31, 2017	304,620	\$3,046	\$3,330,466	\$ 24,211	\$(449,375)	\$ —	\$2,908,348

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

BRIXMOR PROPERTY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Operating activities:			
Net income	\$300,369	\$278,142	\$197,536
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	375,028	387,302	417,935
Debt premium and discount amortization	(5,323)	(12,436)	(18,065)
Deferred financing cost amortization	6,971	7,708	8,302
Above- and below-market lease intangible amortization	(29,634)	(37,730)	(47,757)
Provisions for impairment	40,104	5,154	1,005
Gain on disposition of operating properties	(68,847)	(35,613)	(11,744)
Gain on disposition of unconsolidated joint venture interest	(4,556)	—	—
Equity based compensation	10,477	11,569	23,331
Other	2,511	1,121	358
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt, net	(505)	814	(5,306)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Receivables	(26,458)	1,566	1,829
Deferred charges and prepaid expenses	(53,316)	(33,819)	(40,460)
Other assets	(3,575)	(644)	(43)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	8,695	(5,667)	(2,923)
Net cash provided by operating activities	551,941	567,467	523,998
Investing activities:			
Improvements to and investments in real estate assets	(202,873)	(192,428)	(189,934)
Acquisitions of real estate assets	(190,487)	(46,833)	(52,208)
Proceeds from sales of real estate assets	330,757	102,904	54,236
Contributions to unconsolidated joint venture	—	(2,846)	—
Proceeds from sale of unconsolidated joint venture interest	12,369	—	—
Purchase of marketable securities	(28,263)	(46,325)	(24,278)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	25,623	43,647	21,441
Net cash used in investing activities	(52,874)	(141,881)	(190,743)
Financing activities:			
Repayment of debt obligations and financing liabilities	(409,575)	(914,471)	(1,122,118)
Repayment of borrowings under unsecured revolving credit facility	(603,000)	(840,000)	(1,118,475)
Proceeds from borrowings under unsecured revolving credit facility	481,000	546,000	1,015,000
Proceeds from unsecured term loans and notes	1,193,916	1,094,648	1,195,821
Repayment of borrowings under unsecured term loan	(815,000)	—	—
Deferred financing costs	(11,135)	(17,639)	(10,834)
Distributions to common stockholders	(317,389)	(295,205)	(268,281)
Distributions to non-controlling interests	(1,390)	(3,736)	(26,314)
Repurchase of common shares	(5,872)	—	—
Repurchase of common shares in conjunction with equity award plans	(2,714)	(3,304)	(823)
Net cash used in financing activities	(491,159)	(433,707)	(336,024)
Net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	7,908	(8,121)	(2,769)

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Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	102,869	110,990	113,759
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 110,777	\$ 102,869	\$ 110,990
Reconciliation to consolidated balance sheets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 56,938	\$ 51,402	\$ 69,528
Restricted cash	53,839	51,467	41,462
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$ 110,777	\$ 102,869	\$ 110,990
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest, net of amount capitalized of \$2,945, \$2,870 and \$2,749	\$ 223,198	\$ 228,378	\$ 244,067
State and local taxes paid	2,199	2,067	2,278
Supplemental non-cash investing and/or financing activities:			
Assumed mortgage debt through acquisition	—	—	7,000
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.			

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BRIXMOR OPERATING PARTNERSHIP LP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except unit information)

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Assets		
Real estate		
Land	\$1,984,309	\$2,006,655
Buildings and improvements	8,937,182	9,002,403
	10,921,491	11,009,058
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(2,361,070)	(2,167,054)
Real estate, net	8,560,421	8,842,004
Investments in and advances to unconsolidated joint ventures	—	7,921
Cash and cash equivalents	56,908	51,368
Restricted cash	53,839	51,467
Marketable securities	27,787	25,356
Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$17,205 and \$16,756	232,111	178,216
Deferred charges and prepaid expenses, net	147,508	122,787
Other assets	75,103	40,315
Total assets	\$9,153,677	\$9,319,434
Liabilities		
Debt obligations, net	\$5,676,238	\$5,838,889
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	569,340	553,636
Total liabilities	6,245,578	6,392,525
Commitments and contingencies (Notes 14)	—	—
Capital		
Partnership common units; 304,947,144 and 304,720,842 units issued and 304,620,186 and 304,720,842 units outstanding	2,883,875	2,905,378
Accumulated other comprehensive income	24,224	21,531
Total capital	2,908,099	2,926,909
Total liabilities and capital	\$9,153,677	\$9,319,434
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.		

BRIXMOR OPERATING PARTNERSHIP LP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Revenues			
Rental income	\$997,089	\$998,118	\$984,548
Expense reimbursements	278,636	270,548	276,032
Other revenues	7,455	7,106	5,400
Total revenues	1,283,180	1,275,772	1,265,980
Operating expenses			
Operating costs	136,092	133,429	129,477
Real estate taxes	179,097	174,487	180,911
Depreciation and amortization	375,028	387,302	417,935
Provision for doubtful accounts	5,323	9,182	9,540
Impairment of real estate assets	40,104	5,154	1,005
General and administrative	92,247	92,248	98,454
Total operating expenses	827,891	801,802	837,322
Other income (expense)			
Dividends and interest	365	542	315
Interest expense	(226,660)	(226,671)	(245,012)
Gain on sale of real estate assets	68,847	35,613	11,744
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt, net	498	(832)	1,720
Other	(2,907)	(4,957)	(348)
Total other expense	(159,857)	(196,305)	(231,581)
Income before equity in income of unconsolidated joint venture	295,432	277,665	197,077
Equity in income of unconsolidated joint venture	381	477	459
Gain on disposition of unconsolidated joint venture interest	4,556	—	—
Net income attributable to Brixmor Operating Partnership LP	\$300,369	\$278,142	\$197,536
Per common unit:			
Net income attributable to partnership common units:			
Basic	\$0.98	\$0.91	\$0.65
Diluted	\$0.98	\$0.91	\$0.65
Weighted average number of partnership common units:			
Basic	304,913	304,600	303,992
Diluted	305,281	305,059	305,017

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

BRIXMOR OPERATING PARTNERSHIP LP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Net income attributable to Brixmor Operating Partnership LP	\$300,369	\$278,142	\$197,536
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Change in unrealized gain on interest rate swaps, net (Note 6)	2,815	24,042	1,986
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on marketable securities	(122)	(16)	(56)
Total other comprehensive income	2,693	24,026	1,930
Comprehensive income attributable to Brixmor Operating Partnership LP	\$303,062	\$302,168	\$199,466

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

BRIXMOR OPERATING PARTNERSHIP LP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN CAPITAL

(in thousands)

	Partnership Common Units	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total
Beginning balance, January 1, 2015	\$2,984,381	\$ (4,425)	\$2,979,956
Distributions to partners	(281,785)	—	(281,785)
Equity based compensation expense	23,331	—	23,331
Other comprehensive income	—	1,930	1,930
Issuance of OP Units	22	—	22
Share-based awards retained for taxes	(920)	—	(920)
Net income attributable to Brixmor Operating Partnership LP	197,536	—	197,536
Ending balance, December 31, 2015	\$2,922,565	\$ (2,495)	\$2,920,070
Distributions to partners	(303,805)	—	(303,805)
Equity based compensation expense	11,569	—	11,569
Other comprehensive income	—	24,026	24,026
Issuance of OP Units	211	—	211
Share-based awards retained for taxes	(3,304)	—	(3,304)
Net income attributable to Brixmor Operating Partnership LP	278,142	—	278,142
Ending balance, December 31, 2016	\$2,905,378	\$ 21,531	\$2,926,909
Distributions to partners	(323,763)	—	(323,763)
Equity based compensation expense	10,477	—	10,477
Other comprehensive income	—	2,693	2,693
Repurchases of OP Units	(5,872)	—	(5,872)
Share-based awards retained for taxes	(2,714)	—	(2,714)
Net income attributable to Brixmor Operating Partnership LP	300,369	—	300,369
Ending balance, December 31, 2017	\$2,883,875	\$ 24,224	\$2,908,099

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

BRIXMOR OPERATING PARTNERSHIP LP AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Operating activities:			
Net income attributable to Brixmor Operating Partnership LP	\$300,369	\$278,142	\$197,536
Adjustments to reconcile net income attributable to Brixmor Operating Partnership LP			
to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	375,028	387,302	417,935
Debt premium and discount amortization	(5,323)	(12,436)	(18,065)
Deferred financing cost amortization	6,971	7,708	8,302
Above- and below-market lease intangible amortization	(29,634)	(37,730)	(47,757)
Provisions for impairment	40,104	5,154	1,005
Gain on disposition of operating properties	(68,847)	(35,613)	(11,744)
Gain on disposition of unconsolidated joint venture interest	(4,556)	—	—
Equity based compensation	10,477	11,569	23,331
Other	2,511	1,121	358
(Gain) loss on extinguishment of debt, net	(505)	814	(5,306)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Receivables	(26,458)	1,566	1,829
Deferred charges and prepaid expenses	(53,316)	(33,819)	(40,460)
Other assets	(3,575)	(644)	(43)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	8,695	(5,667)	(2,923)
Net cash provided by operating activities	551,941	567,467	523,998
Investing activities:			
Improvements to and investments in real estate assets	(202,873)	(192,428)	(189,934)
Acquisitions of real estate assets	(190,487)	(46,833)	(52,208)
Proceeds from sales of real estate assets	330,757	102,904	54,236
Contributions to unconsolidated joint venture	—	(2,846)	—
Proceeds from sale of unconsolidated joint venture interest	12,369	—	—
Purchase of marketable securities	(28,261)	(46,317)	(24,275)
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	25,623	43,647	21,441
Net cash used in investing activities	(52,872)	(141,873)	(190,740)
Financing activities:			
Repayment of debt obligations and financing liabilities	(409,575)	(914,471)	(1,122,118)
Repayment of borrowings under unsecured revolving credit facility	(603,000)	(840,000)	(1,118,475)
Proceeds from borrowings under unsecured revolving credit facility	481,000	546,000	1,015,000
Proceeds from unsecured term loan and notes	1,193,916	1,094,648	1,195,821
Repayment of borrowings under unsecured term loan	(815,000)	—	—
Deferred financing costs	(11,135)	(17,639)	(10,834)
Partner distributions	(327,363)	(302,265)	(275,428)
Distributions to non-controlling interests	—	—	(19,870)
Net cash used in financing activities	(491,157)	(433,727)	(335,904)
Net change in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	7,912	(8,133)	(2,646)

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Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at beginning of period	102,835	110,968	113,614
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$110,747	\$102,835	\$110,968
Reconciliation to consolidated balance sheets			
Cash and cash equivalents	\$56,908	\$51,368	\$69,506
Restricted cash	53,839	51,467	41,462
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash at end of period	\$110,747	\$102,835	\$110,968
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:			
Cash paid for interest, net of amount capitalized of \$2,945, \$2,870 and \$2,749	\$223,198	\$228,378	\$244,067
State and local taxes paid	2,199	2,067	2,278
Supplemental non-cash investing and/or financing activities:			
Assumed mortgage debt through acquisition	—	—	7,000
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.			

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BRIXMOR PROPERTY GROUP INC. AND BRIXMOR OPERATING PARTNERSHIP LP
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(dollars in thousands, unless otherwise stated)

1. Nature of Business and Financial Statement Presentation

Description of Business

Brixmor Property Group Inc. and subsidiaries (collectively, the “Parent Company”) is an internally-managed real estate investment trust (“REIT”). Brixmor Operating Partnership LP and subsidiaries (collectively, the “Operating Partnership”) is the entity through which the Parent Company conducts substantially all of its operations and owns substantially all of its assets. The Parent Company owns 100% of the common stock of BPG Subsidiary Inc. (“BPG Sub”), which, in turn, is the sole member of Brixmor OP GP LLC (the “General Partner”), the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership. The Parent Company engages in the ownership, management, leasing, acquisition, disposition and redevelopment of retail shopping centers through the Operating Partnership, and has no other substantial assets or liabilities other than through its investment in the Operating Partnership. The Parent Company, the Operating Partnership and their controlled subsidiaries on a consolidated basis (collectively the “Company” or “Brixmor”) believes it owns and operates one of the largest open air retail portfolios by gross leasable area (“GLA”) in the United States, comprised primarily of community and neighborhood shopping centers. As of December 31, 2017, the Company’s portfolio was comprised of 486 shopping centers totaling approximately 83 million square feet of gross leasable area (the “Portfolio”). In addition, the Company has one land parcel currently under development. The Company’s high quality national Portfolio is primarily located within established trade areas in the top 50 Metropolitan Statistical Areas, and our shopping centers are primarily anchored by non-discretionary and value-oriented retailers, as well as consumer-oriented service providers.

The Company does not distinguish its principal business or group its operations on a geographical basis for purposes of measuring performance. Accordingly, the Company has a single reportable segment for disclosure purposes in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”).

Basis of Presentation

The financial information included herein reflects the consolidated financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 and the consolidated results of its operations and cash flows for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015. The Company has determined that it is preferable to present underwriter fees associated with the Company’s issuance of unsecured senior notes in the line item Deferred financing costs as opposed to deducting the amount of the fees within the line item Proceeds from unsecured term loans and notes within financing activities in the accompanying Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows. In connection with this revised presentation, certain prior year balances have been adjusted to conform to the current year presentation described above.

Principles of Consolidation and Use of Estimates

The accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements include the accounts of the Parent Company, the Operating Partnership, each of their wholly owned subsidiaries and all other entities in which they have a controlling financial interest. The portions of consolidated entities not owned by the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership are presented as non-controlling interests as of and during the periods presented. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

When the Company obtains an economic interest in an entity, management evaluates the entity to determine: (i) whether the entity is a variable interest entity (“VIE”), (ii) in the event the entity is a VIE, whether the Company is the primary beneficiary of the entity, and (iii) in the event the entity is not a VIE, whether the Company otherwise has a controlling financial interest.

The Company consolidates: (i) entities that are VIEs for which the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary and (ii) entities that are not VIEs which the Company controls. If the Company has an interest in a VIE but it is not determined to be the primary beneficiary, the Company accounts for its interest under the equity method of accounting. Similarly, for those entities which are not VIEs and the Company does not have a controlling financial interest, the Company accounts for its interests under the equity method of accounting. The Company continually reconsiders its determination of whether an entity is a VIE and whether the Company qualifies as its primary beneficiary. The Company has evaluated the Operating Partnership and has determined it is not a VIE as of December 31, 2017.

GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during a reporting period. The most significant assumptions and estimates relate to impairment of real estate, recovery of receivables and depreciable lives. These estimates are based on historical experience and other assumptions which management believes are reasonable under the circumstances. Management evaluates its estimates on an ongoing basis and makes revisions to these estimates and related disclosures as new information becomes known. Actual results could differ from these estimates.

Non-controlling Interests

The Company accounts for non-controlling interests in accordance with the Consolidation guidance and the Distinguishing Liabilities from Equity guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"). Non-controlling interests represent the portion of equity that the Company does not own in those entities that it consolidates. The Company identifies its non-controlling interests separately within the Equity section of the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. The amounts of consolidated net earnings attributable to the Company and to the non-controlling interests are presented separately on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

For purposes of presentation on both the Consolidated Balance Sheets and the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, the Company considers instruments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash and cash equivalents.

The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents at major financial institutions. The cash and cash equivalent balance at one or more of these financial institutions exceeds the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance coverage. The Company periodically assesses the credit risk associated with these financial institutions and believes that the risk of loss is minimal.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash represents cash deposited in escrow accounts, which generally can only be used for the payment of real estate taxes, debt service, insurance, and future capital expenditures as required by certain loan and lease agreements as well as legally restricted tenant security deposits and funds held in escrow for pending transactions.

Real Estate

Real estate assets are recognized in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets at historical cost, less accumulated depreciation and amortization. Upon acquisition of real estate operating properties, management estimates the fair value of acquired tangible assets (consisting of land, buildings, and tenant improvements), identifiable intangible assets and liabilities (consisting of above and below-market leases, in-place leases and tenant relationships), and assumed debt based on an evaluation of available information. Based on these estimates, the estimated fair value is allocated to the acquired assets and assumed liabilities. Transaction costs incurred during the acquisition process are capitalized as a component of the asset's value.

The fair value of tangible assets is determined as if the acquired property is vacant. Fair value is determined using an exit price approach, which contemplates the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

In allocating the fair value to identifiable intangible assets and liabilities of an acquired operating property, the value of above-market and below-market leases is estimated based on the present value (using a discount rate reflecting the risks associated with leases acquired) of the difference between: (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the leases negotiated and in-place at the time of acquisition and (ii) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for the property or an equivalent property, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the

lease, which includes renewal periods with fixed rental terms that are considered to be below-market. The capitalized above-market or below-market intangible is amortized as a reduction of, or increase to, rental income over the remaining non-cancelable term of each lease.

In determining the value of in-place leases and tenant relationships, management evaluates the specific characteristics of each lease and the Company's overall relationship with each tenant. Factors considered include, but are not limited to: the nature of the existing relationship with a tenant, the credit risk associated with a tenant, expectations surrounding lease renewals, estimated carrying costs of a property during a hypothetical expected lease-up period, current market

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conditions and costs to execute similar leases. Management also considers information obtained about a property in connection with its pre-acquisition due diligence. Estimated carrying costs include property operating costs, insurance, real estate taxes and estimates of lost rentals at market rates. Costs to execute similar leases include leasing commissions and legal costs to the extent that such costs are not already incurred with a new lease that has been negotiated in connection with the purchase of a property. The values assigned to in-place leases and tenant relationships are amortized to Depreciation and amortization expense over the remaining term of each lease.

Certain real estate assets are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Building and building and land improvements	20 – 40 years
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	5 – 10 years
Tenant improvements	The shorter of the term of the related lease or useful life

Costs to fund major replacements and betterments, which extend the life of the asset, are capitalized and depreciated over their respective useful lives, while costs for ordinary repairs and maintenance activities are expensed as incurred.

When a real estate asset is identified by management as held-for-sale, the Company discontinues depreciation and estimates its sales price, net of estimated selling costs. If the estimated net sales price of an asset is less than its net carrying value, a loss is recognized to reflect the estimated fair value. Properties classified as real estate held-for-sale generally represent properties that are under contract for sale and are expected to close within 12 months.

On a periodic basis, management assesses whether there are indicators, including property operating performance, changes in anticipated holding period and general market conditions, that the value of the Company's real estate assets (including any related intangible assets or liabilities) may be impaired. If an indicator is identified, a real estate asset is considered impaired only if management's estimate of current and projected operating cash flows (undiscounted and unleveraged), taking into account the anticipated and probability weighted holding period, are less than a real estate asset's carrying value. Various factors are considered in the estimation process, including trends and prospects and the effects of demand, competition and other economic factors. Changes in any estimates and/or assumptions, including the anticipated holding period, could have a material impact on the projected operating cash flows. If management determines that the carrying value of a real estate asset is impaired, a loss is recognized for the excess of its carrying amount over its fair value.

In situations in which a lease or leases with a tenant have been, or are expected to be, terminated early, the Company evaluates the remaining useful lives of depreciable or amortizable assets in the asset group related to the lease that will be terminated (i.e., tenant improvements, above and below market lease intangibles, in-place lease value and leasing commissions). Based upon consideration of the facts and circumstances surrounding the termination, the Company may accelerate the depreciation and amortization associated with the asset group.

Real Estate Under Development and Redevelopment

Certain costs are capitalized related to the development and redevelopment of real estate including pre-construction costs, real estate taxes, insurance, construction costs and salaries and related costs of personnel directly involved. Additionally, the Company capitalizes interest costs related to development and redevelopment activities. Capitalization of these costs begin when the activities and related expenditures commence and cease when the project is substantially complete and ready for its intended use, at which time the project is placed in service and depreciation commences. Additionally, the Company makes estimates as to the probability of certain development and redevelopment projects being completed. If the Company determines the development or redevelopment is no longer probable of completion, the Company expenses all capitalized costs which are not recoverable.

Investments in and Advances to Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

The Company accounted for its investment in the unconsolidated joint venture using the equity method of accounting as the Company exercised significant influence over, but did not control this entity. This investment was initially recorded at cost and was subsequently adjusted for cash contributions and distributions. Earnings for the investment were recognized in accordance with the terms of the underlying agreement. Intercompany fees and gains on transactions with the unconsolidated joint venture were eliminated to the extent of the Company's ownership interest.

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On a periodic basis, management assessed whether there were indicators, including the property operating performance, changes in anticipated holding period and general market conditions, that the value of the Company's investment in the unconsolidated joint venture may have been impaired. An investment's value was impaired only if management's estimate of the fair value of the Company's investment was less than its carrying value and such difference was deemed to be other-than-temporary. To the extent impairment had occurred, a loss was recognized for the excess of its carrying amount over its fair value.

Deferred Leasing and Financing Costs

Costs incurred in executing tenant leases (including internal leasing costs) and long-term financing are amortized using the straight-line method over the term of the related lease or debt agreement, which approximates the effective interest method. Costs incurred in executing tenant leases which are capitalized include a portion of salaries, lease incentives and the related costs of personnel directly involved in successful leasing efforts. Costs incurred in executing long-term financing which are capitalized include bank and legal fees. The amortization of deferred leasing and financing costs is included in Depreciation and amortization and Interest expense, respectively, in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and within Operating activities on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows.

Marketable Securities

The Company classifies its marketable securities, which include both debt and equity securities, as available-for-sale. These securities are carried at fair value with unrealized gains and losses reported in equity as a component of accumulated other comprehensive income (loss). The fair value of marketable securities are based primarily on publicly traded market values in active markets and are classified accordingly on the fair value hierarchy.

On a periodic basis, management assesses whether there are indicators that the value of the Company's marketable securities may be impaired. A marketable security is impaired if the fair value of the security is less than its carrying value and the difference is determined to be other-than-temporary. To the extent impairment has occurred, a loss is recognized for the excess of the carrying value over its fair value.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, the fair value of the Company's marketable securities portfolio approximated its cost basis.

Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivatives, including certain derivatives embedded in other contracts, are measured at fair value and are recognized in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets as assets or liabilities, depending on the Company's rights or obligations under the applicable derivative contract. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative varies based on the intended use of the derivative, whether the Company has elected to designate a derivative in a hedging relationship and apply hedge accounting and whether the hedging relationship has satisfied the necessary criteria.

Revenue Recognition and Receivables

Rental revenue is recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the related leases. The cumulative difference between rental revenue recognized in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and contractual payment terms is recorded as deferred rent and presented on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets within Receivables, net.

The Company commences recognizing rental revenue based on an evaluation of a number of factors. In most cases, revenue recognition under a lease begins when the lessee takes possession of or controls the physical use of the leased asset.

Certain leases also provide for percentage rents based upon the level of sales achieved by a lessee. These percentage rents are recognized upon the achievement of certain pre-determined sales levels. Leases also typically provide for reimbursement of common area expenses, real estate taxes and other operating expenses by the lessee and are recognized in the period the applicable expenditures are incurred.

Gains from the sale of depreciated operating properties are generally recognized under the full accrual method, provided that various criteria relating to the terms of the sale and subsequent involvement by the Company with the applicable property are met.

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The Company periodically evaluates the collectability of its receivables related to rental revenue, straight-line rent, expense reimbursements and those attributable to other revenue generating activities. The Company analyzes its receivables and historical bad debt levels, tenant credit-worthiness and current economic trends when evaluating the adequacy of its allowance for doubtful accounts. In addition, tenants in bankruptcy are analyzed and estimates are made in connection with the expected recovery of pre-petition and post-petition claims.

Stock Based Compensation

The Company accounts for equity awards in accordance with the FASB's Stock Compensation guidance which requires that all share based payments to employees and non-employee directors be recognized in the statement of operations over the service period based on their fair value. Fair value is determined based on the type of award using either the grant date market price of the Company's stock, the Black-Scholes-Merton option-pricing model or a Monte Carlo simulation model. Share-based compensation expense is included in General and administrative expenses in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Income Taxes

The Parent Company has elected to qualify as a REIT in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). To qualify as a REIT, the Parent Company must meet a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that it currently distribute at least 90% of its REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains, to its stockholders. It is management's intention to adhere to these requirements and maintain the Parent Company's REIT status.

On April 3, 2017, BPG Sub's status as a REIT terminated when BPG Sub became a disregarded subsidiary of the Parent Company for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Prior to its termination of REIT status, BPG Sub had also elected to qualify as a REIT under the Code and was subject to the same tax requirements and tax treatment as the Parent Company.

As a REIT, the Parent Company generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax, provided that distributions to its stockholders equal at least the amount of its REIT taxable income as defined under the Code. The Parent Company conducts substantially all of its operations through the Operating Partnership which is organized as a limited partnership and treated as a pass-through entity for U.S. federal tax purposes. Therefore, U.S. federal income taxes on our taxable income do not materially impact the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

If the Parent Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, it will be subject to U.S. federal taxes at regular corporate rates (including any applicable alternative minimum tax for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017) and may not be able to qualify as a REIT for four subsequent taxable years. Even if the Parent Company qualifies for taxation as a REIT, the Company is subject to certain state and local taxes on its income and property, and to U.S. federal income and excise taxes on its undistributed taxable income.

The Company has elected to treat certain of its subsidiaries as taxable REIT subsidiaries ("TRS"), and the Company may in the future elect to treat newly formed and/or existing subsidiaries as TRSs. A TRS may participate in non-real estate-related activities and/or perform non-customary services for tenants and are subject to certain limitations under the Code. A TRS is subject to U.S. federal and state income taxes. Income taxes related to the Company's TRSs do not materially impact the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

The Company has considered the tax positions taken for the open tax years and has concluded that no provision for income taxes related to uncertain tax positions is required in the Company's Consolidated Financial Statements as of December 31, 2017 and 2016. Open tax years generally range from 2014 through 2017, but may vary by jurisdiction and issue. The Company recognizes penalties and interest accrued related to unrecognized tax benefits as income tax

expense, which is included in Other on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In August 2017, the FASB issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2017-12, "Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815)." ASU 2017-12 amends guidance to more closely align the results of cash flow and fair value hedge accounting with risk management activities through changes to both the designation and measurement guidance for qualifying hedging relationships and the presentation of hedge results in the financial statements. The standard is effective on January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-12 to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

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In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09, “Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718).” ASU 2017-09 clarifies guidance about which changes to the terms or conditions of a share-based payment award require an entity to apply modification accounting. The standard is effective on January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2017-09 to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-01, “Business Combinations (Topic 805).” ASU 2017-01 clarifies the definition of a business with the objective of adding guidance to assist entities with evaluating whether transactions should be accounted for as acquisitions (or disposals) of assets or businesses. The new guidance will result in many real estate transactions being classified as an asset acquisition and transaction costs being capitalized. The standard is effective on January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. ASU 2017-01 was early adopted by the Company on January 1, 2017. As a result of adopting ASU 2017-01 the Company has begun capitalizing transaction costs associated with the acquisition of real estate assets. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company capitalized \$0.9 million of transaction costs. The Company determined that these amounts did not have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18, “Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230).” ASU 2016-18 requires that the statement of cash flows explain the change during the period in the total of cash, cash equivalents, and amounts generally described as restricted cash or restricted cash equivalents. Therefore, amounts generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents should be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. The standard is effective on January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. ASU 2016-18 was early adopted by the Company on January 1, 2017. As a result of adopting ASU 2016-18 the Company now presents the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows inclusive of restricted cash balances and also provides a reconciliation to the cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash amounts presented on the Consolidated Balance Sheets. The Company determined that these changes did not have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15, “Statement of Cash Flows (Topic 230).” ASU 2016-15 provides classification guidance for certain cash receipts and cash payments including payment of debt extinguishment costs, settlement of zero-coupon debt instruments, insurance claim payments and distributions from equity method investees. The standard is effective on January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted. The Company does not expect the adoption of ASU 2016-15 to have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

In March 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-09, “Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718).” ASU 2016-09 sets out amendments to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting. The new standard impacts certain aspects of the accounting for share-based payment transactions, including income tax consequences, classification of awards as either equity or liabilities, and classification on the statements of cash flows. The new standard became effective for the Company on January 1, 2017. As a result of adopting ASU 2016-09 the Company has elected to account for share-based award forfeitures on an actual basis as opposed to the use of an estimated forfeiture rate. The Company determined that these changes did not have a material impact on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, “Leases (Topic 842).” ASU 2016-02 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract (i.e., lessees and lessors). The new standard requires lessees to apply a dual approach, classifying leases as either finance or operating leases based on the principle of whether or not the lease is effectively a financed purchase by the lessee. This classification will determine whether lease expense is recognized based on an effective interest method or on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. A lessee is also required to recognize a right-of-use asset and a lease liability for all leases

with a term of greater than 12 months regardless of their classification. Leases with a term of 12 months or less will be accounted for similar to existing guidance for operating leases today. The new standard requires lessors to account for leases using an approach that is substantially equivalent to existing guidance for sales-type leases, direct financing leases and operating leases. The pronouncement requires a modified retrospective method of adoption and is effective on January 1, 2019, with early adoption permitted. The Company will continue to evaluate the effect the adoption of ASU 2016-02 will have on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company. However, the Company currently believes that the adoption of ASU 2016-02 will not have a material impact for operating leases where it is a lessor and will continue to record revenues from rental properties for its operating leases on a straight-line basis. However, for leases where the Company is a lessee, primarily for the Company's ground leases and administrative office leases, the Company will be required to record a lease liability and a right of use asset on its Consolidated Balance Sheets at fair

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value upon adoption. In addition, direct internal leasing overhead costs will continue to be capitalized, however, indirect internal leasing overhead costs previously capitalized will be expensed under ASU 2016-02.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606)." ASU 2014-09 contains a single comprehensive model for entities to use in accounting for revenue arising from contracts with customers and supersedes most current revenue recognition guidance, including industry-specific guidance. The guidance in ASU 2014-09 affects any entity that either enters into contracts with customers to transfer goods or services or enters into contracts for the transfer of non-financial assets unless those contracts are within the scope of other standards. The core principle of the guidance is that an entity should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The pronouncement allows either a full or modified retrospective method of adoption and is effective for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim periods within that reporting period. Early adoption was permitted for reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016. A majority of the Company's tenant-related revenue is recognized pursuant to lease agreements and will be governed by the recently issued leasing guidance discussed above. Based on an evaluation of the impact ASU 2014-09 will have on the Company's sources of revenue, the Company has concluded that ASU 2014-09 will not have a material impact on the process for, timing of, and presentation and disclosure of revenue recognition from contracts with tenants and other customers. The majority of its revenue is out of the scope of ASU 2014-09. The Company will continue to follow the guidance under Accounting Standard Codification ("ASC") 840 until the guidance within ASU 2016-02 is effective for the Company on January 1, 2019.

Any other recently issued accounting standards or pronouncements not disclosed above have been excluded as they either are not relevant to the Company, or they are not expected to have a material effect on the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

2. Acquisition of Real Estate

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company acquired the following assets, in separate transactions (dollars in thousands):

Description ⁽¹⁾	Location	Month Acquired	GLA	Aggregate purchase price
Outparcel building adjacent to Annex of Arlington	Arlington Heights, IL	Feb-17	5,760	\$ 1,006
Outparcel adjacent to Northeast Plaza	Atlanta, GA	Feb-17	N/A	1,537
Arborland Center	Ann Arbor, MI	Mar-17	403,536	102,268
Building adjacent to Preston Park	Plano, TX	Apr-17	31,080	4,015
Outparcel building adjacent to Cobblestone Village	St. Augustine, FL	May-17	4,403	1,306
Outparcel adjacent to Wynnewood Village	Dallas, TX	May-17	N/A	1,658
Venice Village Shoppes	Venice, FL	Nov-17	175,054	33,486
Upland Town Square	Upland, CA	Nov-17	100,350	31,859
Plaza By The Sea	San Clemente, CA	Dec-17	49,089	13,352
			769,272	\$ 190,487

⁽¹⁾ No debt was assumed related to any of the listed acquisitions.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company acquired the following assets, in separate transactions (dollars in thousands):

Description ⁽¹⁾	Location	Month Acquired	GLA	Aggregate purchase price
Building at Rose Pavilion	Pleasanton, CA	Sept-16	28,530	\$ 6,733

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Felicita Town Center	Escondido, CA	Dec-16	126,502	40,100
			155,032	\$ 46,833

(1) No debt was assumed related to any of the listed acquisitions.

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The aggregate purchase price of the properties acquired during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, has been allocated as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,	
Assets	2017	2016
Land	\$45,055	\$14,059
Buildings	117,347	29,277
Building and tenant improvements	17,415	2,749
Above market leases ⁽¹⁾	3,051	652
In-place leases ⁽²⁾	13,044	2,608
Total assets	195,912	49,345
Liabilities		
Below market leases ⁽³⁾	4,103	2,512
Other liabilities	1,322	—
Total liabilities	5,425	2,512
Net assets acquired	\$190,487	\$46,833

- (1) The weighted average amortization period at the time of acquisition for above market leases related to properties acquired during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 was 5.5 years and 4.5 years, respectively.
- (2) The weighted average amortization period at the time of acquisition for in-place leases related to properties acquired during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 was 7.5 years and 6.3 years, respectively.
- (3) The weighted average amortization period at the time of acquisition for below market leases related to properties acquired during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 was 16.3 years and 11.9 years, respectively.

In addition, the Company acquired two land parcels and one outparcel building adjacent to existing Company owned shopping centers for an aggregate purchase price of \$1.2 million in connection with its repositioning activities at those centers during the year ended December 31, 2016. This amount is included in Improvements to and investments in real estate assets on the Company's Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company incurred transaction costs of \$1.4 million, of which \$0.9 million was capitalized and included in Buildings and tenant improvements on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets and \$0.5 million was included in Other on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. During the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015, the Company incurred transaction costs of \$0.5 million and \$2.3 million, respectively. These amounts are included in Other on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

3. Dispositions and Assets Held for Sale

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company disposed of 29 wholly owned shopping centers and two outparcel buildings for net proceeds of \$330.8 million resulting in a gain of \$68.7 million and impairment of \$22.9 million. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company disposed of its unconsolidated joint venture interest for net proceeds of \$12.4 million resulting in a gain of \$4.6 million. The Company had one property held for sale as of December 31, 2017 with a carrying value of \$27.1 million, which is included in Other assets on the

Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company disposed of six shopping centers, one office building and one outparcel building for net proceeds of \$102.9 million resulting in a gain of \$35.6 million and impairment of \$2.0 million. The Company had no properties classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2016.

For purposes of measuring provisions for impairments, fair value was determined based on contracts with buyers or purchase offers from potential buyers, adjusted to reflect associated transaction costs. The Company believes the inputs utilized were reasonable in the context of applicable market conditions; however, due to the significance of the unobservable inputs to the overall fair value measures, including forecasted revenues and expenses based upon market conditions and future expectations, the Company determined that such fair value measurements were classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. For additional information regarding impairments taken by the Company, please see Note 5 and Note 8.

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There were no discontinued operations for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 as none of the dispositions represented a strategic shift in the Company's business that would qualify as discontinued operations.

4. Real Estate

The Company's components of Real estate, net consisted of the following:

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Land	\$1,984,309	\$2,006,655
Buildings and improvements:		
Buildings and tenant improvements ⁽¹⁾	8,145,085	8,165,672
Lease intangibles ⁽²⁾	792,097	836,731
	10,921,491	11,009,058
Accumulated depreciation and amortization ⁽³⁾	(2,361,070)	(2,167,054)
Total	\$8,560,421	\$8,842,004

- (1) At December 31, 2017 and 2016, Buildings and tenant improvements included accrued amounts of \$22.8 million and \$10.5 million, respectively, related to construction in progress, net of any anticipated insurance proceeds. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, Lease intangibles consisted of \$715.1 million and \$758.0 million, respectively, of
- (2) in-place leases and \$77.0 million and \$78.7 million, respectively, of above-market leases. These intangible assets are amortized over the term of each related lease.
- (3) At December 31, 2017 and 2016, Accumulated depreciation and amortization included \$629.1 million and \$632.8 million, respectively, of accumulated amortization related to Lease intangibles.

In addition, at December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had intangible liabilities relating to below-market leases of \$463.3 million and \$485.2 million, respectively, and accumulated accretion of \$281.5 million and \$261.7 million, respectively. These intangible liabilities are included in Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. These intangible assets are accreted over the term of each related lease.

Below-market lease accretion income, net of above-market lease amortization for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$29.6 million, \$37.7 million and \$47.8 million, respectively. These amounts are included in Rental income in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. Amortization expense associated with in-place lease value for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was \$46.2 million, \$60.0 million and \$88.1 million, respectively. These amounts are included in Depreciation and amortization in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. The Company's estimated below-market lease accretion income, net of above-market lease amortization, and in-place leases amortization expense, for the next five years are as follows:

Year ending December 31,	Below-market lease accretion (income), net of above-market lease amortization	In-place leases amortization expense
2018	\$ (24,568)	\$ 34,062
2019	(20,737)	26,939
2020	(16,924)	19,956
2021	(13,985)	14,382
2022	(11,741)	10,898

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5. Impairments

On a periodic basis, management assesses whether there are any indicators, including property operating performance, changes in anticipated holding period and general market conditions, that the value of the Company's real estate assets (including any related intangible assets or liabilities) may be impaired. If management determines that the carrying value of a real estate asset is impaired, a loss is recognized for the excess of its carrying amount over its fair value.

The Company recognized the following impairments during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015:

Year Ended December 31, 2017

Property Name ⁽¹⁾	Location	GLA	Impairment Charge
The Plaza at Salmon Run	Watertown, NY	68,761	\$ 3,486
Smith's	Socorro, NM	48,000	2,200
The Manchester Collection	Manchester, CT	342,247	9,026
Renaissance Center East ⁽²⁾	Las Vegas, NV	144,216	1,658
Lexington Road Plaza ⁽²⁾	Versailles, KY	197,668	6,393
Shops at Seneca Mall ⁽²⁾	Liverpool, NY	231,024	2,226
Remount Village Shopping Center ⁽²⁾	North Charleston, SC	60,238	921
Fashion Square	Orange Park, FL	36,029	2,125
The Shoppes at North Ridgeville ⁽²⁾	North Ridgeville, OH	59,852	389
Milford Center ⁽²⁾	Milford, CT	25,056	45
Highland Commons ⁽²⁾	Glasgow, KY	130,466	2,499
The Vineyards ⁽²⁾	Eastlake, OH	144,820	3,008
Salisbury Marketplace ⁽²⁾	Salisbury, NC	79,732	1,544
Austin Town Center ⁽²⁾	Austin, MN	110,680	1,853
Parkway Pointe ⁽²⁾	Springfield, IL	38,737	2,373
Crossroads Centre	Fairview Heights, IL	242,752	358
		1,960,278	\$ 40,104

Year Ended December 31, 2016

Property Name ⁽¹⁾	Location	GLA	Impairment Charge
Inwood Forest ⁽³⁾	Houston, TX	77,553	\$ 52
Plymouth Plaza ⁽³⁾	Plymouth Meeting, PA	30,013	1,997
Parcel at Country Hills Shopping Center	Torrance, CA	3,500	550
Milford Center ⁽²⁾	Milford, CT	25,056	2,626
Other	—	N/A	(71)
		136,122	\$ 5,154

Year Ended December 31, 2015

Property Name ⁽¹⁾	Location	GLA	Impairment Charge
Parkwest Crossing ⁽⁴⁾	Durham – Chapel Hill, NC	85,602	\$ 807
Land Parcel ⁽⁴⁾	Omaha – Council Bluffs, NE-IA	N/A	198
		85,602	\$ 1,005

(1) The Company recognized impairment charges based upon a change in the estimated hold period of these properties in connection with the Company's capital recycling program.

(2) The Company disposed of this property during the year ended December 31, 2017.

(3) The Company disposed of this property during the year ended December 31, 2016.

(4) The Company disposed of this property during the year ended December 31, 2015.

The Company can provide no assurance that material impairment charges with respect to its Portfolio will not occur in future periods. See Note 3 for additional information regarding impairment charges taken in connection with the Company's dispositions. See Note 8 for additional information regarding the fair value of impairments taken on operating properties.

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6. Financial Instruments – Derivatives and Hedging

The Company's use of derivative instruments is limited to the utilization of interest rate agreements or other instruments to manage interest rate risk exposures and not for speculative purposes. In certain situations, the Company may enter into derivative financial instruments such as interest rate swap and interest rate cap agreements that result in the receipt and/or payment of future known and uncertain cash amounts, the value of which are determined by interest rates. The Company's objective in using interest rate derivatives is to add stability to interest expense and to manage its exposure to interest rate movements.

Cash Flow Hedges of Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges involve the receipt of variable-rate amounts from a counterparty in exchange for the Company making fixed-rate payments over the life of the agreements without changing the underlying notional amount. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company did not enter into any new interest rate swap agreements. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company entered into nine forward starting interest rate swap agreements ("Swaps") with an effective date of November 1, 2016 and an aggregate notional value of \$1.4 billion to partially hedge the variable cash flows associated with variable LIBOR based interest rate debt.

Detail on the Company's interest rate derivatives designated as cash flow hedges outstanding as of December 31, 2017 and 2016 is as follows:

	Number of Instruments		Notional Amount	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Interest Rate Swaps	9	9	\$1,400,000	\$1,400,000

The Company has elected to present its interest rate derivatives on its Consolidated Balance Sheets on a gross basis as interest rate swap assets and interest rate swap liabilities. Detail on the Company's fair value of interest rate derivatives on a gross and net basis as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, is as follows:

	Fair Value of Derivative Instruments	
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
Interest rate swaps classified as:		
Gross derivative assets	\$24,420	\$ 21,605
Gross derivative liabilities	—	—
Net derivative assets	\$24,420	\$ 21,605

The gross derivative assets are included in Other assets and the gross derivative liabilities are included in Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. All of the Company's outstanding interest rate swap agreements for the periods presented were designated as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk. The fair value of the Company's interest rate derivatives is determined using market standard valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curves and implied volatilities. These inputs are classified as Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives designated as, and that qualify as, cash flow hedges is recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI") and is reclassified into earnings as interest expense in the period that the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings.

The effective portion of the Company's interest rate swaps that was recognized in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 is as follows:

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships (Interest Rate Swaps)	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate swaps	\$4,976	\$19,081	\$(7,612)
Amortization (accretion) of interest rate swaps to interest expense	(2,161)	4,961	9,598
Change in unrealized gain (loss) on interest rate swaps, net	\$2,815	\$24,042	\$1,986

The Company estimates that \$9.6 million will be reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive income as a decrease to interest expense over the next twelve months. No gain or loss was recognized related to hedge ineffectiveness

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or to amounts excluded from effectiveness testing on the Company's cash flow hedges during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

Non-Designated (Mark-to Market) Hedges of Interest Rate Risk

The Company does not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes. As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company did not have any non-designated hedges.

Credit-risk-related Contingent Features

The Company has agreements with its derivative counterparties that contain a provision whereby if the Company defaults on certain of its indebtedness and the indebtedness has been accelerated by the lender, then the Company could also be declared in default on its derivative obligations. If the Company were to breach any of the contractual provisions of the derivative contracts, it would be required to settle its obligations under the agreements at their termination value including accrued interest.

7. Debt Obligations

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had the following indebtedness outstanding:

	Carrying Value as of		Stated	Scheduled
	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016	Interest Rate ⁽¹⁾	Maturity Date
Secured loans				
Secured loans ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	\$902,717	\$1,312,292	4.40% – 7.89%	2018 – 2024
Net unamortized premium	15,321	25,189		
Net unamortized debt issuance costs	(93)	(387)		
Total secured loans, net	\$917,945	\$1,337,094		
Notes payable				
Unsecured notes ⁽⁴⁾	\$3,218,453	\$2,318,453	3.25% – 7.97%	2022 – 2029
Net unamortized discount	(13,485)	(9,097)		
Net unamortized debt issuance costs	(22,476)	(17,402)		
Total notes payable, net	\$3,182,492	\$2,291,954		
Unsecured Credit Facility and term loans				
Unsecured Credit Facility ⁽⁵⁾	\$685,000	\$1,622,000	2.73%	2018 – 2021
Unsecured \$600 Million Term Loan ⁽⁶⁾	600,000	600,000	2.78%	2019
Unsecured \$300 Million Term Loan ⁽⁷⁾	300,000	—	3.26%	2024
Net unamortized debt issuance costs	(9,199)	(12,159)		
Total Unsecured Credit Facility and term loans	\$1,575,801	\$2,209,841		

Total debt obligations, net \$5,676,238 \$5,838,889

- (1) The stated interest rates are as of December 31, 2017 and do not include the impact of the Company's interest rate swap agreements (described below).
- (2) The Company's secured loans are collateralized by certain properties and the equity interests of certain subsidiaries. These properties had a carrying value as of December 31, 2017 of approximately \$1.7 billion.
- (3) The weighted average stated interest rate on the Company's fixed rate secured loans was 6.16% as of December 31, 2017.
- (4) The weighted average stated interest rate on the Company's unsecured notes was 3.81% as of December 31, 2017.
- (5) Effective November 1, 2016, the Company has in place an interest rate swap agreement that converts the variable interest rate on \$185.0 million of a term loan under the Company's senior unsecured credit facility agreement, as

amended July 25, 2016, (the “Unsecured Credit Facility”) to a fixed interest rate of 0.82% (plus a spread of 135 bps) through July 31, 2018, and three interest rate swap agreements that convert the variable interest rate on a \$500.0 million term loan under the Unsecured Credit Facility to a fixed, combined interest rate of 1.11% (plus a spread of 135 bps) through July 30, 2021.

Effective November 1, 2016, the Company has in place two interest rate swap agreements that convert the variable interest rate on \$200.0 million of the Company’s \$600 million term loan agreement, as amended July 25, 2016, (the ⁽⁶⁾ “\$600 Million Term Loan”) to a fixed, combined interest rate of 0.82% (plus a spread of 140 bps) through July 31, 2018, and three interest rate swap agreements that convert the variable interest rate on \$400.0 million of the \$600 Million Term Loan to a fixed, combined interest rate of 0.88% (plus a spread of 140 bps) through March 18, 2019.

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Effective July 28, 2017, the Company has in place an interest rate swap agreement that converts the variable (7) interest rate on \$115.0 million of the \$300 Million Term Loan (defined below) to a fixed, combined interest rate of 0.82% (plus a spread of 190 bps) through July 31, 2018.

2017 Debt Transactions

In March 2017, the Operating Partnership issued \$400.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.90% Senior Notes due 2027 (the “2027 Notes”), the proceeds of which were utilized to repay outstanding indebtedness, including borrowings under the Company’s Unsecured Credit Facility, and for general corporate purposes. The 2027 Notes bear interest at a rate of 3.90% per annum, payable semi-annually on March 15 and September 15 of each year, commencing September 15, 2017. The 2027 Notes will mature on March 15, 2027. The 2027 Notes are the Operating Partnership’s unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and rank equally in right of payment with all of the Operating Partnership’s existing and future senior unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. The Operating Partnership may redeem the 2027 Notes at any time in whole or from time to time in part at the applicable make-whole redemption price specified in the Indenture with respect to the 2027 Notes. If the 2027 Notes are redeemed on or after December 15, 2026 (three months prior to the maturity date), the redemption price will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2027 Notes being redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but not including, the redemption date.

In June 2017, the Operating Partnership issued \$500.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.65% Senior Notes due 2024 (the “2024 Notes”), the proceeds of which were utilized to repay outstanding indebtedness, including borrowings under the Company’s Unsecured Credit Facility, and for general corporate purposes. The 2024 Notes bear interest at a rate of 3.65% per annum, payable semi-annually on June 15 and December 15 of each year, commencing December 15, 2017. The 2024 Notes will mature on June 15, 2024. The 2024 Notes are the Operating Partnership’s unsecured and unsubordinated obligations and rank equally in right of payment with all of the Operating Partnership’s existing and future senior unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness. The Operating Partnership may redeem the 2024 Notes at any time in whole or from time to time in part at the applicable make-whole redemption price specified in the Indenture with respect to the 2024 Notes. If the 2024 Notes are redeemed on or after April 15, 2024 (two months prior to the maturity date), the redemption price will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of the 2024 Notes being redeemed plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but not including, the redemption date.

In July 2017, the Operating Partnership entered into a \$300.0 million variable rate unsecured term loan facility (the “\$300 Million Term Loan”). The \$300 Million Term Loan has a seven-year term maturing on July 26, 2024, with no available extension options, and bears interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 190 basis points (based on the Operating Partnership’s current credit ratings). Proceeds from the \$300 Million Term Loan were used to prepay \$300.0 million of an unsecured term loan under the Company’s Unsecured Credit Facility maturing July 31, 2018.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company repaid at total of \$815.0 million of unsecured term loan debt under the Company’s Unsecured Credit Facility and \$389.1 million of secured loans, resulting in a \$0.5 million gain on extinguishment of debt, net. These repayments were funded primarily with proceeds from the issuance of the 2027 Notes and 2024 Notes and the execution of the \$300 Million Term Loan. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company repaid \$122.0 million, net of borrowings on the Revolving Facility.

Pursuant to the terms of the Company’s unsecured debt agreements, the Company among other things is subject to maintenance of various financial covenants. The Company was in compliance with these covenants as of December 31, 2017.

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Debt Maturities

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company had accrued interest of \$35.9 million and \$34.1 million outstanding, respectively. As of December 31, 2017, scheduled amortization and maturities of the Company's outstanding debt obligations were as follows:

Year ending December 31,

2018	\$203,118
2019	618,679
2020	672,695
2021	686,225
2022	500,000
Thereafter	3,025,453
Total debt maturities	5,706,170
Net unamortized premiums and discounts	1,836
Net unamortized debt issuance costs	(31,768)
Total debt obligations, net	\$5,676,238

As of the date the financial statements were issued, the Company's scheduled debt maturities for the next 12 months are comprised of an unsecured term loan under the Company's Unsecured Credit Facility and a non-recourse secured loan. The Company has sufficient capacity under the Unsecured Credit Facility to satisfy these scheduled debt maturities.

8. Fair Value Disclosures

All financial instruments of the Company are reflected in the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets at amounts which, in management's judgment, reasonably approximate their fair values, except those instruments listed below:

	December 31, 2017		December 31, 2016	
	Carrying Amounts	Fair Value	Carrying Amounts	Fair Value
Secured loans	\$917,945	\$963,702	\$1,337,094	\$1,410,698
Notes payable	3,182,492	3,224,877	2,291,954	2,302,048
Unsecured Credit Facility and term loans	1,575,801	1,586,206	2,209,841	2,223,807
Total debt obligations, net	\$5,676,238	\$5,774,785	\$5,838,889	\$5,936,553

As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, a fair value hierarchy is included in GAAP that distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs that are classified within Levels 1 and 2 of the hierarchy) and the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions (unobservable inputs that are classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy).

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.

The valuation methodology used to estimate the fair value of the Company's debt obligations is based on a discounted cash flow analysis, with assumptions that include credit spreads, estimated property values, loan amounts and debt maturities. Based on these inputs, the Company has determined that the valuations of its debt obligations are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. Such fair value estimates are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that would be realized upon disposition.

Recurring Fair Value

The Company's marketable securities and interest rate derivatives are measured and recognized at fair value on a recurring basis. The fair value of marketable securities is based primarily on publicly traded market values in active markets and is classified within Level 1 or 2 of the fair value hierarchy. See Note 6 for fair value information regarding the Company's interest rate derivatives.

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The following table presents the placement in the fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities that are measured and recognized at fair value on a recurring basis:

Fair Value Measurements as of December 31,
2017

	Balance	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Marketable securities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 28,006	\$ 725	\$ 27,281	\$ —
Interest rate derivatives	\$ 24,420	\$ —	\$ 24,420	\$ —

Fair Value Measurements as of December 31,
2016

	Balance	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Marketable securities ⁽¹⁾	\$ 25,573	\$ 5,679	\$ 19,894	\$ —
Interest rate derivatives	\$ 21,605	\$ —	\$ 21,605	\$ —

(1) As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, marketable securities included \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million of net unrealized losses, respectively.

Non-Recurring Fair Value

On a non-recurring basis, the Company evaluates the carrying value of its properties when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. Fair value is determined by purchase price offers, market comparable data, third party appraisals or by discounted cash flow analysis. These cash flows are comprised of unobservable inputs which include forecasted rental revenue and expenses based upon market conditions and future expectations. Capitalization rates and discount rates utilized in these models are based upon unobservable rates that we believe to be within a reasonable range of current market rates for the respective properties. Based on these inputs, the Company has determined that the valuations of these properties are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

The following table presents the placement in the fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis. The table includes information related to properties remeasured to fair value as a result of impairment testing:

Fair Value Measurements as of December 31,
2017
Balance

Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
---	---	--

Assets:

Properties⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾ \$ 73,303 \$ — \$ 73,303

Fair Value Measurements as of December 31,
2016

Balance	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
---------	---	---	--

Assets:

Properties⁽³⁾ \$ 135 \$ — \$ 135

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company recognized \$28.0 million of impairment based upon offers from third party buyers and \$12.1 million of impairment based upon discounted cash flow analysis. The

⁽¹⁾ capitalization rates (ranging from 7.0% to 8.5%) and discount rates (ranging from 7.9% to 9.5%) which were utilized in the analysis were based upon unobservable rates that the Company believes to be within a reasonable range of current market rates for each respective investment.

- The carrying value of properties remeasured to fair value during the year ended December 31, 2017 include: (i) \$7.8 million related to The Plaza at Salmon Run, (ii) \$1.9 million related to Smith's, (iii) \$46.9 million related to The Manchester Collection, (iv) \$2.4 million related to Fashion Square, and (v) \$14.3 million related to Crossroads Centre.
- (3) The carrying value of a parcel at Country Hills Shopping Center was remeasured to fair value during the year ended December 31, 2016.

9. Revenue Recognition

Future minimum annual base rents as of December 31, 2017 to be received over the next five years pursuant to the terms of non-cancelable operating leases are included in the table below, assuming that no leases are renewed and no renewal options are exercised. Future minimum annual base rents also do not include payments which may be received under certain leases for percentage rent or the reimbursement of operating expenses such as real estate taxes, insurance and other common area expenses.

Year ending December 31,

2018	\$ 886,593
2019	778,828
2020	652,304
2021	531,335
2022	412,230
Thereafter	1,442,980

The Company recognized \$7.1 million, \$5.9 million and \$3.6 million of rental income based on percentage rent for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, the estimated allowance associated with Company's outstanding rent receivables, included in Receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets was \$12.1 million and \$13.2 million, respectively. In addition, as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, receivables associated with the effects of recognizing rental income on a straight-line basis were \$113.9 million and \$98.1 million, respectively net of the estimated allowance of \$5.1 million and \$3.5 million, respectively.

10. Equity and Capital

ATM

In 2015, the Parent Company entered into an at-the-market equity offering program ("ATM") through which the Parent Company may sell from time to time up to an aggregate of \$400.0 million of its common stock through sales agents over a three-year period. No shares have been issued under the ATM, and as a result, \$400.0 million of common stock remained available for issuance under the ATM as of December 31, 2017. The ATM is scheduled to expire on June 8, 2018, unless extended by the Parent Company and the sales agents.

Share Repurchase Program

On December 5, 2017, the Board of Directors authorized a share repurchase program for up to \$400.0 million of the Company's common stock. The program is scheduled to expire on December 5, 2019, unless extended by the Board of Directors. During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company repurchased approximately 0.3 million shares of common stock under the program at an average price per share of \$17.96 for a total of approximately \$5.9 million.

Common Stock

In connection with the vesting of restricted stock units ("RSUs") under the Company's equity-based compensation plan, the Company withholds shares to satisfy statutory minimum tax withholding obligations. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company withheld 0.1 million shares.

Dividends and Distributions

Because Brixmor Property Group, Inc. is a holding company and has no material assets other than its ownership of BPG Sub and no material operations other than those conducted by BPG Sub, distributions are funded as follows:

first, the Operating Partnership makes distributions to those of its partners which are holders of OP Units, including BPG Sub. When the Operating Partnership makes such distributions, in addition to BPG Sub and its wholly owned subsidiaries, the other partners of the Operating Partnership are also entitled to receive equivalent distributions on their partnership interests in the Operating Partnership on a pro rata basis;

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second, BPG Sub distributes to Brixmor Property Group Inc. its share of such distributions; and third, Brixmor Property Group Inc. distributes the amount authorized by its Board of Directors and declared by Brixmor Property Group Inc. to its common stockholders on a pro rata basis.

During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Company declared common stock dividends and OP Unit distributions of \$1.055 per share/unit, \$0.995 per share/unit and \$0.92 per share/unit, respectively. As of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, the Company had declared but unpaid common stock dividends and OP Unit distributions of \$85.6 million and \$80.6 million, respectively. These amounts are included in Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities on the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

Non-controlling interests

As of December 31, 2017, the Parent Company beneficially owned, through its direct and indirect interest in BPG Sub and the General Partner, 100.0% of the outstanding OP Units. During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company exchanged 0.4 million shares and 4.8 million shares, respectively, of the Company's common stock for an equal number of outstanding OP Units held by Blackstone and certain members of the Parent Company's current and former management.

During the years ended December 31, 2016, and 2015, Blackstone completed multiple secondary offerings of the Parent Company's common stock. In connection with these offerings, during the years ended December 31, 2016, and 2015, the Company incurred \$0.9 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, of expenses which are included in Other on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

Preferred Stock

During the year ended December 31, 2017, the Company redeemed all 125 shares of BPG Sub Series A Redeemable Preferred Stock for the stated liquidation preference of \$10,000 per share plus accrued but unpaid dividends.

11. Stock Based Compensation

During the year ended December 31, 2013, the Board of Directors approved the 2013 Omnibus Incentive Plan (the "Plan"). The Plan provides for a maximum of 15.0 million shares of the Company's common stock to be issued for qualified and non-qualified options, stock appreciation rights, restricted stock and RSUs, OP Units, performance awards and other stock-based awards.

During the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company granted RSUs to certain employees. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company granted RSUs to certain employees, or at the election of certain employees, long-term incentive plan units ("LTIP Units") in the Operating Partnership. The RSUs and LTIP Units are divided into multiple tranches, with each tranche subject to separate performance-based, market-based and service-based vesting conditions. Each award contains a threshold, target, and maximum number of units in respect of each tranche. The number of units actually earned for each tranche is determined based on performance during a specified performance period, and the earned units are then further subject to service-based vesting conditions. The aggregate number of RSUs and LTIP Units granted, assuming that the target level of performance is achieved, was 0.6 million, 0.8 million and 0.7 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively, with vesting periods ranging from one to five years. For the performance-based and service-based RSUs and LTIP Units granted under the Plan, fair value is based on the Company grant date stock price. For the market-based RSUs and LTIP Units granted during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, the Company calculated the grant date fair values per unit using a Monte Carlo simulation based on the probability of satisfying the market performance hurdles over the remainder of the performance period based on the Company's historical common stock performance relative to the other companies within the FTSE NAREIT Equity Shopping Centers Index as well as the following significant assumptions: (i) volatility of 22.0% to 23.0% and 23.5% to 26.5%, respectively; (ii) a weighted average risk-free interest rate of 1.2% to 1.41% and 1.0%, respectively; and (iii) the Company's weighted average common stock dividend yield of 4.0% to 4.6% and 3.8%, respectively.

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Information with respect to RSUs and LTIP Units for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 are as follows (in thousands):

	Restricted Shares	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding, December 31, 2014	1,821	\$ 29,641
Vested	(1,341)	(19,828)
Granted	735	16,766
Forfeited	(43)	(930)
Outstanding, December 31, 2015	1,172	25,649
Vested	(519)	(12,550)
Granted	881	18,842
Forfeited	(519)	(8,861)
Outstanding, December 31, 2016	1,015	23,080
Vested	(343)	(7,614)
Granted	633	12,762
Forfeited	(69)	(1,254)
Outstanding, December 31, 2017	1,236	\$ 26,974

During the year ended December 31, 2017 the Company recognized \$10.5 million of equity compensation expense. During the year ended December 31, 2016, the Company recognized \$11.6 million of equity compensation expense, which included the reversal of \$2.6 million of previously recognized expense as a result of forfeitures and the acceleration of \$2.7 million of expense associated with the issuance of shares, both in connection with the separation of certain Company executives. During the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recognized \$23.3 million of equity compensation expense, which included \$9.9 million of expense associated with the vesting of awards issued prior to the IPO as a result of it becoming probable that the Company's pre-IPO owners would receive a 15% internal rate of return on their investment. These amounts are included in General and administrative expense in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations. As of December 31, 2017, the Company had \$11.0 million of total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested stock compensation expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately 2.1 years.

12. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share (“EPS”) is calculated by dividing net income attributable to the Company’s common stockholders, including any participating securities, by the weighted average number of shares outstanding for the period. Certain restricted shares issued pursuant to the Company’s share-based compensation program are considered participating securities, as such shares have rights to receive non-forfeitable dividends. Fully-diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common stock were exercised or converted into shares of common stock. Unvested RSUs are not allocated net losses and/or any excess of dividends declared over net income, as such amounts are allocated entirely to the common stockholders.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the EPS calculations for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Computation of Basic Earnings Per Share:			
Net income	\$300,369	\$278,142	\$197,536
Net income attributable to non-controlling interests	(76)	(2,514)	(3,816)
Non-forfeitable dividends on unvested restricted shares	(37)	(40)	(23)
Preferred stock dividends	(39)	(150)	(150)
Net income attributable to the Company’s common stockholders for basic earnings per share	\$300,217	\$275,438	\$193,547
Weighted average number shares outstanding – basic	304,834	301,601	298,004
Basic Earnings Per Share Attributable to the Company’s Common Stockholders:			
Net income	\$0.98	\$0.91	\$0.65
Computation of Diluted Earnings Per Share:			
Net income attributable to the Company’s common stockholders for basic earnings per share	\$300,217	\$275,438	\$193,547
Allocation of net income to dilutive convertible non-controlling interests	76	2,514	3,816
Net income attributable to the Company’s common stockholders for diluted earnings per share	\$300,293	\$277,952	\$197,363
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic	304,834	301,601	298,004
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Conversion of OP Units	79	3,000	5,988
Equity awards	368	459	1,025
Weighted average shares outstanding – diluted	305,281	305,060	305,017
Diluted Earnings Per Share Attributable to the Company’s Common Stockholders:			
Net income	\$0.98	\$0.91	\$0.65

13. Earnings per Unit

Basic earnings per unit is calculated by dividing net income attributable to the Operating Partnership's common unitholders, including any participating securities, by the weighted average number of partnership common units outstanding for the period. Certain restricted units issued pursuant to the Company's share-based compensation program are considered participating securities, as such shares have rights to receive non-forfeitable dividends. Fully-diluted earnings per unit reflects the potential dilution that could occur if securities or other contracts to issue common units were exercised or converted into common units. Unvested RSUs are not allocated net losses and/or any excess of dividends declared over net income, as such amounts are allocated entirely to the Operating Partnership's common units.

The following table provides a reconciliation of the numerator and denominator of the earnings per unit calculations for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Computation of Basic Earnings Per Unit:			
Net income attributable to Brixmor Operating Partnership LP	\$300,369	\$278,142	\$197,536
Non-forfeitable dividends on unvested restricted units	(37)	(40)	(23)
Net income attributable to the Operating Partnership's common units for basic earnings per unit	\$300,332	\$278,102	\$197,513
Weighted average number common units outstanding – basic	304,913	304,600	303,992
Basic Earnings Per Unit Attributable to the Operating Partnership's Common Units:			
Net income	\$0.98	\$0.91	\$0.65
Computation of Diluted Earnings Per Unit:			
Net income attributable to the Operating Partnership's common units for diluted earnings per unit	\$300,332	\$278,102	\$197,513
Weighted average common units outstanding – basic	304,913	304,600	303,992
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Equity awards	368	459	1,025
Weighted average common units outstanding – diluted	305,281	305,059	305,017
Diluted Earnings Per Unit Attributable to the Operating Partnership's Common Units:			
Net income	\$0.98	\$0.91	\$0.65

14. Commitments and Contingencies

Legal Matters

Except as described below, the Company is not presently involved in any material litigation arising outside the ordinary course of business. However, the Company is involved in routine litigation arising in the ordinary course of business, none of which the Company believes, individually or in the aggregate, taking into account existing reserves, will have a material impact on the Company's results of operations, cash flows, or financial position.

On February 8, 2016, the Company issued a press release and filed a Form 8-K reporting the completion of a review by the Audit Committee of the Company's Board of Directors that began after the Company received information in late December 2015 through its established compliance processes. The Audit Committee review led the Board of Directors to conclude that specific Company accounting and financial reporting personnel, in certain instances, were smoothing income items, both up and down, between reporting periods in an effort to achieve consistent quarterly same property net operating income growth.

As a result of the Audit Committee review and the conclusions reached by the Board of Directors, the Company's Chief Executive Officer, its President and Chief Financial Officer, its Chief Accounting Officer and Treasurer, and an accounting employee all resigned. Following these resignations the Company appointed a new Interim Chief Executive Officer and President, Interim Chief Financial Officer and Interim Chief Accounting Officer. A new Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer were appointed effective May 20, 2016. A new Chief Accounting Officer was appointed effective March 8, 2017.

Prior to the Company's February 8, 2016 announcement, the Company voluntarily reported these matters to the SEC. As a result, the SEC and the United States Attorney's Office for the Southern District of New York are conducting investigations of certain aspects of the Company's financial reporting and accounting for prior periods and the Company is cooperating fully.

On December 13, 2017, the United States District Court for the Southern District of New York granted final approval of the settlement of the previously disclosed putative securities class action complaint filed in March 2016 by the Westchester Putnam Counties Heavy & Highway Laborers Local 60 Benefit Funds related to the review conducted by the Audit Committee of the Company. Pursuant to the approved settlement, without any admission of liability, the Company will pay \$28 million to settle the claims. This amount is within the coverage amount of the Company's applicable insurance policies. The settlement provides for the release of, among others, the Company, its subsidiaries, and their respective current and former officers, directors and employees from the claims that were or could have been asserted in the class action litigation. Certain institutional investors elected to opt out of the settlement and will not be bound by the release or receive any settlement proceeds. The Company expects that the resolution of any future related claims asserted by such opt-outs will also be within the coverage amount of the Company's applicable insurance policies.

Based on current information, the Company accrued \$28.0 million as of December 31, 2017 with respect to the settlement agreement. This amount is included in Accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets. Because the settlement amount is within the coverage amount of the Company's applicable insurance policies, the Company accrued a receivable of \$28.0 million as of December 31, 2017. This amount is included in Accounts receivable, net in the Company's Consolidated Balance Sheets.

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Leasing commitments

The Company periodically enters into ground leases for neighborhood and community shopping centers that it operates and enters into office leases for administrative space. During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Company recognized rent expense associated with these leases of \$7.5 million, \$8.3 million and \$9.4 million, respectively. Minimum annual rental commitments associated with these leases during the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

Year ending December 31,	
2018	\$7,092
2019	7,010
2020	7,027
2021	7,231
2022	7,215
Thereafter	71,860
Total minimum annual rental commitments	\$107,435

Insurance captive

The Company has a wholly owned captive insurance company, Brixmor Incap, LLC (“Incap”). Incap underwrites the first layer of general liability insurance programs for the Company’s Portfolio. The Company formed Incap as part of its overall risk management program and to stabilize insurance costs, manage exposure and recoup expenses through the functions of the captive program. The Company has capitalized Incap in accordance with the applicable regulatory requirements. Incap established annual premiums based on projections derived from the past loss experience of the Company’s properties. An actuarial analysis is performed to estimate future projected claims, related deductibles and projected expenses necessary to fund associated risk management programs. Premiums paid to Incap may be adjusted based on this estimate and may be reimbursed by tenants pursuant to specific lease terms.

Activity in the reserve for losses for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Year End	
	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Balance at the beginning of the year	\$15,045	\$14,393
Incurred related to:		
Current year	4,205	4,625
Prior years	(3,157)	(828)
Total incurred	1,048	3,797
Paid related to:		
Current year	(299)	(171)
Prior years	(2,499)	(2,974)
Total paid	(2,798)	(3,145)
Balance at the end of the	\$13,295	\$15,045

year

Environmental matters

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, the Company may be considered an owner or operator of real property or may have arranged for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances. As a result, the Company may be liable for certain costs including removal, remediation, government fines and injuries to persons and property. The Company does not believe that any resulting liability from such matters will have a material impact on the Company's results of operations, cash flows, or financial position.

15. Income Taxes

The Parent Company has elected to qualify as a REIT in accordance with the Code. To qualify as a REIT, the Parent Company must meet a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that it currently distribute at least 90% of its REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and

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excluding net capital gains, to its stockholders. It is management's intention to adhere to these requirements and maintain the Parent Company's REIT status.

As a REIT, the Parent Company generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax, provided that distributions to its stockholders equal at least the amount of its REIT taxable income as defined under the Code. The Parent Company conducts substantially all of its operations through the Operating Partnership which is organized as a limited partnership and treated as a pass-through entity for U.S. federal tax purposes. Therefore, U.S. federal income taxes on our taxable income do not materially impact the Consolidated Financial Statements of the Company.

If the Parent Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, it will be subject to U.S. federal taxes at regular corporate rates (including any applicable alternative minimum tax for tax years beginning after December 31, 2017) and may not be able to qualify as a REIT for four subsequent taxable years. Even if the Parent Company qualifies for taxation as a REIT, the Company is subject to certain state and local taxes on its income and property, and to U.S. federal income and excise taxes on its undistributed taxable income. In addition, taxable income from non-REIT activities managed through a TRS are subject to U.S. federal, state and local income taxes.

The Company incurred income and non-income taxes of \$2.4 million, \$3.3 million and \$4.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2015, the Company recognized \$4.7 million of income related to net adjustments to pre-IPO tax reserves and receivables. These amounts are included in Other on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

16. Related-Party Transactions

In the ordinary course of conducting its business, the Company enters into agreements with its affiliates in relation to the leasing and management of its and/or its related parties' real estate assets.

Pursuant to the employment agreement dated April 12, 2016 between the Company and James M. Taylor, the Company's chief executive officer, the Company was contingently obligated to purchase Mr. Taylor's former residence for an amount equal to the appraised value of the residence as of a date within 120 days of the execution of the employment agreement. Based upon the contingency being triggered in May 2017, the Company purchased the residence on July 5, 2017 for the appraised value of \$4.4 million. The Company intends to sell the residence. Based on an August 2017 appraisal, the value of the residence was \$3.9 million.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, there were no material receivables from or payables to related parties.

17. Retirement Plan

The Company has a Retirement and 401(k) Savings Plan (the "Savings Plan") covering officers and employees of the Company. Participants in the Savings Plan may elect to contribute a portion of their earnings to the Savings Plan and the Company makes a matching contribution to the Savings Plan to a maximum of 3% of the employee's eligible compensation. For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, the Company's expense for the Savings Plan was approximately \$1.2 million, \$1.2 million and \$1.2 million, respectively. These amounts are included in General and administrative in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations.

18. Supplemental Financial Information (unaudited)

The following table summarizes selected Quarterly Financial Data for the Company on a historical basis for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 and has been derived from the accompanying consolidated financial statements (in thousands except per share and per unit data):

Brixmor Property Group Inc.

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Year Ended December 31, 2017				
Total revenues	\$325,806	\$322,818	\$314,496	\$320,060
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$71,579	\$75,399	\$83,380	\$69,896
Net income attributable to common stockholders per share:				
Basic ⁽¹⁾	\$0.23	\$0.25	\$0.27	\$0.23
Diluted ⁽¹⁾	\$0.23	\$0.25	\$0.27	\$0.23

Year Ended December 31, 2016

Total revenues	\$323,104	\$310,057	\$318,577	\$324,034
Net income attributable to common stockholders	\$60,477	\$64,456	\$57,492	\$93,053
Net income attributable to common stockholders per share:				
Basic ⁽¹⁾	\$0.20	\$0.21	\$0.19	\$0.31
Diluted ⁽¹⁾	\$0.20	\$0.21	\$0.19	\$0.31

(1) The sum of the quarterly Basic and Diluted earnings per share may not equal the Basic and Diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 due to rounding.

Brixmor Operating Partnership LP

	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	Fourth Quarter
Year Ended December 31, 2017				
Total revenues	\$325,806	\$322,818	\$314,496	\$320,060
Net income attributable to partnership common units	\$71,655	\$75,438	\$83,380	\$69,896
Net income attributable to common unitholders per unit:				
Basic ⁽¹⁾	\$0.23	\$0.25	\$0.27	\$0.23
Diluted ⁽¹⁾	\$0.23	\$0.25	\$0.27	\$0.23

Year Ended December 31, 2016

Total revenues	\$323,104	\$310,057	\$318,577	\$324,034
Net income attributable to partnership common units	\$61,549	\$65,470	\$57,805	\$93,318
Net income attributable to common unitholders per unit:				
Basic ⁽¹⁾	\$0.20	\$0.21	\$0.19	\$0.31
Diluted ⁽¹⁾	\$0.20	\$0.21	\$0.19	\$0.31

(1) The sum of the quarterly Basic and Diluted earnings per share may not equal the Basic and Diluted earnings per share for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 due to rounding.

19. Subsequent Events

In preparing the Consolidated Financial Statements, the Company has evaluated events and transactions occurring after December 31, 2017 for recognition or disclosure purposes. Based on this evaluation, there were no subsequent events from December 31, 2017 through the date the financial statements were issued.

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BRIXMOR PROPERTY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE II – VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
(in thousands)

		<div> Additions Charged / (Credited) to Bad Debt Expense </div>	<div> Deductions Accounts Receivable Written Off </div>	<div> Balance at End of Period </div>
	Balance at Beginning of Period			
Allowance for doubtful accounts:				
Year ended December 31, 2017	\$ 16,756	\$ 5,323	\$ (4,874)	\$ 17,205
Year ended December 31, 2016	\$ 16,587	\$ 9,182	\$ (9,013)	\$ 16,756
Year ended December 31, 2015	\$ 14,070	\$ 9,540	\$ (7,023)	\$ 16,587

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BRIXMOR PROPERTY GROUP INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
SCHEDULE III – REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION
(in thousands)

Description		Gross Amount at Which Carried								Year Constructed ⁽¹⁾	Date Acquired	Life or Which Depreciated - Latest Income Statement
		Initial Cost to Company		Subsequent to Building Acquisition		at the Close of the Period		Accumulated Depreciation				
		Land	Building & Improvements	Land	Building & Improvements	Total						
Winchester Plaza	Huntsville, AL	\$—	\$2,634	\$12,105	\$434	\$2,634	\$12,539	\$15,173	\$(2,105)	2006	Oct-13	40 years
Springdale	Mobile, AL	—	7,460	33,085	4,452	7,460	37,537	44,997	(12,155)	2004	Jun-11	40 years
Payton Park	Sylacauga, AL	(9,372)	2,830	14,335	435	1,830	14,770	16,600	(5,222)	1995	Jun-11	40 years
Glendale Galleria	Glendale, AZ	—	4,070	6,894	9,127	4,070	16,021	20,091	(2,608)	1991	Jun-11	40 years
Northmall Centre	Tucson, AZ	—	3,140	17,966	1,816	3,140	19,782	22,922	(5,173)	1996	Jun-11	40 years
Applegate Ranch Shopping Center	Atwater, CA	—	4,033	25,510	1,519	4,033	27,029	31,062	(5,790)	2006	Oct-13	40 years
Bakersfield Plaza	Bakersfield, CA	—	4,000	24,929	10,482	4,502	34,909	39,411	(9,950)	1970	Jun-11	40 years
Carmen Plaza	Camarillo, CA	—	5,410	19,522	952	5,410	20,474	25,884	(5,900)	2000	Jun-11	40 years
Plaza Rio Vista	Cathedral, CA	—	2,465	12,575	100	2,465	12,675	15,140	(2,218)	2005	Oct-13	40 years
Clovis Commons	Clovis, CA	—	12,943	38,688	1,120	12,943	39,808	52,751	(8,961)	2004	Oct-13	40 years
Cudahy Plaza	Cudahy, CA	—	4,490	13,111	1,384	4,778	14,207	18,985	(3,597)	1994	Jun-11	40 years
University Mall	Davis, CA	—	4,270	18,056	1,502	4,270	19,558	23,828	(5,238)	1964	Jun-11	40 years
Felicita Plaza	Escondido, CA	—	4,280	12,434	947	4,280	13,381	17,661	(3,690)	2001	Jun-11	40 years
Felicita Town Center	Escondido, CA	—	11,231	31,381	214	11,231	31,595	42,826	(1,888)	1987	Dec-16	40 years
Arbor - Broadway Faire	Fresno, CA	(9,539)	5,940	33,885	2,295	5,940	36,180	42,120	(10,208)	1995	Jun-11	40 years
Lompoc Center	Lompoc, CA	—	4,670	15,965	1,975	4,670	17,940	22,610	(6,893)	1960	Jun-11	40 years
Briggsmore Plaza	Modesto, CA	—	2,140	11,224	2,787	2,140	14,011	16,151	(3,628)	1998	Jun-11	40 years
Montebello Plaza	Montebello, CA	—	13,360	32,554	6,943	13,360	39,497	52,857	(11,197)	1974	Jun-11	40 years
		—	5,180	13,666	5,605	5,180	19,271	24,451	(3,399)	1990	Jun-11	40 years

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California Oaks Center Esplanade Shopping Center	Murrieta, CA	—	6,630	60,377	15,922	16,229	66,700	82,929	(15,495)	2002	Jun-11	40 year
Pacoima Center	Pacoima, CA	—	7,050	15,932	672	7,050	16,604	23,654	(6,530)	1995	Jun-11	40 year
Paradise Plaza	Paradise, CA	—	1,820	8,711	933	1,820	9,644	11,464	(3,670)	1997	Jun-11	40 year
Metro 580	Pleasanton, CA	—	10,500	19,243	1,661	10,500	20,904	31,404	(5,815)	1996	Jun-11	40 year
Rose Pavilion	Pleasanton, CA	—	19,619	60,325	8,494	19,619	68,819	88,438	(13,159)	2018	Jun-11	40 year
Puente Hills Town Center	Rowland Heights, CA	—	15,670	39,159	3,930	15,670	43,089	58,759	(10,039)	1984	Jun-11	40 year
San Bernardino Center	San Bernardino, CA	—	2,510	9,537	191	2,510	9,728	12,238	(4,979)	2003	Jun-11	40 year
Ocean View Plaza	San Clemente, CA	—	15,750	29,826	1,527	15,750	31,353	47,103	(7,773)	1990	Jun-11	40 year
Plaza By The Sea	San Clemente, CA	—	9,607	5,461	44	9,607	5,505	15,112	(32)	1976	Dec-17	40 year
Village at Mira Mesa	San Diego, CA	—	14,870	70,974	5,480	14,870	76,454	91,324	(16,213)	2018	Jun-11	40 year
San Dimas Plaza	San Dimas, CA	—	11,490	20,570	7,505	15,100	24,465	39,565	(5,477)	1986	Jun-11	40 year
Bristol Plaza	Santa Ana, CA	—	9,110	21,169	2,975	9,722	23,532	33,254	(5,664)	2003	Jun-11	40 year
Gateway Plaza	Santa Fe Springs, CA	—	9,980	30,135	1,185	9,980	31,320	41,300	(8,612)	2002	Jun-11	40 year
Santa Paula Center	Santa Paula, CA	—	3,520	17,896	1,071	3,520	18,967	22,487	(6,229)	1995	Jun-11	40 year
Vail Ranch Center	Temecula, CA	—	3,750	22,137	1,553	3,750	23,690	27,440	(6,883)	2003	Jun-11	40 year
Country Hills Shopping Center	Torrance, CA	—	3,630	8,683	(217)	3,630	8,466	12,096	(2,031)	1977	Jun-11	40 year
Upland Town Square	Upland, CA	—	9,051	23,171	33	9,051	23,204	32,255	(230)	1994	Nov-17	40 year
Gateway Plaza - Vallejo	Vallejo, CA	—	11,880	72,127	17,706	12,946	88,767	101,713	(21,694)	2018	Jun-11	40 year
Arvada Plaza	Arvada, CO	—	1,160	7,378	430	1,160	7,808	8,968	(3,360)	1994	Jun-11	40 year
Arapahoe Crossings	Aurora, CO	—	13,676	54,851	8,687	13,676	63,538	77,214	(11,776)	1996	Jul-13	40 year
Aurora Plaza	Aurora, CO	—	3,910	9,146	1,735	3,910	10,881	14,791	(5,235)	1996	Jun-11	40 year

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Villa Monaco	Denver, CO	—	3,090	6,282	3,357	3,090	9,639	12,729	(2,258)	1978	Jun-11	40 year
Superior Marketplace	Superior, CO	(16,780)	35,654	3,838	7,090	39,492	46,582	(9,773)	1997	Jun-11	40 year	
Westminster City Center	Westminster, CO	—	6,040	42,944	9,468	6,040	52,412	58,452	(12,215)	1996	Jun-11	40 year
Freshwater - Stateline Plaza	Enfield, CT	—	3,350	30,149	1,662	3,350	31,811	35,161	(9,455)	2004	Jun-11	40 year
The Shoppes at Fox Run	Glastonbury, CT	—	3,550	22,693	2,986	3,600	25,629	29,229	(6,488)	1974	Jun-11	40 year
Groton Square	Groton, CT	—	2,730	28,034	1,552	2,730	29,586	32,316	(8,342)	1987	Jun-11	40 year
Parkway Plaza	Hamden, CT	—	4,100	7,709	137	4,100	7,846	11,946	(2,555)	2006	Jun-11	40 year
The Manchester Collection	Manchester, CT	—	9,180	51,850	(3,900)	9,180	47,950	57,130	(12,283)	2001	Jun-11	40 year
Chamberlain Plaza	Meriden, CT	(2,982)	4,480	774	1,260	5,254	6,514	(1,919)	2004	Jun-11	40 year	
Turnpike Plaza	Newington, CT	—	3,920	23,847	20	3,920	23,867	27,787	(6,849)	2004	Jun-11	40 year
North Haven Crossing	North Haven, CT	(9,918)	15,959	1,459	5,430	17,418	22,848	(4,461)	1993	Jun-11	40 year	
Christmas Tree Plaza	Orange, CT	(569)	14,844	925	4,870	15,769	20,639	(4,836)	1996	Jun-11	40 year	

Description		Encumbrances	Gross Amount at Which Carried at the Close of the Period				Accumulated Depreciation	Year Constructed ⁽¹⁾	Date Acquired	Life on Which Depreciated - Latest Income Statement
			Initial Cost to Company	Subsequent to Acquisition	Building Improvements	Land Improvements					Total
Stratford Square	Stratford, CT	—	5,970,175	6,865,986	55,232	4,619	62,324,629	1984	Jun-11	40 years
Torrington Plaza	Torrington, CT	—	2,182,963	2,284,180	251	18,418	4,199	1994	Jun-11	40 years
Waterbury Plaza	Waterbury, CT	Ø15,553,037	3,366,650	5,090,162	4,067	2,000	12,518	2000	Jun-11	40 years
Waterford Commons	Waterford, CT	Ø23,974,994	5,074,089	4,490,159	54,112	9,420	12,518	2004	Jun-11	40 years
North Dover Center	Dover, DE	—	3,100,932	2,062,200	000	25,406	5,711	1989	Jun-11	40 years
Brooksville Square	Brooksville, FL	—	4,142,093	2,119,140	214	18,855	581	1987	Jun-11	40 years
Coastal Way - Coastal Landing	Brooksville, FL	Ø26,838,843	3,020,181	8,870,201	46,041	1,480	12,518	2008	Jun-11	40 years
Midpoint Center	Cape Coral, FL	—	4,251,184	31,423	3,151	7,656	12,002	2002	Oct-13	40 years
Clearwater Mall	Clearwater, FL	Ø46,906,311	3,002,528	5,530,030	70,832	4,919	12,518	1973	Jun-11	40 years
Coconut Creek Plaza	Coconut Creek, FL	Ø10,190,404	2,799,858	7,280,657	36,065	3,220	12,518	2005	Jun-11	40 years
Century Plaza Shopping Center	Deerfield Beach, FL	—	3,038,043	1,420,395	463	12,621	3,470	2006	Jun-11	40 years
Northgate Shopping Center	DeLand, FL	—	3,500,902	1,283,500	301	5,640	4,799	1993	Jun-11	40 years
Sun Plaza	Ft. Walton Beach, FL	—	4,482,629	17,480,146	17,626	12,004	2004	Jun-11	40 years	
Normandy Square	Jacksonville, FL	—	1,930,384	698,1,030	82,8,012	458	1,996	Jun-11	40 years	
Regency Park Shopping Center	Jacksonville, FL	Ø11,646,244	4,222,116	6,250,382	1,678	1,498	5,198	1985	Jun-11	40 years
The Shoppes at Southside	Jacksonville, FL	—	6,720,597	25,678,072	225,451	12,004	2004	Jun-11	40 years	
Ventura Downs	Kissimmee, FL	Ø3,967,358	1,130,296	3,840,26	12,000	660	2018	Jun-11	40 years	
		—	7,930,500	6,127,930	1,122	3,022	2,002	Jun-11	40 years	

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Sarasota
Village

Atlantic Plaza	Satellite Beach, FL	Ø5,378,630,959,007,613,966,14,69,601,2008	Jun-11	40 years
Seminole Plaza	Seminole, FL	Ø4,243,870,934,2,083,3,800,171,3,883,14,1964	Jun-11	40 years
Cobblestone Village	St. Augustine, FL	Ø25,918,713,352,511,7,350,863,43,09,37,2003	Jun-11	40 years
Dolphin Village	St. Pete Beach, FL	— 9,882,5,838,48 9,882,5,832,6,56,280,1990	Oct-13	40 years
Bay Pointe Plaza	St. Petersburg, FL	— 4,025,1,743,939,4,02,5,684,23,02,952,2016	Oct-13	40 years
Rutland Plaza	St. Petersburg, FL	Ø6,682,3,880,143,982 3,880,25 13,02,388,2002	Jun-11	40 years
Skyway Plaza	St. Petersburg, FL	— 2,200,178,84 2,200,62 9,462,81,2002	Jun-11	40 years
Tyrone Gardens	St. Petersburg, FL	— 5,690,807,1,422,5,690,229,16,02,904,1998	Jun-11	40 years
Downtown Publix	Stuart, FL	Ø10,684,770,2,639,86 1,730,616,15,88,42,2000	Jun-11	40 years
Sunrise Town Center	Sunrise, FL	— 7,856,601,679 7,856,628,018,13,605,1989	Oct-13	40 years

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Description		Encumbrances	Gross Amount at Which Carried at the Close of the Period			Accumulated Depreciation	Year Constructed ⁽¹⁾	Date Acquired	Life on Which Depreciated - Latest Income Statement
			Initial Cost to Company	Subsequent to Acquisition	Building Land				
Carrollwood Center	Tampa, FL	—	3,749,818	151	3,750,669	19,001	2002	Oct-13	40 years
Ross Plaza	Tampa, FL	—	2,808,184	688	2,808,872	351,562	1996	Oct-13	40 years
Shoppes at Tarpon	Tarpon Springs, FL	—	7,803,763	792	7,804,555	725,651	2003	Jun-11	40 years
Venice Plaza	Venice, FL	—	3,245,504	459	3,245,963	318,101	1999	Oct-13	40 years
Venice Shopping Center	Venice, FL	—	2,555,847	461	2,556,308	9,863	2000	Oct-13	40 years
Venice Village Shoppes	Venice, FL	—	7,152,774	38	7,152,812	133,028	1989	Nov-17	40 years
Governors Towne Square	Acworth, GA	—	2,605,403	726	2,606,129	163,167	2005	Oct-13	40 years
Albany Plaza	Albany, GA	0	2,738,184	0	2,738,184	51,085	1995	Jun-11	40 years
Mansell Crossing	Alpharetta, GA	—	19,830,236	764	19,831,000	458,804	1993	Jun-11	40 years
Perlis Plaza	Americus, GA	—	1,170,743	704	1,171,447	6,612	1972	Jun-11	40 years
Northeast Plaza	Atlanta, GA	0	19,496,907	7,718	19,504,625	364,609	1952	Jun-11	40 years
Augusta West Plaza	Augusta, GA	0	3,219,107	0	3,219,107	208,538	2006	Jun-11	40 years
Sweetwater Village	Austell, GA	—	1,080,052	2796	1,080,331	48	1985	Jun-11	40 years
Vineyards at Chateau Elan	Braselton, GA	—	2,202,451	261	2,202,712	731,025	2002	Oct-13	40 years
Cedar Plaza	Cedartown, GA	—	1,550,342	296	1,550,638	5,988	1994	Jun-11	40 years
Conyers Plaza	Conyers, GA	—	3,870,741	643	3,871,384	386,176	2001	Jun-11	40 years
Cordele Square	Cordele, GA	—	2,050,540	563	2,051,103	8,163	2002	Jun-11	40 years
Covington Gallery	Covington, GA	0	4,214,328	0	4,214,328	416,691	1991	Jun-11	40 years
Salem Road Station	Covington, GA	—	670,113	393	670,506	731,112	2000	Oct-13	40 years
Keith Bridge Commons	Cumming, GA	—	1,501,486	268	1,501,754	103,616	2002	Oct-13	40 years
Northside	Dalton, GA	—	1,320,950	836	1,321,786	6,106	2001	Jun-11	40 years
Cosby Station	Douglasville, GA	0	5,282,650	582	5,283,232	507	1994	Jun-11	40 years
Park Plaza	Douglasville, GA	—	1,472,505	1,196	1,473,701	5,106	1986	Jun-11	40 years
Dublin Village	Dublin, GA	—	1,876,961	1212	1,878,073	11,024	2005	Oct-13	40 years

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Westgate	Dublin, GA	—	1,450,991	1439	1,450,800	5,880,497	2004	Jun-11	40 years	
Venture Pointe	Duluth, GA	—	2,460,933	556	2,460,489	15,044	1995	Jun-11	40 years	
Banks Station	Fayetteville, GA	—	4,423,490	12,254	4,418,490	69517	18,066	2006	Jun-11	40 years
Barrett Place	Kennesaw, GA	—	6,990,953	3,375	6,990,326	22,051	1992	Jun-11	40 years	
Shops of Huntcrest	Lawrenceville, GA	—	2,093,796	555	2,093,452	0,038	2003	Oct-13	40 years	
Mableton Walk	Mableton, GA	—	1,645,384	974	1,645,358	12,001	1994	Jun-11	40 years	
The Village at Mableton	Mableton, GA	—	2,040,443	2,387	2,040,430	10,837	1959	Jun-11	40 years	
Marshalls at Eastlake	Marietta, GA	—	2,650,667	1,002	2,650,669	6,319	1982	Jun-11	40 years	
New Chastain Corners	Marietta, GA	—	3,090,071	1975	3,090,046	12,123	2004	Jun-11	40 years	
Pavilions at Eastlake	Marietta, GA	—	4,770,085	1,919	4,770,041	8,077	1996	Jun-11	40 years	
Creekwood Village	Rex, GA	—	1,400,752	2327	1,400,779	6,470	1990	Jun-11	40 years	
Shops of Riverdale	Riverdale, GA	—	6402,109	209	6402,318	2,968	1995	Jun-11	40 years	
Holcomb Bridge Crossing	Roswell, GA	—	1,170,418	596	1,170,414	7,162	1988	Jun-11	40 years	
Victory Square	Savannah, GA	—	6,080,465	344	6,080,952	1,037	2007	Jun-11	40 years	
Stockbridge Village	Stockbridge, GA	—	6,210,641	8,525	6,210,943	26,063	2008	Jun-11	40 years	
Stone Mountain Festival	Stone Mountain, GA	—	7,755,740	6,730	7,755,780	26824	10,896	2006	Jun-11	40 years
Wilmington Island	Wilmington Island, GA	—	2,630,894	1,082	2,630,883	11,611	1985	Oct-13	40 years	
Kimberly West Shopping Center	Davenport, IA	—	1,710,329	604	1,710,383	8,602	1987	Jun-11	40 years	
Haymarket Mall	Des Moines, IA	—	3,846,320	604	3,846,320	12712	1979	Jun-11	40 years	
Haymarket Square	Des Moines, IA	—	6,481,360	1924	6,481,360	51916	1979	Jun-11	40 years	
Warren Plaza	Dubuque, IA	—	1,740,155	387	1,740,402	8,282	1993	Jun-11	40 years	
Annex of Arlington	Arlington Heights, IL	—	3,760,006	0,929	3,760,333	129,004	1999	Jun-11	40 years	
Ridge Plaza	Arlington Heights, IL	—	3,720,168	748	3,720,909	18,625	2000	Jun-11	40 years	
Bartonville Square	Bartonville, IL	—	4803,580	149	4803,729	4,200	2001	Jun-11	40 years	
Festival Center	Bradley, IL	—	658	3902,211	37	3902,248	2,668	2006	Jun-11	40 years
Southfield Plaza	Bridgeview, IL	—	13,350,880	8,251	13,350,880	80125	68,009	2006	Jun-11	40 years
Commons of Chicago Ridge	Chicago Ridge, IL	—	4,310,027	892	4,310,194	8,022	1998	Jun-11	40 years	
	Crestwood, IL	—	7,010,886	5,608	7,010,409	462,504	1649	1992	Jun-11	40 years

Rivercrest
Shopping
Center

The Commons of Crystal Lake, IL	—	3,661,770	3,882,660	65939,081,904	1987	Jun-11	40 years
Elk Grove Town Center	—	3,730,119	3,790,832	3,651,310	1998	Jun-11	40 years
Crossroads Centre	—	3,230,928	3,379,130	3,0718,647,660	1975	Jun-11	40 years

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Description		Encumbrances	Initial Cost to Company		Subsequent to Acquisition		Gross Amount at Which Carried at the Close of the Period		Accumulated Depreciation	Related Construction ⁽¹⁾	Date Acquired	Life on Which Depreciated - Latest Income Statement
			Land	Buildings	Land	Buildings	Land	Buildings				
Freeport Plaza	Freeport, IL	—	6605,614	80,694	660,694	6,362,467	5,200	0	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Westview Center	Hanover Park, IL	—	6,137,796	222,134	6,360,194	0,084,947	1,989	0	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
The Quentin Collection	Kildeer, IL	0	20,745,786	232,616	21,028,423	3,620,832	2006	0	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Butterfield Square	Libertyville, IL	—	3,430,302	2,796,460	6,226,762	1,021,964	205	1,997	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
High Point Centre	Lombard, IL	—	7,510,134	1,887,210	9,397,344	212,646	720	18	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Long Meadow Commons	Mundelein, IL	—	4,700,447	7,704,700	12,405,147	859,179	1,997	0	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Westridge Court	Naperville, IL	—	10,566,986	2,870,965	13,437,951	702,992	0	0	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Sterling Bazaar	Peoria, IL	—	2,050,581	469,205	2,519,786	9,102,754	1,992	0	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Rollins Crossing	Round Lake Beach, IL	—	3,043,180	317,040	3,360,220	497,673	361	1,998	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Twin Oaks Shopping Center	Silvis, IL	—	1,300,896	141,300	1,602,196	87,113	1,991	0	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Sangamon Center North	Springfield, IL	—	2,350,420	851,360	3,211,780	2,628	73	1,996	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Tinley Park Plaza	Tinley Park, IL	0	17,869,220	639,669	18,508,889	30,837,655	839	1,973	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Meridian Village	Carmel, IN	—	2,089,231	212,989	2,302,220	11,623	584	1,990	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Columbus Center	Columbus, IN	0	9,372,148	3,912,598	13,284,746	111,709	180	1,964	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Elkhart Plaza West	Elkhart, IN	—	770,632	623,270	1,393,902	558,732	205	1,997	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Apple Glen Crossing	Fort Wayne, IN	—	2,550,742	522,260	3,312,942	3,064	48	2,002	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Market Centre	Goshen, IN	—	1,765,234	032,165	1,930,396	263,062	876	1,994	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Marwood Plaza	Indianapolis, IN	—	1,720,479	960,162	2,880,639	8,169	664	1,992	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Westlane Shopping Center	Indianapolis, IN	—	870,260	31,048	901,308	73,651	4,521	1,968	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Valley View Plaza	Marion, IN	0	1,053,440	3,020,162	4,073,602	182,368	53	1,997	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Bittersweet Plaza	Mishawaka, IN	—	840,677	527,840	1,387,517	204,041	962	2,000	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
Lincoln Plaza	New Haven, IN	—	780,627	780,970	1,561,597	086,786	948	1,968	0	0	Jun-11	40 years
	Speedway, IN	—	8,448,946	2,938,550	11,387,496	4,083	420	2018	0	0	Jun-11	40 years

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Perkins Farm Marketplace	Worcester, MA	—	2,150,762,632,190,821,648	27967	Jun-11	40 years
South Plaza Shopping Center	California, MD	—	2,172,209,092,131,825,440	2005	Oct-13	40 years
Campus Village Shoppes	College Park, MD	—	1,669,980,647,1,662,728,226	986	Jun-11	40 years
Fox Run	Prince Frederick, MD	—	3,561,082,430,565,163,097	803997	Jun-11	40 years
Liberty Plaza	Randallstown, MD	—	7826,1342,306,82,440,9,202,936	962	Jun-11	40 years

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Description		Encumbrances	Gross Amount at Which Carried at the Close of the Period				Date Acquired	Life on Which Depreciated - Latest Income Statement	
			Initial Cost to Company	Subsequent to Acquisition	Building Improvements	Land Improvements			
Pine Tree Shopping Center	Portland, ME	—	2,860,988	4,492,860	4,822,377	2,590,195	Jun-11	40 years	
Arborland Center	Ann Arbor, MI	—	14,104,938	3,883,141	82,110	5,405,200	Mar-17	40 years	
Maple Village	Ann Arbor, MI	—	3,205,895	9,199,360	9,438,146	9,2018	Jun-11	40 years	
Grand Crossing	Brighton, MI	0	2,692,178	0	487,059	9,806,113	2,054,200	Jun-11	40 years
Farmington Crossroads	Farmington, MI	—	1,620,340	1,939,622	7,899,855	1,986	Jun-11	40 years	
Silver Pointe Shopping Center	Fenton, MI	0	2,590,840	0	2,258,298	8,340,561	7,396,221	Jun-11	40 years
Cascade East	Grand Rapids, MI	—	1,280,802	1,317,080	19,733	99,277	1,983	Jun-11	40 years
Delta Center	Lansing, MI	0	5,185,158	0	3,941,853	5,182,471	2,5985	Jun-11	40 years
Lakes Crossing	Muskegon, MI	—	1,440,452	0	2,271,450	7,341,714	5,02008	Jun-11	40 years
Redford Plaza	Redford, MI	—	7,510,348	0	3,178,310	5,262,907	6,410,992	Jun-11	40 years
Hampton Village Centre	Rochester Hills, MI	—	5,370,612	0	0,062,570	6,146,298	6,410,992	Jun-11	40 years
Fashion Corners	Saginaw, MI	—	1,940,706	44,198	0,472,018	7,702,004	Jun-11	40 years	
Green Acres	Saginaw, MI	—	2,170,225	4,402,120	6,271,479	7,120,2018	Jun-11	40 years	
Southfield Plaza	Southfield, MI	—	1,320,608	2,166,320	7,470,994	8,671,970	Jun-11	40 years	
18 Ryan	Sterling Heights, MI	0	5,503,160	0	7,943,663	9,606,123	12,043,997	Jun-11	40 years
Delco Plaza	Sterling Heights, MI	0	3,624,860	0	6,821,263	8,604,510	8,852,499	Jun-11	40 years
Grand Traverse Crossing	Traverse City, MI	—	3,100,047	0	7,947,100	9,436,009	5,501,996	Jun-11	40 years
West Ridge	Westland, MI	—	1,800,244	5,571,900	15,116	2,509,989	Jun-11	40 years	
Roundtree Place	Ypsilanti, MI	—	3,520,249	6,603,520	8,521,837	2,621,992	Jun-11	40 years	
Washtenaw Fountain Plaza	Ypsilanti, MI	—	2,030,890	7,071,309	1,961,121	9,992,005	Jun-11	40 years	
Southport Centre I - VI	Apple Valley, MN	—	4,600,375	0	5,408,280	23,448,375	1,985	Jun-11	40 years
Burning Tree Plaza	Duluth, MN	—	4,790,766	16,470	0,772,116	6,593,987	Jun-11	40 years	

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Elk Park Center	Elk River, MN	—	3,771,255,023,190,282,062,144,999	Jun-11	40 years
Westwind Plaza	Minnetonka, MN	—	2,630,452,042,630,561,4,98,972,007	Jun-11	40 years
Richfield Hub	Richfield, MN	—	7,748,517,597,208,082,7,84,552,952	Jun-11	40 years
Roseville Center	Roseville, MN	—	1,620,364,145,1,820,910,129,820,000	Jun-11	40 years
Marketplace @ 42	Savage, MN	—	5,150,489,803,150,296,21,42,623,999	Jun-11	40 years
Sun Ray Shopping Center	St. Paul, MN	—	5,250,612,693,250,809,28,56,827,958	Jun-11	40 years
White Bear Hills Shopping Center	White Bear Lake, MN	—	1,790,157,252,1,790,910,8,102,621,996	Jun-11	40 years
Ellisville Square	Ellisville, MO	—	2,130,907,936,8,130,275,14,40,529,989	Jun-11	40 years
Clocktower Place	Florissant, MO	—	3,590,395,2,730,590,125,14,73,550,987	Jun-11	40 years
Hub Shopping Center	Independence, MO	—	8507,600,345,850,945,8,793,331,995	Jun-11	40 years
Watts Mill Plaza	Kansas City, MO	—	2,610,282,292,640,573,17,18,326,997	Jun-11	40 years
Liberty Corners	Liberty, MO	—	2,530,567,2,242,500,809,13,33,990,987	Jun-11	40 years
Maplewood Square	Maplewood, MO	—	1,450,494,425,1,450,919,6,369,764,998	Jun-11	40 years
Clinton Crossing	Clinton, MS	—	4,048,270,216,706,2,960,221,2,082,778,990	Jun-11	40 years
County Line Plaza	Jackson, MS	—	2,820,156,602,820,764,32,56,449,997	Jun-11	40 years
Devonshire Place	Cary, NC	—	4,671,940,3,674,520,40,200,10,124,241,996	Jun-11	40 years
McMullen Creek Market	Charlotte, NC	—	10,520,874,406,025,280,37,86,573,988	Jun-11	40 years
The Commons at Chancellor Park	Charlotte, NC	—	5,240,582,263,240,849,27,08,940,994	Jun-11	40 years
Macon Plaza	Franklin, NC	—	7703,783,195,770,978,4,748,682,001	Jun-11	40 years
Garner Towne Square	Garner, NC	—	6,233,097,523,243,620,30,85,323,997	Oct-13	40 years
Franklin Square	Gastonia, NC	—	7,060,872,746,060,617,37,67,774,989	Jun-11	40 years
Wendover Place	Greensboro, NC	—	15,990,032,863,549,930,757,887,127,000	Jun-11	40 years
University Commons	Greenville, NC	—	5,356,023,976,390,993,5,38,957,996	Jun-11	40 years
Valley Crossing	Hickory, NC	—	2,130,884,826,130,710,16,83,982,014	Jun-11	40 years
Kinston Pointe	Kinston, NC	—	2,180,479,337,2,880,1610,99,686,001	Jun-11	40 years
Magnolia Plaza	Morganton, NC	—	7303,059,211,730,270,4,006,991,990	Jun-11	40 years

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Roxboro Square	Roxboro, NC	—	1,580,935	305	1,952,400	10,790,273	2005	Jun-11	40 years	
Innes Street Market	Salisbury, NC	—	12,180,275	66	12,880,140	11,037,002		Jun-11	40 years	
Crossroads	Statesville, NC	—	6,225,098	326	6,180,182	6,388,997		Jun-11	40 years	
Anson Station	Wadesboro, NC	—	1,229,103	895	267	940,162	5,072,876	1988	Jun-11	40 years
New Centre Market	Wilmington, NC	—	5,730,673	595	5,730,682	9,950,199		Jun-11	40 years	
University Commons	Wilmington, NC	—	6,926,445	946	6,280,913	5,309,920	2007	Jun-11	40 years	
Whitaker Square	Winston Salem, NC	—	2,923,828	87	2,923,111	5,634,321	1996	Oct-13	40 years	
Parkway Plaza	Winston-Salem, NC	—	6,910,009	416	6,980,423	5,339,502	2005	Jun-11	40 years	
Stratford Commons	Winston-Salem, NC	—	2,779,402	268	2,976,700	12,448,731	1995	Jun-11	40 years	

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Description		Encumbrances	Initial Cost to Company	Subsequent to Acquisition	Gross Amount at Which Carried at the Close of the Period	Building Land Improvements	Building Total Improvements	Accumulated Depreciation	Related Construction ⁽¹⁾	Date Acquired	Life on Which Depreciated - Latest Income Statement
Bedford Grove	Bedford, NH	—	3,400,623	7,6503,200	27724,667	1321989				Jun-11	40 years
Capitol Shopping Center	Concord, NH	—	2,160,361	1,2902,186	5114,841	652001				Jun-11	40 years
Willow Springs Plaza	Nashua , NH	0	13,733,490	9,290,195	3,290,485	23,018	523,057	3841990		Jun-11	40 years
Seacoast Shopping Center	Seabrook , NH	0	4,634,230	956819	2,830,751	11,003	1591991			Jun-11	40 years
Tri-City Plaza	Somersworth, NH	—	1,900,682	4,9851,900	66716,567	1381990				Jun-11	40 years
Laurel Square	Brick, NJ	0	9,072,540	9,256,454	5,207	1026,051	0132003			Jun-11	40 years
the Shoppes at Cinnaminson	Cinnaminson, NJ	—	6,034,125	5,6396,038	76554,795	74010				Jun-11	40 years
Acme Clark	Clark, NJ	0	4,152,630	335128	2,630,791	11,009	992007			Jun-11	40 years
Collegetown Shopping Center	Glassboro, NJ	—	1,565,512	8561,263	8624,072	2501966				Jun-11	40 years
Hamilton Plaza	Hamilton, NJ	0	2,555,158	805,733,459	1,380,321	3,621	2491972			Jun-11	40 years
Bennetts Mills Plaza	Jackson, NJ	0	12,143,136	9,92209	3,130,431	20,561	2372002			Jun-11	40 years
Lakewood Plaza	Lakewood, NJ	—	5,092,578	842	5,090,623	31,071	6501966			Jun-11	40 years
Marlton Crossing	Marlton, NJ	—	5,954,186	1,105,950	28962,033	32018				Jun-11	40 years
Middletown Plaza	Middletown, NJ	0	16,533,060	4,0870,482	5,063,524	8,410	2032001			Jun-11	40 years
Larchmont Centre	Mount Laurel, NJ	0	7,000,421	4,78733	4,421,920	19,648	721985			Jun-15	40 years
Old Bridge Gateway	Old Bridge, NJ	—	7,206,889	9,9317,200	82048,020	422995				Jun-11	40 years
Morris Hills Shopping Center	Parsippany, NJ	—	3,972,892	2,4013,970	29338,076	3931994				Jun-11	40 years
Rio Grande Plaza	Rio Grande, NJ	—	1,660,184	0,0711,660	91114,674	4071997				Jun-11	40 years
Ocean Heights Plaza	Somers Point, NJ	—	6,134,462	2,8686,163	3042,074	672006				Jun-11	40 years
Springfield Place	Springfield, NJ	—	1,154,310	2,0701,375	77,560	2571965				Jun-11	40 years
Tinton Falls Plaza	Tinton Falls, NJ	—	3,080,155	548	3,080,981	5,037	8032006			Jun-11	40 years
Cross Keys Commons	Turnersville, NJ	—	5,842,004	4,6815,840	68542,022	5881989				Jun-11	40 years
	Yardville, NJ	—	1,030,280	733	1,830,139	043	8032005			Jun-11	40 years

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Dover Park Plaza										
St Francis Plaza	Santa Fe, NM	—	1,140,843	—	1,418,413	5,963,171	11993	Jun-11	40 years	
Smith's	Socorro, NM	01,331,600	5,312,020	6,600,251	3,862,074	1976		Jun-11	40 years	
Parkway Plaza	Carle Place, NY	—	5,790,234	2,615,529	8,492,768	1993		Jun-11	40 years	
Erie Canal Centre	Dewitt, NY	02,283,108	0,957,149	4,080,897	19,077,520	2018		Jun-11	40 years	
Unity Plaza	East Fishkill, NY	05,414,100	0,935,342	2,100,691	6,135,967	2005		Jun-11	40 years	
Suffolk Plaza	East Setauket, NY	—	2,780,937	7582,780,695	13,027,632	1998		Jun-11	40 years	
Three Village Shopping Center	East Setauket, NY	—	5,310,703	4225,360,262	1,836,441	1991		Jun-11	40 years	
Stewart Plaza	Garden City, NY	—	6,040,987	7,478,624	4,652,860	1990		Jun-11	40 years	
Dalewood I, II & III Shopping Center	Hartsdale, NY	—	6,900,902	8,746,990	7,766,676	1972		Jun-11	40 years	
Cayuga Mall	Ithaca, NY	06,873,180	1,043,652	1,180,561	3,083,670	1969		Jun-11	40 years	
Kings Park Plaza	Kings Park, NY	—	4,790,110	2,128,479	2,281,801	1985		Jun-11	40 years	
Village Square Shopping Center	Larchmont, NY	—	1,320,808	8831,320,917	7,011,025	1981		Jun-11	40 years	
Falcaro's Plaza	Lawrence, NY	—	3,410,822	1,829,340	6,511,406	1972		Jun-11	40 years	
Mamaroneck Centre	Mamaroneck, NY	—	1,460,654	4,203,423	6,428,102	2018		Jun-11	40 years	
Sunshine Square	Medford, NY	—	7,350,359	9,906,735	2,653,261	2007		Jun-11	40 years	
Wallkill Plaza	Middletown, NY	—	1,360,814	3,027,130	841,122	1986		Jun-11	40 years	
Monroe Plaza	Monroe, NY	08,054,184	6,115,733	1,840,684	18,620,941	1985		Jun-11	40 years	
Rockland Plaza	Nanuet, NY	028,385,700	1,690,211	1,609,778	8,834,438	2006		Jun-11	40 years	
North Ridge Shopping Center	New Rochelle, NY	—	4,910,253	9664,910,219	5,129,810	1971		Jun-11	40 years	
Nesconset Shopping Center	Port Jefferson Station, NY	—	5,510,213	3,122,510	3,372,854	1961		Jun-11	40 years	
Roanoke Plaza	Riverhead, NY	—	5,050,110	4,365,050	5,462,159	2002		Jun-11	40 years	
Rockville Centre	Rockville Centre, NY	—	3,590,935	1403,590,751	10,665,661	1975		Jun-11	40 years	
Mohawk Acres Plaza	Rome, NY	04,574,172	0,408,024	1,740,432	16,452,002	2005		Jun-11	40 years	
College Plaza	Selden, NY	—	6,330,149	45,608,865	5,673,063	2013		Jun-11	40 years	
Campus Plaza	Vestal, NY	—	1,170,076	3331,170,081	7,657,852	2003		Jun-11	40 years	
Parkway Plaza	Vestal, NY	—	2,168,651	5,772,268	2,282,679	1995		Jun-11	40 years	
Shoppes at Vestal	Vestal, NY	—	1,340,473	7021,340,802	16,129,420	2000		Jun-11	40 years	
Town Square Mall	Vestal, NY	—	2,520,796	5,198,243	9,884,602	1991		Jun-11	40 years	
The Plaza at Salmon Run	Watertown, NY	—	1,420,243	8,101,920	4110,661	1993		Jun-11	40 years	
Highridge Plaza	Yonkers, NY	—	6,020,382	2,562,080	9,502,487	1977		Jun-11	40 years	

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Brunswick Town Center	Brunswick, OH	10,452,938,536	2,990,872,041	2004	Jun-11	40 years
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Description		Encumbrances	Initial	Subsequent	Gross	Accumulated	Related	Date	Life on Which	
			Cost to Company	to Acquisition	Amount at Which Carried at the Close of the Period					Depreciation	Income Statement
			Building Improvements	Land Improvements	Land Total		Constructed ⁽¹⁾	Acquired		
30th Street Plaza	Canton, OH	—	1,950,386	76	1,950,591	7,009	4,999	Jun-11	40 years	
Brentwood Plaza	Cincinnati, OH	—	5,090,702	3,365,020	3,927,128	3	2004	Jun-11	40 years	
Delhi Shopping Center	Cincinnati, OH	—	3,690,897	1,804,397	13,129	8,973		Jun-11	40 years	
Harpers Station	Cincinnati, OH	—	3,125,056	4,739,967	1,634,970	383	1994	Jun-11	40 years	
Western Hills Plaza	Cincinnati, OH	—	8,627,596	55	8,680,253	36,991	10,954	Jun-11	40 years	
Western Village	Cincinnati, OH	—	3,370,426	202	3,420,975	16,395	2005	Jun-11	40 years	
Crown Point	Columbus, OH	—	2,120,518	5,792,160	9,918,347	648	1980	Jun-11	40 years	
Greentree Shopping Center	Columbus, OH	—	4,858,920	2,022,777	1,920,801	14,123	1982	Jun-11	40 years	
Brandt Pike Place	Dayton, OH	—	616,694	16	616,710	2,316	2008	Jun-11	40 years	
South Towne Centre	Dayton, OH	—	14,574,994	12,536,534	4,990,735	4,063,966	1972	Jun-11	40 years	
Southland Shopping Center	Middleburg Heights, OH	—	34,995,944	4,258,598	5,048,566	7,708,190	1951	Jun-11	40 years	
The Shoppes at North Olmsted	North Olmsted, OH	—	510,987	16	510,003	4,511	192002	Jun-11	40 years	
Surrey Square Market Place	Norwood, OH	—	5,062,900	7,865,784	3,990,649	23,538	92010	Jun-11	40 years	
Brice Park	Piqua, OH	—	390,993	1,257,902	50,250	5,640	10,91972	Jun-11	40 years	
Streetsboro Crossing	Reynoldsburg, OH	—	2,820,075	2,272,830	802,161	1,271	11989	Jun-11	40 years	
Miracle Mile Shopping Plaza	Streetsboro, OH	—	640,571	6728	640,444	7,082	1,122002	Jun-11	40 years	
Southland Shopping Plaza	Toledo, OH	—	4,291,511	105,372	4,153,151	57,052	719,057	911955	Jun-11	40 years
Wadsworth Crossings	Toledo, OH	—	2,440,390	9,972,420	3,621,480	209	1988	Jun-11	40 years	
Northgate Plaza Marketplace	Wadsworth, OH	—	7,004,373	3,085,064	4,602,245	45	2005	Oct-13	40 years	
Village West	Westerville, OH	—	300,120	4340	300,544	1,843	192008	Jun-11	40 years	
	Tulsa, OK	—	5,042,402	8695,050	27,020,310	351	1992	Jun-11	40 years	
	Allentown, PA	—	4,183,200	4,480,280	68,028,864	102	1999	Jun-11	40 years	

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Park Hills Plaza	Altoona, PA	—	4,392,521,994,395	1528,905,481	1985	Jun-11	40 years
Bensalem Square	Bensalem, PA	—	1,800,826,149	1,800,757,775	1986	Jun-11	40 years
Bethel Park Shopping Center	Bethel Park, PA	—	9,358,068,299,865	3,061,642,312	1965	Jun-11	40 years
Bethlehem Square	Bethlehem, PA	—	8,836,724,746	8,804,704,730	1994	Jun-11	40 years
Lehigh Shopping Center	Bethlehem, PA	—	6,982,743,344	6,980,884,063	1955	Jun-11	40 years
Bristol Park Chalfont Village Shopping Center	Bristol, PA	—	3,180,972,463	3,180,432,561	1993	Jun-11	40 years
New Britain Village Square	Chalfont, PA	—	1,040,714,082	1,040,632,467	1989	Jun-11	40 years
Collegeville Shopping Center	Chalfont, PA	—	4,250,130,619	4,250,749,299	1989	Jun-11	40 years
Whitemarsh Shopping Center	Collegeville, PA	—	3,410,564,798	3,410,621,372	2018	Jun-11	40 years
Valley Fair	Conshohocken, PA	—	3,410,605,37	3,420,144,553	2002	Jun-11	40 years
Dickson City Crossings	Devon, PA	—	1,810,128,146	1,810,961,499	2001	Jun-11	40 years
Dillsburg Shopping Center	Dickson City, PA	—	3,780,218,670	3,780,863,566	1997	Jun-11	40 years
Barn Plaza	Dillsburg, PA	—	1,670,799,433	1,670,232,890	1994	Jun-11	40 years
Pilgrim Gardens	Doylestown, PA	—	8,788,452,078	8,788,530,899	2002	Jun-11	40 years
Mount Carmel Plaza	Drexel Hill, PA	—	2,090,890,452	2,090,990,161	1955	Jun-11	40 years
Kline Plaza	Glenside, PA	—	380,839	380,008	1975	Jun-11	40 years
New Garden Center	Harrisburg, PA	—	2,300,834,534	2,300,681,666	1952	Jun-11	40 years
Stone Mill Plaza	Kennett Square, PA	—	2,019,240,752	2,019,684,340	1979	Jun-11	40 years
Woodbourne Square	Lancaster, PA	—	2,490,244,577	2,490,221,544	2008	Jun-11	40 years
North Penn Market Place	Langhorne, PA	—	1,640,081,454	1,640,085,617	1984	Jun-11	40 years
New Holland Shopping Center	Lansdale, PA	—	3,060,008,193	3,060,099,259	1977	Jun-11	40 years
Village at Newtown	New Holland, PA	—	890,340,545	890,885,477	1995	Jun-11	40 years
Cherry Square	Newtown, PA	—	7,690,537,289	7,690,823,518	1989	Jun-11	40 years
		—	950,680,413	950,935,788	1989	Jun-11	40 years

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Ivyridge	Northampton, PA Philadelphia, PA	(13,057,108,292,749,7,100,041,27,13,925)963		Jun-11	40 years
Roosevelt Mall	Philadelphia, PA	(46,536,827,605,658,8,93,026)1102(28,831)64		Jun-11	40 years
Shoppes at Valley Forge	Phoenixville, PA	— 2,011,2,596,95 2,011,851,5,14,598)2003		Jun-11	40 years
County Line Plaza	Souderton, PA	— 9107,608,2,077,910,685 10,59,528)971		Jun-11	40 years
69th Street Plaza	Upper Darby, PA	— 6404,36281 640,443 5,083,441)994		Jun-11	40 years
Warminster Towne Center	Warminster, PA	— 4,315,284,4,503,4,367,874,1,09,255)997		Jun-11	40 years
Shops at Prospect	West Hempfield, PA	— 7606,454487 760,941 7,702,058)994		Jun-11	40 years

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Description		Encumbrances	Gross Amount at Which Carried at the Close of the Period				Date Acquired	Life on Which Depreciated - Latest Income Statement
			Initial Cost to Company	Subsequent to Acquisition	Building Improvements	Building Land and Improvements		
Whitehall Square	Whitehall, PA	—	4,350,016	1,604,320	6,223,698	2006	Jun-11	40 years
Wilkes-Barre Township Marketplace	Wilkes-Barre , PA	—	2,180,632	2,062,187	0220,882	2004	Jun-11	40 years
Belfair Towne Village	Bluffton, SC	—	4,265,129	9,074,382	20236,455	2006	Jun-11	40 years
Milestone Plaza	Greenville, SC	—	2,565,502	2,309,163	1520,328	1995	Oct-13	40 years
Circle Center	Hilton Head, SC	—	3,010,773	428 3,612	01 9,211	2000	Jun-11	40 years
Island Plaza	James Island, SC	—	2,940,805	1,792,905	59513,535	1994	Jun-11	40 years
Festival Centre	North Charleston, SC	—	3,630,449	5,879,633	82817,953	1987	Jun-11	40 years
Fairview Corners I & II	Simpsonville, SC	—	2,370,672	2,982,386	5321,023	2003	Jun-11	40 years
Hillcrest Market Place	Spartanburg, SC	—	4,190,172	2,254,390	42243,612	2065	Jun-11	40 years
Shoppes at Hickory Hollow	Antioch, TN	—	3,650,206	3,660	80914,435	1986	Jun-11	40 years
East Ridge Crossing	Chattanooga , TN	03,305	1,234	007179 1,230	86 5,416	1999	Jun-11	40 years
Watson Glen Shopping Center	Franklin, TN	—	5,220,452	3,383,230	83321,053	1988	Jun-11	40 years
Williamson Square	Franklin, TN	—	7,732,406	6,607,290	00936,719	1988	Jun-11	40 years
Greensboro Village	Gallatin, TN	—	1,503,362	280 1,503	64915,132	2005	Oct-13	40 years
Greeneville Commons	Greeneville, TN	—	2,880,074	48 2,880	62216,505	2002	Jun-11	40 years
Oakwood Commons	Hermitage, TN	—	6,840,783	3,366,840	20428,074	1989	Jun-11	40 years
Kimball Crossing	Kimball, TN	—	1,860,479	993 1,860	46621,326	2007	Jun-11	40 years
Kingston Overlook	Knoxville, TN	05,574	2,060	4991,742	06042 9,302	1996	Jun-11	40 years
Farrar Place	Manchester, TN	01,083	4702,760	432 470	192 3,662	1989	Jun-11	40 years
	Memphis, TN	—	22,550,192	70,406	239 293,136	2014	Jun-11	40 years

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Highland Village Town Center	Highland Village, TX						
Bay Forest	Houston, TX	Ø2,868,500,54187	1,50028	8,118,2462004	Jun-11	40 years	
Beltway South	Houston, TX	— 3,340,666473	3,30013913,439,64998	Jun-11	40 years		
Braes Heights	Houston, TX	Ø4,916,7004,971,505,76047618,136052018		Jun-11	40 years		
Braes Link	Houston, TX	— 8506,479175	850654	7,504,3811999	Jun-11	40 years	

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Description		Initial Cost to Company		Building & Improvements	Subsequent to Acquisition	Gross Amount at Which Carried at the Close of the Period			Accumulated Depreciation
		Encumbrances	Land			Land	Building & Improvements	Total	
Braes Oaks Center	Houston, TX	(1,317)	) 1,310	3,743	594	1,310	4,337	5,647	(1,030)
Braesgate	Houston, TX	—	1,570	2,723	118	1,570	2,841	4,411	(1,501)
Broadway	Houston, TX	(2,429)	) 1,720	5,362	997	1,720	6,359	8,079	(1,954)
Clear Lake									
Camino	Houston, TX	(4,939)	) 3,320	11,916	872	3,320	12,788	16,108	(3,466)
South									
Hearthstone Corners	Houston, TX	—	5,240	13,586	1,023	5,240	14,609	19,849	(5,556)
Jester Village	Houston, TX	—	1,380	4,411	326	1,380	4,737	6,117	(1,114)
Jones Plaza	Houston, TX	—	2,110	9,561	1,919	2,110	11,480	13,590	(1,906)
Jones Square	Houston, TX	—	3,210	10,614	237	3,210	10,851	14,061	(3,557)
Maplewood	Houston, TX	(2,634)	) 1,790	5,438	314	1,790	5,752	7,542	(2,096)
Merchants Park	Houston, TX	(12,349)	) 6,580	31,453	2,890	6,580	34,343	40,923	(9,812)
Northgate	Houston, TX	(936)	) 740	1,320	223	740	1,543	2,283	(615)
Northshore	Houston, TX	(9,969)	) 5,970	21,998	3,005	5,970	25,003	30,973	(6,793)
Northtown Plaza	Houston, TX	(7,489)	) 4,990	17,014	1,977	4,990	18,991	23,981	(4,486)
Northwood Plaza	Houston, TX	—	2,730	10,023	1,107	2,730	11,130	13,860	(3,817)
Orange Grove	Houston, TX	—	3,670	15,444	1,487	3,670	16,931	20,601	(5,913)
Pinemont									
Shopping Center	Houston, TX	—	1,673	4,563	3	1,673	4,566	6,239	(2,227)
Royal Oaks Village	Houston, TX	—	4,620	29,379	752	4,620	30,131	34,751	(7,617)
Tanglewilde Center	Houston, TX	(2,915)	) 1,620	7,088	378	1,620	7,466	9,086	(2,353)
Westheimer Commons	Houston, TX	—	5,160	11,529	4,287	5,160	15,816	20,976	(5,141)
Fry Road Crossing	Katy, TX	—	6,030	19,659	1,121	6,030	20,780	26,810	(6,887)
Washington Square	Kaufman, TX	(891)	) 880	1,930	791	880	2,721	3,601	(842)
Jefferson Park	Mount Pleasant, TX	(2,226)) 870	4,919	1,516	870	6,435	7,305	(2,184)
Winwood Town Center	Odessa, TX	—	2,850	27,507	2,533	2,850	30,040	32,890	(9,367)

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Crossroads Centre - Pasadena	Pasadena, TX	(7,786) 4,660	10,870	521	4,660	11,391	16,051	(4,081
Spencer Square	Pasadena, TX	(11,330	) 5,360	19,356	991	5,360	20,347	25,707	(6,411
Pearland Plaza	Pearland, TX	—	3,020	8,431	1,356	3,020	9,787	12,807	(3,010
Market Plaza	Plano, TX	(7,257	) 6,380	19,762	1,085	6,380	20,847	27,227	(6,409
Preston Park Village	Plano, TX	—	8,506	79,829	3,144	8,506	82,973	91,479	(13,404
Northshore Plaza	Portland, TX	—	3,510	7,979	884	3,510	8,863	12,373	(3,981
Klein Square	Spring, TX	(3,219	) 1,220	6,715	835	1,220	7,550	8,770	(1,921
Keegan's Meadow	Stafford, TX	—	3,300	9,671	1,279	3,300	10,950	14,250	(3,200
Texas City Bay	Texas City, TX	(5,999	) 3,780	15,360	760	3,780	16,120	19,900	(4,329
Windvale Center	The Woodlands, TX	(4,295	) 3,460	9,282	574	3,460	9,856	13,316	(2,689
The Centre at Navarro	Victoria, TX	(3,356	) 1,490	6,389	335	1,490	6,724	8,214	(1,110
Spradlin Farm	Christiansburg, VA	—	3,860	22,355	1,969	3,860	24,324	28,184	(6,676
Culpeper Town Square	Culpeper, VA	—	3,200	9,061	1,147	3,200	10,208	13,408	(4,148
Hanover Square	Mechanicsville, VA	—	3,540	14,621	1,882	3,540	16,503	20,043	(3,633
Tuckernuck Square	Richmond, VA	—	2,400	9,294	1,426	2,400	10,720	13,120	(2,417
Cave Spring Corners	Roanoke, VA	—	3,060	11,178	646	3,060	11,824	14,884	(4,256
Hunting Hills	Roanoke, VA	—	1,150	7,406	2,248	1,150	9,654	10,804	(2,648
Valley Commons	Salem , VA	(2,074	) 220	1,041	130	220	1,171	1,391	(237
Lake Drive Plaza	Vinton, VA	(7,437	) 2,330	12,336	1,110	2,330	13,446	15,776	(4,753
Hilltop Plaza	Virginia Beach, VA	—	5,154	21,305	2,470	5,154	23,775	28,929	(6,535
Ridgeview Centre	Wise, VA	(3,906	) 2,080	8,044	2,225	2,080	10,269	12,349	(2,751
Rutland Plaza	Rutland, VT	—	2,130	20,904	454	2,130	21,358	23,488	(6,054
Spring Mall	Greenfield, WI	—	2,540	15,864	594	2,540	16,458	18,998	(3,902
Mequon Pavilions	Mequon, WI	—	7,520	28,244	5,206	7,520	33,450	40,970	(8,241
		—	2,080	9,050	1,015	2,080	10,065	12,145	(3,240

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Moorland Square Shopping Ctr	New Berlin, WI								
Paradise Pavilion	West Bend, WI	—	1,510	15,536	965	1,510	16,501	18,011	(5,845)
Moundsville Plaza	Moundsville, WV	—	1,650	10,103	1,221	1,650	11,324	12,974	(4,238)
Grand Central Plaza	Parkersburg, WV	—	670	5,704	242	670	5,946	6,616	(1,658)
Remaining portfolio	Various	—	5,385	—	24,228	5,805	23,808	29,613	(364)
						</			

(1) Year constructed is calculated based on the year of the most recent redevelopment of the shopping center or based on year built if no redevelopment has occurred.

The aggregate cost for Federal income tax purposes was approximately \$11.9 billion at December 31, 2017.

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	Year Ending December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
[a] Reconciliation of total real estate carrying value is as follows:			
Balance at beginning of period	\$11,009,058	\$10,932,850	\$10,802,249
Acquisitions and improvements	408,570	236,590	252,242
Real estate held for sale	(34,169)	—	—
Impairment of real estate	(27,300)	(3,176)	—
Cost of property sold	(358,972)	(88,585)	(51,264)
Write-off of assets no longer in service	(75,696)	(68,621)	(70,377)
Balance at end of period	\$10,921,491	\$11,009,058	\$10,932,850
[b] Reconciliation of accumulated depreciation as follows:			
Balance at beginning of period	\$2,167,054	\$1,880,685	\$1,549,234
Depreciation expense	342,035	361,723	396,380
Property sold	(87,169)	(19,733)	(7,034)
Write-off of assets no longer in service	(60,850)	(55,621)	(57,895)
Balance at end of period	\$2,361,070	\$2,167,054	\$1,880,685

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