

WEINGARTEN REALTY INVESTORS /TX/
Form 10-K
February 28, 2019
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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K
(Mark One)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2018

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 1-9876

Weingarten Realty Investors

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

TEXAS 74-1464203

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

2600 Citadel Plaza Drive, Suite 125

Houston, Texas 77008

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code (713) 866-6000

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

Title of Each Class Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, \$.03 par value New York Stock Exchange

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. YES NO

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Act. 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. YES NO

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically every Interactive Data File required to be submitted 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 such files). 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 filer," "smaller reporting company," and "emerging growth company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

Emerging growth company

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

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

The aggregate market value of the common shares of beneficial interest held by non-affiliates on June 29, 2018 (based upon the most recent closing sale price on the New York Stock Exchange as of such date of \$30.81) was \$3.7 billion. As of February 15, 2019, there were 128,626,309 common shares of beneficial interest outstanding.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the Registrant's Proxy Statement relating to its Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held on April 29, 2019 have been incorporated by reference to Part III of this Form 10-K.

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Forward-Looking Statements

This annual report on Form 10-K, together with other statements and information publicly disseminated by us, contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We intend such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 and include this statement for purposes of complying with those safe harbor provisions. Forward-looking statements, which are based on certain assumptions and describe our future plans, strategies and expectations, are generally identifiable by use of the words “believe,” “expect,” “intend,” “anticipate,” “estimate,” “project,” or similar expressions. You should not rely on forward-looking statements since they involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors, which are, in some cases, beyond our control and which could materially affect actual results, performances or achievements. Factors which may cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations include, but are not limited to, (i) disruptions in financial markets, (ii) general economic and local real estate conditions, (iii) the inability of major tenants to continue paying their rent obligations due to bankruptcy, insolvency or general downturn in their business, (iv) financing risks, such as the inability to obtain equity, debt, or other sources of financing on favorable terms and changes in LIBOR availability, (v) changes in governmental laws and regulations, (vi) the level and volatility of interest rates, (vii) the availability of suitable acquisition opportunities, (viii) the ability to dispose of properties, (ix) changes in expected development activity, (x) increases in operating costs, (xi) tax matters, including the effect of changes in tax laws and the failure to qualify as a real estate investment trust, and (xii) investments through real estate joint ventures and partnerships, which involve risks not present in investments in which we are the sole investor. Accordingly, there is no assurance that our expectations will be realized. For further discussion of the factors that could materially affect the outcome of our forward-looking statements and our future results and financial condition, see “Item 1A. Risk Factors.”

PART I

ITEM 1. Business

General Development of Business. Weingarten Realty Investors is a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) organized under the Texas Business Organizations Code. We, and our predecessor entity, began the ownership of shopping centers and other commercial real estate in 1948. Our primary business is leasing space to tenants in the shopping centers we own or lease. We also provide property management services for which we charge fees to either joint ventures where we are partners or other outside owners.

See “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” included in Item 7 and the Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto included in Item 8 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2018, for information on certain recent developments of the Company.

Narrative Description of Business. We are in the business of owning, managing and developing retail shopping centers. At December 31, 2018, we owned or operated under long-term leases, either directly or through our interest in real estate joint ventures or partnerships, a total of 178 properties, which are located in 17 states spanning the country from coast to coast. The portfolio of properties contains approximately 35.1 million square feet of gross leasable area that is either owned by us or others. We also owned interests in 24 parcels of land held for development that totaled approximately 14.0 million square feet.

Investment and Operating Strategy. Our goal is to remain a leader in owning and operating top-tier neighborhood and community shopping centers in certain markets of the United States (“U.S.”). We expect to achieve this goal by:

- raising net asset value and cash flows through quality acquisitions, redevelopments and new developments;
- focusing on core operating fundamentals through our decentralized operating platform built on local expertise in leasing and property management;
- disciplined growth from strategic acquisitions, redevelopments and new developments;
- disposition of assets that no longer meet our ownership criteria, in which proceeds may be recycled by repaying debt, purchasing new assets or reinvesting in currently owned assets or for other corporate purposes; and
- commitment to maintaining a conservatively leveraged balance sheet, strong liquidity, a well-staggered debt maturity schedule and strong credit agency ratings.

We may either purchase, develop or lease income-producing properties in the future, and may also participate with other entities in property ownership through partnerships, joint ventures or similar types of co-ownership.

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We may invest in mortgages; however, we have traditionally invested in first mortgages to real estate joint ventures or partnerships in which we own an equity interest or to obtain control over a real estate asset that we desire to own. We may also invest in securities of other issuers for the purpose, among others, of exercising control over such entities, subject to the gross income and asset tests necessary for REIT qualification.

In acquiring and developing properties, we attempt to accumulate enough properties in a geographic area to allow for the establishment of a regional office, which enables us to obtain in-depth knowledge of the market from a leasing perspective and to have easy access to the property and our tenants from a management viewpoint.

We expect to continue our focus on the future growth of the portfolio in neighborhood and community shopping centers in markets where we currently operate throughout the U.S. Our markets of interest reflect high income and job growth, as well as high barriers-to-entry. Our attention is also focused on high quality, supermarket-anchored and necessity-based centers, which may include mixed-use properties containing this type of retail component.

Diversification from both a geographic and tenancy perspective is a critical component of our operating strategy. Our largest markets are located in California, Florida and Texas, which represent 11.9%, 19.7% and 30.4%, respectively, of our total properties' gross leasable area. Total revenues generated by our centers located in Houston and its surrounding areas was 18.8% of total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2018, and an additional 8.7% of total revenue was generated in 2018 from centers that are located in other parts of Texas. An additional 20.4% and 17.2%, respectively, of total revenue was generated in 2018 in Florida and California. As of December 31, 2018, we also had 24 parcels of land held for development, five of which were located in Houston and its surrounding areas and 10 of which were located in other parts of Texas. Because of our investments in Texas, including Houston and its surrounding areas, Florida and California, these economies could affect our business and operations more so than in other geographic areas.

With respect to tenant diversification, our two largest tenants, The Kroger Co. and TJX Companies, Inc., accounted for 2.6% and 2.1%, respectively, of our total base minimum rental revenues for the year ended December 31, 2018. No other tenant accounted for more than 1.7% of our total base minimum rental revenues. Our anchor tenants are supermarkets, value-oriented apparel/discount stores and other retailers or service providers who generally sell basic necessity-type goods and services. We believe the stability of our anchor tenants, combined with convenient locations, attractive and well-maintained properties, high quality retailers and a strong tenant mix, should ensure the long-term success of our merchants and the viability of our portfolio.

Strategically, we strive to finance our growth and working capital needs in a conservative manner, including managing our debt maturities. Our senior debt credit ratings were BBB with a projected stable outlook from Standard & Poors and Baa1 with a projected stable outlook from Moody's Investor Services as of December 31, 2018. We intend to maintain a conservative approach to managing our balance sheet, which, in turn, should give us many options for raising debt or equity capital when needed. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, our debt to total assets before depreciation ratio was 36.4% and 38.6%, respectively.

We have a \$200 million share repurchase plan under which we may repurchase common shares of beneficial interest ("common shares") from time-to-time in open-market or privately negotiated purchases based on management's evaluation of market conditions and other factors. As of the date of this filing, \$181.5 million of common shares remained available to be repurchased under the plan.

Our policies with respect to the investment and operating strategies discussed above are periodically reviewed by our Board of Trust Managers and may be modified without a vote of our shareholders.

Competition. We compete with numerous other developers and real estate companies (both public and private), financial institutions and other investors engaged in the development, acquisition and operation of shopping centers in our trade areas. This results in competition for the acquisition of both existing income-producing properties and prime development sites.

We also compete for tenants to occupy the space that is developed, acquired and managed by our competitors. The principal competitive factors in attracting tenants in our market areas are location, price, anchor tenants and maintenance of properties. We believe our key competitive advantages include the favorable locations of our properties, the strong demographics surrounding our centers, knowledge of markets and customer bases, our ability to provide a retailer with multiple locations with quality anchor tenants and the practice of continuous maintenance and

renovation of our properties.

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Qualification as a Real Estate Investment Trust. As of December 31, 2018, we met the qualification requirements of a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code, as amended. As a result, we will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent we meet certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code, with the exception of our taxable REIT subsidiary.

Employees. At December 31, 2018, we employed 254 full-time persons; our principal executive offices are located at 2600 Citadel Plaza Drive, Houston, Texas 77008; and our phone number is (713) 866-6000. We also have nine regional offices located in various parts of the U.S. Management considers its relations with their personnel to be good.

Company Website and SEC Filings. Our website may be accessed at www.weingarten.com. We use the Investors section of our website as a channel for routine distribution of important information, including news releases, analyst presentations and financial information. All of our filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") can be accessed, and we post filings as soon as reasonably practicable after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the SEC, including our annual, quarterly and current reports on Forms 10-K, 10-Q and 8-K, our proxy statements and any amendments to those reports or statements. All such postings and filings are available on our website free of charge. You may also view any materials we file with the SEC at the SEC's Internet site at www.sec.gov.

Financial Information. Additional financial information concerning us is included in the Consolidated Financial Statements located in Item 8 herein.

ITEM 1A. Risk Factors

The risks described below could materially and adversely affect our shareholders and our results of operations, financial condition, liquidity and cash flows. In addition to these risks, our operations may also be affected by additional factors not presently known or that we currently consider immaterial to our operations.

Disruptions in the financial markets could affect our liquidity and have other adverse effects on us and the market price of our common shares of beneficial interest.

The U.S. and global equity and credit markets have experienced and may in the future experience significant price volatility, dislocations and liquidity disruptions, which could cause market prices of many stocks to fluctuate substantially and the spreads on prospective debt financings to widen considerably. These circumstances could materially impact liquidity in the financial markets, making terms for certain financings less attractive, and in certain cases result in the unavailability of certain types of financing. Uncertainties in the equity and credit markets may negatively impact our ability to access additional financing at reasonable terms or at all, which may negatively affect our ability to complete dispositions, form joint ventures or refinance our debt. A prolonged downturn in the equity or credit markets could cause us to seek alternative sources of potentially less attractive financing, and require us to adjust our business plan accordingly. In addition, these factors may make it more difficult for us to sell properties or adversely affect the price we receive for properties that we do sell, as prospective buyers may experience increased costs of financing or difficulties in obtaining financing. These events in the equity and credit markets may make it more difficult or costly for us to raise capital through the issuance of our common shares or preferred shares. These disruptions in the financial markets also may have a material adverse effect on the market value of our common shares and other adverse effects on us or the economy generally. There can be no assurances that government responses to any disruptions in the financial markets would restore consumer confidence, maintain stabilized markets or provide the availability of equity or credit financing.

Among the market conditions that may affect the value of our common shares and access to the capital markets are the following:

- The attractiveness of REIT securities as compared to other securities, including securities issued by other real estate companies, fixed income equity securities and debt securities;

- Changes in revenues or earnings estimates or publication of research reports and recommendations by financial analysts or actions taken by rating agencies with respect to our securities or those of other REITs;

- The degree of interest held by institutional investors;

- The market's perception of the quality of our assets and our growth potential;

- The ability of our tenants to pay rent to us and meet their other obligations to us under current lease terms;

- Our ability to re-lease space as leases expire;

- Our ability to refinance our indebtedness as it matures;

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Actual or anticipated quarterly fluctuations in our operating results and financial condition;

Any changes in our dividend policy;

Any future issuances of equity securities;

Strategic actions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions or restructurings;

General market conditions and, in particular, developments related to market conditions for the real estate industry; and

Domestic and international economic and political factors unrelated to our performance.

The volatility in the stock market can create price and volume fluctuations that may not necessarily be comparable to operating performance.

The economic performance and value of our shopping centers depend on many factors, each of which could have an adverse impact on our cash flows and operating results.

The economic performance and value of our properties can be affected by many factors, including the following:

- Changes in the national, regional and local economic climate;
- Changes in existing laws and regulations, including environmental regulatory requirements including, but not limited to, legislation on global warming, trade reform, health care reform, employment laws and immigration laws;
- Local conditions such as an oversupply of space or a reduction in demand for real estate in the area;
- The attractiveness of the properties to tenants;
- Competition from other available space;
- Competition for our tenants from Internet sales and shifts in consumer shopping patterns;
- Our tenant's ability to anticipate or revise their marketing and/or sales approach to meet changes in consumer shopping patterns;
- Our ability to provide adequate management services and to maintain our properties;
- Increased operating costs, if these costs cannot be passed through to tenants;
- The cost of periodically renovating, repairing and releasing spaces;
- The consequences of any armed conflict involving, or terrorist attack against, the U.S.;
- Our ability to secure adequate insurance;
- Fluctuations in interest rates;
- Changes in real estate taxes and other expenses; and
- Availability of financing on acceptable terms or at all.

Our properties consist primarily of neighborhood and community shopping centers and, therefore, our performance is linked to general economic conditions in the market for retail space. The market for retail space has been and could in the future be adversely affected by weakness in the national, regional and local economies where our properties are located, the adverse financial condition of some large retail companies, the ongoing consolidation in the retail sector, the excess amount of retail space in a number of markets and increasing consumer purchases through the Internet. To the extent that any of these conditions exist, they are likely to affect market rents for retail space. In addition, we may face challenges in the management and maintenance of the properties or encounter increased operating costs, such as real estate taxes, insurance and utilities, which may make our properties unattractive to tenants. A significant decrease in rental revenue and an inability to replace such revenues may adversely affect our profitability, the ability to meet debt and other financial obligations and pay dividends to shareholders.

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We have properties that are geographically concentrated, and adverse economic or other conditions in that area could have a material adverse effect on us.

We are particularly susceptible to adverse economic or other conditions in markets where our properties are concentrated, including California, Florida and Texas. These adverse conditions include increases in unemployment, industry slowdowns, including declining oil prices, business layoffs or downsizing, decreases in consumer confidence, relocations of businesses, changes in demographics, increases in real estate and other taxes, increases in regulations, severe weather conditions and natural disasters, any of which could have an increased material adverse effect on us than if our portfolio was more geographically diverse.

Our acquisition activities may not produce the cash flows that we expect and may be limited by competitive pressures or other factors.

We intend to acquire existing commercial properties to the extent that suitable acquisitions can be made on advantageous terms. Acquisitions of commercial properties involve risks such as:

- We may have difficulty identifying acquisition opportunities that fit our investment strategy;
- Our estimates on expected occupancy and rental rates may differ from actual conditions;
- Our estimates of the costs of any redevelopment or repositioning of acquired properties may prove to be inaccurate;
- We may be unable to operate successfully in new markets where acquired properties are located, due to a lack of market knowledge or understanding of local economies;
- We may be unable to successfully integrate new properties into our existing operations; or
- We may have difficulty obtaining financing on acceptable terms or paying the operating expenses and debt service associated with acquired properties prior to sufficient occupancy.

In addition, we may not be in a position or have the opportunity in the future to make suitable property acquisitions on advantageous terms due to competition for such properties with others engaged in real estate investment. Our inability to successfully acquire new properties may have an adverse effect on our results of operations.

Turmoil in capital markets could adversely impact acquisition activities and pricing of real estate assets.

Volatility in the capital markets could impact the availability of debt financing due to numerous factors, including the tightening of underwriting standards by lenders and credit rating agencies. These factors directly affect a lender's ability to provide debt financing as well as increase the cost of available debt financing. As a result, we may not be able to obtain debt financing on favorable terms or at all. This may result in future acquisitions generating lower overall economic returns, which may adversely affect our results of operations and dividends paid to shareholders. Furthermore, any turmoil in the capital markets could adversely impact the overall amount of capital available to invest in real estate, which may result in price or value decreases of real estate assets.

Our real estate assets may be subject to impairment charges.

Periodically, we assess whether there are any indicators that the value of our real estate assets, including any capitalized costs and any identifiable intangible assets, may be impaired. A property's value is impaired only if the estimate of the aggregate future undiscounted cash flows without interest charges to be generated by the property are less than the carrying value of the property. In estimating cash flows, we consider factors such as expected future income, trends and prospects, the effects of demand, competition and other factors. If we are evaluating the potential sale of an asset or development/redevelopment alternatives, the undiscounted future cash flows consider the most likely course of action at the balance sheet date based on current plans, intended holding periods and available market information. Determining whether a property is impaired and, if impaired, the amount of write-down to fair value requires a significant amount of judgment by management and is based on the best information available to management at the time of evaluation. If market conditions deteriorate or management's plans for certain properties change, additional write-downs could be required in the future, and any future impairment could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations in the period in which the charge is taken.

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Reduction of rental income would adversely affect our profitability, our ability to meet our debt obligations and our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders.

The substantial majority of our income is derived from rental income from real property. As a result, our performance depends on our ability to collect rent from tenants. Our income and funds to pay dividends would be negatively affected if a significant number of our tenants, or any of our major tenants (as discussed in more detail below):

• Delay lease commencements;

• Decline to extend or renew leases upon expiration;

• Fail to make rental payments when due; or

• Close stores or declare bankruptcy.

Any of these actions could result in the termination of the tenants' lease and the loss of rental income attributable to the terminated leases. In addition, lease terminations by an anchor tenant or a failure by that anchor tenant to occupy the premises could also result in lease terminations or reductions in rent by other tenants in the same shopping center under the terms of some leases. In these events, we cannot be sure that any tenant whose lease expires will renew that lease or that we will be able to re-lease space on economically advantageous terms. Furthermore, certain costs remain fixed even though a property may not be fully occupied. The loss of rental revenues from a number of our tenants and our inability to replace such tenants, particularly in the case of a substantial tenant with leases in multiple locations, may adversely affect our profitability, our ability to meet debt and other financial obligations and our ability to pay dividends to the shareholders.

Adverse effects on the success and stability of our anchor tenants, could lead to reductions of rental income.

Our rental income could be adversely affected in the event of a downturn in the business, or the bankruptcy or insolvency of, any anchor store or anchor tenant. Anchor tenants generally occupy large amounts of square footage, pay a significant portion of the total rents at a property and contribute to the success of other tenants by drawing significant numbers of customers to a property. The closing of one or more anchor stores at a property could adversely affect that property and result in lease terminations or reductions in rent from other tenants, whose leases may permit termination or rent reduction in those circumstances or whose own operations may suffer as a result. Furthermore, tenant demand for certain of our anchor spaces may decrease, and as a result, we may see an increase in vacancy and/or a decrease in rents for those spaces, which could have a negative impact to our rental income.

Adverse effects resulting from a shift in retail shopping from brick and mortar stores to online shopping may impact our operating results.

Online sales for many retailers has become a fundamental part of their business in addition to operating brick and mortar stores. Additionally, online sales from companies without physical stores has increased significantly. Although many of the retailers operating in our properties sell groceries, value-oriented apparel and other necessity-based type goods or provide services, including entertainment and dining, the shift to online shopping may cause certain of our tenants to reduce the size or number of their retail locations in the future. As a result, this could negatively affect our ability to lease space and our operating results.

We face significant competition in the leasing market, which may decrease or prevent increases in the occupancy and rental rates of our properties.

We compete with numerous developers, owners and operators of retail properties, many of which own properties similar to, and in the same market sectors as, our properties. If our competitors offer space at rental rates below current market rates, or below the rental rates we currently charge our tenants, we may lose existing or potential tenants, or we may be forced to reduce rental rates in order to attract new tenants and retain existing tenants when their leases expire.

Also, if our competitors develop additional retail properties in locations near our properties, there may be increased competition for customer traffic and creditworthy tenants, which may result in fewer tenants or decreased cash flows from tenants, or both, and may require us to make capital improvements to properties that we would not have otherwise made. Our tenants also face increasing competition from other forms of marketing of goods, such as direct mail and Internet marketing, which may decrease cash flow from such tenants. As a result, our financial condition and our ability to pay dividends to our shareholders may be adversely affected.

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We may be unable to collect balances due from tenants in bankruptcy.

A tenant that files for bankruptcy protection may not continue to pay us rent. A bankruptcy filing by or relating to one of our tenants or a lease guarantor would bar all efforts by us to collect pre-bankruptcy debts from the tenant or the lease guarantor, or their property, unless the bankruptcy court permits us to do so. A tenant or lease guarantor bankruptcy could delay our efforts to collect past due balances under the relevant leases and could ultimately preclude collection of these sums. If a lease is rejected by a tenant in bankruptcy, we would have only a general unsecured claim for damages. As a result, it is likely that we would recover substantially less than the full value of any unsecured claims it holds, if at all.

Our development, redevelopment and construction activities could adversely affect our operating results.

We intend to continue the selective development, redevelopment and construction of retail and/or mixed use properties in accordance with our development and underwriting policies as opportunities arise. Our development, redevelopment and construction activities include risks that:

• We may abandon development opportunities after expending resources to determine feasibility;

• Construction costs of a project may exceed our original estimates;

• Occupancy rates and rents at a newly completed or redeveloped property may not be sufficient to make the property profitable;

• Rental rates could be less than projected;

• Delivery of multi-family units into uncertain residential environments may result in lower rents, sale price or take longer periods of time to reach economic stabilization;

• Project completion may be delayed because of a number of factors, including weather, labor disruptions, construction delays or delays in receipt of zoning or other regulatory approvals, adverse economic conditions, acts of terror or other acts of violence, or acts of God (such as fires, earthquakes or floods);

• Financing may not be available to us on favorable terms for development or redevelopment of a property; and

• We may not complete construction and lease-up on schedule, resulting in increased debt service expense and construction costs.

Additionally, the time frame required for development, redevelopment, construction and lease-up of these properties means that we may have to wait years for a significant cash return. If any of the above events occur, the development and redevelopment of properties may hinder our growth and have an adverse effect on our results of operations, including additional impairment charges. Also, new development activities, regardless of whether or not they are ultimately successful, typically require substantial time and attention from management.

There is a lack of operating history with respect to any recent acquisitions and redevelopment or development of properties, and we may not succeed in the integration or management of additional properties.

These properties may have characteristics or deficiencies currently unknown to us that affect their value or revenue potential. It is also possible that the operating performance of these properties may decline under our management.

We also may not have the experience in developing and managing mixed-use properties and may need to rely on external resources which may not perform as we expected. As we acquire additional properties, we will be subject to risks associated with managing new properties, including lease-up and tenant retention. In addition, our ability to manage our growth effectively will require us to successfully integrate any new acquisitions into our existing management structure. We may not succeed with this integration or effectively manage additional properties. Also, newly acquired properties may not perform as expected.

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Real estate property investments are illiquid, and therefore, we may not be able to dispose of properties when desirable or on favorable terms.

Real estate property investments generally cannot be disposed of quickly. In addition, the Internal Revenue Code imposes restrictions on the ability of a REIT to dispose of properties that are not applicable to other types of real estate companies. Our ability to dispose of properties on advantageous terms depends on factors beyond our control, including competition from other sellers and the availability of attractive financing for potential buyers of our properties. We cannot predict the various market conditions affecting real estate investments that will exist at any particular time in the future. Therefore, we may not be able to quickly vary our portfolio in response to economic or other conditions promptly or on favorable terms, which could cause us to incur extended losses and reduce our cash flows and adversely affect dividends paid to shareholders.

As part of our capital recycling program, we intend to sell our non-core assets and may not be able to recover our investments, which may result in losses to us.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to recover the current carrying amount of all of our owned and partially owned non-core properties and investments in the future. Our failure to do so would require us to recognize impairment charges in the period in which we reached that conclusion, which could adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results and cash flows.

Credit ratings may not reflect all the risks of an investment in our debt or equity securities and rating changes could adversely effect our revolving credit facility.

Our credit ratings are an assessment by rating agencies of our ability to pay our debts when due. Consequently, real or anticipated changes in our credit ratings will generally affect the market value of our debt. Credit ratings may be revised or withdrawn at any time by the rating agency at its sole discretion. Additionally, our revolving credit facility fees are based on our credit ratings. We do not undertake any obligation to maintain the ratings or to advise holders of our debt of any change in ratings. Each agency's rating should be evaluated independently of any other agency's rating.

There can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain our current credit ratings. Adverse changes in our credit ratings could impair our ability to obtain additional debt and equity financing on favorable terms, if at all, and could significantly reduce the market price of our publicly-traded securities.

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

We are generally subject to risks associated with debt financing. These risks include:

• Our cash flow may not satisfy required payments of principal and interest;

• We may not be able to refinance existing indebtedness on our properties as necessary or the terms of the refinancing may be less favorable to us than the terms of existing debt;

• Required debt payments are not reduced if the economic performance of any property declines;

• Debt service obligations could reduce funds available for dividends to our shareholders and funds available for capital investment;

• Any default on our indebtedness could result in acceleration of those obligations and possible loss of property to foreclosure; and

• The risk that capital expenditures necessary for purposes such as re-leasing space cannot be financed on favorable terms.

If a property is mortgaged to secure payment of indebtedness and we cannot make the mortgage payments, we may have to surrender the property to the lender with a consequent loss of any prospective income and equity value from such property. Any of these risks can place strains on our cash flows, reduce our ability to grow and adversely affect our results of operations.

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We may be adversely affected by changes in LIBOR reporting practices or the method in which LIBOR is determined. As of December 31, 2018, we had outstanding approximately \$22.7 million of debt that was indexed to the London Interbank Offered Rate ("LIBOR"). Central banks around the world, including the Federal Reserve, have commissioned working groups of market participants and official sector representatives with the goal of finding suitable replacements for LIBOR based on observable market transactions. It is expected that a transition away from the widespread use of LIBOR to alternative rates will occur over the course of the next few years. The United Kingdom Financial Conduct Authority (the authority that regulates LIBOR) announced it intends to stop compelling banks to submit rates for the calculation of LIBOR after 2021.

Accordingly, there is considerable uncertainty regarding the publication of such rates beyond 2021. The Federal Reserve Bank of New York and various other authorities have commenced the publication of reforms and actions relating to alternatives to United States dollar LIBOR ("USD-LIBOR"). The Alternative Reference Rates Committee ("ARRC") has proposed that the Secured Overnight Financing Rate ("SOFR") is the rate that represents best practice in the United States as the alternative to LIBOR for use in derivatives and other financial contracts that are currently indexed to USD-LIBOR. ARRC has proposed a paced market transition plan to SOFR from LIBOR, and organizations are currently working on industry wide and company specific transition plans as it relates to derivatives and cash markets exposed to USD-LIBOR rates. Although the full impact of such reforms and actions, together with any transition away from LIBOR, including the potential or actual discontinuance of LIBOR publication, remains unclear, these changes may have a material adverse impact on the availability of financing, including LIBOR-based loans, and on our financing costs.

Rising interest rates could increase our borrowing costs, thereby adversely affecting our cash flows and the amounts available for dividends to our shareholders, and decrease our share price, if investors seek higher yields through other investments.

We have indebtedness with interest rates that vary depending on market indices. Also, our credit facilities bear interest at variable rates. We may incur variable-rate debt in the future. Increases in interest rates on variable-rate debt would increase our interest expense, which would negatively affect net income and cash available for payment of our debt obligations and dividends to shareholders. In addition, an increase in interest rates could adversely affect the market value of our outstanding debt, as well as increase the cost of refinancing and the issuance of new debt or securities. An environment of rising interest rates could also lead holders of our securities to seek higher yields through other investments, which could adversely affect the market price of our shares. One of the factors which may influence the price of our shares in public markets is the annual dividend rate we pay as compared with the yields on alternative investments.

Our financial condition could be adversely affected by financial covenants.

Our credit facilities and public debt indentures under which our indebtedness is, or may be, issued contain certain financial and operating covenants, including, among other things, certain coverage ratios, as well as limitations on our ability to incur secured and unsecured indebtedness, restrictions on our ability to sell all or substantially all of our assets and engage in mergers and consolidations and certain acquisitions. These covenants could limit our ability to obtain additional funds needed to address cash shortfalls or pursue growth opportunities or transactions that would provide substantial return to our shareholders. In addition, a breach of these covenants could cause a default under or accelerate some or all of our indebtedness, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. Property ownership through real estate partnerships and joint ventures could limit our control of those investments and reduce our expected return.

Real estate partnership or joint venture investments may involve risks not otherwise present for investments made solely by us, including the possibility that our partner or co-venturer might become bankrupt, that our partner or co-venturer might at any time have different interests or goals than us, and that our partner or co-venturer may take action contrary to our instructions, requests, policies or objectives. Other risks of joint venture investments could include impasse on decisions, such as a sale or refinance, because neither our partner or co-venturer nor we would have full control over the partnership or joint venture. These factors could limit the return that we receive from those investments or cause our cash flows to be lower than our estimates.

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Volatility in market and economic conditions may impact our partners' ability to perform in accordance with our real estate joint venture and partnership agreements resulting in a change in control or the liquidation plans of its underlying properties.

Changes in control of our investments could result if any reconsideration events occur, such as amendments to our real estate joint venture and partnership agreements, changes in debt guarantees or changes in ownership due to required capital contributions. Any changes in control will result in the revaluation of our investments to fair value, which could lead to an impairment. We are unable to predict whether, or to what extent, a change in control may result or the impact of adverse market and economic conditions may have to our partners.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we will be subject to U.S. federal income tax as a regular corporation and could have significant tax liability.

We intend to operate in a manner that allows us to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, REIT qualification requires us to satisfy numerous requirements (some on an annual or quarterly basis) established under highly technical and complex provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, for which there are a limited number of judicial or administrative interpretations. Our status as a REIT requires an analysis of various factual matters and circumstances that are not entirely within our control. Accordingly, it is not certain we will be able to qualify and remain qualified as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. Even a technical or inadvertent violation of the REIT requirements could jeopardize our REIT qualification. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any tax year, then: We would be taxed as a regular domestic corporation, which, among other things, means that we would be unable to deduct dividends paid to our shareholders in computing our taxable income and would be subject to U.S. federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates;

Any resulting tax liability could be substantial and would reduce the amount of cash available for dividends to shareholders, and could force us to liquidate assets or take other actions that could have a detrimental effect on our operating results; and

Unless we were entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions, we would be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which we lost our qualification, and our cash available for dividends to our shareholders would, therefore, be reduced for each of the years in which we do not qualify as a REIT. Even if we remain qualified as a REIT, we may face other tax liabilities that reduce our cash flow. We may also be subject to certain U.S. federal, state and local taxes on our income and property either directly or at the level of our subsidiaries. Any of these taxes would decrease cash available for dividends to our shareholders.

Tax laws have changed and may continue to change at any time, and any such legislative or other actions could have a negative effect on us.

As most recently experienced in connection with the enactment of the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 ("Tax Act") on December 22, 2017, tax laws remain under constant review by persons involved in the legislative process, at the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and the U.S. Department of the Treasury, and by various state and local tax authorities. Changes to tax laws, regulations, or administrative interpretations, which may be applied retroactively, could adversely affect us in a number of additional ways, including making it more difficult or more costly for us to qualify as a REIT or decreasing real estate values generally.

We cannot predict whether, when, in what forms, or with what effective dates, the tax laws, regulations, and administrative interpretations applicable to us or our shareholders may be further changed.

Compliance with REIT requirements may negatively affect our operating decisions.

To maintain our status as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we must meet certain requirements, on an ongoing basis, including requirements regarding our sources of income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the amounts we distribute to our shareholders and the ownership of our common shares. We may also be required to pay dividends to our shareholders when we do not have funds readily available for distribution or at times when our funds are otherwise needed to fund capital expenditures or debt service obligations.

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As a REIT, we must distribute at least 90% of our annual net taxable income (excluding net capital gains) to our shareholders. To the extent that we satisfy this distribution requirement, but distribute less than 100% of our net taxable income, we will be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax on our undistributed taxable income. From time to time, we may generate taxable income greater than our income for financial reporting purposes, or our net taxable income may be greater than our cash flow available for distribution to our shareholders. If we do not have other funds available in these situations, we could be required to borrow funds, sell a portion of our securities at unfavorable prices or find other sources of funds in order to meet the REIT distribution requirements.

Our common shares dividend policy may change in the future.

The timing, amount and composition of any future dividends to our common shareholders will be at the sole discretion of our Board of Trust Managers and will depend upon a variety of factors as to which no assurance can be given. Our ability to make dividends to our common shareholders depends, in part, upon our operating results, overall financial condition, the performance of our portfolio (including occupancy levels and rental rates), our capital requirements, access to capital, our ability to qualify for taxation as a REIT and general business and market conditions. Any change in our dividend policy could have an adverse effect on the market price of our common shares.

Our declaration of trust contains certain limitations associated with share ownership.

To maintain our status as a REIT, our declaration of trust prohibits any individual from owning more than 9.8% of our outstanding common shares. This restriction is likely to discourage third parties from acquiring control without the consent of our Board of Trust Managers, even if a change in control were in the best interests of our shareholders. Also, our declaration of trust requires the approval of the holders of 80% of our outstanding common shares and the approval by not less than 50% of the outstanding common shares not owned by any related person (a person owning more than 50% of our common shares) to consummate a business transaction such as a merger. There are certain exceptions to this requirement; however, the 80% approval requirement could make it difficult for us to consummate a business transaction even if it is in the best interests of our shareholders.

There may be future dilution of our common shares.

Our declaration of trust authorizes our Board of Trust Managers to, among other things, issue additional common or preferred shares or securities convertible or exchangeable into equity securities, without shareholder approval. We may issue such additional equity or convertible securities to raise additional capital. The issuance of any additional common or preferred shares or convertible securities could be substantially dilutive to holders of our common shares. Moreover, to the extent that we issue restricted shares, options, or warrants to purchase our common shares in the future and those options or warrants are exercised or the restricted shares vest, our shareholders may experience further dilution. Holders of our common shares have no preemptive rights that entitle them to purchase a pro rata share of any offering of shares of any class or series and, therefore, such sales or offerings could result in increased dilution to our shareholders.

We may issue debt and equity securities or securities convertible into equity securities, any of which may be senior to our common shares as to distributions and in liquidation, which could negatively affect the value of our common shares.

In the future, we may attempt to increase our capital resources by entering into unsecured or secured debt or debt-like financings, or by issuing additional debt or equity securities, which could include issuances of medium-term notes, senior notes, subordinated notes, secured debt, guarantees, preferred shares, hybrid securities, or securities convertible into or exchangeable for equity securities. In the event of our liquidation, our lenders and holders of our debt and, if any, preferred securities would receive distributions of our available assets before distributions to the holders of our common shares. Because any decision to incur debt and issue securities in future offerings may be influenced by market conditions and other factors beyond our control, we cannot predict or estimate the amount, timing, or nature of our future financings. Further, market conditions could require us to accept less favorable terms for the issuance of our securities in the future.

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Our declaration of trust contains certain limitations that make removal of our Trust Managers difficult, which could limit our shareholders ability to effect changes to our management.

Our declaration of trust provides that a Trust Manager may only be removed for cause upon the affirmative vote of holders of two-thirds of the total votes authorized to be cast by shares outstanding and entitled to be voted. Vacancies may be filled by either a majority of the remaining Trust Managers or elected by the vote of holders of at least two-thirds of the outstanding shares at the Annual Meeting or a special meeting of the shareholders. These requirements provide limitations to make changes in our management by removing and replacing Trust Managers and may prevent a change of control that is in the best interests of our shareholders.

Loss of our key personnel could adversely affect the value of our common shares and operations.

We are dependent on the efforts of our key executive personnel. A significant number of persons in our management group are eligible for retirement. Although we believe qualified replacements could be found for these key executives and other members of our management group, the loss of their services could adversely affect the value of our common shares and operations.

Changes in accounting standards may adversely impact our reported financial condition and results of operations.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB"), in conjunction with the SEC, continually engages in projects to evaluate additions or changes to current accounting standards which could impact how we currently account for our material transactions. We believe that these and other potential proposals could have varying degrees of impact on us ranging from minimal to material. At this time, we are unable to predict with certainty which, if any, proposals may be passed or what level of impact any such proposal could have on us, except as disclosed in Item 8.

We could be subject to litigation that may negatively impact our cash flows, financial condition and results of operations.

From time to time, we may be a defendant in lawsuits and regulatory proceedings relating to our business. Due to the inherent uncertainties of litigation and regulatory proceedings, we cannot accurately predict the ultimate outcome of any such litigation or proceedings. We could experience a negative impact to our cash flows, financial condition and results of operations due to an unfavorable outcome.

Compliance with certain laws and governmental rules and regulations may require us to make unintended expenditures that adversely affect our cash flows.

All of our properties are required to comply with certain laws and governmental rules and regulations, including the Americans with Disabilities Act, fire and safety regulations, building codes and other land use regulations, as they may be in effect or adopted by governmental agencies and bodies and become applicable to our properties. We may be required to make substantial capital expenditures to comply with those requirements, and these expenditures could have a material adverse effect on our ability to meet the financial obligations and pay dividends to our shareholders. An uninsured loss or a loss that exceeds the policies on our properties could subject us to lost capital or revenue on those properties.

Under the terms and conditions of the leases currently in force on our properties, tenants generally are required to indemnify and hold us harmless from liabilities resulting from injury to persons, air, water, land or property, on or off the premises, due to activities conducted on the properties, except for claims arising from our negligence or intentional misconduct or that of our agents. Tenants are generally required, at the tenant's expense, to obtain and keep in full force during the term of the lease, liability and tenant's property damage insurance policies. We have obtained comprehensive liability, casualty, property, flood, earthquake, environmental and rental loss insurance policies on our properties. All of these policies may involve substantial deductibles and certain exclusions. In addition, we cannot assure the shareholders that the tenants will properly maintain their insurance policies or have the ability to pay the deductibles. 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 our capital invested in, and anticipated revenue from, one or more of the properties, which could have a material adverse effect on our operating results and financial condition, as well as our ability to pay dividends to the shareholders.

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We may be subject to liability under environmental laws, ordinances and regulations.

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, we may be considered an owner or operator of real property or have arranged for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances. As a result, we may become liable for the costs of disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances released on or in our property. We may also be liable for certain other potential costs that could relate to hazardous or toxic substances (including governmental fines and injuries to persons and property). We may incur such liability whether or not we knew of, or were responsible for, the presence of such hazardous or toxic substances.

Natural disasters and severe weather conditions could have an adverse effect on our cash flow and operating results. Changing weather patterns and climatic conditions, such as global warming, may have added to the unpredictability and frequency of natural disasters in some parts of the world and created additional uncertainty as to future trends and exposures. Our operations are located in many areas that have experienced and may in the future experience natural disasters and severe weather conditions such as hurricanes, tornadoes, earthquakes, droughts, floods and fires. The occurrence of natural disasters or severe weather conditions can delay new development and redevelopment projects, increase investment costs to repair or replace damaged properties, increase future property insurance costs, and negatively impact the tenant demand for lease space. Additionally, these weather conditions may also disrupt our tenants business, which could affect the ability of some tenants to pay rent and may reduce the willingness of residents to remain in or move to the affected area. Intense weather conditions during the last decade have caused our cost of property insurance to increase significantly. If insurance is unavailable to us or is unavailable on acceptable terms, or if our insurance is not adequate to cover business interruption or losses from these events, our earnings, liquidity or capital resources could be adversely affected.

Our business and operations would suffer in the event of system failures.

Despite the implementation of security measures and the existence of a disaster recovery and business continuity plans for our internal information technology systems, our systems are vulnerable to damages from any number of sources, including computer viruses, unauthorized access, energy blackouts, natural disasters, terrorism, war and telecommunication failures. Any system failure or accident that causes interruptions in our operations could result in a material disruption to our business. We may also incur additional costs to remedy damages caused by such disruptions.

We face risks relating to cybersecurity attacks, loss of confidential information and other business disruptions.

Our business is at risk from and may be impacted by cybersecurity attacks, including attempts to gain unauthorized access to our confidential data and other electronic security breaches. Such cybersecurity attacks can range from individual attempts to gain unauthorized access to our information technology systems to more sophisticated security threats. In addition to our own information technology systems, third parties have been engaged to provide information technology services relating to several key business functions, such as payroll, human resources, electronic communications and certain finance functions. While we and such third parties employ a number of measures to prevent, detect and mitigate these threats including a defense in depth strategy of firewalls, intrusion sensors, malware detection, password protection, backup servers, user training and periodic penetration testing, there is no guarantee such efforts will be successful in preventing a cybersecurity attack. As our reliance on technology has increased, so have the risks posed to our systems, both internal and those we have outsourced. Cybersecurity incidents could compromise the confidential information of our tenants, employees and third-party vendors and disrupt and affect the efficiency of our business operations.

ITEM 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

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ITEM 2. Properties

At December 31, 2018, we owned or operated under long-term leases, either directly or through our interest in real estate joint ventures or partnerships, a total of 178 centers, primarily neighborhood, community and power shopping centers, which are located in 17 states spanning the country from coast to coast with approximately 35.1 million square feet of gross leasable area. Our centers are located principally in the South, West Coast and Southeast Coast of the U.S. with concentrations in California, Florida, and Texas. We also owned interests in 24 parcels of land that totaled approximately 14.0 million square feet at December 31, 2018 of which approximately 13.8 million square feet of land may be used for new development or sold, and the remaining is adjacent to our existing operating centers, which may be used for expansion of those centers.

In 2018, no single center accounted for more than 7.5% of our total assets or 3.7% of base minimum rental revenues. The five largest centers, in the aggregate, represented approximately 12% of our base minimum rental revenues for the year ended December 31, 2018; otherwise, none of the remaining centers accounted for more than 1.8% of our base minimum rental revenues during the same period.

Our centers are designed to attract local area customers and are typically anchored by a supermarket or other national tenants (such as Kroger, HEB or T.J. Maxx). The centers are primarily neighborhood and community shopping centers that often include discounters, value-oriented retailers and specialty grocers as additional anchors or tenants, and typically range in size from 50,000 to 600,000 square feet of building area. Very few of the centers have climate-controlled common areas, but are designed to allow retail customers to park their automobiles in close proximity to any retailer in the center. Our centers are customarily constructed of masonry, steel and glass, and all have lighted, paved parking areas, which are typically landscaped with berms, trees and shrubs. They are generally located at major intersections in close proximity to neighborhoods that have existing populations sufficient to support retail activities of the types conducted in our centers.

We actively embrace various initiatives that support the future of environmentally friendly shopping centers. Our primary areas of focus include energy efficiency, waste recycling, water conservation and construction/development best practices. We recognize there are economic, environmental and social implications associated with the full range of our sustainability efforts, and that a commitment to incorporating sustainable practices will add long-term value to our centers.

As of December 31, 2018, the weighted average occupancy rate for our centers was 94.4% compared to 94.8% as of December 31, 2017. The average base rent per square foot was approximately \$19.35 in 2018, \$18.69 in 2017, \$17.93 in 2016, \$16.92 in 2015 and \$16.24 in 2014 for our centers.

We have approximately 4,000 separate leases with 3,000 different tenants. Included among our top revenue-producing tenants are: The Kroger Co., TJX Companies, Inc., Whole Foods Market, Inc., Ross Stores, Inc., H-E-B Grocery Company, LP, PetSmart, Inc., Albertsons Companies, Inc., 24 Hour Fitness Worldwide, Inc., Home Depot, Inc., and Bed, Bath & Beyond Inc. The diversity of our tenant base is also evidenced by the fact that our largest tenant, The Kroger Co., accounted for only 2.6% of base minimum rental revenues during 2018.

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Tenant Lease Expirations

As of December 31, 2018, lease expirations for the next 10 years, assuming tenants do not exercise renewal options, are as follows:

Year	Number of Expiring Leases	Square Feet of Expiring Leases (000's)	Annual Rent of Expiring Leases				
			Percentage of Leaseable Square Feet	Total (000's)	Per Square Foot	Percentage of Total Annual Net Rent	
2019	442	1,769	5.04 %	\$34,592	\$ 19.55	9.64 %	
2020	559	2,703	7.69 %	51,005	18.87	14.21 %	
2021	562	2,994	8.52 %	53,131	17.75	14.80 %	
2022	465	3,009	8.56 %	54,808	18.21	15.27 %	
2023	431	2,626	7.47 %	45,104	17.18	12.56 %	
2024	194	1,847	5.26 %	29,359	15.90	8.18 %	
2025	99	749	2.13 %	14,702	19.63	4.10 %	
2026	99	730	2.08 %	15,051	20.62	4.19 %	
2027	88	945	2.69 %	16,953	17.94	4.72 %	
2028	101	1,313	3.74 %	22,608	17.22	6.30 %	

New Development

At December 31, 2018, we had four projects in various stages of development that were partially or wholly owned. We have funded \$246.6 million through December 31, 2018 on these projects. We estimate our aggregate net investment upon completion to be \$512.5 million. These projects are forecasted to have an average stabilized return on investment of approximately 5.6% when completed. Effective January 1, 2019, we stabilized the development in Seattle, Washington, moving it to our operating property portfolio, which added 63,000 square feet to the portfolio at an estimated cost per square foot of \$490.

Upon completion, the estimated costs and square footage to be added to the portfolio for the remaining three projects are as follows:

Project	City, State	Project Type	Retail/Office Square Feet (000's)	Residential Units	Net Estimated Costs ⁽¹⁾ (000's)	Estimated Year of Completion
West Alex	Alexandria, Virginia	Mixed-Use	123	278	\$196,623	2022
Centro Arlington ⁽²⁾	Arlington, Virginia	Mixed-Use	72	366	135,000	2020
The Driscoll at River Oaks	Houston, Texas	Mixed-Use	11	318	150,000	2022

(1) Current net estimated costs represents WRI's share of capital expenditures net of any forecasted sales of land pads.

(2) Represents an unconsolidated joint venture where we have funded \$73.4 million as of December 31, 2018, and we anticipate funding an additional \$57 million through 2020.

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Property Listing

The following table is a list of centers, summarized by state and includes our share of both consolidated and unconsolidated real estate partnerships and joint ventures as of December 31, 2018:

ALL PROPERTIES BY STATE	Number of Properties	Gross Leasable Area (GLA)	% of Total GLA
Arizona	18	2,945,265	8.4 %
Arkansas	1	180,200	0.5 %
California	22	4,175,306	11.9%
Colorado	5	1,675,502	4.8 %
Florida	28	6,941,116	19.7%
Georgia	12	2,414,144	6.9 %
Kentucky	1	218,107	0.6 %
Maryland	2	212,111	0.6 %
Nevada	5	1,471,184	4.2 %
New Mexico	1	145,851	0.4 %
North Carolina	12	1,968,334	5.6 %
Oregon	3	276,923	0.8 %
Tennessee	4	662,221	1.9 %
Texas	54	10,676,487	30.4%
Utah	1	304,899	0.9 %
Virginia	3	250,811	0.7 %
Washington	6	615,621	1.7 %
Total	178	35,134,082	100 %

GLA includes 4.4 million square feet of our partners' ownership interest in these properties and 7.8 million square feet not owned or managed by us. Additionally, encumbrances on our properties total \$.3 billion. See Schedule III for additional information.

The following table is a detailed list of centers by state and includes our share of both consolidated and unconsolidated real estate partnerships and joint ventures as of December 31, 2018:

Center	CBSA ⁽⁵⁾	Owned %	Foot Notes	GLA	Grocer Anchor () indicates owned by others	Other Anchors () indicates owned by others
Operating Properties						
Arizona						
Broadway Marketplace	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	100.0 %		87,379		Office Max, Ace Hardware
Camelback Village Square	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	100.0 %		240,951	Fry's Supermarket	Office Max
Desert Village Shopping Center	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	100.0 %		107,071	AJ Fine Foods	CVS
Fountain Plaza	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	100.0 %		306,107	Fry's Supermarket	Dollar Tree, (Lowe's)
Laveen Village Marketplace	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	100.0 %		318,805	(Fry's Supermarket)	(Home Depot)
		100.0 %		108,551	(Safeway)	

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Monte Vista Village Center	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ				
Phoenix Office Building	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	100.0 %	21,122		Weingarten Realty Regional Office, Endurance Rehab
Pueblo Anozira Shopping Center	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	100.0 %	157,532	Fry's Supermarket	Petco, Dollar Tree
Raintree Ranch Center	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	100.0 %	133,020	Whole Foods	
Red Mountain Gateway	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	100.0 %	205,013		(Target), Bed Bath & Beyond, Famous Footwear
Scottsdale Horizon	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	100.0 %	155,093	Safeway	CVS
Scottsdale Waterfront	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	100.0 %	93,334		Olive & Ivy, P.F. Chang's, David's Bridal, Urban Outfitters

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Center	CBSA ⁽⁵⁾	Owned %	Foot Notes	GLA	Grocer Anchor () indicates owned by others Sprouts Farmers Market	Other Anchors () indicates owned by others
Squaw Peak Plaza	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	100.0 %		60,713		
Summit at Scottsdale	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	51.0 %	(1)(3)	322,992	Safeway	(Target), CVS, OfficeMax, PetSmart
Entrada de Oro Plaza Shopping Center	Tucson, AZ	100.0 %		109,075	Walmart Neighborhood Market	
Madera Village Shopping Center	Tucson, AZ	100.0 %		106,858	Safeway	Dollar Tree, Pet Club
Oracle Wetmore Shopping Center	Tucson, AZ	100.0 %		343,278		(Home Depot), (Nordstrom Rack), Jo-Ann Fabric, Cost Plus, PetSmart, Walgreens, Ulta Beauty
Shoppes at Bears Path Arizona	Tucson, AZ	100.0 %		68,371		(CVS Drug)
Total:				2,945,265		
Arkansas Markham West Shopping Center	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	100.0 %		180,200		Academy, Office Depot, Michaels, Dollar Tree
Arkansas Total:				180,200		
California 8000 Sunset Strip Shopping Center	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	100.0 %		169,775	Trader Joe's	CVS, Crunch, AMC Theaters, CB2
Centerwood Plaza	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	100.0 %		75,486	Superior Grocers	Dollar Tree
The Westside Center	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	100.0 %		36,540		Guitar Center
Westminster Center	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, CA	100.0 %		440,437	Albertsons	Home Depot, Ross Dress for Less, Petco, Rite Aid, Dollar

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Chino Hills Marketplace	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	100.0 %	310,913	Smart & Final Stores	Tree, 24 Hour Fitness Dollar Tree, 24 Hour Fitness, Rite Aid
Jess Ranch Marketplace	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	100.0 %	307,826	(Winco Foods)	Burlington, PetSmart, Rite Aid, Big 5
Jess Ranch Marketplace Phase III	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	100.0 %	194,342	(Winco Foods)	Best Buy, Cinemark Theatres, Bed Bath & Beyond, 24 Hour Fitness
Menifee Town Center	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA	100.0 %	258,734	Ralph's	Ross Dress for Less, Dollar Tree
Prospector's Plaza	Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA	100.0 %	252,524	SaveMart	Kmart, CVS, Ross Dress for Less
Valley Shopping Center	Sacramento--Roseville--Arden-Arcade, CA	100.0 %	107,191	Food 4 Less	
El Camino Promenade	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	100.0 %	129,676		T.J. Maxx, Staples, Dollar Tree, BevMo
Rancho San Marcos Village	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	100.0 %	134,420	Vons	24 Hour Fitness
San Marcos Plaza	San Diego-Carlsbad, CA	100.0 %	81,086	(Albertsons)	
580 Market Place	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	100.0 %	100,097	Safeway	24 Hour Fitness, Petco
Gateway Plaza	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	100.0 %	352,778	Raley's	24 Hour Fitness
Greenhouse Marketplace	San Francisco-Oakland-Hayward, CA	100.0 %	232,824	(Safeway)	(CVS), Jo-Ann Fabric, 99 Cents Only, Petco
Cambrian Park Plaza	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	100.0 %	170,925		Beverages & More, Dollar Tree
Silver Creek Plaza	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA	100.0 %	194,153	Sprouts Farmers Market	Walgreens
Freedom Centre	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	100.0 %	150,865	Safeway	Rite Aid, Big Lots
Stony Point Plaza	Santa Rosa, CA	100.0 %	200,011	Food Maxx	Ross Dress for Less, Fallas Paredes
Creekside Center	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	100.0 %	112,677	Raley's	
	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	100.0 %	162,026	Raley's	

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Southampton Center California Total: Colorado					4,175,306		Ace Hardware, Dollar Tree
Aurora City Place	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	50.0	% (1)(3)	542,976	(Super Target)		Barnes & Noble, Ross Dress For Less, PetSmart, Michaels, Conn's
Crossing at Stonegate	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	100.0	%	109,080	King Sooper's		
Edgewater Marketplace	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	100.0	%	270,548	King Sooper's		Ace Hardware, (Target)
Lowry Town Center	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	100.0	%	129,398	(Safeway)		
River Point at Sheridan	Denver-Aurora-Lakewood, CO	100.0	%	623,500			(Target), (Costco), Regal Cinema, Michaels, Conn's, PetSmart
Colorado Total:						1,675,502	
Florida Argyle Village Shopping Center	Jacksonville, FL	100.0	%	306,461	Publix		Bed Bath & Beyond, T.J. Maxx, Jo-Ann Fabric, Michaels T.J. Maxx, HomeGoods, Dollar Tree, Shoe Carnival, (Kohl's)
Atlantic West	Jacksonville, FL	50.0	% (1)(3)	188,378	(Walmart Supercenter)		

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Center	CBSA ⁽⁵⁾	Owned %	Foot Notes	GLA	Grocer Anchor () indicates owned by others	Other Anchors () indicates owned by others
Epic Village St. Augustine	Jacksonville, FL	70.0 %	(1)	64,180		(Epic Theaters)
Kernan Village	Jacksonville, FL	50.0 %	(1)(3)	288,780	(Walmart Supercenter)	Ross Dress for Less, Petco
Boca Lyons Plaza	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	100.0 %		117,423	Aroma Market & Catering	Ross Dress for Less
Deerfield	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	100.0 %		404,942	Publix	T.J. Maxx, Marshalls, Cinépolis, YouFit, Ulta
Embassy Lakes Shopping Center	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	100.0 %		142,751	Ideal Food Basket	Tuesday Morning, Dollar Tree
Flamingo Pines	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	20.0 %	(1)(3)	148,841	Publix	
Hollywood Hills Plaza	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	20.0 %	(1)(3)	416,769	Publix	Target, Chewy.com
Northridge	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	20.0 %	(1)(3)	236,478	Publix	Petco, Ross Dress for Less, Dollar Tree
Pembroke Commons	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	20.0 %	(1)(3)	323,677	Publix	Marshalls, Office Depot, LA Fitness, Dollar Tree
Sea Ranch Centre	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	100.0 %		99,029	Publix	CVS, Dollar Tree
Tamiami Trail Shops	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	20.0 %	(1)(3)	132,562	Publix	CVS
The Palms at Town & County	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	100.0 %		657,652	Publix	Kohl's, Marshalls, HomeGoods, Dick's Sporting Goods, 24 Hour Fitness, Nordstrom Rack, CVS
TJ Maxx Plaza	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	100.0 %		161,429	Fresco Y Mas	T.J. Maxx, Dollar Tree
Vizcaya Square Shopping Center	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	100.0 %		110,081	Winn Dixie	
Wellington Green Commons	Miami-Fort Lauderdale-West Palm Beach, FL	100.0 %		143,854	Whole Foods Market	
Clermont Landing	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	75.0 %	(1)(3)	354,418		(J.C. Penney), (Epic Theater), T.J. Maxx, Ross Dress for Less, Michaels
Colonial Plaza		100.0 %		497,693		

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	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL						Staples, Ross Dress for Less, Marshalls, Old Navy, Stein Mart, Barnes & Noble, Petco, Big Lots, Hobby Lobby
Phillips Crossing	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	100.0	%		145,644	Whole Foods	Golf Galaxy, Michaels
Shoppes of South Semoran	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	100.0	%		103,779	Walmart Neighborhood Market	Dollar Tree
The Marketplace at Dr. Phillips	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	20.0	%	(1)(3)	326,870	Publix	Stein Mart, HomeGoods, Morton's of Chicago, Office Depot
Winter Park Corners	Orlando-Kissimmee-Sanford, FL	100.0	%		83,161	Sprouts Farmers Market	
Pineapple Commons	Port St. Lucie, FL	20.0	%	(1)(3)	269,449		Ross Dress for Less, Best Buy, PetSmart, Marshalls, (CVS) T.J. Maxx, HomeGoods, Dick's Sporting Goods, Ross Dress for Less
Countryside Centre	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	100.0	%		245,958		
East Lake Woodlands	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	20.0	%	(1)(3)	104,430	Walmart Neighborhood Market	Walgreens
Largo Mall	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	100.0	%		610,106	(Publix)	Bealls, Marshalls, PetSmart, Bed Bath & Beyond, Staples, Michaels, (Target) Bed Bath & Beyond, Barnes & Noble, Old Navy, Hobby Lobby, Cost Plus World Market
Sunset 19 Shopping Center	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	100.0	%		256,321	Sprouts Farmers Market	
Florida Total: Georgia					6,941,116		
Brookwood Marketplace	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	100.0	%		397,295	(Super Target)	Home Depot, Bed Bath & Beyond, Office Max
Brownsville Commons	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	100.0	%		81,913	(Kroger)	
Camp Creek Marketplace II	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	100.0	%		228,003		DSW, LA Fitness, Burlington, American Signature
Grayson Commons	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	100.0	%		76,581	Kroger	
Lakeside Marketplace	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	100.0	%		332,889	(Super Target)	Ross Dress for Less, Petco
		20.0	%	(1)(3)	102,930		

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Mansell Crossing	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA					buybuy BABY, Ross Dress for Less, Party City
Perimeter Village	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	100.0 %		381,738	Walmart Supercenter	Cost Plus World Market, DSW, Hobby Lobby
Publix at Princeton Lakes	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	20.0 %	(1)(3)	72,205	Publix	
Reynolds Crossing	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	100.0 %		115,983	(Kroger)	
Roswell Corners	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	100.0 %		327,261	(Super Target), Fresh Market	T.J. Maxx
Roswell Crossing Shopping Center	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Roswell, GA	100.0 %		201,759	Trader Joe's	Office Max, PetSmart, Walgreens
Thompson Bridge Commons	Gainesville, GA	100.0 %		95,587	(Kroger)	
Georgia Total:				2,414,144		

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Center	CBSA ⁽⁵⁾	Owned %	Foot Notes	GLA	Grocer Anchor () indicates owned by others	Other Anchors () indicates owned by others
Kentucky Festival on Jefferson Court	Louisville/Jefferson County, KY-IN	100.0 %		218,107	Kroger	(PetSmart), (T.J. Maxx), Staples, Party City
Kentucky Total:				218,107		
Maryland Nottingham Commons	Baltimore-Columbia-Towson, MD	100.0 %		131,270	MOM's Organic Market	T.J. Maxx, DSW, Petco
Pike Center	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	100.0 %		80,841		Pier 1, DXL Mens Apparel
Maryland Total:				212,111		
Nevada Charleston Commons Shopping Center	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	100.0 %		366,952	Walmart	Ross Dress for Less, Office Max, 99 Cents Only, PetSmart
College Park Shopping Center	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	100.0 %		195,367	El Super	Factory 2 U, CVS
Francisco Center Rancho	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	100.0 %		148,815	La Bonita Grocery	(Ross Dress for Less)
Towne & Country	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	100.0 %		161,837	Smith's Food	
Westland Fair	Las Vegas-Henderson-Paradise, NV	100.0 %		598,213	(Walmart Supercenter)	(Lowe's), PetSmart, Office Depot, Michaels, Smart & Final
Nevada Total:				1,471,184		
New Mexico North Towne Plaza	Albuquerque, NM	100.0 %		145,851	Whole Foods Market	HomeGoods
New Mexico Total:				145,851		
North Carolina Galleria Shopping Center	Charlotte-Concord-Gastonia, NC-SC	100.0 %		324,704	(Walmart Supercenter)	Retro Fitness
Bull City Market	Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	100.0 %		40,875	Whole Foods Market	
Hope Valley Commons	Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	100.0 %		81,327	Harris Teeter	

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Avent Ferry Shopping Center	Raleigh, NC	100.0 %		119,652	Food Lion	Family Dollar
Capital Square	Raleigh, NC	100.0 %		143,063	Food Lion	
Falls Pointe Shopping Center	Raleigh, NC	100.0 %		198,549	Harris Teeter	(Kohl's)
High House Crossing	Raleigh, NC	100.0 %		90,155		
Leesville Towne Centre	Raleigh, NC	100.0 %		127,106	Harris Teeter	Walgreens
Northwoods Shopping Center	Raleigh, NC	100.0 %		77,803	Walmart Neighborhood Market	Dollar Tree
Six Forks Shopping Center	Raleigh, NC	100.0 %		468,414	Food Lion	Kmart, Home Depot, Bed Bath & Beyond, PetSmart
Stonehenge Market	Raleigh, NC	100.0 %		188,437	Harris Teeter	Stein Mart, Walgreens
Waterford Village	Wilmington, NC	100.0 %		108,249	Harris Teeter	
North Carolina Total:				1,968,334		
Oregon						
Clackamas Square	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	20.0 %	(1)(3)	140,226	(Winco Foods)	T.J. Maxx
Oak Grove Market Center	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	100.0 %		97,177		
Raleigh Hills Plaza	Portland-Vancouver-Hillsboro, OR-WA	20.0 %	(1)(3)	39,520	New Seasons Market	Walgreens
Oregon Total:				276,923		
Tennessee						
Highland Square	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	100.0 %		14,490		Walgreens
Mendenhall Commons	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	100.0 %		88,108	Kroger	
Ridgeway Trace	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	100.0 %		314,227		(Target), Best Buy, PetSmart, REI
The Commons at Dexter Lake	Memphis, TN-MS-AR	100.0 %		245,396	Kroger	Stein Mart, Marshalls, HomeGoods
Tennessee Total:				662,221		
Texas						
Mueller Regional	Austin-Round Rock, TX	100.0 %		351,099		Marshalls, PetSmart, Bed

Retail Center

North Park Plaza	Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	50.0 %	(1)(3)	281,255
North Towne Plaza	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX	100.0 %		145,000

Bath & Beyond,
Home Depot, Best
Buy, Total Wine
(Target), Spec's,
Kirkland's
(Lowe's)

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Center	CBSA ⁽⁵⁾	Owned %	Foot Notes	GLA	Grocer Anchor () indicates owned by others	Other Anchors () indicates owned by others
Rock Prairie Marketplace	College Station-Bryan, TX	100.0 %		18,163		
Overton Park Plaza	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	100.0 %		462,800	Sprouts Farmers Market	Burlington, PetSmart, T.J. Maxx, (Home Depot), buybuy BABY
Preston Shepard Place	Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington, TX	20.0 %	(1)(3)	363,335		Stein Mart, Nordstrom, Marshalls, Office Depot, Petco
10-Federal Shopping Center Alabama	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	15.0 %	(1)	132,473	Sellers Bros.	Palais Royal, Harbor Freight Tools
Shepherd Shopping Center	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		59,120	Trader Joe's	PetSmart
Baybrook Gateway	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		241,149		Ashley Furniture, Cost Plus World Market, Barnes & Noble, Michaels
Bellaire Blvd. Shopping Center	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		43,891	Randall's	
Blalock Market at I-10	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		97,277	99 Ranch Market	
Citadel Building	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		121,000		Weingarten Realty Investors Corporate Office
Cypress Pointe	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		283,381	Kroger	
Galveston Place	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		210,361	Randall's	Office Depot, Palais Royal, Spec's
Griggs Road Shopping Center	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	15.0 %	(1)	80,093		Family Dollar, Citi Trends
Harrisburg Plaza	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	15.0 %	(1)	93,620		dd's Discount
HEB - Dairy Ashford & Memorial	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		36,874		H-E-B Fulfillment Center
Heights Plaza Shopping Center	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		71,277	Kroger	Goodwill
I45/Telephone Rd.	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	15.0 %	(1)	171,600	Sellers Bros.	Famsa, Fallas Paredes, Harbor Freight Tools
League City Plaza	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	15.0 %	(1)	129,467		Spec's
Market at Westchase Shopping Center	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		83,127		
		100.0 %		174,181		

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Northbrook Shopping Center	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX				El Rancho Supermarket	Office Depot, Dollar Tree
Oak Forest Shopping Center	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		157,669	Kroger	Ross Dress for Less, Dollar Tree, PetSmart
Randalls Center/Kings Crossing	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		126,397	Randall's	CVS
Richmond Square	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		92,657		Best Buy, Cost Plus
River Oaks Shopping Center - East	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		71,265	Kroger	
River Oaks Shopping Center - West	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		232,489	Kroger	Barnes & Noble, Talbots, Ann Taylor, GAP, JoS. A. Bank
Shoppes at Memorial Villages	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		191,274		Gulf Coast Veterinary Specialists
Shops at Kirby Drive	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		55,460		Freebirds Burrito
Shops at Three Corners	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	70.0 %	(1)	277,603	Fiesta	Ross Dress for Less, PetSmart, Office Depot, Big Lots
Southgate Shopping Center	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	15.0 %	(1)	124,453	Food-A-Rama	CVS, Family Dollar, Palais Royal
Stella Link Shopping Center	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		21,605		Spec's
The Centre at Post Oak	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		183,940		Marshalls, Old Navy, Grand Lux Café, Nordstrom Rack, Arhaus (Academy), (Kohl's), Ross Dress For Less, Marshalls
Tomball Marketplace	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		326,545		PetSmart, Academy, Nordstrom Rack
Village Plaza at Bunker Hill	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	57.8 %	(1)(3)	491,773	H-E-B	Pier 1
West Gray	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		37,384		
Westchase Shopping Center	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		350,320	Whole Foods Market	(Target), Ross Dress for Less, Palais Royal, Petco
Westhill Village Shopping Center	Houston-The Woodlands-Sugar Land, TX	100.0 %		130,851		Ross Dress for Less, Office Depot, 99 Cents Only
Independence Plaza	Laredo, TX	100.0 %		347,302	H-E-B	T.J. Maxx, Ross Dress for Less, Hobby Lobby, Petco, Ulta Beauty
North Creek Plaza	Laredo, TX	100.0 %		485,463	(H-E-B)	(Target), Marshalls, Old Navy, Best Buy, HomeGoods
Plantation Centre	Laredo, TX	100.0 %		144,343	H-E-B	
		50.0 %	(1)(3)	500,084		

Las Tiendas Plaza	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX					(Target), Dick's Sporting Goods, Conn's, Ross Dress for Less, Marshalls, Office Depot, (HomeGoods), (Forever 21)
Market at Nolana	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	50.0	%	(1)(3)	244,549	(Walmart Supercenter)

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Center	CBSA ⁽⁵⁾	Owned %	Foot Notes	GLA	Grocer Anchor () indicates owned by others	Other Anchors () indicates owned by others
Market at Sharyland Place North	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	50.0 %	(1)(3)	301,174	(Walmart Supercenter)	Kohl's, Dollar Tree
Sharyland Crossing	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	50.0 %	(1)(3)	3,576		
Northcross Old Navy Building	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	50.0 %	(1)(3)	75,288		Barnes & Noble
	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	50.0 %	(1)(3)	15,000		Old Navy
Sharyland Towne Crossing	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	50.0 %	(1)(3)	492,325	H-E-B	(Target), T.J. Maxx, Petco, Office Depot, Ross Dress for Less
South 10th St. HEB	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	50.0 %	(1)(3)	103,702	H-E-B	
Trenton Crossing	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX	100.0 %		569,741		(Target), (Kohl's), Hobby Lobby, Ross Dress for Less, Marshalls, PetSmart
Starr Plaza	Rio Grande City, TX	50.0 %	(1)(3)	176,694	H-E-B	Bealls
Fiesta Trails	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	100.0 %		478,670	(H-E-B)	Bob Mills Furniture, Act III Theatres, Marshalls, Stein Mart, Petco
Parliament Square II Thousand Oaks Shopping Center	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	100.0 %		54,541		Incredible Pizza
	San Antonio-New Braunfels, TX	15.0 %	(1)	161,807	H-E-B	Bealls, Tuesday Morning
Texas Total:				10,676,487		
Utah						
West Jordan Town Center	Salt Lake City, UT	100.0 %		304,899	Albertsons	(Target), Petco
Utah Total:				304,899		
Virginia						
Hilltop Village Center	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	100.0 %	(4)	250,811	Wegmans	L.A. Fitness
Virginia Total:				250,811		
Washington						

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2200 Westlake	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	69.4	%	(1)(3)	87,014	Whole Foods	
Meridian Town Center	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	20.0	%	(1)(3)	143,236	(Safeway)	Jo-Ann Fabric, Tuesday Morning
Queen Anne Marketplace	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	51.0	%	(1)(3)	81,384	Metropolitan Market	Bartell's Drug
Rainier Square Plaza	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	20.0	%	(1)(3)	111,735	Safeway	Ross Dress for Less
South Hill Center	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	20.0	%	(1)(3)	134,010		Bed Bath & Beyond, Ross Dress for Less, Best Buy
Washington Total:					557,379		
Total Operating Properties					35,075,840		
New Development							
Virginia							
Centro Arlington	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	90.0	%	(1)(2)(3)	—	Harris Teeter	
West Alex	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	100.0	%	(2)	—	Harris Teeter	
Virginia Total:					—		
Washington							
The Whittaker	Seattle-Tacoma-Bellevue, WA	100.0	%	(2)	58,242	Whole Foods	
Washington Total:					58,242		
Total New Developments					58,242		
Operating & New Development Properties					35,134,082		

(1) Denotes property is held by a real estate joint venture or partnership; however, the gross leasable area square feet figures include our partners' ownership interest in the property and property owned by others.

(2) Denotes property currently under development.

(3) Denotes properties that are not consolidated under generally accepted accounting principles.

(4) Denotes Hilltop Village Center, a 50/50 Joint Venture reflecting current 100% economics to WRI.

(5) CBSA represents the Core Based Statistical Area.

ITEM 3. Legal Proceedings

We are involved in various matters of litigation arising in the normal course of business. While we are unable to predict the amounts involved, our management and counsel believe that when such litigation is resolved, our resulting liability, if any, will not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

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ITEM 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Our common shares are listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the symbol "WRI." As of February 15, 2019, the number of holders of record of our common shares was 1,694.

Securities Authorized for Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans

The following table summarizes the equity compensation plans under which our common shares may be issued as of December 31, 2018:

Plan category	Number of shares to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of shares remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders	279,877	\$22.30	1,287,267
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders	—	—	—
Total	279,877	\$22.30	1,287,267

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Performance Graph

The graph and table below provides an indicator of cumulative total shareholder returns for us as compared with the S&P 500 Stock Index and the FTSE NAREIT Equity Shopping Centers Index, weighted by market value at each measurement point. The graph assumes that on December 31, 2013, \$100 was invested in our common shares and that all dividends were reinvested by the shareholder.

Comparison of Five Year Cumulative Return

*\$100 invested on December 31, 2013 in stock or index, including reinvestment of dividends.

Fiscal year ending December 31.

Source: SNL Financial LC

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Weingarten Realty Investors	\$133.42	\$137.67	\$148.10	\$145.97	\$122.80
S&P 500 Index	113.69	115.26	129.05	157.22	150.33
FTSE NAREIT Equity Shopping Centers Index	129.96	136.10	141.10	125.06	106.87

There can be no assurance that our share performance will continue into the future with the same or similar trends depicted in the graph above. We do not make or endorse any predications as to future share performance.

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Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

We have a \$200 million share repurchase plan. Under this plan, we may repurchase common shares from time-to-time in open-market or in privately negotiated purchases. The timing and amount of any shares repurchased will be determined by management based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors. The repurchase plan may be suspended or discontinued at any time, and we have no obligations to repurchase any amount of our common shares under the plan. As of the date of this filing, \$181.5 million of common shares remained available to be repurchased under the plan. Also, for the three months ended December 31, 2018, no common shares were surrendered or deemed surrendered to us to satisfy any employees' tax withholding obligations in connection with the vesting and/or exercise of awards under our equity-based compensation plans.

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ITEM 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth our selected consolidated financial data and should be read in conjunction with “Item 7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations,” the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying Notes in “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data” and the financial schedules included elsewhere in this Form 10-K.

	(Amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)				
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2018 ⁽¹⁾	2017	2016	2015 ⁽²⁾	2014 ⁽²⁾
Operating Data:					
Revenues (primarily real estate rentals)	\$531,147	\$573,163	\$549,555	\$512,844	\$514,406
Depreciation and Amortization	161,838	167,101	162,535	145,940	150,356
Impairment Loss	10,120	15,257	98	153	1,024
Interest Expense, net	63,348	80,326	83,003	87,783	94,725
Gain on Sale of Property	207,865	218,611	100,714	59,621	146,290
Gain on Sale and Acquisition of Real Estate Joint Venture and Partnership Interests	—	—	48,322	879	1,718
(Provision) Benefit for Income Taxes	(1,378	) 17	(6,856	) (52	) 1,261
Equity in Earnings of Real Estate Joint Ventures and Partnerships, net	25,070	27,074	20,642	19,300	22,317
Net Income	345,343	350,715	276,831	181,222	307,579
Net Income Adjusted for Noncontrolling Interests	327,601	335,274	238,933	174,352	288,008
Net Income Attributable to Common Shareholders	\$327,601	\$335,274	\$238,933	\$160,835	\$277,168
Per Share Data - Basic:					
Net Income Attributable to Common Shareholders	\$2.57	\$2.62	\$1.90	\$1.31	\$2.28
Weighted Average Number of Shares - Basic	127,651	127,755	126,048	123,037	121,542
Per Share Data - Diluted:					
Net Income Attributable to Common Shareholders	\$2.55	\$2.60	\$1.87	\$1.29	\$2.25
Weighted Average Number of Shares - Diluted	128,441	130,071	128,569	124,329	124,370
Balance Sheet Data:					
Property (at cost)	\$4,105,068	\$4,498,859	\$4,789,145	\$4,262,959	\$4,076,094
Total Assets	3,826,961	4,196,639	4,426,928	3,901,945	3,805,915
Debt, net	\$1,794,684	\$2,081,152	\$2,356,528	\$2,113,277	\$1,930,009
Other Data:					
Cash Flows from Operating Activities	\$285,960	\$269,758	\$252,411	\$245,435	\$240,674
Cash Flows from Investing Activities	432,954	298,992	(366,172	) (197,132	) 293,990
Cash Flows from Financing Activities	(664,111	) (588,695	) 129,798	(126,248	) (527,555
Cash Dividends per Common Share	2.98	2.29	1.46	1.38	1.55
Funds from Operations Attributable to Common Shareholders- Basic ⁽³⁾	\$307,934	\$308,517	\$291,656	\$258,126	\$254,518

See Note 2 in Item 8 for newly issued accounting pronouncements that were adopted using a modified (1) retrospective approach during the most recent year and may affect the comparability of the above selected financial information.

See Note 2 in Item 8 for newly issued accounting pronouncements that were adopted using a retrospective (2) approach during the most recent year, and amounts of the above selected financial information were made to conform to the current year presentation.

(3) See Item 7 for the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts definition of funds from operations attributable to common shareholders for this non-GAAP measure.

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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 notes thereto and the comparative summary of selected financial data appearing elsewhere in this report. Historical results and trends which might appear should not be taken as indicative of future operations. Our results of operations and financial condition, as reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements and related footnotes, are subject to management's evaluation and interpretation of business conditions, retailer performance, changing capital market conditions and other factors which could affect the ongoing viability of our tenants.

Executive Overview

Weingarten Realty Investors is a REIT organized under the Texas Business Organizations Code. We, and our predecessor entity, began the ownership of shopping centers and other commercial real estate in 1948. Our primary business is leasing space to tenants in the shopping centers we own or lease. We also provide property management services for which we charge fees to either joint ventures where we are partners or other outside owners.

We operate a portfolio of rental properties, primarily neighborhood and community shopping centers, totaling approximately 35.1 million square feet of gross leaseable area that is either owned by us or others. We have a diversified tenant base with our largest tenant comprising only 2.6% of base minimum rental revenues during 2018. At December 31, 2018, we owned or operated under long-term leases, either directly or through our interest in real estate joint ventures or partnerships, a total of 178 properties, which are located in 17 states spanning the country from coast to coast.

We also owned interests in 24 parcels of land held for development that totaled approximately 14.0 million square feet at December 31, 2018.

We had approximately 4,000 leases with 3,000 different tenants at December 31, 2018. Leases for our properties range from less than a year for smaller spaces to over 10 years for larger tenants and may include options to extend the lease term in increments up to five years. Rental revenues generally include minimum lease payments, which often increase over the lease term, reimbursements of property operating expenses, including real estate taxes, and additional rent payments based on a percentage of the tenants' sales. Our anchor tenants are supermarkets, value-oriented apparel/discount stores and other retailers or service providers who generally sell basic necessity-type goods and services. Although there is a broad shift in shopping patterns, including internet shopping that continues to affect our tenants, we believe our anchor tenants that drive foot traffic, combined with convenient locations, attractive and well-maintained properties, high quality retailers and a strong tenant mix, should lessen the effects of these conditions and maintain the viability of our portfolio.

Our goal is to remain a leader in owning and operating top-tier neighborhood and community shopping centers in certain markets of the United States. Our strategic initiatives include: (1) raising net asset value and cash flow through quality acquisitions, redevelopments and new developments, (2) maintaining a strong, flexible consolidated balance sheet and a well-managed debt maturity schedule, (3) growing net income from our existing portfolio by increasing occupancy and rental rates and (4) owning quality shopping centers in preferred locations that attract strong tenants. We believe these initiatives will keep our portfolio of properties among the strongest in our sector. Due to current capitalization rates in the market along with the uncertainty of the impact of increasing interest rates and various other market conditions, we intend to continue to be very prudent in our evaluation of all new investment opportunities. We believe the pricing of assets that no longer meet our ownership criteria remains reasonably stable while the price of our common shares has dropped well below our net asset value. Given these conditions, we have been focused on dispositions of properties with risk factors that impact our willingness to own them going forward, and although we will continue with this strategy, our dispositions in 2019 will decrease compared to 2018. Additionally, we utilized the proceeds to repurchase common shares, pay down our debt and fund both our new development and redevelopment projects.

As we discussed above, we continuously recycle non-core operating centers that no longer meet our ownership criteria and that will provide capital for growth opportunities. During 2018, we disposed of real estate assets, which were owned by us either directly or through our interest in real estate joint ventures or partnerships, with our share of aggregate gross sales proceeds totaling \$633.6 million. We have approximately \$269 million of dispositions currently under contracts or letters of intent; however, there are no assurances that these transactions will close at such prices or

at all. Looking ahead to 2019, we currently intend to continue to opportunistically take advantage of the market conditions; however, we expect the volume of dispositions will significantly decrease from those in 2018, and we anticipate that our dispositions could potentially range from \$250 million to \$350 million.

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We intend to continue to actively seek acquisition properties that meet our return hurdles and to actively evaluate other opportunities as they enter the market. Due to the immense amount of capital available in the market, it has been difficult to participate at price points that meet our investment criteria. For 2019, we expect to complete acquisition investments in the range of \$50 million to \$150 million; however, there are no assurances that this will actually occur. We intend to continue to focus on identifying new development projects as another source of growth, as well as continue to look for redevelopment opportunities. Although we have recently begun the development of mixed-use projects, the opportunities for additional new development projects are limited at this time due to a lack of demand for new retail space. During 2018, we invested \$102.5 million in three mixed-use new development projects that are partially or wholly owned and a 30-story, high-rise residential tower at our River Oaks Shopping Center in Houston, Texas. Also during 2018, we invested \$37.9 million in 15 redevelopment projects that were partially or wholly owned. Effective January 1, 2019, we stabilized the development in Seattle, Washington, moving it to our operating property portfolio, which added 63,000 square feet to the portfolio at an estimated cost per square foot of \$490. For 2019, we expect to invest in new development and redevelopments in the range of \$175 million to \$225 million, but we can give no assurances that this will actually occur.

We strive to maintain a strong, conservative capital structure which should provide ready access to a variety of attractive long and short-term capital sources. We carefully balance lower cost, short-term financing with long-term liabilities associated with acquired or developed long-term assets. We continue to look for transactions that will strengthen our consolidated balance sheet and further enhance our access to various sources of capital, while reducing our cost of capital. Due to the variability in the capital markets, there can be no assurance that favorable pricing and accessibility will be available in the future. During 2018, we paid down debt totaling \$251.0 million and repurchased \$18.5 million (before commissions) of our common shares. These transactions were funded with proceeds from our disposition program and cash generated from operations to further strengthen our balance sheet.

Operational Metrics

In assessing the performance of our centers, management carefully monitors various operating metrics of the portfolio. As a result of our strong leasing activity and low tenant fallout, the operating metrics of our portfolio remained strong in 2018 as we focused on increasing rental rates and same property net operating income ("SPNOI" and see Non-GAAP Financial Measures for additional information). Our portfolio delivered solid operating results with:

- occupancy of 94.4% at December 31, 2018;
- an increase of 3.4% in SPNOI that includes redevelopments for the three months ended December 31, 2018 over the same period of 2017; and
- rental rate increases of 37.4% for new leases and 5.3% for renewals during the three months ended December 31, 2018.

Below are performance metrics associated with our signed occupancy, SPNOI growth and leasing activity on a pro rata basis:

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Anchor (space of 10,000 square feet or greater)	96.5%	97.3%
Non-Anchor	90.7%	90.5%
Total Occupancy	94.4%	94.8%
	Three	Twelve
	Months	Months
	Ended	Ended
	December	December
	31, 2018	31, 2018
SPNOI Growth (including Redevelopments) ⁽¹⁾	3.4 %	2.5 %

(1) See Non-GAAP Financial Measures for a definition of the measurement of SPNOI and a reconciliation to net income attributable to common shareholders within this section of Item 7.

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	Number of Leases	Square Feet ('000's)	Average New Rent per Square Foot (\$)	Average Prior Rent per Square Foot (\$)	Average Cost of Tenant Improvements per Square Foot (\$)	Change in Base Rent on Cash Basis
Leasing Activity:						
Three Months Ended December 31, 2018						
New leases ⁽¹⁾	39	144	\$ 21.89	\$ 15.94	\$ 23.33	37.4 %
Renewals	116	597	15.59	14.81	—	5.3 %
Not comparable spaces	26	96				
Total	181	837	\$ 16.82	\$ 15.03	\$ 4.53	11.9 %
Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2018						
New leases ⁽¹⁾	178	493	\$ 24.28	\$ 20.45	\$ 34.62	18.7 %
Renewals	572	2,652	17.53	16.52	.04	6.1 %
Not comparable spaces	100	333				
Total	850	3,478	\$ 18.59	\$ 17.13	\$ 5.46	8.5 %

(1) Average external lease commissions per square foot for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2018 were \$5.35 and \$5.42, respectively.

Changing shopping habits, driven by rapid expansion of internet-driven procurement, has led to increased financial problems for many retailers, which has had a negative impact on the retail real estate sector. We continue to monitor the effects of these trends, including the impact of retail customer spending over the long-term. We believe the desirability of our physical locations, the significant diversification of our portfolio, both geographically and by tenant base, and the quality of our portfolio, along with its leading retailers and service providers that sell primarily grocery and basic necessity-type goods and services, position us well to mitigate the impact of these changes. Additionally, most retailers have implemented omni-channel networks that integrate on-line shopping with in-store experiences that has further reinforced the need for bricks and mortar locations. Despite recent tenant bankruptcies, we continue to believe there is retailer demand for quality space within strong, strategically located centers.

While we anticipate occupancy in 2019 to increase slightly from 2018, we may experience some fluctuations due to announced bankruptcies and the repositioning of those spaces in the future. A reduction in the availability of quality retail space, as well as continued retailer demand, contributed to the increase in overall rental rates on a same-space basis as we completed new leases and renewed existing leases; however, the magnitude of these increases decreased in comparison to previous years due to, among other factors, a recent shift in negotiating leverage to the tenant. We expect rental rates to continue to increase and the funding of tenant improvements and allowances could increase; however, the variability in the mix of leasing transactions as to size of space, market, use and other factors may impact the magnitude of these increases, both positively and negatively. Leasing volume is anticipated to fluctuate due to the uncertainty in tenant fallouts related to bankruptcies and tenant non-renewals. Our expectation is that SPNOI growth including redevelopments will average between 2.0% to 3.0% for 2019 assuming no significant tenant bankruptcies, although there are no assurances that this will occur.

New Development/Redevelopment

At December 31, 2018, we had three mixed-use projects and a 30-story, high-rise residential tower at our River Oaks Shopping Center that were in various stages of development and are partially or wholly owned. We have funded \$246.6 million through December 31, 2018 on these projects, and we estimate our aggregate net investment upon completion to be \$512.5 million. Overall, the average projected stabilized return on investment for these multi-use properties, that include retail, office and residential components, is expected to approximate 5.6% upon completion.

We have 15 redevelopment projects in which we plan to invest approximately \$90.8 million. Upon completion, the average projected stabilized return on our incremental investment on these redevelopment projects is expected to be between 8.0% and 14.0%.

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We had approximately \$45.7 million in land held for development at December 31, 2018 that may either be developed or sold. While we are experiencing some interest from retailers and other market participants in our land held for development, opportunities for economically viable developments remain limited. We intend to continue to pursue additional development and redevelopment opportunities in multiple markets; however, finding the right opportunities remains challenging.

Acquisitions

Acquisitions are a key component of our long-term growth strategy. The availability of quality acquisition opportunities in the market remains sporadic in our targeted markets. Intense competition, along with a decline in the volume of high-quality core properties on the market, has driven pricing to very high levels. We intend to remain disciplined in approaching these opportunities, pursuing only those that provide appropriate risk-adjusted returns.

Dispositions

Dispositions are also a key component of our ongoing management process where we selectively prune properties from our portfolio that no longer meet our geographic or growth targets. Dispositions provide capital, which may be recycled into properties that are high barrier-to-entry locations within high growth metropolitan markets, and thus have higher long-term growth potential. Additionally, proceeds from dispositions may be used to reduce outstanding debt, further deleveraging our consolidated balance sheet, to repurchase our common shares and/or debt, dependent upon market prices, or to fund new development and redevelopment projects.

Summary of Critical Accounting Policies

Our discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations is based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”). The preparation of these consolidated financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities and contingencies as of the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. We evaluate our assumptions and estimates on an ongoing basis. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions. We believe the following critical accounting policies require more significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Real Estate Joint Ventures and Partnerships

To determine the method of accounting for partially owned real estate joint ventures and partnerships, management determines whether an entity is a variable interest entity (“VIE”) and, if so, determines which party is the primary beneficiary by analyzing whether we have both the power to direct the entity’s significant economic activities and the obligation to absorb potentially significant losses or receive potentially significant benefits. Significant judgments and assumptions inherent in this analysis include the design of the entity structure, the nature of the entity’s operations, future cash flow projections, the entity’s financing and capital structure, and contractual relationships and terms. We consolidate a VIE when we have determined that we are the primary beneficiary.

Primary risks associated with our involvement with our VIEs include the potential funding of the entities’ debt obligations or making additional contributions to fund the entities’ operations or capital activities.

Partially owned, non-variable interest real estate joint ventures and partnerships over which we have a controlling financial interest are consolidated in our consolidated financial statements. In determining whether we have a controlling financial interest, we consider factors such as ownership interest, authority to make decisions, kick-out rights and substantive participating rights. Partially owned real estate joint ventures and partnerships where we do not have a controlling financial interest, but have the ability to exercise significant influence, are accounted for using the equity method.

Management continually analyzes and assesses reconsideration events, including changes in the factors mentioned above, to determine if the consolidation treatment remains appropriate. Decisions regarding consolidation of partially owned entities frequently require significant judgment by our management. Errors in the assessment of consolidation could result in material changes to our consolidated financial statements.

Impairment

Our property is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the property, including any capitalized costs and any identifiable intangible assets, may not be recoverable.

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If such an event occurs, a comparison is made of the current and projected operating cash flows of each such property into the foreseeable future, with consideration of applicable holding periods, on an undiscounted basis to the carrying amount of such property. If we determine the carrying amount is not recoverable, our basis in the property is reduced to its estimated fair value to reflect impairment in the value of the asset. Fair values are determined by management utilizing cash flow models, market capitalization rates and market discount rates, or by obtaining third-party broker or appraisal estimates in accordance with our fair value measurements accounting policy.

We review current economic considerations each reporting period, including the effects of tenant bankruptcies, the suspension of tenant expansion plans for new development projects, declines in real estate values and any changes to plans related to our new development projects including land held for development, to identify properties where we believe market values may be deteriorating. Determining whether a property is impaired and, if impaired, the amount of write-down to fair value requires a significant amount of judgment by management and is based on the best information available to management at the time of evaluation. The evaluations used in these analyses could result in incorrect estimates when determining carrying values that could be material to our consolidated financial statements. Our investment in partially owned real estate joint ventures and partnerships is reviewed for impairment each reporting period. The ultimate realization is dependent on a number of factors, including the performance of each investment and market conditions. We will record an impairment charge if we determine that a decline in the estimated fair value of an investment below its carrying amount is other than temporary. A considerable amount of judgment by our management is used in this evaluation. Our overall future plans for the investment, our investment partner's financial outlook and our views on current market and economic conditions may have a significant impact on the resulting factors analyzed for these purposes.

Results of Operations**Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2018 to the Year Ended December 31, 2017**

The following table is a summary of certain items in income from continuing operations from our Consolidated Statements of Operations, which we believe represent items that significantly changed during 2018 as compared to the same period in 2017:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2018	2017	Change	% Change
Revenues	\$531,147	\$573,163	\$(42,016)	(7.3)%
Depreciation and amortization	161,838	167,101	(5,263)	(3.1)
Operating expenses	90,554	109,310	(18,756)	(17.2)
Real estate taxes, net	69,268	75,636	(6,368)	(8.4)
Impairment loss	10,120	15,257	(5,137)	(33.7)
General and administrative expenses	25,040	28,052	(3,012)	(10.7)
Interest expense, net	63,348	80,326	(16,978)	(21.1)
Interest and other income (expense)	2,807	7,532	(4,725)	(62.7)
Gain on sale of property	207,865	218,611	(10,746)	(4.9)

Revenues

The decrease in revenues of \$42.0 million is primarily attributable to the \$62.6 million impact of dispositions. Offsetting this decrease, the existing portfolio, including new development and redevelopment properties, contributed \$10.5 million resulting from increases in rental rates and changes in occupancy. We also realized a \$10.1 million increase associated with the write-off of a below-market lease intangible from the termination of a tenant's lease.

Depreciation and Amortization

The decrease in depreciation and amortization of \$5.3 million is primarily attributable to the \$16.3 million impact of our dispositions, which is offset by the write-off and amortization of in-place lease intangibles of \$9.6 million and other capital activities.

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Operating Expenses

The decrease in operating expenses of \$18.8 million is primarily attributable to dispositions of \$7.5 million, a \$3.1 million lease termination fee paid in 2017, \$4.9 million in management fees associated primarily with a reduction in compensation expense, \$1.9 million in insurance costs associated with hurricane costs recognized in 2017 and \$3.6 million in costs associated with the deferred compensation plan. Offsetting the above decreases is an increase in other miscellaneous operating expenses of \$2.2 million associated primarily with repairs and maintenance.

Real Estate Taxes, net

The decrease in net real estate taxes of \$6.4 million is primarily attributable to the impact of dispositions between the respective periods.

Impairment Loss

The impairment loss in 2018 is associated primarily with the disposition of three centers as compared to the losses in 2017 associated with the disposition of four centers, interests in two 50% unconsolidated joint ventures and the disposition of an unimproved land parcel.

General and Administrative Expenses

The decrease in general and administrative expenses of \$3.0 million is primarily attributable to a reduction in salary expense associated with a fair value decrease of \$1.8 million for assets held in a grantor trust related to deferred compensation and a decrease in restricted share compensation due to unanticipated reductions in our share valuation, as well as a reduction in personnel.

Interest Expense, net

Net interest expense decreased \$17.0 million or 21.1%. The components of net interest expense were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Gross interest expense	\$71,899	\$82,404
Gain on extinguishment of debt including related swap activity	(3,759)	—
Amortization of debt deferred costs, net	3,546	3,890
Over-market mortgage adjustment	(400)	(1,100)
Capitalized interest	(7,938)	(4,868)
Total	\$63,348	\$80,326

The decrease in net interest expense is primarily attributable to a reduction in the weighted average debt outstanding due to the pay down of debt with proceeds from dispositions and cash generated from operations, and a \$3.8 million gain on extinguishment of debt during 2018, which includes the effect of a swap termination. For the year ended December 31, 2018, the weighted average debt outstanding was \$1.9 billion at a weighted average interest rate of 4.0% as compared to \$2.2 billion outstanding at a weighted average interest rate of 3.8% in the same period of 2017. Also the increase in capitalized interest of \$3.1 million is associated with an increase in new development activities.

Interest and Other Income (Expense)

The decrease of \$4.7 million in interest and other income (expense) is attributable primarily to a fair value decrease of \$5.4 million for assets held in a grantor trust related to deferred compensation, which is offset by a net \$.6 million increase primarily associated with fair value changes associated with commercial paper, money market and other investments.

Gain on Sale of Property

The decrease of \$10.7 million in gain on sale of property is attributable primarily to the disposition of 21 centers and other property in 2018 as compared to 16 centers and other property in 2017.

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

The following table is a summary of certain items in income from continuing operations from our Consolidated Statements of Operations, which we believe represent items that significantly changed during 2017 as compared to the same period in 2016:

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2017	2016	Change	% Change
Revenues	\$573,163	\$549,555	\$23,608	4.3 %
Depreciation and amortization	167,101	162,535	4,566	2.8
Operating expenses	109,310	98,855	10,455	10.6
Real estate taxes, net	75,636	66,358	9,278	14.0
Impairment loss	15,257	98	15,159	15,468.4
Interest expense, net	80,326	83,003	(2,677)	(3.2)
Interest and other income (expense)	7,915	2,569	5,346	208.1
Gain on sale of property	218,611	100,714	117,897	117.1
Gain on sale and acquisition of real estate joint venture and partnership interests	—	48,322	(48,322)	(100.0)
Benefit (provision) for income taxes	17	(6,856)	6,873	(100.2)
Equity in earnings of real estate joint ventures and partnerships, net	27,074	20,642	6,432	31.2

Revenues

The increase in revenues of \$23.6 million is primarily attributable to our acquisitions and new development completions that totaled \$27.8 million. The existing portfolio and redevelopment properties contributed \$18.1 million due to increases in rental rates and changes in occupancy, which is offset by our dispositions of \$22.3 million.

Depreciation and Amortization

The increase in depreciation and amortization of \$4.6 million is primarily attributable to our acquisitions and new development completions that totaled \$11.7 million, which is offset by our dispositions and other capital activities.

Operating Expenses

The increase in operating expenses of \$10.5 million is primarily attributable to our acquisitions and new development completions of \$5.3 million, a \$3.1 million lease termination fee paid in 2017, insurance costs of \$1.8 million primarily associated with hurricanes, an increase of \$2.4 million in costs associated with our deferred compensation plan, and an overall increase at our existing portfolio and redevelopment properties associated primarily with the timing of repairs, which is offset by our dispositions of \$4.0 million and a \$.9 million write-off of pre-development costs in 2016.

Real Estate Taxes, net

The increase in net real estate taxes of \$9.3 million is primarily attributable to rate and valuation changes for the portfolio, as well as our acquisitions and new development completions, which were offset by our dispositions of \$2.7 million.

Impairment Loss

The increase in impairment loss of \$15.2 million is primarily attributable to losses recognized in 2017. The impairment loss in 2017 is associated with the disposition of four centers, interests in two 50% unconsolidated joint ventures and the disposition of an unimproved land parcel as compared to the losses in 2016 associated with the disposition of two unimproved land parcels.

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Interest Expense, net

Net interest expense decreased \$2.7 million or 3.2%. The components of net interest expense were as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
Gross interest expense	\$82,404	\$85,134
Gain on extinguishment of debt	—	(2,037)
Amortization of debt deferred costs, net	3,890	3,515
Over-market mortgage adjustment	(1,100)	(953)
Capitalized interest	(4,868)	(2,656)
Total	\$80,326	\$83,003

The decrease in gross interest expense is primarily attributable to a reduction in the weighted average interest rates between the respective periods. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the weighted average debt outstanding was \$2.2 billion at a weighted average interest rate of 3.8% as compared to \$2.2 billion outstanding at a weighted average interest rate of 3.9% in the same period of 2016. The \$2.0 million gain on debt extinguishment in 2016 was associated with the refinancing of a secured note. The \$2.2 million increase in capitalized interest is primarily attributable to an increase in our new development activities in 2017.

Interest and Other Income (Expense)

The increase in interest and other income (expense) of \$5.3 million is primarily attributable to an increase in the fair value of assets held in a grantor trust related to our deferred compensation plan of \$3.6 million, a pre-development cost recovery of \$.9 million and \$.7 million associated with gains from the sale of investments.

Gain on Sale of Property

The increase of \$117.9 million is primarily attributable to the gain on sale of 16 centers and other property in 2017 as compared to 12 centers and other property in 2016.

Gain on Sale and Acquisition of Real Estate Joint Venture and Partnership Interests

The gain in 2016 of \$48.3 million is associated with the remeasurement of our 51% unconsolidated real estate partnership interest to fair value associated with the exchange of properties among the partners, the acquisition of our partner's 50% interest in a previously unconsolidated tenancy-in-common arrangement and the realization of changes in fair value upon the consolidation of that entity, and the remeasurement of a land parcel from an unconsolidated real estate joint venture to fair value.

Benefit (Provision) for Income Taxes

The increase in benefit (provision) for income taxes is primarily attributable to activities in our taxable REIT subsidiary. In 2017, a tax benefit of \$1.6 million was realized associated primarily with impairment losses and an NOL carryforward from disposition activities as compared to a tax provision of \$5.8 million in the same period of 2016 associated primarily with the gain from the exchange of properties among the partners of an unconsolidated real estate joint venture and the disposition of the development in Raleigh, North Carolina.

Equity in Earnings of Real Estate Joint Ventures and Partnerships, net

The increase of \$6.4 million in the equity in earnings of real estate joint ventures and partnerships is primarily attributable to an increase of \$2.3 million in our share of the gain on sale from disposition activities within the respective periods, an acquisition of a center in 2016, which contributed \$1.8 million, and an increase in equity preferential earnings.

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Effects of Inflation

We have structured our leases in such a way as to remain largely unaffected should significant inflation occur. Many leases provide for increasing minimum rental rates during the terms of the leases through escalation provisions. In addition, many of our leases are for terms of less than 10 years, allowing us to adjust rental rates to changing market conditions when the leases expire. Some of our leases also contain percentage rent provisions whereby we receive increased rentals based on the tenants' gross sales. Most of our leases also require the tenants to pay their proportionate share of operating expenses and real estate taxes. As a result of these lease provisions, increases in operating expenses due to inflation, as well as real estate tax rate increases, generally do not have a significant adverse effect upon our operating results as they are absorbed by our tenants. Under the current economic climate, inflation has been rising slowly.

Economic Conditions

We believe that underlying economic fundamentals continue to show positive, albeit slow, growth. Consumer confidence recently hit a near all-time high before declining slightly in recent months. With the election cycle over, we believe that consumer confidence could continue to remain high due to strong economic indicators, low unemployment rates, wage growth and changes in the tax law. Personal income and housing prices are continuing to increase in our primary markets. We believe there is a direct correlation between housing wealth and consumption, and we expect rising home prices will further strengthen retail fundamentals, including rent growth and operating results. Our focus on supermarket-anchored centers in densely populated major metropolitan areas should position our portfolio to take advantage of the ever-changing retail landscape.

With respect to Houston and other markets that are energy dependent, a strong petroleum market has positively impacted the local economy and has favorably affected the office and multifamily real estate sectors. If oil prices should decline again for an extended duration, the performance of our centers in the Houston market could be affected. However, we believe that any potential negative impact to our Houston properties will be mitigated by our positioning of properties in dense, high-income areas of Houston, coupled with below average amount of retail square feet delivered in recent years and with the diversification of Houston's economy.

The trade areas for our portfolio of centers have seen robust growth in personal income and home values over the past year. As strengthening retail fundamentals drive demand for investments in top-tier retail real estate, we continue to dedicate internal resources to identify and evaluate available assets in our markets so that we may purchase the best assets and properties with the strongest upside potential. Also, we continue to look for redevelopment opportunities within our existing portfolio by repositioning our anchor tenants and new development opportunities to spur growth.

Capital Resources and Liquidity

Our primary operating liquidity needs are paying our common share dividends, maintaining and operating our existing properties, paying our debt service costs, excluding debt maturities, and funding capital expenditures. Under our 2019 business plan, cash flows from operating activities are expected to meet these planned capital needs.

The primary sources of capital for funding any debt maturities, acquisitions, new developments and redevelopments are our excess cash flow generated by our operating properties; credit facilities; proceeds from both secured and unsecured debt issuances; proceeds from common and preferred equity issuances; and cash generated from the sale of property and the formation of joint ventures. Amounts outstanding under the unsecured revolving credit facility are retired as needed with proceeds from the issuance of long-term debt, common and preferred equity, cash generated from the disposition of properties and cash flow generated by our operating properties.

As of December 31, 2018, we had available borrowing capacity of \$492.9 million under our unsecured revolving credit facility, and our debt maturities for 2019 total \$73.0 million. As of December 31, 2018, we had cash and cash equivalents available of \$65.9 million. During 2018, we used excess cash on hand to prepay our \$200 million unsecured term loan, to repay \$51.0 million of outstanding debt, which included \$14.2 million of unsecured debt purchased on the open market, to repurchase \$18.5 million (before commissions) of our common shares, to invest \$141.8 million in new development and redevelopment projects and to pay a special dividend of \$179.7 million.

Currently, we anticipate our disposition activities to continue and estimate between \$250 million to \$350 million in dispositions for 2019.

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We believe net proceeds from planned capital recycling, combined with our available capacity under the revolving credit and short-term borrowing facilities, will provide adequate liquidity to fund our capital needs, including acquisitions, redevelopment and new development activities and special dividends. In the event our capital recycling program does not progress as expected, we believe other debt and equity alternatives are available to us. Although external market conditions are not within our control, we do not currently foresee any impediments to our entering the capital markets if needed.

During 2018, aggregate gross sales proceeds from our dispositions totaled \$633.6 million, which were owned by us either directly or through our interest in real estate joint ventures or partnerships. Operating cash flows from assets disposed are included in net cash from operating activities in our Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, while proceeds from these disposals are included as investing activities.

We have non-recourse debt secured by acquired or developed properties held in several of our real estate joint ventures and partnerships. At December 31, 2018, off-balance sheet mortgage debt for our unconsolidated real estate joint ventures and partnerships totaled \$269.1 million, of which our pro rata ownership is \$89.2 million. Scheduled principal mortgage payments on this debt, excluding deferred debt costs and non-cash related items totaling \$(.8) million, at 100% are as follows (in millions):

2019	\$6.0
2020	71.0
2021	173.0
2022	2.1
2023	2.2
Thereafter	15.6
Total	\$269.9

We generally have the right to sell or otherwise dispose of our assets except in certain cases where we are required to obtain our joint venture partners' consent or a third party consent for assets held in special purpose entities that are 100% owned by us.

Investing Activities

Dispositions

During 2018, we sold 25 centers and other property, including real estate assets owned through our interest in unconsolidated real estate joint ventures and partnerships. Our share of aggregate gross sales proceeds from these transactions totaled \$633.6 million and generated our share of the gains of approximately \$203.4 million.

New Development/Redevelopment

At December 31, 2018, we had three mixed-use projects and a 30-story, high-rise residential tower at our River Oaks Shopping Center under development with approximately .3 million of total square footage for retail and office space and 962 residential units, that were partially or wholly owned. We have funded \$246.6 million through December 31, 2018 on these projects. Upon completion, we expect our aggregate net investment in these multi-use projects to be \$512.5 million. Effective January 1, 2019, we stabilized the development in Seattle, Washington, moving it to our operating property portfolio, which added 63,000 square feet to the portfolio at an estimated cost per square foot of \$490.

At December 31, 2018, we had 15 redevelopment projects in which we plan to invest approximately \$90.8 million. Upon completion, the average projected stabilized return on our incremental investment on these redevelopment projects is expected to be between 8.0% and 14.0%.

We typically finance our new development and redevelopment projects with proceeds from our unsecured revolving credit facility, as it is our general practice not to use third party construction financing. Management monitors amounts outstanding under our unsecured revolving credit facility and periodically pays down such balances using cash generated from operations, from debt issuances, from common and preferred share issuances and from the disposition of properties.

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Capital Expenditures

Capital expenditures for additions to the existing portfolio, acquisitions, tenant improvements, new development, redevelopment and our share of investments in unconsolidated real estate joint ventures and partnerships are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2018	2017
New Development	\$ 103,102	\$ 93,120
Redevelopment	38,657	31,693
Tenant Improvements	27,560	24,823
Capital Improvements	20,825	20,391
Other	4,745	2,384
Total	\$ 194,889	\$ 172,411

The increase in capital expenditures is attributable primarily to increased activity at our new development and redevelopment centers.

For 2019, we anticipate our acquisitions to total approximately \$50 million to \$150 million. Our new development and redevelopment investment for 2019 is estimated to be approximately \$175 million to \$225 million. For 2019, capital and tenant improvements is expected to be consistent with 2018 expenditures. No assurances can be provided that our planned activities will occur. Further, we have entered into commitments aggregating \$190.7 million comprised principally of construction contracts which are generally due in 12 to 36 months and anticipated to be funded under our unsecured revolving credit facility or through the use of excess cash.

Capital expenditures for additions described above relate to cash flows from investing activities as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Acquisition of real estate and land	\$ 1,265	\$ 1,902
Development and capital improvements	155,528	133,336
Real estate joint ventures and partnerships - Investments	38,096	37,173
Total	\$ 194,889	\$ 172,411

Capitalized soft costs, including payroll and other general and administrative costs, interest, insurance and real estate taxes, totaled \$16.2 million and \$13.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

Financing Activities

Debt

Total debt outstanding was \$1.8 billion at December 31, 2018 and consists of \$22.7 million, which bears interest at variable rates, and \$1.8 billion, which bears interest at fixed rates. Additionally, of our total debt, \$337.3 million was secured by operating centers while the remaining \$1.5 billion was unsecured.

At December 31, 2018, we have a \$500 million unsecured revolving credit facility, which expires in March 2020 and provides borrowing rates that float at a margin over LIBOR plus a facility fee. At December 31, 2018, the borrowing margin and facility fee, which are priced off a grid that is tied to our senior unsecured credit ratings, were 90 and 15 basis points, respectively. The facility also contains a competitive bid feature that allows us to request bids for up to \$250 million. Additionally, an accordion feature allows us to increase the facility amount up to \$850 million. As of February 15, 2019, we had no amounts outstanding, and the available balance was \$497.9 million, net of \$2.1 million in outstanding letters of credit.

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At December 31, 2018, we have a \$10 million unsecured short-term facility that we maintain for cash management purposes. The facility, which matures in March 2019, provides for fixed interest rate loans at a 30-day LIBOR rate plus borrowing margin, facility fee and an unused facility fee of 125, 10, and 5 basis points, respectively. As of February 15, 2019, we had no amounts outstanding under this facility.

During 2018, the maximum balance and weighted average balance outstanding under both facilities combined were \$26.5 million and \$1.1 million, respectively, at a weighted average interest rate of 2.9%.

During 2018, we prepaid our \$200 million unsecured variable-rate term loan, swapped to a fixed rate of 2.5%, and terminated the associated interest rate swap contracts (see Note 7 for additional information). Additionally during 2018, we paid at par \$51.0 million of outstanding debt. These transactions resulted in a net gain upon their extinguishment of \$.4 million, excluding the effect of the swap termination.

Our five most restrictive covenants, composed from both our public debt and revolving credit facility, include debt to asset, secured debt to asset, fixed charge, unencumbered asset test and unencumbered interest coverage ratios. We are not aware of any non-compliance with our public debt and revolving credit facility covenants as of December 31, 2018.

Our most restrictive public debt covenant ratios, as defined in our indenture and supplemental indenture agreements, were as follows at December 31, 2018:

Covenant	Restriction	Actual
Debt to Asset Ratio	Less than 60.0%	38.1%
Secured Debt to Asset Ratio	Less than 40.0%	7.1%
Fixed Charge Ratio	Greater than 1.5	4.9
Unencumbered Asset Test	Greater than 150%	284.0%

As of December 31, 2018, we had no active interest rate swap contracts. During the year ended December 31, 2018, associated with the prepayment of an unsecured note, we terminated three interest rate swap contracts that had an aggregate notional amount of \$200 million, and we recognized a \$3.4 million gain due to the probability that the related hedged forecasted transactions would no longer occur.

Equity

Common share dividends paid totaled \$382.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, which includes a special dividend paid in December 2018 in the amount of \$1.40 per common share or \$179.7 million, which was distributed due to the gains on dispositions of property. Our dividend payout ratio (as calculated as dividends paid on common shares divided by core funds from operations attributable to common shareholders - basic) for the year ended December 31, 2018 approximated 130.8% (see Non-GAAP Financial Measures for additional information). Our Board of Trust Managers approved a first quarter 2019 dividend of \$.395 per common share.

We have a \$200 million share repurchase plan. Under this plan, we may repurchase common shares from time-to-time in open-market or in privately negotiated purchases. The timing and amount of any shares repurchased will be determined by management based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors. The repurchase plan may be suspended or discontinued at any time, and we have no obligations to repurchase any amount of our common shares under the plan.

For the year ended December 31, 2018, we repurchased .7 million common shares at an average price of \$27.10 per share. At December 31, 2018 and as of the date of this filing, \$181.5 million of common shares remained available to be repurchased under this plan.

We have an effective universal shelf registration statement which expires in September 2020. We will continue to closely monitor both the debt and equity markets and carefully consider our available financing alternatives, including both public offerings and private placements.

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Contractual Obligations

We have debt obligations related to our mortgage loans and unsecured debt, including any draws on our credit facilities. We have shopping centers that are subject to non-cancelable long-term ground leases where a third party owns and has leased the underlying land to us to construct and/or operate a shopping center. In addition, we have non-cancelable operating leases pertaining to office space from which we conduct our business. The table below excludes obligations related to our new development projects because such amounts are not fixed or determinable, and commitments aggregating \$190.7 million comprised principally of construction contracts which are generally due in 12 to 36 months. The following table summarizes our primary contractual obligations as of December 31, 2018 (in thousands):

	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1 - 3 years	3 - 5 years	More than 5 years
Mortgages and Notes Payable ⁽¹⁾					
Unsecured Debt	\$1,719,399	\$68,766	\$111,750	\$686,115	\$852,768
Secured Debt	421,503	88,620	46,848	100,217	185,818
Lease Payments	111,552	2,779	4,870	4,601	99,302
Other Obligations ⁽²⁾	98,099	71,533	26,566		
Total Contractual Obligations	\$2,350,553	\$231,698	\$190,034	\$790,933	\$1,137,888

(1) Includes principal and interest with interest on variable-rate debt calculated using rates at December 31, 2018. Also, excludes a \$60.9 million debt service guaranty liability. See Note 6 for additional information.

(2) Other obligations include income and real estate tax payments, commitments associated with our secured debt and other employee payments. Included in 2019, is the estimated contribution to our pension plan, which meets or exceeds the minimum statutory funding requirements; however, we have the right to discontinue contributions at any time. See Note 16 for additional information.

Related to a development project in Sheridan, Colorado, we have provided a guaranty for the payment of any debt service shortfalls on tax increment revenue bonds issued in connection with the project. The Sheridan Redevelopment Agency ("Agency") issued Series A bonds used for an urban renewal project, of which \$60.9 million remain outstanding at December 31, 2018. The bonds are to be repaid with incremental sales and property taxes and a public improvement fee ("PIF") to be assessed on current and future retail sales and, to the extent necessary, any amounts we may have to provide under a guaranty. The incremental taxes and PIF are to remain intact until the earlier of the payment of the bond liability in full or 2040. The debt associated with this guaranty has been recorded in our consolidated financial statements as of December 31, 2018.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

As of December 31, 2018, none of our off-balance sheet arrangements had a material effect on our liquidity or availability of, or requirement for, our capital resources. Letters of credit totaling \$2.1 million were outstanding under the unsecured revolving credit facility at December 31, 2018.

We have entered into several unconsolidated real estate joint ventures and partnerships. Under many of these agreements, we and our joint venture partners are required to fund operating capital upon shortfalls in working capital. As operating manager of most of these entities, we have considered these funding requirements in our business plan. Reconsideration events, including changes in variable interests, could cause us to consolidate these joint ventures and partnerships. We continuously evaluate these events as we become aware of them. Some triggers to be considered are additional contributions required by each partner and each partner's ability to make those contributions. Under certain of these circumstances, we may purchase our partner's interest. Our material unconsolidated real estate joint ventures are with entities which appear sufficiently stable; however, if market conditions were to deteriorate and our partners are unable to meet their commitments, there is a possibility we may have to consolidate these entities. If we were to consolidate all of our unconsolidated real estate joint ventures, we would continue to be in compliance with our debt covenants.

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As of December 31, 2018, one unconsolidated real estate joint venture was determined to be a VIE through the issuance of a secured loan, since the lender had the ability to make decisions that could have a significant impact on the profitability of the entity. Our maximum risk of loss associated with this VIE was limited to \$34.0 million at December 31, 2018. Also at December 31, 2018, another joint venture arrangement for the future development of a mixed-use project was determined to be a VIE. We are not the primary beneficiary as the substantive participating rights associated with the entity are shared, and we do not have the power to direct the significant activities of the entity. We anticipate funding approximately \$57 million associated with the mixed-use project through 2020. Effective December 31, 2018, a real estate limited partnership agreement with a foreign institutional investor was amended to include potential acquisitions of real estate approved by the institutional investor of up to \$61 million through December 31, 2019 with an option to extend an additional one-year period with consent of the institutional investor. Our ownership in this unconsolidated real estate limited partnership agreement is 51%, and as of the date of this filing, no assets have been purchased under this agreement.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

Certain of our key performance indicators are considered non-GAAP financial measures. Management uses these measures along with our GAAP financial statements in order to evaluate our operating results. We believe these additional measures provide users of our financial information additional comparable indicators of our industry, as well as, our performance.

Funds from Operations Attributable to Common Shareholders

The National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT") defines funds from operations attributable to common shareholders ("NAREIT FFO") as net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders computed in accordance with GAAP, excluding extraordinary items and gains or losses from sales of operating real estate assets and interests in real estate equity investments and their applicable taxes, plus depreciation and amortization of operating properties and impairment of depreciable real estate and in substance real estate equity investments, including our share of unconsolidated real estate joint ventures and partnerships. We calculate NAREIT FFO in a manner consistent with the NAREIT definition.

We believe NAREIT FFO is a widely recognized measure of REIT operating performance which provides our shareholders with a relevant basis for comparison among other REITs. Management uses NAREIT FFO as a supplemental internal measure to conduct and evaluate our business because there are certain limitations associated with using GAAP net income by itself as the primary measure of our operating performance. Historical cost accounting for real estate assets in accordance with GAAP implicitly assumes that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. Since real estate values instead have historically risen or fallen with market conditions, management believes that the presentation of operating results for real estate companies that uses historical cost accounting is insufficient by itself. There can be no assurance that NAREIT FFO presented by us is comparable to similarly titled measures of other REITs.

We also present core funds from operations attributable to common shareholders ("Core FFO") as an additional supplemental measure as it is more reflective of the core operating performance of our portfolio of properties. Core FFO is defined as NAREIT FFO excluding charges and gains related to non-cash, non-operating and other transactions or events that hinder the comparability of operating results. Specific examples of items excluded from Core FFO include, but are not limited to, gains or losses associated with the extinguishment of debt or other liabilities, impairments of land, transactional costs associated with acquisition and development activities, certain deferred tax provisions/benefits, redemption costs of preferred shares and gains on the disposal of non-real estate assets.

NAREIT FFO and Core FFO should not be considered as alternatives to net income or other measurements under GAAP as indicators of our operating performance or to cash flows from operating, investing or financing activities as measures of liquidity. NAREIT FFO and Core FFO do not reflect working capital changes, cash expenditures for capital improvements or principal payments on indebtedness.

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NAREIT FFO and Core FFO is calculated as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$327,601	\$335,274	\$238,933
Depreciation and amortization of real estate	160,679	166,125	162,989
Depreciation and amortization of real estate of unconsolidated real estate joint ventures and partnerships	12,454	14,020	15,118
Impairment of operating properties and real estate equity investments	9,969	12,247	—
Impairment of operating properties of unconsolidated real estate joint ventures and partnerships	—	—	326
Gain on acquisition including associated real estate equity investment	—	—	(46,398)
Gain on sale of property and interests in real estate equity investments	(206,930)	(217,659)	(101,124)
Gain on dispositions of unconsolidated real estate joint ventures and partnerships	(6,300)	(6,187)	(3,693)
Provision (benefit) for income taxes ⁽¹⁾	2,223	(711)	—
Noncontrolling interests and other ⁽²⁾	8,238	5,408	25,505
NAREIT FFO – basic	307,934	308,517	291,656
Income attributable to operating partnership units	—	3,084	1,996
NAREIT FFO – diluted	307,934	311,601	293,652
Adjustments to Core FFO:			
Provision (benefit) for income taxes ⁽³⁾	(1,488)	(729)	7,024
Acquisition costs	—	—	1,782
Other impairment loss	134	3,031	98
Gain on extinguishment of debt including related swap activity	(3,131)	—	(1,679)
Lease terminations	(10,023)	—	—
Severance costs	—	1,378	—
Storm damage costs	—	1,822	—
Recovery of pre-development costs	—	(949)	—
Other	(911)	2,292	17
Core FFO – diluted	\$292,515	\$318,446	\$300,894
FFO weighted average shares outstanding – basic	127,651	127,755	126,048
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Share options and awards	790	870	1,059
Operating partnership units	—	1,446	1,462
FFO weighted average shares outstanding – diluted	128,441	130,071	128,569
NAREIT FFO per common share – basic	\$2.41	\$2.41	\$2.31
NAREIT FFO per common share – diluted	\$2.40	\$2.40	\$2.28
Core FFO per common share – diluted	\$2.28	\$2.45	\$2.34

(1) Effective January 1, 2017 includes the applicable taxes related to gains and impairments of operating properties.

(2) Related to gains, impairments and depreciation on operating properties and unconsolidated real estate joint ventures, where applicable.

(3) Effective January 1, 2017 includes only the applicable taxes related to gains and impairments of non-operating assets.

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Same Property Net Operating Income

We consider SPNOI an important additional financial measure because it reflects only those income and expense items that are incurred at the property level, and when compared across periods, reflects the impact on operations from trends in occupancy rates, rental rates and operating costs. We calculate this most useful measurement by determining our proportional share of SPNOI from all owned properties, including our share of SPNOI from unconsolidated joint ventures and partnerships, which cannot be readily determined under GAAP measurements and presentation.

Although SPNOI is a widely used measure among REITs, there can be no assurance that SPNOI presented by us is comparable to similarly titled measures of other REITs. Additionally, we do not control these unconsolidated joint ventures and partnerships, and the assets, liabilities, revenues or expenses of these joint ventures and partnerships, as presented, do not represent our legal claim to such items.

Properties are included in the SPNOI calculation if they are owned and operated for the entirety of the most recent two fiscal year periods, except for properties for which significant redevelopment or expansion occurred during either of the periods presented, and properties that have been sold. While there is judgment surrounding changes in designations, we move new development and redevelopment properties once they have stabilized, which is typically upon attainment of 90% occupancy. A rollforward of the properties included in our same property designation is as follows:

	Three Months Ended December 31, 2018	Twelve Months Ended December 31, 2018
Beginning of the period	176	183
Properties added:		
Acquisitions	—	6
New Developments	—	1
Redevelopments	—	4
Properties removed:		
Dispositions	(5)	(22)
Other	—	(1)
End of the period	171	171

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We calculate SPNOI using net income attributable to common shareholders and adjusted for net income attributable to noncontrolling interests, other income (expense), income taxes and equity in earnings of real estate joint ventures and partnerships. Additionally to reconcile to SPNOI, we exclude the effects of property management fees, certain non-cash revenues and expenses such as straight-line rental revenue and the related reversal of such amounts upon early lease termination, depreciation and amortization, impairment losses, general and administrative expenses and other items such as lease cancellation income, environmental abatement costs, demolition expenses and lease termination fees. Consistent with the capital treatment of such costs under GAAP, tenant improvements, leasing commissions and other direct leasing costs are excluded from SPNOI. A reconciliation of net income attributable to common shareholders to SPNOI is as follows (in thousands):

	Three Months Ended		Twelve Months	
	December 31,		Ended	
	2018	2017	2018	2017
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$59,507	\$167,967	\$327,601	\$335,274
Add:				
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	3,722	2,686	17,742	15,441
Provision (benefit) for income taxes	10	2,018	1,378	(17)
Interest expense, net	15,663	18,921	63,348	80,326
Property management fees	685	649	2,904	2,902
Depreciation and amortization	35,280	40,986	161,838	167,101
Impairment loss	7,722	245	10,120	15,257
General and administrative	7,325	7,800	25,040	28,052
Other ⁽¹⁾	84	(798)	51	3,586
Less:				
Gain on sale of property	(34,788)	(132,045)	(207,865)	(218,611)
Equity in earnings of real estate joint ventures and partnership interests, net	(5,737)	(9,108)	(25,070)	(27,074)
Interest and other income/expense	1,928	(3,322)	(2,807)	(7,532)
Revenue adjustments ⁽²⁾	(3,022)	(4,308)	(25,007)	(16,877)
Adjusted income	88,379	91,691	349,273	377,828
Less: Adjusted income related to consolidated entities not defined as same property and noncontrolling interests	(6,499)	(12,319)	(29,114)	(66,366)
Add: Pro rata share of unconsolidated entities defined as same property	8,861	8,366	34,285	34,203
Same Property Net Operating Income	90,741	87,738	354,444	345,665
Less: Redevelopment Net Operating Income	(8,705)	(7,691)	(32,939)	(30,725)
Same Property Net Operating Income excluding Redevelopments	\$82,036	\$80,047	\$321,505	\$314,940

(1) Other includes items such as environmental abatement costs, demolition expenses and lease termination fees.

(2) Revenue adjustments consist primarily of straight-line rentals, lease cancellation income and fee income primarily from real estate joint ventures and partnerships.

Newly Issued Accounting Pronouncements

See Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements in Item 8 for additional information related to recent accounting pronouncements.

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ITEM 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We use fixed and floating-rate debt to finance our capital requirements. These transactions expose us to market risk related to changes in interest rates. Derivative financial instruments may be used to manage a portion of this risk, primarily interest rate contracts with major financial institutions. These agreements expose us to credit risk in the event of non-performance by the counter-parties. We do not engage in the trading of derivative financial instruments in the normal course of business. At December 31, 2018, we had fixed-rate debt of \$1.8 billion and variable-rate debt of \$22.7 million. In the event interest rates were to increase 100 basis points and holding all other variables constant, annual net income and cash flows for the following year would decrease by approximately \$.2 million associated with our variable-rate debt, including the effect of the interest rate contracts. The effect of the 100 basis points increase would decrease the fair value of our variable-rate and fixed-rate debt by approximately \$.3 million and \$86.8 million, respectively.

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ITEM 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Trust Managers of Weingarten Realty Investors

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Weingarten Realty Investors and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the related consolidated statements of operations, comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows, for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, and the related notes and the 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, 2018 and 2017, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2018, 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, 2018, 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 28, 2019, 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

Houston, Texas

February 28, 2019

We have served as the Company's auditor since 1963.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Revenues:			
Rentals, net	\$516,502	\$560,643	\$537,265
Other	14,645	12,520	12,290
Total Revenues	531,147	573,163	549,555
Operating Expenses:			
Depreciation and amortization	161,838	167,101	162,535
Operating	90,554	109,310	98,855
Real estate taxes, net	69,268	75,636	66,358
Impairment loss	10,120	15,257	98
General and administrative	25,040	28,052	26,607
Total Operating Expenses	356,820	395,356	354,453
Other Income (Expense):			
Interest expense, net	(63,348)	(80,326)	(83,003)
Interest and other income (expense)	2,807	7,532	1,910
Gain on sale of property	207,865	218,611	100,714
Gain on sale and acquisition of real estate joint venture and partnership interests	—	—	48,322
Total Other Income	147,324	145,817	67,943
Income Before Income Taxes and Equity in Earnings of Real Estate Joint Ventures and Partnerships	321,651	323,624	263,045
(Provision) Benefit for Income Taxes	(1,378)	17	(6,856)
Equity in Earnings of Real Estate Joint Ventures and Partnerships, net	25,070	27,074	20,642
Net Income	345,343	350,715	276,831
Less: Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	(17,742)	(15,441)	(37,898)
Net Income Attributable to Common Shareholders	\$327,601	\$335,274	\$238,933
Earnings Per Common Share - Basic:			
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$2.57	\$2.62	\$1.90
Earnings Per Common Share - Diluted:			
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$2.55	\$2.60	\$1.87
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.			

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WEINGARTEN REALTY INVESTORS
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net Income	\$345,343	\$350,715	\$276,831
Cumulative effect adjustment of new accounting standards (see Note 2)	(1,541)	—	—
Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income:			
Net unrealized gain on investments, net of taxes	—	1,228	407
Realized gain on investments	—	(651)	—
Realized loss on derivatives	—	—	(2,084)
Net unrealized gain (loss) on derivatives	1,379	1,063	(1,204)
Reclassification adjustment of derivatives and designated hedges into net income	(4,302)	(42)	1,531
Retirement liability adjustment	85	1,393	(167)
Total	(2,838)	2,991	(1,517)
Comprehensive Income	340,964	353,706	275,314
Comprehensive Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests	(17,742)	(15,441)	(37,898)
Comprehensive Income Adjusted for Noncontrolling Interests	\$323,222	\$338,265	\$237,416
See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.			

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WEINGARTEN REALTY INVESTORS
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
ASSETS		
Property	\$4,105,068	\$4,498,859
Accumulated Depreciation	(1,108,188)	(1,166,126)
Property Held for Sale, net	—	54,792
Property, net *	2,996,880	3,387,525
Investment in Real Estate Joint Ventures and Partnerships, net *	353,828	317,763
Total	3,350,708	3,705,288
Unamortized Lease Costs, net	142,014	181,047
Accrued Rent, Accrued Contract Receivables and Accounts Receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$6,855 in 2018 and \$7,516 in 2017) *	97,924	104,357
Cash and Cash Equivalents *	65,865	13,219
Restricted Deposits and Mortgage Escrows	10,272	8,115
Other, net	160,178	184,613
Total Assets	\$3,826,961	\$4,196,639
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Debt, net *	\$1,794,684	\$2,081,152
Accounts Payable and Accrued Expenses	113,175	116,463
Other, net	168,403	189,182
Total Liabilities	2,076,262	2,386,797
Commitments and Contingencies (see Note 18)	—	—
Equity:		
Shareholders' Equity:		
Common Shares of Beneficial Interest - par value, \$.03 per share; shares authorized: 275,000; shares issued and outstanding: 128,333 in 2018 and 128,447 in 2017	3,893	3,897
Additional Paid-In Capital	1,766,993	1,772,066
Net Income Less Than Accumulated Dividends	(186,431)	(137,065)
Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	(10,549)	(6,170)
Total Shareholders' Equity	1,573,906	1,632,728
Noncontrolling Interests	176,793	177,114
Total Equity	1,750,699	1,809,842
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$3,826,961	\$4,196,639
* Consolidated variable interest entities' assets and debt included in the above balances (see Note 19):		
Property, net	\$198,466	\$207,969
Accrued Rent, Accrued Contract Receivables and Accounts Receivable, net	12,220	12,011
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8,243	9,025
Debt, net	45,774	46,253

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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WEINGARTEN REALTY INVESTORS
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Cash Flows from Operating Activities:			
Net Income	\$345,343	\$350,715	\$276,831
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	161,838	167,101	162,535
Amortization of debt deferred costs and intangibles, net	3,146	2,790	2,562
Impairment loss	10,120	15,257	98
Equity in earnings of real estate joint ventures and partnerships, net	(25,070)	(27,074)	(20,642)
Gain on sale and acquisition of real estate joint venture and partnership interests	—	—	(48,322)
Gain on sale of property	(207,865)	(218,611)	(100,714)
Distributions of income from real estate joint ventures and partnerships	19,605	1,321	1,149
Changes in accrued rent, accrued contract receivables and accounts receivable, net	(2,807)	(18,964)	(14,488)
Changes in unamortized lease costs and other assets, net	(8,632)	(13,299)	(16,900)
Changes in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities, net	(2,315)	4,970	8,963
Other, net	(7,403)	5,552	1,339
Net cash provided by operating activities	285,960	269,758	252,411
Cash Flows from Investing Activities:			
Acquisition of real estate and land	(1,265)	(1,902)	(500,421)
Development and capital improvements	(155,528)	(133,336)	(101,179)
Proceeds from sale of property and real estate equity investments, net	607,486	433,661	234,952
Real estate joint ventures and partnerships - Investments	(38,096)	(37,173)	(52,834)
Real estate joint ventures and partnerships - Distributions of capital	6,936	28,791	51,714
Purchase of investments	—	(5,730)	(4,740)
Proceeds from investments	1,500	8,502	1,250
Other, net	11,921	6,179	5,086
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	432,954	298,992	(366,172)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities:			
Proceeds from issuance of debt	638	—	249,999
Principal payments of debt	(257,028)	(28,723)	(144,788)
Changes in unsecured credit facilities	5,000	(245,000)	95,500
Repurchase of common shares of beneficial interest, net	(18,564)	—	—
Proceeds from issuance of common shares of beneficial interest, net	6,760	1,588	137,460
Common share dividends paid	(382,464)	(294,073)	(185,100)
Debt issuance and extinguishment costs paid	(1,271)	(488)	(5,396)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(19,155)	(19,342)	(9,563)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests	1,465	—	—
Other, net	508	(2,657)	(8,314)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(664,111)	(588,695)	129,798
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents	54,803	(19,945)	16,037
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents at January 1	21,334	41,279	25,242
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents at December 31	\$76,137	\$21,334	\$41,279
Interest paid during the period (net of amount capitalized of \$7,938, \$4,868 and \$2,656, respectively)	\$65,507	\$79,161	\$79,515

Income taxes paid during the period	\$1,545	\$1,009	\$958
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See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY

(In thousands)

Year Ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016

	Common Shares of Beneficial Interest	Additional Paid-In Capital	Net Income Less Than Accumulated Dividends	Other Comprehensive Loss	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Balance, January 1, 2016	\$ 3,744	\$ 1,616,242	\$ (222,880)	\$ (7,644)	\$ 155,548	\$ 1,545,010
Net income			238,933		37,898	276,831
Issuance of common shares, net	105	131,317				131,422
Shares issued under benefit plans, net	36	7,430				7,466
Change in classification of deferred compensation plan		(39,977)				(39,977)
Change in redemption value of deferred compensation plan			(8,600)			(8,600)
Diversification of share awards within deferred compensation plan		3,819				3,819
Dividends paid – common shares			(185,100)			(185,100)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests					(9,563)	(9,563)
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests		(730)			(2,139)	(2,869)
Other comprehensive loss				(1,517)		(1,517)
Other, net					(26)	(26)
Balance, December 31, 2016	3,885	1,718,101	(177,647)	(9,161)	181,718	1,716,896
Net income			335,274		15,441	350,715
Shares issued under benefit plans, net	12	8,816				8,828
Change in classification of deferred compensation plan (see Note 1)		45,377				45,377
Change in redemption value of deferred compensation plan			(619)			(619)
Dividends paid – common shares			(294,073)			(294,073)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests					(19,342)	(19,342)
Other comprehensive income				2,991		2,991
Other, net		(228)			(703)	(931)
Balance, December 31, 2017	3,897	1,772,066	(137,065)	(6,170)	177,114	1,809,842
Net income			327,601		17,742	345,343
Shares repurchased and cancelled	(20)	(18,544)				(18,564)
Shares issued under benefit plans, net	16	13,471				13,487
Cumulative effect adjustment of new accounting standards (see Note 2)			5,497	(1,541)		3,956
Dividends paid – common shares			(382,464)			(382,464)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests					(19,155)	(19,155)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests					1,465	1,465

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Other comprehensive loss				(2,838)		(2,838)	
Other, net						(373)	(373)
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$ 3,893	\$ 1,766,993	\$ (186,431)	\$ (10,549)	\$ 176,793	\$ 1,750,699	

See Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

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NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Business

Weingarten Realty Investors is a REIT organized under the Texas Business Organizations Code. We currently operate, and intend to operate in the future, as a REIT.

We, and our predecessor entity, began the ownership of shopping centers and other commercial real estate in 1948. Our primary business is leasing space to tenants in the shopping centers we own or lease. We also provide property management services for which we charge fees to either joint ventures where we are partners or other outside owners. We operate a portfolio of neighborhood and community shopping centers, totaling approximately 35.1 million square feet of gross leaseable area that is either owned by us or others. We have a diversified tenant base, with our largest tenant comprising only 2.6% of base minimum rental revenues during 2018. Total revenues generated by our centers located in Houston and its surrounding areas was 18.8% of total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2018, and an additional 8.7% of total revenue was generated in 2018 from centers that are located in other parts of Texas. Also, in Florida and California, an additional 20.4% and 17.2%, respectively, of total revenue was generated in 2018.

Basis of Presentation

Our consolidated financial statements include the accounts of our subsidiaries, certain partially owned real estate joint ventures or partnerships and VIEs which meet the guidelines for consolidation. All intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated.

Our financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP. Such statements require management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from these estimates. We have evaluated subsequent events for recognition or disclosure in our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Rentals, net

Rental revenue is generally recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease, which generally begins the date the tenant takes control of the space. Revenue from tenant reimbursements of taxes, maintenance expenses and insurance is subject to our interpretation of lease provisions and is recognized in the period the related expense is recognized. Both of these revenues have been recognized under Accounting Standards Codification No. 840, "Leases." Revenue based on a percentage of tenants' sales is recognized only after the tenant exceeds their sales breakpoint. In circumstances where we provide a tenant improvement allowance for improvements that are owned by the tenant, we recognize the allowance as a reduction of rental revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Other

Other revenue consists of both customer contract revenue and income from contractual agreements with third parties, tenants or partially owned real estate joint ventures or partnerships, which do not meet the definition of a lease or a customer contract. Revenues which do not meet the definition of a lease or customer contract are recognized as the related services are performed under the respective agreements.

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We have identified primarily three types of customer contract revenue; (1) management contracts with partially-owned real estate joint ventures or partnerships or third parties, (2) licensing and occupancy agreements and (3) certain non-tenant contracts. At contract inception, we assess the services provided in these contracts and identify any performance obligations that are distinct. To identify the performance obligation, we consider all services whether explicitly stated or implied by customary business practices. We have identified the following substantive services, which may or may not be included in each contract type, that represent performance obligations:

Contract Type	Performance Obligation Description	Elements of Performance Obligations	Payment Timing
Management Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Management and asset management services • Construction and development services • Marketing services • Leasing and legal preparation services • Sales commissions 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over time • Right to invoice • Long-term contracts • Point in time • Long-term contracts 	Typically monthly or quarterly
Licensing and Occupancy Agreements	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rent of non-specific space • Set-up services • Placement of miscellaneous items at our centers that do not qualify as a lease, i.e. advertisements, trash bins, etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Over time • Right to invoice • Short-term contracts • Point in time • Right to invoice 	Typically monthly
Non-tenant Contracts	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set-up services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Point in time • Long-term contracts • Point in time • Right to invoice 	Typically monthly

We also assess collectability of the customer contract revenue prior to recognition. None of these customer contracts include a significant financing component. Customer contract revenue for the year ended December 31, 2018 does not include any amounts that were from obligations satisfied (or partially satisfied) in prior periods, or was a contract liability at January 1, 2018.

Property

Real estate assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method, generally over estimated useful lives of 18-40 years for buildings and 10-20 years for parking lot surfacing and equipment. Major replacements where the betterment extends the useful life of the asset are capitalized, and the replaced asset and corresponding accumulated depreciation are removed from the accounts. All other maintenance and repair items are charged to expense as incurred.

Acquisitions of properties are accounted for utilizing the acquisition of an asset method and, accordingly, the results of operations of an acquired property are included in our results of operations from the date of acquisition. Estimates of fair values are based upon estimated future cash flows and other valuation techniques in accordance with our fair value measurements accounting policy. Fair values are used to allocate and record the purchase price of acquired property among land, buildings on an “as if vacant” basis, tenant improvements, other identifiable intangibles and any goodwill or gain on purchase. Other identifiable intangible assets and liabilities include the effect of out-of-market leases, the value of having leases in place (“as is” versus “as if vacant” and absorption costs), out-of-market assumed mortgages and tenant relationships. Depreciation and amortization is computed using the straight-line method, generally over estimated useful lives of 40 years for buildings and over the lease term which includes bargain renewal options for other identifiable intangible assets. Costs associated with the successful acquisition of an asset are capitalized as incurred.

Property also includes costs incurred in the development and redevelopment of operating properties. These properties are carried at cost, and no depreciation is recorded on these assets until rent commences or no later than one year from the completion of major construction. These costs include preacquisition costs directly identifiable with the specific project, development and construction costs, interest, insurance and real estate taxes. Indirect development costs,

including salaries and benefits, travel and other related costs that are directly attributable to the development of the property, are also capitalized. The capitalization of such costs ceases at the earlier of one year from the completion of major construction or when the property, or any completed portion, becomes available for occupancy.

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Property also includes costs for tenant improvements paid by us, including reimbursements to tenants for improvements that are owned by us and will remain our property after the lease expires.

Property identified for sale is reviewed to determine if it qualifies as held for sale based on the following criteria: management has approved and is committed to the disposal plan, the assets are available for immediate sale, an active plan is in place to locate a buyer, the sale is probable and expected to qualify as a completed sale within a year, the sales price is reasonable in relation to the current fair value, and it is unlikely that significant changes will be made to the sales plan or that the sales plan will be withdrawn. Upon qualification, these properties are segregated and classified as held for sale at the lower of cost or fair value less costs to sell. Our individual property disposals do not qualify for discontinued operations presentation; thus, the results of operations through the disposal date and any associated gains are included in income from continuing operations.

Some of our properties are held in single purpose entities. A single purpose entity is a legal entity typically established at the request of a lender solely for the purpose of owning a property or group of properties subject to a mortgage. There may be restrictions limiting the entity's ability to engage in an activity other than owning or operating the property, assuming or guaranteeing the debt of any other entity, or dissolving itself or declaring bankruptcy before the debt has been repaid. Most of our single purpose entities are 100% owned by us and are consolidated in our consolidated financial statements.

Real Estate Joint Ventures and Partnerships

To determine the method of accounting for partially owned real estate joint ventures and partnerships, management determines whether an entity is a VIE and, if so, determines which party is the primary beneficiary by analyzing whether we have both the power to direct the entity's significant economic activities and the obligation to absorb potentially significant losses or receive potentially significant benefits. Significant judgments and assumptions inherent in this analysis include the design of the entity structure, the nature of the entity's operations, future cash flow projections, the entity's financing and capital structure, and contractual relationships and terms. We consolidate a VIE when we have determined that we are the primary beneficiary.

Primary risks associated with our involvement with our VIEs include the potential funding of the entities' debt obligations or making additional contributions to fund the entities' operations or capital activities.

Partially owned, non-variable interest real estate joint ventures and partnerships over which we have a controlling financial interest are consolidated in our consolidated financial statements. In determining if we have a controlling financial interest, we consider factors such as ownership interest, authority to make decisions, kick-out rights and substantive participating rights. Partially owned real estate joint ventures and partnerships where we do not have a controlling financial interest, but have the ability to exercise significant influence, are accounted for using the equity method.

Management continually analyzes and assesses reconsideration events, including changes in the factors mentioned above, to determine if the consolidation or equity method treatment remains appropriate.

Unamortized Lease Costs, net

Lease costs represent the initial direct costs incurred in origination, negotiation and processing of a lease agreement. Such costs include outside broker commissions and other independent third party costs, as well as salaries and benefits, travel and other internal costs directly related to completing a lease and are amortized over the life of the lease on a straight-line basis. Costs related to supervision, administration, unsuccessful origination efforts and other activities not directly related to completed lease agreements are charged to expense as incurred. Also included are in place lease costs which are amortized over the life of the applicable lease terms on a straight-line basis.

Accrued Rent, Accrued Contract Receivables and Accounts Receivable, net

Receivables include base rents, tenant reimbursements, amounts billed and currently due from customer contracts and receivables attributable to straight-line rental commitments. Accrued contract receivables includes amounts due from customers for contracts that do not qualify as a lease in which we earned the right to the consideration through the satisfaction of the performance obligation, but before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due. An allowance for the uncollectible portion of accrued rents and accounts receivable is determined based upon an analysis of balances outstanding, historical bad debt levels, tenant creditworthiness and current economic trends. Additionally, estimates of the expected recovery of pre-petition and post-petition claims with respect to tenants in bankruptcy are

considered in assessing the collectability of the related receivables. Management's estimate of the collectability of accrued rents and accounts receivable is based on the best information available to management at the time of evaluation.

Table of Contents**Cash and Cash Equivalents**

All highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less are considered cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents are primarily held at major financial institutions in the U.S. We had cash and cash equivalents in certain financial institutions in excess of federally insured levels. We have diversified our cash and cash equivalents amongst several banking institutions in an attempt to minimize exposure to any one of these entities. We believe we are not exposed to any significant credit risk and regularly monitor the financial stability of these financial institutions.

Restricted Deposits and Mortgage Escrows

Restricted deposits and mortgage escrows consist of escrow deposits held by lenders primarily for property taxes, insurance and replacement reserves and restricted deposits that are held for a specific use or in a qualified escrow account for the purposes of completing like-kind exchange transactions.

Our restricted deposits and mortgage escrows consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Restricted deposits	\$8,150	\$6,291
Mortgage escrows	2,122	1,824
Total	\$10,272	\$8,115

Other Assets, net

Other assets include an asset related to the debt service guaranty (see Note 6 for further information), tax increment revenue bonds, investments, investments held in a grantor trust, deferred tax assets, prepaid expenses, interest rate derivatives, the value of above-market leases and the related accumulated amortization, deferred debt costs associated with our revolving credit facilities and other miscellaneous receivables. Investments held in a grantor trust and investments in mutual funds are adjusted to fair value at each period with changes included in our Consolidated Statements of Operations. Investments held to maturity are carried at amortized cost and are adjusted using the interest method for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts. Our tax increment revenue bonds have been classified as held to maturity and are recorded at amortized cost offset by a recognized credit loss (see Note 20 for further information). Above-market leases are amortized as adjustments to rental revenues over terms of the acquired leases. Deferred debt costs, including those classified in debt, are amortized primarily on a straight-line basis, which approximates the effective interest rate method, over the terms of the debt. Other miscellaneous receivables have a reserve applied to the carrying amount when it becomes apparent that conditions exist that may lead to our inability to fully collect on outstanding amounts due. Such conditions include delinquent or late payments on receivables, deterioration in the ongoing relationship with the borrower and other relevant factors. We establish a reserve when expected loss conditions exist by reviewing the borrower's ability to generate revenues to meet debt service requirements and assessing the fair value of any collateral.

Sales of Real Estate

Sales of real estate include the sale of tracts of land within a shopping center development, property adjacent to shopping centers, operating properties, newly developed properties, investments in real estate joint ventures and partnerships and partial sales to real estate joint ventures and partnerships in which we participate.

These sales primarily fall under two types of contracts (1) sales of nonfinancial assets and (2) sales of investments in real estate joint ventures and partnerships. We review the sale contract to determine appropriate accounting guidance. Profits on sales of real estate are primarily not recognized until (a) a contract exists including: each party's rights are identifiable along with the payment terms, the contract has commercial substance and the collection of consideration is probable; and (b) the performance obligation to transfer control of the asset has occurred; including transfer to the buyer of the usual risks and rewards of ownership.

We recognize gains on the sale of real estate to joint ventures and partnerships in which we participate to the extent we receive consideration from the joint venture or partnership, if it meets the sales criteria in accordance with GAAP.

Impairment

Our property is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the property, including any capitalized costs and any identifiable intangible assets, may not be recoverable.

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If such an event occurs, a comparison is made of the current and projected operating cash flows of each such property into the foreseeable future, with consideration of applicable holding periods, on an undiscounted basis to the carrying amount of such property. If we determine the carrying amount is not recoverable, our basis in the property is reduced to its estimated fair value to reflect impairment in the value of the asset. Fair values are determined by management utilizing cash flow models, market capitalization rates and market discount rates, or by obtaining third-party broker or appraisal estimates in accordance with our fair value measurements accounting policy.

We review economic considerations at each reporting period, including the effects of tenant bankruptcies, the suspension of tenant expansion plans for new development projects, declines in real estate values, and any changes to plans related to our new development properties including land held for development, to identify properties where we believe market values may be deteriorating. Determining whether a property is impaired and, if impaired, the amount of write-down to fair value requires a significant amount of judgment by management and is based on the best information available to management at the time of evaluation. If market conditions deteriorate or management's plans for certain properties change, additional write-downs could be required in the future.

Our investment in partially owned real estate joint ventures and partnerships is reviewed for impairment each reporting period. The ultimate realization is dependent on a number of factors, including the performance of each investment and market conditions. We will record an impairment charge if we determine that a decline in the estimated fair value of an investment below its carrying amount is other than temporary. There is no certainty that impairments will not occur in the future if market conditions decline or if management's plans for these investments change.

Our investments in tax increment revenue bonds are reviewed for impairment, including the evaluation of changes in events or circumstances that may indicate that the carrying amount of the investment may not be recoverable.

Realization is dependent on a number of factors, including investment performance, market conditions and payment structure. We will record an impairment charge if we determine that a decline in the value of the investment below its carrying amount is other than temporary, recovery of its cost basis is uncertain, and/or it is uncertain if the investment will be held to maturity.

Accrued contract receivables are reviewed for impairment based on changes in events or circumstances effecting our customers that may indicate that the carrying value of the asset may not be recoverable. An impairment charge will be recorded if we determine that the decline in the asset value is other than temporary or recovery of the cost basis is uncertain. Factors to be considered include current economic trends such as bankruptcy and market conditions affecting our investments in partially owned real estate joint ventures and partnerships.

Income Taxes

We have elected to be treated as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. As a REIT, we generally will not be subject to corporate level federal income tax on taxable income we distribute to our shareholders. To be taxed as a REIT, we must meet a number of requirements including defined percentage tests concerning the amount of our assets and revenues that come from, or are attributable to, real estate operations. As long as we distribute at least 90% of the taxable income of the REIT (without regard to capital gains or the dividends paid deduction) to our shareholders as dividends, we will not be taxed on the portion of our income we distribute as dividends unless we have ineligible transactions.

The Tax Relief Extension Act of 1999 gave REITs the ability to conduct activities which a REIT was previously precluded from doing as long as such activities are performed in entities which have elected to be treated as taxable REIT subsidiaries under the IRS code. These activities include buying or developing properties with the express purpose of selling them. We conduct certain of these activities in a taxable REIT subsidiary that we have created. We calculate and record income taxes in our consolidated financial statements based on the activities in this entity.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future tax consequences attributable to differences between our carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases and net operating loss and tax credit carry-forwards. These are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled. A valuation allowance for deferred tax assets is established for those assets when we do not consider the realization of such assets to be more likely than not.

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On December 22, 2017, the U.S. government enacted the Tax Act. The Tax Act made broad and complex changes to the Internal Revenue Code including, but not limited to, (1) reducing the U.S. federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21%, (2) establishing a 20% deduction for REIT dividends (other than any portion that is a capital gain dividend), (3) limiting the deductibility of business interest, (4) allowing full expensing of certain qualifying property, (5) eliminating the corporate Alternative Minimum Tax (“AMT”) and changing how existing AMT credits can be realized, (6) limiting current net operating loss deductions and providing an indefinite carryforward and (7) limiting the deductibility of certain executive compensation. Management’s evaluation of deferred taxes and the associated valuation allowance includes the impact of the Tax Act (see Note 12 for additional information).

Additionally, GAAP prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition of a tax position taken, or expected to be taken, in a tax return. A tax position may only be recognized in the consolidated financial statements if it is more likely than not that the tax position will be sustained upon examination. We believe it is more likely than not that our tax positions will be sustained in any tax examinations. In addition, we are subject to the State of Texas business tax (“Texas Franchise Tax”), which is determined by applying a tax rate to a base that considers both revenues and expenses. Therefore, the Texas Franchise Tax is considered an income tax and is accounted for accordingly.

Share-Based Compensation

We have both share options and share awards outstanding. Since 2012, our employee long-term incentive program under our Amended and Restated 2010 Long-Term Incentive Plan grants only awards that incorporate both service-based and market-based measures for share awards to promote share ownership among the participants and to emphasize the importance of total shareholder return. The terms of each grant vary depending upon the participant’s responsibilities and position within the Company. All awards are recorded at fair value on the date of grant and earn dividends throughout the vesting period; however, the dividends are subject to the same vesting terms as the award. Compensation expense is measured at the grant date and recognized over the vesting period. All share awards are awarded subject to the participant’s continued employment with us.

The share awards are subject to a three-year cliff vesting basis. Service-based and market-based share awards are subject to the achievement of select performance goals as follows:

Service-based awards and accumulated dividends typically vest three years from the grant date. These grants are subject only to continued employment and not dependent on future performance measures. Accordingly, if such vesting criteria are not met, compensation cost previously recognized would be reversed.

Market-based awards vest based upon the performance metrics at the end of a three-year period. These awards are based 50% on our three-year relative total shareholder return (“TSR”) as compared to the FTSE NAREIT U.S. Shopping Center Index. The other 50% is tied to our three-year absolute TSR, which is currently compared to an 8% hurdle. At the end of a three-year period, the performance measures are analyzed; the actual number of shares earned is determined; and the earned shares and the accumulated dividends vest. The probability of meeting the market criteria is considered when calculating the estimated fair value on the date of grant using a Monte Carlo simulation. These awards are accounted for as awards with market criteria, with compensation cost recognized over the service period, regardless of whether the market criteria are achieved and the awards are ultimately earned and vest.

Restricted shares granted to trust managers and share awards granted to retirement eligible employees are expensed immediately. Restricted shares and share awards have the same rights of a common shareholder, including the right to vote and receive dividends, except as otherwise provided by our Management Development and Executive Compensation Committee.

Options generally expire upon the earlier of termination of employment or 10 years from the date of grant, and all restricted shares are granted at no purchase price. Our policy is to recognize compensation expense for equity awards ratably over the vesting period, except for retirement eligible amounts.

Retirement Benefit Plans

Defined Benefit Plan:

We sponsor a noncontributory cash balance retirement plan (“Retirement Plan”) under which an account is maintained for each participant. Annual additions to each participant’s account include a service credit ranging from 3%-5% of compensation, depending on years of service, and an interest credit of 4.5%. Vesting generally occurs after three years

of service.

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Investments of Plan Assets

Our investment policy for our plan assets has been to determine the objectives for structuring a retirement savings program suitable to the long-term needs and risk tolerances of participants, to select appropriate investments to be offered by the plan and to establish procedures for monitoring and evaluating the performance of the investments of the plan. Our overall plan objectives for selecting and monitoring investment options are to promote and optimize retirement wealth accumulation; to provide a full range of asset classes and investment options that are intended to help diversify the portfolio to maximize return within reasonable and prudent levels of risk; to control costs of administering the plan; and to manage the investments held by the plan.

The selection of investment options is determined using criteria based on the following characteristics: fund history, relative performance, investment style, portfolio structure, manager tenure, minimum assets, expenses and operation considerations. Investment options selected for use in the plan are reviewed at least on a semi-annual basis to evaluate material changes from the selection criteria. Asset allocation is used to determine how the investment portfolio should be split between stocks, bonds and cash. The asset allocation decision is influenced by investment time horizon; risk tolerance; and investment return objectives. The primary factor in establishing asset allocation is demographics of the plan, including attained age and future service. A broad market diversification model is used in considering all these factors, and the percentage allocation to each investment category may also vary depending upon market conditions. Re-balancing of the allocation of plan assets occurs semi-annually.

Defined Contribution Plans:

We have two separate and independent nonqualified supplemental retirement plans (“SRP”) for certain employees that are classified as defined contribution plans. These unfunded plans provide benefits in excess of the statutory limits of our noncontributory cash balance retirement plan. For active participants, annual additions to each participant’s account include an actuarially-determined service credit ranging from 3% to 5% and an interest credit of 4.5%.

Vesting generally occurs between five and 10 years of service. We have elected to use the actuarial present value of the vested benefits to which the participant was entitled if the participant separated immediately from the SRP, as permitted by GAAP.

The SRP participants’ account balances prior to 2012 no longer receive service credits but continue to receive a 7.5% interest credit for active participants. All inactive participants receive a December 31, 90-day LIBOR rate plus .50% interest credit.

We have a Savings and Investment Plan pursuant to which eligible employees may elect to contribute from 1% of their salaries to the maximum amount established annually by the IRS. Employee contributions are matched by us at the rate of 50% for the first 6% of the employee’s salary. The employees vest in the employer contributions ratably over a five-year period.

Deferred Compensation Plan

We have a deferred compensation plan for eligible employees allowing them to defer portions of their current cash salary or share-based compensation. Deferred amounts are deposited in a grantor trust, which are included in Other, net Assets, and are reported as compensation expense in the year service is rendered. Cash deferrals are invested based on the employee’s investment selections from a mix of assets selected using a broad market diversification model. Deferred share-based compensation cannot be diversified, and distributions from this plan are made in the same form as the original deferral.

Our deferred compensation plan was amended, effective April 1, 2016, to permit participants in this plan to diversify their holdings of our common shares six months after vesting. Thus, as of April 1, 2016, the fully vested share awards and the proportionate share of nonvested share awards eligible for diversification were reclassified from additional paid-in capital to temporary equity in our Consolidated Balance Sheet. In February 2017, the deferred compensation plan was amended to provide that participants in the plan would no longer have the right to diversify their common shares six months after vesting. Thus, the fully vested share awards and the proportionate share of nonvested share awards eligible for diversification at the amendment date were reclassified from temporary equity into additional paid-in capital in our Consolidated Balance Sheet.

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The following table summarizes the eligible share award activity since inception through the February 2017 plan amendment date (in thousands):

	December 31, 20 18 17
Balance at beginning of the period/inception	\$—\$ 44,758
Change in redemption value	— 619
Change in classification	— 988
Diversification of share awards	— —
Amendment reclassification	— (46,365)
Balance at end of period	\$—\$ —

Fair Value Measurements

Certain financial instruments, estimates and transactions are required to be calculated, reported and/or recorded at fair value. The estimated fair values of such financial items, including debt instruments, impaired assets, acquisitions, investment securities and derivatives, have been determined using a market-based measurement. This measurement is determined based on the assumptions that management believes market participants would use in pricing an asset or liability; including, market capitalization rates, discount rates, current operating results, local economics and other factors. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, GAAP establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs that are classified within Levels 1 and 2 of the hierarchy) and the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions (unobservable inputs classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy).

Level 1 inputs utilize quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that we have the ability to access. Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs may include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, as well as inputs that are observable for the asset or liability (other than quoted prices), such as interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals. Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, which is typically based on an entity's own assumptions, as there is little, if any, related market activity. 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. Our 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 fair value of such financial instruments, estimates and transactions was determined using available market information and appropriate valuation methodologies as prescribed by GAAP. Internally developed and third party fair value measurements, including the unobservable inputs, are evaluated by management with sufficient experience for reasonableness based on current market knowledge, trends and transactional experience in the real estate and capital markets. Our valuation policies and procedures are determined by our Accounting Group, which reports to the Chief Financial Officer and the results of significant impairment transactions are discussed with the Audit Committee on a quarterly basis.

Fair value estimates are based on limited available market information for similar transactions, including our tax increment revenue bonds, investments held to maturity and debt, and there can be no assurance that the disclosed value of any financial instrument could be realized by immediate settlement of the instrument. The following provides information about the methods used to estimate the fair value of our financial instruments, including their estimated fair values:

Cash Equivalents and Restricted Cash

Cash equivalents and restricted cash are valued based on publicly-quoted market prices for identical assets.

Investments and Deferred Compensation Plan Obligations

Investments in mutual funds held in a grantor trust and mutual funds are valued based on publicly-quoted market prices for identical assets. The deferred compensation plan obligations corresponds to the value of our investments held in a grantor trust. Investments held to maturity are carried at amortized cost and are adjusted using the interest

method for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts.

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Derivative Instruments

We used interest rate contracts with major financial institutions to manage our interest rate risk. The valuation of these instruments was determined based on assumptions that management believed market participants would use in pricing, using widely accepted valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. The analysis reflected the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and used observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curves and implied volatilities. The fair values of our interest rate contracts have been determined using the market standard methodology of netting the discounted future fixed cash receipts (or payments) and the discounted expected variable cash payments (or receipts). The variable cash payments (or receipts) were based on an expectation of future interest rates (forward curves) derived from observable market interest rate curves.

Tax Increment Revenue Bonds

The fair value estimates of our held to maturity tax increment revenue bonds, which were issued by the Agency in connection with our investment in a development project in Sheridan, Colorado, are based on assumptions that management believes market participants would use in pricing, using widely accepted valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis based on the expected future sales tax revenues of the development project. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the bonds, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs, such as market discount rates and unobservable market-based inputs, such as future growth and inflation rates.

Debt

The fair value of our debt may be based on quoted market prices for publicly-traded debt, on a third-party established benchmark for inactively traded debt and on the discounted estimated future cash payments to be made for non-traded debt. For inactively traded debt, our third-party provider establishes a benchmark for all REIT securities based on the largest, most liquid and most frequent investment grade securities in the REIT bond market. This benchmark is then adjusted to consider how a market participant would be compensated for risk premiums such as, longevity of maturity dates, lack of liquidity and credit quality of the issuer. The discount rates used approximate current lending rates for loans or groups of loans with similar maturities and credit quality, assumes the debt is outstanding through maturity and considers the debt's collateral (if applicable). We have utilized market information as available or present value techniques to estimate the amounts required to be disclosed.

Reportable Segments

Our primary focus is to lease space to tenants in shopping centers that we own, lease or manage. We evaluate the performance of the reportable segments based on net operating income, defined as total revenues less operating expenses and real estate taxes. Management does not consider the effect of gains or losses from the sale of property or interests in real estate joint ventures and partnerships in evaluating segment operating performance.

No individual property constitutes more than 10% of our revenues or assets, and we have no operations outside of the United States of America. Therefore, our properties have been aggregated into one reportable segment since such properties and the tenants thereof each share similar economic and operating characteristics.

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Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss

Changes in accumulated other comprehensive loss by component consists of the following (in thousands):

	Gain on Investments	Gain on Cash Flow Hedges	Defined Benefit Pension Plan	Total
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ (1,541)	\$(7,424)	\$ 15,135	\$6,170
Cumulative effect adjustment of accounting standards (see Note 2)	1,541	—	—	1,541
Change excluding amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	(1,379)	1,143	(236)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	—	4,302 ⁽¹⁾	(1,228) ⁽²⁾	3,074
Net other comprehensive loss (income)	—	2,923	(85)	2,838
Balance, December 31, 2018	\$ —	\$(4,501)	\$ 15,050	\$ 10,549

	Gain on Investments	Gain on Cash Flow Hedges	Defined Benefit Pension Plan	Total
Balance, December 31, 2016	\$ (964)	\$(6,403)	\$ 16,528	\$9,161
Change excluding amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	(1,228)	(1,063)	82	(2,209)
Amounts reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive loss	651 ⁽³⁾	42 ⁽¹⁾	(1,475) ⁽²⁾	(782)
Net other comprehensive (income) loss	(577)	(1,021)	(1,393)	(2,991)
Balance, December 31, 2017	\$ (1,541)	\$(7,424)	\$ 15,135	\$6,170

(1) This reclassification component is included in interest expense (see Note 7 for additional information).

(2) This reclassification component is included in the computation of net periodic benefit cost (see Note 16 for additional information).

(3) This reclassification component is included in interest and other income (expense).

Retrospective Application of Accounting Standard Update

The retrospective application of adopting Accounting Standard Update ("ASU") No. 2017-07, "Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pensions Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost" on prior year's Consolidated Statements of Operations was made to conform to the current year presentation (see Note 2 for additional information).

Note 2. Newly Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Adopted

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU No. 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers." This ASU's core objective is for an entity to recognize revenue based on the consideration it expects to receive in exchange for goods or services. Additionally, this ASU requires entities to use a single model in accounting for revenues derived from contracts with customers. ASU No. 2014-09 replaces prior guidance regarding the recognition of revenue from sales of real estate, except for revenue from sales that are part of a sale-leaseback transaction. The provisions of ASU No. 2014-09, as amended in subsequently issued amendments, were effective for us on January 1, 2018. We adopted this guidance as of January 1, 2018 and applied it on a modified retrospective approach upon adoption.

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The adoption resulted in the identification of primarily three types of customer contracts: (1) management contracts with partially owned real estate joint ventures or partnerships or third parties, (2) licensing and occupancy agreements and (3) certain non-tenant contracts. We will continue to recognize these fees as we currently do with the exception of the timing associated with the performance obligation in our management contracts related to leasing and lease preparation related services. Upon adoption, we recognized the cumulative effect for these fees which has increased retained earnings and accrued rent, accrued contract receivables and accounts receivable, net each by \$.3 million. In addition, we evaluated controls around the implementation of this ASU and have concluded there was no significant impact on our control structure. We have included our customer contract revenues under the caption Other revenues in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and have expanded our disclosures related to this ASU in Note 1.

In January 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-01, "Recognition and Measurement of Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities." This ASU will require equity investments, excluding those investments accounted for under the equity method of accounting or those that result in consolidation of the investee, to be measured at fair value with the changes in fair value recognized in net income; will simplify the impairment assessment of those investments; will eliminate the disclosure of the method(s) and significant assumptions used to estimate the fair value for financial instruments measured at amortized cost and change the fair value calculation for those investments; will change the disclosure in other comprehensive income for financial liabilities that are measured at fair value in accordance with the fair value options for financial instruments; and will clarify that a deferred asset related to available-for-sale securities should be included in an entity's evaluation for a valuation allowance. The provisions of ASU No. 2016-01 were effective for us as of January 1, 2018 and are required to be applied on a modified retrospective approach. Upon adoption, we recognized the cumulative effect for the fair value of equity investments which has increased retained earnings and accumulated other comprehensive loss each by \$1.5 million and includes the stranded tax effects of ASU No. 2018-02, "Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income."

In February 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-05, "Clarifying the Scope of Asset Derecognition Guidance and Accounting for Partial Sales of Nonfinancial Assets." The ASU clarifies that a financial asset is within the scope of Subtopic 610-20 if it meets the definition, as amended, of an in substance nonfinancial asset. If substantially all of the fair value of assets that are promised to a counterparty in a contract is concentrated in nonfinancial assets, then all of the financial assets promised to the counterparty are in substance nonfinancial assets within the scope of Subtopic 610-20, including a parent transferring control of a nonfinancial asset through a transfer of ownership interests of a consolidated subsidiary. The provisions of ASU No. 2017-05 were effective for us as of January 1, 2018 and depending on the contract type may be recorded on a retrospective or modified retrospective approach. As a result of our contract analysis under ASU 2014-09, the majority of our contracts relate to property sales to be accounted for under this ASU and could result in future gains being recognized sooner. Upon adoption, we applied the modified retrospective approach for all contract types and for contracts considered not completed. We recognized the cumulative effect for in substance nonfinancial assets in which gains would have been realized and have increased each of retained earnings and other assets by \$3.6 million at January 1, 2018.

In March 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-07, "Improving the Presentation of Net Periodic Pensions Cost and Net Periodic Postretirement Benefit Cost." The ASU requires the service cost component to be reported as compensation costs arising from services rendered by pertinent employees during the period. The other components of net periodic benefit cost are required to be presented in the income statement separately from the service cost component and outside income from operations. Additionally, only the service cost component will be eligible for capitalization when applicable. The provisions of ASU No. 2017-07 were effective for us as of January 1, 2018 on a retrospective basis for the presentation within the income statement and prospectively for the capitalization of costs. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements. We have elected to use the practical expedient in determining estimates for applying the retrospective presentation requirements. For the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, net periodic benefit cost originally included in General and administrative expenses, excluding the service cost component, of \$.4 million and \$.7 million, respectively, was included in Interest and Other Income (Expense) in our Consolidated Statements of Operations.

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In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU No. 2017-12, "Derivatives and Hedging - Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities." The ASU amends current hedge accounting recognition and presentation requirements. Items focused on include: alignment of an entity's risk management activities and its financial reporting for hedging relationships, the use of hedge accounting for risk components in hedging relationships involving nonfinancial risk and interest rate risk, updates for designating fair value hedges of interest rate risk and measuring the related change in fair value of the hedged item, alignment of the recognition and presentation of the effects of the hedging instrument and the hedged item, and permits an entity to exclude certain amounts related to currency swaps. Lastly, the ASU also provides additional relief on effectiveness testing methods and disclosures. The provisions of ASU No. 2017-12 are effective for us as of January 1, 2019, and early adoption is permitted. We have adopted this ASU as of January 1, 2018, which required the modified retrospective transition method upon adoption. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-02, "Reclassification of Certain Tax Effects from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income." ASU No. 2018-02 allows for the reclassification of the stranded tax effects resulting from the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act to retained earnings. The provisions of ASU No. 2018-02 are effective for us as of January 1, 2019, were to be applied either at the beginning of the period of adoption or retrospectively, and early adoption was permitted. We adopted this ASU along with the adoption of ASU No. 2016-01 on January 1, 2018 and reclassified the related stranded tax effects of \$.8 million in accumulated other comprehensive loss into retained earnings.

Not Yet Adopted

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-02, "Leases." This ASU was further updated by ASU 2018-01, "Land Easement Practical Expedient for Transition for Topic 842", ASU 2018-10, "Codification Improvements to Topic 842", ASU 2018-11, "Targeted Improvements for Topic 842" and ASU 2018-20, "Narrow-Scope Improvements for Lessors." These ASUs set out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. The ASUs require lessees to adopt a right-of-use asset approach that will bring substantially all leases onto the balance sheet, with the exception of short-term leases. The subsequent accounting for this right-of-use asset will be based on a dual-model approach, under which the lease will be classified as either a finance or an operating lease. The lessor accounting model under these ASUs is similar to current guidance, but certain underlying principles in the lessor model have been aligned with the new revenue recognition standard. A practical expedient was added for lessors to elect, by class of underlying assets, to account for lease and non-lease components as a single lease component if certain criteria are met. The provisions of these ASUs were effective for us as of January 1, 2019 and applied on a modified retrospective approach.

Upon adoption, we applied the following practical expedients:

- The transition method in which the application date of January 1, 2019 is the beginning of the reporting period that we first applied the new guidance.

- The practical expedient package which allows an entity not to reassess (1) whether any expired or existing contracts are or contain leases; (2) the lease classification for expired or existing leases; and (3) initial direct costs for any existing leases.

- The practical expedient which allows an entity not to reassess whether any existing or expired land easements that were not previously accounted for as a lease or if the contract contains a lease.

- As an accounting policy election, a lessor may choose not to separate the nonlease components, by class of underlying assets, from the lease components and instead account for both types of components as a single component under certain conditions.

- As an accounting policy election, a lessee may choose by class of the underlying asset, not to apply the recognition requirements to short-term leases.

We evaluated the impact to our lessor leases and other lessee leases that the adoption of this ASU will have on our consolidated financial statements. Based on our analysis, we have identified the following changes resulting from the adoption of the new pronouncement on January 1, 2019:

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From the Lessor Perspective:

Our existing leases will continue to be classified as operating leases, however, leases entered into or modified after January 1, 2019 may be classified as either operating or sales-type leases, based on specific classification criteria. We believe the majority of our leases will continue to be classified as operating leases, and all operating leases will continue to have a similar pattern of recognition as under current GAAP.

Capitalization of leasing costs has been limited under the new ASU which no longer allows indirect costs to be capitalized. Therefore indirect, internally-generated leasing and legal costs will no longer be capitalized upon adoption and will result in an increase in General and administrative expenses in our Consolidated Statement of Operations in the period of adoption prospectively. Also, we will continue to capitalize direct costs as defined within the ASU. We capitalized internal costs of \$9.2 million, \$9.5 million and \$9.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

We are entitled to receive tenant reimbursements for operating expenses for common area maintenance ("CAM"). These ASUs have defined CAM reimbursement revenue as a non-lease component, which would need to be accounted for in accordance with Topic 606 (ASU No. 2014-09 as discussed above). However, we have elected to apply the practical expedient for all our real estate related leases, to account for the lease and nonlease components as a single, combined operating lease component as long as the non-lease component is not predominate to the combined components within a contract.

We previously accounted for real estate taxes that are paid directly by the tenant in our consolidated financial statements. These ASUs have indicated that a lessor should exclude from variable payments, lessor costs paid by a lessee directly to a third party. Therefore, beginning January 1, 2019, we are excluding any costs paid directly by the tenant from our revenues and expenses and will only include as variable payments those which are reimbursed to us by our tenants. Real estate taxes paid directly by our tenants was \$4.3 million, \$4.6 million and \$4.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

From the Lessee Perspective:

We have ground lease agreements in which we are the lessee for land underneath all or a portion of 12 centers and four administrative office leases that we account for as operating leases. Also, we have one finance lease in which we are the lessee of two centers with a \$21.9 million lease obligation.

Based on current estimates for operating leases, we will recognize right of use assets in Other Assets, along with corresponding lease liabilities in Other Liabilities that are estimated to range between \$40 million and \$45 million in the Consolidated Balance Sheets. For these existing operating leases, we will continue to recognize a single lease expense for its existing ground and office operating leases, currently included in Operating expenses and General and administrative expenses, respectively, in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

We will continue to recognize our finance lease asset balance in Property and our financing lease liability in Debt in our Consolidated Balance Sheets. Finance leases will charge a portion of the payment to both asset amortization and interest expense.

In addition, we evaluated controls around the implementation of these ASUs and have concluded there was no significant impact on our control structure.

In June 2016, the FASB issued ASU No. 2016-13, "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments." This ASU was further updated by ASU 2018-19, "Codification Improvements to Topic 326, Financial Instruments - Credit Losses." These ASUs amend prior guidance on the impairment of financial instruments, and adds an impairment model that is based on expected losses rather than incurred losses with the recognition of an allowance based on an estimate of expected credit losses. The provisions of the ASUs are effective for us as of January 1, 2020, and early adoption is permitted for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018. We are currently assessing the impact, if any, that the adoption of the ASUs will have on our consolidated financial statements.

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In June 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-07, "Improvements to Nonemployee Share-Based Payment Accounting." This ASU amends prior employee share-based payment guidance to include nonemployee share-based payment transactions for acquiring services or property. This ASU now aligns the determination of the measurement date, the accounting for performance conditions, and the accounting for share-based payments after vesting in addition to other items. The provisions of ASU No. 2018-07 were effective for us as of January 1, 2019 using a modified transition method upon adoption. The adoption of this ASU did not have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-13, "Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Fair Value Measurement." This ASU amends and removes several disclosure requirements including the valuation processes for Level 3 fair value measurements. The ASU also modifies some disclosure requirements and requires additional disclosures for changes in unrealized gains and losses included in other comprehensive income for recurring Level 3 fair value measurements and requires the range and weighted average of significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements. The provisions of ASU No. 2018-13 are effective for us as of January 1, 2020 using a prospective transition method for amendments effecting changes in unrealized gains and losses, significant unobservable inputs used to develop Level 3 fair value measurements and narrative description on uncertainty of measurements. The remaining provisions of the ASU are to be applied retrospectively, and early adoption is permitted. Although we are still assessing the impact of this ASU's adoption, we do not believe this ASU will have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2018, the FASB issued ASU No. 2018-14, "Changes to the Disclosure Requirements for Defined Benefit Plans." This ASU clarifies current disclosures and removes several disclosures requirements including accumulated other comprehensive income expected to be recognized over the next fiscal year and amount and timing of plan assets expected to be returned to the employer. The ASU also requires additional disclosures for the weighted-average interest crediting rates for cash balance plans and explanations for significant gains and losses related to changes in the benefit plan obligation. The provisions of ASU No. 2018-14 are effective for us as of December 31, 2020 using a retrospective basis for all periods presented, and early adoption is permitted. Although we are still assessing the impact of this ASU's adoption, we do not believe this ASU will have a material impact to our consolidated financial statements.

Note 3. Property

Our property consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Land	\$919,237	\$1,068,022
Land held for development	45,673	69,205
Land under development	55,793	48,985
Buildings and improvements	2,927,954	3,232,074
Construction in-progress	156,411	80,573
Total	\$4,105,068	\$4,498,859

During the year ended December 31, 2018, we sold 22 centers and other property. Aggregate gross sales proceeds from these transactions approximated \$557.3 million and generated gains of approximately \$162.4 million. Also, for the year ended December 31, 2018, we invested \$74.1 million in new development projects.

At December 31, 2018, no property was classified as held for sale. At December 31, 2017, three centers, totaling \$78.7 million before accumulated depreciation, were classified as held for sale. None of these centers qualified to be reported in discontinued operations, and gains of \$45.5 million were generated from these centers during the year ended December 31, 2018.

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Note 4. Investment in Real Estate Joint Ventures and Partnerships

We own interests in real estate joint ventures or limited partnerships and have tenancy-in-common interests in which we exercise significant influence, but do not have financial and operating control. We account for these investments using the equity method, and our interests ranged for the periods presented from 20% to 90% in both 2018 and 2017. Combined condensed financial information of these ventures (at 100%) is summarized as follows (in thousands):

December 31,
2018 2017

Combined Condensed Balance Sheets

ASSETS

Property	\$1,268,557	\$1,241,004
Accumulated depreciation	(305,327)	(285,033)
Property, net	963,230	955,971
Other assets, net	104,267	115,743
Total Assets	\$1,067,497	\$1,071,714

LIABILITIES AND EQUITY

Debt, net (primarily mortgages payable)	\$269,113	\$298,124
Amounts payable to Weingarten Realty Investors and Affiliates	11,732	12,017
Other liabilities, net	24,717	24,759
Total Liabilities	305,562	334,900
Equity	761,935	736,814
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$1,067,497	\$1,071,714

Year Ended December 31,
2018 2017 2016

Combined Condensed Statements of Operations

Revenues, net	\$133,975	\$137,419	\$138,316
Expenses:			
Depreciation and amortization	32,005	34,818	38,242
Interest, net	11,905	11,836	16,076
Operating	24,112	23,876	26,126
Real estate taxes, net	18,839	18,865	17,408
General and administrative	696	623	816
Provision for income taxes	138	112	113
Impairment loss	—	—	1,303
Total	87,695	90,130	100,084
Gain on sale of non-operating property	—	—	373
Gain on dispositions	9,495	12,492	14,816
Net Income	\$55,775	\$59,781	\$53,421

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Our investment in real estate joint ventures and partnerships, as reported in our Consolidated Balance Sheets, differs from our proportionate share of the entities' underlying net assets due to basis differences, which arose upon the transfer of assets to the joint ventures. The net positive basis differences, which totaled \$5.2 million and \$2.2 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, are generally amortized over the useful lives of the related assets. Our real estate joint ventures and partnerships have determined from time to time that the carrying amount of certain centers was not recoverable and that the centers should be written down to fair value. There was no impairment charges for both the year ended December 31, 2018 and 2017. For the year ended December 31, 2016, our unconsolidated real estate joint ventures and partnerships recorded an impairment charge of 1.3 million, associated primarily with various centers that have been marketed and sold during the period.

During 2018, a center was sold through a series of partial sales with gross sales proceeds of approximately \$33.9 million, of which our share of the gain, included in equity in earnings in real estate joint ventures and partnerships, totaled \$6.3 million.

During 2017, two centers were sold with aggregate gross sales proceeds of approximately \$19.6 million, of which our share of the gain, included in equity earnings in real estate joint ventures and partnerships, totaled \$6.2 million. In June 2017, a venture acquired land with a gross purchase price of \$23.5 million for a mixed-use development project, and we simultaneously increased our ownership interest to 90%.

Note 5. Identified Intangible Assets and Liabilities

Identified intangible assets and liabilities associated with our property acquisitions are as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Identified Intangible Assets:		
Above-market leases (included in Other Assets, net)	\$38,181	\$44,231
Above-market leases - Accumulated Amortization	(19,617)	(17,397)
In place leases (included in Unamortized Lease Costs, net)	193,658	224,201
In place leases - Accumulated Amortization	(99,352)	(96,202)
	\$112,870	\$154,833
Identified Intangible Liabilities:		
Below-market leases (included in Other Liabilities, net)	\$85,742	\$105,794
Below-market leases - Accumulated Amortization	(27,745)	(28,072)
Above-market assumed mortgages (included in Debt, net)	3,446	10,063
Above-market assumed mortgages - Accumulated Amortization	(1,660)	(6,081)
	\$59,783	\$81,704

These identified intangible assets and liabilities are amortized over the applicable lease terms or the remaining lives of the assumed mortgages, as applicable.

The net amortization of above-market and below-market leases increased rental revenues by \$12.8 million, \$3.7 million and \$2.1 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The significant year over year change in rental revenues in 2018 to 2017 is primarily due to a write-off of a below-market lease intangible from the termination of a tenant's lease. The estimated net amortization of these intangible assets and liabilities will increase rental revenues for each of the next five years as follows (in thousands):

2019	\$2,668
2020	2,741
2021	2,712
2022	2,560
2023	2,529

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The amortization of the in place lease intangible assets recorded in depreciation and amortization, was \$29.8 million, \$21.0 million and \$18.0 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The significant year over year change in depreciation and amortization from 2018 to 2017 is primarily due to the write-off of in-place lease intangibles from the termination of tenant leases. The estimated amortization of these intangible assets will increase depreciation and amortization for each of the next five years as follows (in thousands):

2019 \$13,539

2020 12,564

2021 10,501

2022 8,472

2023 7,285

The net amortization of above-market assumed mortgages decreased net interest expense by \$.7 million, \$1.1 million and \$1.0 million in 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The estimated net amortization of these intangible liabilities will decrease net interest expense for each of the next five years as follows (in thousands):

2019 \$327

2020 327

2021 287

2022 141

2023 136

Note 6. Debt

Our debt consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Debt payable, net to 2038 ⁽¹⁾	\$1,706,886	\$1,996,007
Unsecured notes payable under credit facilities	5,000	—
Debt service guaranty liability	60,900	64,145
Obligations under capital leases	21,898	21,000
Total	\$1,794,684	\$2,081,152

At December 31, 2018, interest rates ranged from 3.3% to 7.0% at a weighted average rate of 4.0%. At ⁽¹⁾December 31, 2017, interest rates ranged from 2.6% to 7.9% at a weighted average rate of 4.0%.

The allocation of total debt between fixed and variable-rate as well as between secured and unsecured is summarized below (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
As to interest rate (including the effects of interest rate contracts):		
Fixed-rate debt	\$1,771,999	\$2,063,263
Variable-rate debt	22,685	17,889
Total	\$1,794,684	\$2,081,152
As to collateralization:		
Unsecured debt	\$1,457,432	\$1,667,462
Secured debt	337,252	413,690
Total	\$1,794,684	\$2,081,152

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We maintain a \$500 million unsecured revolving credit facility, which was amended and extended on March 30, 2016. This facility expires in March 2020, provides for two consecutive six-month extensions upon our request, and borrowing rates that float at a margin over LIBOR plus a facility fee. At both December 31, 2018 and 2017, the borrowing margin and facility fee, which are priced off a grid that is tied to our senior unsecured credit ratings, were 90 and 15 basis points, respectively. The facility also contains a competitive bid feature that allows us to request bids for up to \$250 million. Additionally, an accordion feature allows us to increase the facility amount up to \$850 million. Additionally, we have a \$10 million unsecured short-term facility, which was amended and extended on March 27, 2018, that we maintain for cash management purposes, which matures in March 2019. At both December 31, 2018 and 2017, the facility provided for fixed interest rate loans at a 30-day LIBOR rate plus a borrowing margin, facility fee and an unused facility fee of 125, 10, and 5 basis points, respectively.

The following table discloses certain information regarding our unsecured notes payable under our credit facilities (in thousands, except percentages):

	December 31,			
	2018	2017		
Unsecured revolving credit facility:				
Balance outstanding	\$5,000	\$—		
Available balance	492,946	493,610		
Letter of credit outstanding under facility	2,054	6,390		
Variable interest rate (excluding facility fee) at end date	3.3	%	—	%
Unsecured short-term facility:				
Balance outstanding	\$—	\$—		
Variable interest rate at end date	—	%	—	%
Both facilities:				
Maximum balance outstanding during the year	\$26,500	\$245,000		
Weighted average balance	1,096	133,386		
Year-to-date weighted average interest rate (excluding facility fee)	2.9	%	1.8	%

Related to a development project in Sheridan, Colorado, we have provided a guaranty for the payment of any debt service shortfalls until a coverage rate of 1.4x is met on tax increment revenue bonds issued in connection with the project. The bonds are to be repaid with incremental sales and property taxes and a PIF to be assessed on current and future retail sales and, to the extent necessary, any amounts we may have to provide under a guaranty. The incremental taxes and PIF are to remain intact until the earlier of the date the bond liability has been paid in full or 2040. Therefore, a debt service guaranty liability equal to the fair value of the amounts funded under the bonds was recorded. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, we had \$60.9 million and \$64.1 million outstanding for the debt service guaranty liability, respectively.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, we prepaid, without penalty, our \$200 million unsecured variable-rate term loan, swapped to a fixed rate of 2.5%, and terminated the associated interest rate swap contracts (see Note 7 for additional information). Additionally during the year ended December 31, 2018, we paid at par \$51.0 million of outstanding debt. These transactions resulted in a net gain upon their extinguishment of \$.4 million, excluding the effect of the swap termination (see Note 7 for additional information).

Various leases and properties, and current and future rentals from those leases and properties, collateralize certain debt. At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the carrying value of such assets aggregated \$.6 billion and \$.7 billion, respectively. Additionally at December 31, 2018, investments of \$5.2 million in Restricted Deposits and Mortgage Escrows are held as collateral for letters of credit totaling \$5.0 million.

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Scheduled principal payments on our debt (excluding \$5.0 million unsecured notes payable under our credit facilities, \$21.9 million of certain capital leases, \$(4.6) million net premium/(discount) on debt, \$(6.9) million of deferred debt costs, \$1.8 million of non-cash debt-related items, and \$60.9 million debt service guaranty liability) are due during the following years (in thousands):

2019	\$73,004
2020	5,296
2021	18,434
2022	307,922
2023	347,815
2024	252,153
2025	293,807
2026	277,291
2027	38,288
2028	92,159
Thereafter	10,435
Total	\$1,716,604

Our various debt agreements contain restrictive covenants, including minimum interest and fixed charge coverage ratios, minimum unencumbered interest coverage ratios, minimum net worth requirements and maximum total debt levels. We are not aware of any non-compliance with our public debt and revolving credit facility covenants as of December 31, 2018.

Note 7. Derivatives and Hedging

The fair value of all our interest rate swap contracts was reported as follows (in thousands):

Assets		Liabilities	
Balance Sheet	Amount	Balance Sheet	Amount
Location		Location	

Designated Hedges:

December 31, 2018	Other Assets, net	\$	—	Other Liabilities, net	\$	—
December 31, 2017	Other Assets, net	2,035	—	Other Liabilities, net	—	—

The gross presentation, the effects of offsetting for derivatives with a right to offset under master netting agreements and the net presentation of our interest rate swap contracts is as follows (in thousands):

	Gross Amounts Recognized	Gross Amounts Offset in Balance Sheet	Net Amounts Presented in Balance Sheet	Gross Amounts Not Offset in Balance Sheet			Net Amount
				Financial Instruments	Cash Collateral Received		
December 31, 2018							
Assets	\$	—\$	—\$	—\$	—\$	—\$	—
December 31, 2017							
Assets	2,035	—	2,035	—	—	—	2,035

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Cash Flow Hedges

As of December 31, 2018, we had no active interest rate swap contracts. During the year ended December 31, 2018, associated with the prepayment of an unsecured note, we terminated three interest rate swap contracts that had an aggregate notional amount of \$200 million, and we recognized a \$3.4 million gain due to the probability that the related hedged forecasted transactions would no longer occur.

As of December 31, 2017, we had three interest rate swap contracts, maturing through March 1, 2020, with an aggregate notional amount of \$200 million that were designated as cash flow hedges and fixed the LIBOR component of the interest rates at 1.5%.

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, the net gain balance in accumulated other comprehensive loss relating to previously terminated cash flow interest rate swap contracts was \$4.5 million and \$7.4 million, respectively, which will be reclassified to net interest expense as interest payments are made on the originally hedged debt. Within the next 12 months, approximately \$9 million in accumulated other comprehensive loss is expected to be reclassified as a reduction to interest expense related to our interest rate contracts.

A summary of cash flow interest rate swap contract hedging activity is as follows (in thousands):

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of (Gain) Loss Recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (Loss) on Derivative	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Income	Location of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Income as a Result That a Forecasted Transaction is No Longer Probable of Occurring	Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into net Interest Expense, Presented in the Consolidated Statement of Operations	
					Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into Income as a Result That a Forecasted Transaction is No Longer Probable of Occurring	Total Amount of Gain (Loss) Reclassified from Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss into net Interest Expense, Presented in the Consolidated Statement of Operations
Year Ended December 31, 2018	\$ (1,379)	Interest expense, net	\$ 912	Interest expense, net	\$ 3,390	\$ (63,348)
Year Ended December 31, 2017	(1,063)	Interest expense, net	42	Interest expense, net	—	(80,326)
Year Ended December 31, 2016	3,192	Interest expense, net	(1,435)	Interest expense, net	(96)	(83,003)

Fair Value Hedges:

Associated with the refinancing of a secured note, on June 24, 2016, we terminated two interest rate swap contracts that were designated as fair value hedges and had an aggregate notional amount of \$62.9 million. Upon settlement, we received \$2.2 million, which was recognized as part of the gain on extinguishment of debt related to the hedged debt.

A summary of fair value interest rate swap contract hedging activity is as follows (in thousands):

Gain (Loss) on Contracts	Gain (Loss) on Borrowings	Net Settlements and Accruals	Amount of Gain (Loss) Recognized in Income ⁽²⁾ ⁽³⁾
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on
 Contracts ⁽¹⁾
₍₃₎

Year Ended December 31, 2016

Interest expense, net \$ (418) \$ 418 \$ 3,140 \$ 3,140

(1) Amounts in this caption include gain (loss) recognized in income on derivatives and net cash settlements.

(2) No ineffectiveness was recognized during the respective periods.

(3) Included in each caption for the year ended December 31, 2016 is \$2.2 million received upon the termination of two interest rate swap contracts.

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Note 8. Common Shares of Beneficial Interest

We have a \$200 million share repurchase plan where we may repurchase common shares from time-to-time in open-market or in privately negotiated purchases. The timing and amount of any shares repurchased will be determined by management based on its evaluation of market conditions and other factors. The repurchase plan may be suspended or discontinued at any time, and we have no obligations to repurchase any amount of our common shares under the plan.

During the year ended December 31, 2018, we repurchased .7 million common shares at an average price of \$27.10 per share. At December 31, 2018 and as of the date of this filing, \$181.5 million of common shares remained available to be repurchased under this plan.

Common dividends declared per share were \$2.98, \$2.29 and \$1.46 for the year ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The regular dividend rate per share for our common shares for each quarter of 2018 and 2017 was \$.395 and \$.385, respectively. Also in each December 2018 and 2017, we paid a special dividend for our common shares in an amount per share of \$1.40 and \$.75, respectively, which was due to the significant gains on dispositions of property. Subsequent to December 31, 2018, a first quarter dividend of \$.395 per common share was approved by our Board of Trust Managers.

Note 9. Noncontrolling Interests

The following table summarizes the effect of changes in our ownership interest in subsidiaries on the equity attributable to us as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net income adjusted for noncontrolling interests	\$327,601	\$335,274	\$238,933
Transfers from the noncontrolling interests:			
Net increase in equity for the acquisition of noncontrolling interests	—	—	2,139
Change from net income adjusted for noncontrolling interests and transfers from the noncontrolling interests	\$327,601	\$335,274	\$241,072

Note 10. Leasing Operations

Many of our leases are for terms of less than 10 years and may include multiple options to extend the lease term in increments up to five years. In addition to minimum lease payments, most of the leases provide for contingent rentals (payments for real estate taxes, maintenance and insurance by lessees and an amount based on a percentage of the tenants' sales).

Future minimum rental income from non-cancelable tenant leases, excluding estimated contingent rentals, at December 31, 2018 is as follows (in thousands):

2019	\$347,476
2020	305,404
2021	253,269
2022	198,414
2023	151,538
Thereafter	473,416
Total	\$1,729,517

Contingent rentals recognized in Rentals, net for the year ended December 31, are as follows (in thousands):

2018	\$118,703
2017	129,635
2016	114,505

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Note 11. Impairment

The following impairment charges were recorded on the following assets based on the difference between the carrying amount of the assets and the estimated fair value (see Note 20 for additional fair value information) (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Continuing operations:			
Properties held for sale, under contract for sale or sold ⁽¹⁾	\$9,969	\$12,203	\$98
Land held for development and undeveloped land ⁽¹⁾	151	2,719	—
Other	—	335	—
Total impairment charges	10,120	15,257	98
Other financial statement captions impacted by impairment:			
Equity in earnings of real estate joint ventures and partnerships, net	—	—	326
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(17)	21	—
Net impact of impairment charges	\$10,103	\$15,278	\$424

⁽¹⁾ Amounts reported were based on changes in management's plans for the properties, third party offers, recent comparable market transactions and/or a change in market conditions.

Note 12. Income Tax Considerations

We qualify as a REIT under the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, and therefore, no tax is imposed on our taxable income distributed to shareholders. To maintain our REIT status, we must distribute at least 90% of our ordinary taxable income to our shareholders and meet certain income source and investment restriction requirements. Our shareholders must report their share of income distributed in the form of dividends.

Taxable income differs from net income for financial reporting purposes primarily because of differences in the timing of recognition of depreciation, rental revenue, repair expense, compensation expense, impairment losses and gain from sales of property. As a result of these differences, the book value of our net fixed assets is in excess of tax basis by \$211.0 million and \$193.4 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

The following table reconciles net income adjusted for noncontrolling interests to REIT taxable income (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net income adjusted for noncontrolling interests	\$327,601	\$335,274	\$238,933
Net (income) loss of taxable REIT subsidiary included above	(13,496)	4,220	(14,497)
Net income from REIT operations	314,105	339,494	224,436
Book depreciation and amortization	158,607	162,964	162,534
Tax depreciation and amortization	(89,700)	(95,512)	(104,734)
Book/tax difference on gains/losses from capital transactions	19,807	6,261	(64,917)
Deferred/prepaid/above and below-market rents, net	(15,589)	(11,146)	(13,114)
Impairment loss from REIT operations	10,008	5,071	369
Other book/tax differences, net	(13,718)	(244)	(2,694)
REIT taxable income	383,520	406,888	201,880
Dividends paid deduction ⁽¹⁾	(383,520)	(406,888)	(201,880)
Dividends paid in excess of taxable income	\$—	\$—	\$—

⁽¹⁾ For 2018, 2017 and 2016, the dividends paid deduction includes designated dividends of \$105.7 million, \$112.8 million and \$16.8 million from 2019, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

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For federal income tax purposes, the cash dividends distributed to common shareholders are characterized as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Ordinary income	42.2 %	23.0 %	80.7 %
Capital gain distributions	57.8 %	77.0 %	19.3 %
Total	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %

Our deferred tax assets and liabilities, including a valuation allowance, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Deferred tax assets:		
Impairment loss ⁽¹⁾	\$4,732	\$7,220
Allowance on other assets	3	15
Interest expense	—	5,703
Net operating loss carryforwards ⁽²⁾	11,132	7,428
Straight-line rentals	1,391	916
Book-tax basis differential	1,800	1,676
Other	198	188
Total deferred tax assets	19,256	23,146
Valuation allowance ⁽³⁾	(12,787)	(15,587)
Total deferred tax assets, net of allowance	\$6,469	\$7,559
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Book-tax basis differential ⁽¹⁾	\$6,005	\$6,618
Other	398	517
Total deferred tax liabilities	\$6,403	\$7,135

Impairment losses and book-tax basis differential liabilities will not be recognized until the related properties are (1) sold. Realization of impairment losses is dependent upon generating sufficient taxable income in the year the property is sold.

(2) We have net operating loss carryforwards of \$35.4 million that expire between the years of 2029 and 2037 and \$17.6 million that is an indefinite carryforward.

(3) Management believes it is more likely than not that a portion of the deferred tax assets, which primarily consists of impairment losses, interest expense and net operating losses, will not be realized and established a valuation allowance. However, the amount of the deferred tax asset considered realizable could be reduced if estimates of future taxable income are reduced.

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We are subject to federal, state and local income taxes and have recorded an income tax provision (benefit) as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net income (loss) before taxes of taxable REIT subsidiary	\$13,480	\$(5,788)	\$20,295
Federal provision (benefit) ⁽¹⁾	\$2,831	\$(2,026)	\$7,103
Valuation allowance decrease	(2,800)	—	(1,251)
Effect of change in statutory rate on net deferrals	—	282	—
Other	(46)	176	(54)
Federal income tax (benefit) provision of taxable REIT subsidiary ⁽²⁾	(15)	(1,568)	5,798
State and local taxes, primarily Texas franchise taxes	1,393	1,551	1,058
Total	\$1,378	\$(17)	\$6,856

⁽¹⁾ At statutory rate of 21% for the year ended December 31, 2018 and 35% for both the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

⁽²⁾ All periods from December 31, 2015 through December 31, 2018 are open for examination by the IRS.

Also, a current tax obligation of \$1.5 million and \$1.6 million has been recorded at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively, in association with these taxes.

Note 13. Supplemental Cash Flow Information

Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash equivalents consists of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Cash and cash equivalents	\$65,865	\$13,219	\$16,257
Restricted deposits and mortgage escrows (see Note 1)	10,272	8,115	25,022
Total	\$76,137	\$21,334	\$41,279

Non-cash investing and financing activities are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Accrued property construction costs	\$11,135	\$7,728	\$5,738
Increase in equity for the acquisition of noncontrolling interests in consolidated real estate joint ventures	—	—	2,139
Reduction of debt service guaranty liability	(3,245)	(2,980)	(2,710)
Property acquisitions and investments in unconsolidated real estate joint ventures:			
Increase in property, net	—	—	10,573
Decrease in real estate joint ventures and partnerships - investments	—	—	(2,315)
Consolidation of joint ventures:			
Increase in property, net	—	—	58,665
Increase in security deposits	—	—	169
Increase in debt, net	—	—	48,727
Increase (decrease) in equity associated with deferred compensation plan (see Note 1)	—	44,758	(44,758)

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Note 14. Earnings Per Share

Earnings per common share – basic is computed using net income attributable to common shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding – basic. Earnings per common share – diluted includes the effect of potentially dilutive securities. Earnings per common share – basic and diluted components for the periods indicated are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Numerator:			
Net income	\$345,343	\$350,715	\$276,831
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(17,742)	(15,441)	(37,898)
Net income attributable to common shareholders – basic	327,601	335,274	238,933
Income attributable to operating partnership units	—	3,084	1,996
Net income attributable to common shareholders – diluted	\$327,601	\$338,358	\$240,929
Denominator:			
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic	127,651	127,755	126,048
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Share options and awards	790	870	1,059
Operating partnership units	—	1,446	1,462
Weighted average shares outstanding – diluted	128,441	130,071	128,569

Anti-dilutive securities of our common shares, which are excluded from the calculation of earnings per common share – diluted, are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Share options ⁽¹⁾	—	—	2
Operating partnership units	1,432	—	—
Total anti-dilutive securities	1,432	—	2

(1) Exclusion results as exercise prices were greater than the average market price for each respective period.

Note 15. Share Options and Awards

In April 2011, our Long-Term Incentive Plan for the issuance of options and share awards expired, and issued options of .1 million remain outstanding as of December 31, 2018.

Under our Amended and Restated 2010 Long-Term Incentive Plan (as amended) 4.0 million common shares are reserved for issuance, and options and share awards of 1.3 million are available for future grant at December 31, 2018. This plan expires in April 2028.

Compensation expense, net of forfeitures, associated with share options and restricted shares totaled \$7.3 million in 2018, \$8.6 million in 2017 and \$8.5 million in 2016, of which \$1.1 million in 2018, \$1.7 million in 2017 and \$1.9 million in 2016 was capitalized.

Options

The fair value of share options issued prior to 2012 was estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing method based on the expected weighted average assumptions.

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Following is a summary of the option activity for the three years ended December 31, 2018:

	Shares Under Option	Weighted Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, January 1, 2016	2,366,650	\$ 27.26
Forfeited or expired	(460,722)	47.42
Exercised	(971,727)	21.95
Outstanding, December 31, 2016	934,201	22.85
Forfeited or expired	(4,042)	43.37
Exercised	(101,805)	16.11
Outstanding, December 31, 2017	828,354	23.58
Forfeited or expired	(196,159)	32.22
Exercised	(352,318)	19.78
Outstanding, December 31, 2018	279,877	\$ 22.30

The total intrinsic value of options exercised was \$3.6 million in 2018, \$1.7 million in 2017 and \$14.9 million in 2016. All share options were vested, and there was no unrecognized compensation cost related to share options.

The following table summarizes information about share options outstanding and exercisable at December 31, 2018:

Range of Exercise Prices	Outstanding			Exercisable				
	Number	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (000's)	Number	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Life	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (000's)
\$11.85 - \$17.78	35,372	0.2 years	\$ 11.85		35,372	0.2 years	\$ 11.85	
\$17.79 - \$26.69	244,505	1.8 years	\$ 23.81		244,505	1.8 years	\$ 23.81	
Total	279,877	1.6 years	\$ 22.30	\$ 702	279,877	1.6 years	\$ 22.30	\$ 702

Share Awards

The fair value of the market-based share awards was estimated on the date of grant using a Monte Carlo valuation model based on the following assumptions:

	Year Ended December 31, 2018			
	Minimum	Maximum		
Dividend yield	0.0 %	5.5 %		
Expected volatility ⁽¹⁾	18.5 %	20.4 %		
Expected life (in years)	N/A	3		
Risk-free interest rate	1.8 %	2.4 %		

(1)Includes the volatility of the FTSE NAREIT U.S. Shopping Center Index and Weingarten Realty Investors.

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A summary of the status of unvested share awards for the year ended December 31, 2018 is as follows:

	Unvested Share Awards	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding, January 1, 2018	619,606	\$ 33.81
Granted:		
Service-based awards	137,182	28.11
Market-based awards relative to FTSE NAREIT U.S. Shopping Center Index	60,909	29.69
Market-based awards relative to three-year absolute TSR	60,908	13.68
Trust manager awards	34,328	27.95
Vested	(228,698)	33.58
Forfeited	(9,942)	32.40
Outstanding, December 31, 2018	674,293	\$ 30.26

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, there was approximately \$1.8 million and \$2.2 million, respectively, of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested share awards, which is expected to be amortized over a weighted average of 1.7 years at both December 31, 2018 and 2017.

Note 16. Employee Benefit Plans

Defined Benefit Plan:

The following tables summarize changes in the benefit obligation, the plan assets and the funded status of our pension plan as well as the components of net periodic benefit costs, including key assumptions (in thousands). The measurement dates for plan assets and obligations were December 31, 2018 and 2017.

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Change in Projected Benefit Obligation:		
Benefit obligation at beginning of year	\$58,998	\$52,975
Service cost	1,295	1,223
Interest cost	2,056	2,123
Actuarial (gain) loss ⁽¹⁾	(4,478)	4,502
Benefit payments	(2,112)	(1,825)
Benefit obligation at end of year	\$55,759	\$58,998
Change in Plan Assets:		
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	\$53,808	\$45,498
Actual return on plan assets	(1,894)	7,635
Employer contributions	1,000	2,500
Benefit payments	(2,112)	(1,825)
Fair value of plan assets at end of year	\$50,802	\$53,808
Unfunded status at end of year (included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in 2018 and 2017)	\$(4,957)	\$(5,190)
Accumulated benefit obligation	\$55,683	\$58,860
Net loss recognized in accumulated other comprehensive loss	\$15,050	\$15,135

(1) The change in actuarial (gain) loss is associated primarily to census and mortality table updates and an increase in the discount rate in 2018.

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The following is the required information for other changes in plan assets and benefit obligation recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Net loss	\$1,143	\$82	\$1,719
Amortization of net loss ⁽¹⁾	(1,228)	(1,475)	(1,552)
Total recognized in other comprehensive (income) loss	\$(85)	\$(1,393)	\$167
Total recognized in net periodic benefit cost and other comprehensive (income) loss	\$767	\$213	\$2,103

⁽¹⁾ The estimated net loss that will be amortized from accumulated other comprehensive loss into net periodic benefit cost over the next fiscal year is \$1.2 million.

The following is the required information with an accumulated benefit obligation in excess of plan assets (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Projected benefit obligation	\$55,759	\$58,998
Accumulated benefit obligation	55,683	58,860
Fair value of plan assets	50,802	53,808

The components of net periodic benefit cost are as follows (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Service cost	\$1,295	\$1,223	\$1,277
Interest cost	2,056	2,123	2,078
Expected return on plan assets	(3,727)	(3,215)	(2,971)
Amortization of net loss	1,228	1,475	1,552
Total	\$852	\$1,606	\$1,936

The components of net periodic benefit cost other than the service cost component are included in Interest and Other Income (Expense) in the Consolidated Statements of Operations.

The assumptions used to develop net periodic benefit cost are shown below:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Discount rate	3.50%	4.01%	4.11%
Salary scale increases	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%
Long-term rate of return on assets	7.00%	7.00%	7.00%

The selection of the discount rate is made annually after comparison to yields based on high quality fixed-income investments. The salary scale is the composite rate which reflects anticipated inflation, merit increases, and promotions for the group of covered participants. The long-term rate of return is a composite rate for the trust. It is derived as the sum of the percentages invested in each principal asset class included in the portfolio multiplied by their respective expected rates of return. We considered the historical returns and the future expectations for returns for each asset class, as well as the target asset allocation of the pension portfolio. This analysis resulted in the selection of 7.00% as the long-term rate of return assumption for 2018.

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The assumptions used to develop the actuarial present value of the benefit obligation are shown below:

	Year Ended		
	December 31,		
	2018	2017	2016
Discount rate	4.12%	3.50%	4.01%
Salary scale increases	3.50%	3.50%	3.50%

The expected contribution to be paid for the Retirement Plan by us during 2019 is approximately \$1.0 million. The expected benefit payments for the next 10 years for the Retirement Plan is as follows (in thousands):

2019	\$2,395
2020	2,462
2021	2,618
2022	2,761
2023	2,920
2024-2028	15,774

The participant data used in determining the liabilities and costs for the Retirement Plan was collected as of January 1, 2018, and no significant changes have occurred through December 31, 2018.

At December 31, 2018, our investment asset allocation compared to our benchmarking allocation model for our plan assets was as follows:

	Portfolio		Benchmark	
Cash and Short-Term Investments	5	%	4	%
U.S. Stocks	49	%	54	%
International Stocks	11	%	10	%
U.S. Bonds	29	%	29	%
International Bonds	5	%	3	%
Other	1	%	—	%
Total	100	%	100	%

The fair value of plan assets was determined based on publicly quoted market prices for identical assets, which are classified as Level 1 observable inputs. The allocation of the fair value of plan assets was as follows:

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Cash and Short-Term Investments	20 %	17 %
Large Company Funds	33 %	36 %
Mid Company Funds	7 %	6 %
Small Company Funds	6 %	6 %
International Funds	8 %	10 %
Fixed Income Funds	18 %	16 %
Growth Funds	8 %	9 %
Total	100 %	100 %

Concentrations of risk within our equity portfolio are investments classified within the following sectors: technology, financial services, healthcare, consumer cyclical goods and industrial, which represents approximately 23%, 17%, 16%, 14% and 10% of total equity investments, respectively.

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Defined Contribution Plans:

Compensation expense related to our defined contribution plans was \$3.8 million in 2018, \$3.9 million in 2017 and \$3.5 million in 2016.

Note 17. Related Parties

Through our management activities and transactions with our real estate joint ventures and partnerships, we had net accounts receivable of \$.5 million and \$2.0 million outstanding as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. We also had accounts payable and accrued expenses of \$.7 million and \$.4 million outstanding as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. We recorded joint venture fee income included in Other revenues for the year ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016 of \$6.1 million, \$6.2 million and \$5.1 million, respectively.

In October 2016, an unconsolidated joint venture distributed land to both us and our partner, and we recognized a gain of \$1.9 million associated with the remeasurement of the land parcel. In September 2016, we acquired a partner's 50% interest in an unconsolidated tenancy-in-common arrangement for approximately \$13.5 million that we had previously accounted for under the equity method, and we recognized a gain of \$9.0 million on the fair value remeasurement of our equity method investment. In February 2016, in exchange for our partners' aggregate 49% interest in a venture and \$2.5 million in cash, we distributed one center to our partners, and we re-measured our investment in this venture to its fair value, and recognized a gain of \$37.4 million.

Note 18. Commitments and Contingencies

Leases

We are engaged in the operation of shopping centers, which are either owned or, with respect to certain shopping centers, operated under long-term ground leases. These ground leases expire at various dates through 2069, with renewal options and in some cases, options to purchase the underlying asset by either the lessor or lessee. Space in our shopping centers is leased to tenants pursuant to agreements that provide for terms of less than 10 years and may include multiple options to extend the lease term in increments up to five years, for annual rentals subject to upward adjustments based on operating expense levels, sales volume, or contractual increases as defined in the lease agreements.

Scheduled minimum rental payments under the terms of all non-cancelable operating leases in which we are the lessee, principally for shopping center ground leases, for the subsequent five years and thereafter ending December 31, are as follows (in thousands):

2019	\$2,779
2020	2,536
2021	2,334
2022	2,318
2023	2,283
Thereafter	99,302
Total	\$111,552

Rental expense for operating leases was, in millions: \$3.1 in 2018; \$2.9 in 2017 and \$3.0 in 2016, which was recognized in Operating expense. Minimum revenues under subleases, applicable to the ground lease rentals, under the terms of all non-cancelable tenant leases was, in millions: \$22.8 million in 2018; \$27.1 million in 2017 and \$27.0 million in 2016.

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The scheduled future minimum revenues under subleases, applicable to the ground lease rentals, under the terms of all non-cancelable tenant leases, assuming no new or renegotiated leases or option extensions for the subsequent five years and thereafter ending December 31, are as follows (in thousands):

2019	\$22,528
2020	20,903
2021	18,886
2022	17,245
2023	15,128
Thereafter	43,439
Total	\$138,129

Property under capital leases that is included in buildings and improvements consisted of two centers totaling \$15.7 million and \$16.8 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Amortization of property under capital leases is included in depreciation and amortization expense, and the balance of accumulated depreciation associated with these capital leases was \$14.1 million and \$15.5 million at December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively. Future minimum lease payments under these capital leases total \$29.4 million, of which \$7.5 million represents interest. Accordingly, the remaining balance of the related lease liability included in Debt, net in the Consolidated Balance Sheet was \$21.9 million at December 31, 2018.

The annual future minimum lease payments under capital leases as of December 31, 2018 are as follows (in thousands):

2019	\$1,642
2020	1,635
2021	1,627
2022	1,618
2023	22,878
Total	\$29,400

Total future minimum revenues under subleases, applicable to these capital leases, under the terms of all non-cancelable tenant leases, assuming no new or renegotiated leases or option extensions as of December 31, 2018, are \$14.4 million.

Commitments and Contingencies

As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, we participated in two real estate ventures structured as DownREIT partnerships that have centers in Arkansas, North Carolina and Texas. We have operating and financial control over these ventures and consolidate them in our consolidated financial statements. These ventures allow the outside limited partners to put their interest in the partnership to us, and we have the option to redeem the interest in cash or a fixed number of our common shares, at our discretion. We also participate in a real estate venture that has a property in Texas that allows its outside partner to put operating partnership units to us. We have the option to redeem these units in cash or a fixed number of our common shares, at our discretion. The aggregate redemption value of these interests was approximately \$36 million and \$47 million as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, respectively.

As of December 31, 2018, we have entered into commitments aggregating \$190.7 million comprised principally of construction contracts which are generally due in 12 to 36 months.

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We issue letters of intent signifying a willingness to negotiate for acquisitions, dispositions or joint ventures, as well as other types of potential transactions, during the ordinary course of our business. Such letters of intent and other arrangements are non-binding to all parties unless and until a definitive contract is entered into by the parties. Even if definitive contracts relating to the acquisition or disposition of property are entered into, these contracts generally provide the purchaser a time period to evaluate the property and conduct due diligence. The purchaser, during this time, will have the ability to terminate a contract without penalty or forfeiture of any deposit or earnest money. No assurance can be provided that any definitive contracts will be entered into with respect to any matter covered by letters of intent, or that we will consummate any transaction contemplated by a definitive contract. Additionally, due diligence periods for property transactions are frequently extended as needed. An acquisition or disposition of property becomes probable at the time the due diligence period expires and the definitive contract has not been terminated. Our risk is then generally extended only to any earnest money deposits associated with property acquisition contracts, and our obligation to sell under a property sales contract.

We are subject to numerous federal, state and local environmental laws, ordinances and regulations in the areas where we own or operate properties. We are not aware of any contamination which may have been caused by us or any of our tenants that would have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

As part of our risk management activities, we have applied and been accepted into state sponsored environmental programs which will limit our expenses if contaminants need to be remediated. We also have an environmental insurance policy that covers us against third party liabilities and remediation costs.

While we believe that we do not have any material exposure to environmental remediation costs, we cannot give absolute assurance that changes in the law or new discoveries of contamination will not result in additional liabilities to us.

Litigation

We are involved in various matters of litigation arising in the normal course of business. While we are unable to predict the amounts involved, our management and counsel are of the opinion that, when such litigation is resolved, any additional liability, if any, will not have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 19. Variable Interest Entities**Consolidated VIEs:**

At both December 31, 2018 and 2017, nine of our real estate joint ventures, whose activities primarily consisted of owning and operating 21 and 22 neighborhood/community shopping centers, respectively, were determined to be VIEs. Based on a financing agreement by one of our real estate joint ventures that has a bottom dollar guaranty, which is disproportionate to our ownership, we have determined that we are the primary beneficiary and have consolidated this joint venture. For the remaining real estate joint ventures, we concluded we are the primary beneficiary based primarily on our significant power to direct the entities' activities without any substantive kick-out or participating rights.

A summary of our consolidated VIEs is as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Assets Held by VIEs	\$225,388	\$235,713
Assets Held as Collateral for Debt ⁽¹⁾	40,004	42,979
Maximum Risk of Loss ⁽¹⁾	29,784	29,784

⁽¹⁾ Represents the amount of debt and related assets held as collateral associated with the bottom dollar guaranty at one real estate joint venture.

Restrictions on the use of these assets can be significant because they may serve as collateral for debt. Further, we are generally required to obtain our partner's approval in accordance with the joint venture agreement for any major transactions. Transactions with these joint ventures on our consolidated financial statements have primarily been positive as demonstrated by the generation of net income and operating cash flows, as well as the receipt of cash distributions. We and our partners are subject to the provisions of the joint venture agreements which include provisions for when additional contributions may be required to fund operating cash shortfalls, development

expenditures and unplanned capital expenditures.

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Unconsolidated VIEs:

At both December 31, 2018 and 2017, two unconsolidated real estate joint ventures were determined to be VIEs. We have determined that one entity was a VIE through the issuance of a secured loan, since the lender had the ability to make decisions that could have a significant impact on the success of the entity. Based on the associated agreements for the future development of a mixed-use project, we concluded that the other entity was a VIE, but we are not the primary beneficiary as the substantive participating rights associated with the entity are shared, and we do not have the power to direct the significant activities of the entity. Our analysis considered that all major decisions require unanimous member consent and those decisions include significant activities such as development, financing, leasing and operations of the entity.

A summary of our unconsolidated VIEs is as follows (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2018	2017
Investment in Real Estate Joint Ventures and Partnerships, net ⁽¹⁾	\$76,575	\$36,784
Other Liabilities, net ⁽²⁾	6,592	5,799
Maximum Risk of Loss ⁽³⁾	34,000	34,000

The carrying amount of the investment represents our contributions to a real estate joint venture, net of any (1) distributions made and our portion of the equity in earnings of the real estate joint venture. The increase between the periods represents new development funding of a mixed-use project.

(2) Includes the carrying amount of an investment where distributions have exceeded our contributions and our portion of the equity in earnings for a real estate joint venture.

The maximum risk of loss has been determined to be limited to our debt exposure for the real estate joint ventures. (3) Additionally, our investment, including contributions and distributions, associated with a mixed-use project is disclosed in (1) above.

We and our partners are subject to the provisions of the joint venture agreements that specify conditions, including operating shortfalls, development expenditures and unplanned capital expenditures, under which additional contributions may be required. With respect to our future development of a mixed-used project, we anticipate funding approximately \$57 million through 2020.

Note 20. Fair Value Measurements

Recurring Fair Value Measurements:

Assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2018 and 2017, aggregated by the level in the fair value hierarchy in which those measurements fall, are as follows (in thousands):

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets and Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Fair Value at December 31, 2018
Assets:				
Cash equivalents, primarily money market funds ⁽¹⁾	\$ 54,848			\$ 54,848
Restricted cash, primarily money market funds ⁽¹⁾	5,254			5,254
Investments, mutual funds held in a grantor trust ⁽¹⁾	30,996			30,996
Investments, mutual funds ⁽¹⁾	6,635			6,635
Total	\$ 97,733	\$	—\$	—\$ 97,733
Liabilities:				
Deferred compensation plan obligations	\$ 30,996			\$ 30,996
Total	\$ 30,996	\$	—\$	—\$ 30,996

(1) For the year ended December 31, 2018, a net gain of \$1.4 million was included in Interest and Other Income (Expense), of which \$(3.0) million represented an unrealized loss.

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	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets and Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Fair Value at December 31, 2017
Assets:				
Investments, mutual funds held in a grantor trust	\$ 31,497			\$ 31,497
Investments, mutual funds	7,206			7,206
Derivative instruments:				
Interest rate contracts		\$ 2,035		2,035
Total	\$ 38,703	\$ 2,035	\$	—\$ 40,738
Liabilities:				
Deferred compensation plan obligations	\$ 31,497			\$ 31,497
Total	\$ 31,497	\$ —	\$	—\$ 31,497

Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements:

Property Impairments

Property is reviewed for impairment if events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the property, including any identifiable intangible assets, site costs and capitalized interest, may not be recoverable. In such an event, a comparison is made of the current and projected operating cash flows of each such property into the foreseeable future on an undiscounted basis to the carrying amount of such property. If we conclude that an impairment may have occurred, estimated fair values are determined by management utilizing cash flow models, market capitalization rates and market discount rates, or by obtaining third-party broker valuation estimates, appraisals, bona fide purchase offers or the expected sales price of an executed sales agreement in accordance with our fair value measurements accounting policy. Market capitalization rates and market discount rates are determined by reviewing current sales of similar properties and transactions, and utilizing management's knowledge and expertise in property marketing.

No assets were measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at December 31, 2018. Assets measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis at December 31, 2017 aggregated by the level in the fair value hierarchy in which those measurements fall, are as follows (in thousands):

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets and Liabilities (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Fair Value	Total Gains (Losses) ⁽¹⁾
Property ⁽²⁾		\$ 12,901	\$ 4,184	\$ 17,085	\$ (7,828)
Total	\$	—\$ 12,901	\$ 4,184	\$ 17,085	\$ (7,828)

(1) Total gains (losses) exclude impairments on disposed assets because they are no longer held by us.

(2) In accordance with our policy of evaluating and recording impairments on the disposal of long-lived assets, property with a carrying amount of \$24.9 million was written down to a fair value of \$17.1 million, resulting in a loss of \$7.8 million, which was included in earnings for the first quarter of 2017. Management's estimate of fair value of these properties was determined using a bona fide purchase offer for the Level 2 inputs. See the

quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used for our Level 3 fair value measurements table below.

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Fair Value Disclosures:

Unless otherwise listed below, short-term financial instruments and receivables are carried at amounts which approximate their fair values based on their highly-liquid nature, short-term maturities and/or expected interest rates for similar instruments.

Schedule of our fair value disclosures is as follows (in thousands):

	December 31, 2018		2017			
	Carrying Value	Fair Value Using Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Fair Value Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Carrying Value	Fair Value Using Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Fair Value Using Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Other Assets:						
Tax increment revenue bonds ⁽¹⁾	\$20,009		\$ 25,000	\$22,097		\$ 25,000
Investments, held to maturity ⁽²⁾	3,000	\$ 2,988		4,489	\$ 4,479	
Debt:						
Fixed-rate debt	1,771,999		1,761,215	2,063,263		2,109,658
Variable-rate debt	22,685		23,131	17,889		16,393

(1) At December 31, 2018 and 2017, the credit loss balance on our tax increment revenue bonds was \$31.0 million.

(2) Investments held to maturity are recorded at cost. As of December 31, 2018 and 2017, these investments had unrealized losses of \$12 thousand and \$10 thousand, respectively.

The quantitative information about the significant unobservable inputs used for our Level 3 nonrecurring fair value measurements as of December 31, 2017 reported in the above table, is as follows:

Description	Fair Value at December 31, 2017 (in thousands)	Valuation Technique	Unobservable Inputs	Range			
				Minimum		Maximum	
				2017		2017	
Property	\$ 4,184	Discounted cash flows	Discount rate	10.5	%	12.0	%
			Capitalization rate	8.8	%	10.0	%
			Holding period (years)	5		10	
			Expected future inflation rate ⁽¹⁾			2.0	%
			Market rent growth rate ⁽¹⁾			3.0	%
			Expense growth rate ⁽¹⁾			2.0	%
			Vacancy rate ⁽¹⁾			20.0	%
			Renewal rate ⁽¹⁾			70.0	%
			Average market rent rate ⁽¹⁾	\$ 11.00		\$ 16.00	
			Average leasing cost per square foot ⁽¹⁾	\$ 10.00		\$ 35.00	

(1) Only applies to one property valuation.

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Note 21. Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

Summarized quarterly financial data is as follows (in thousands):

	First	Second	Third	Fourth
2018				
Revenues	\$132,452 ⁽¹⁾	\$142,086 ⁽¹⁾	\$128,790 ⁽¹⁾	\$127,819 ⁽¹⁾
Net income	148,969 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	79,871 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	53,274 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	63,229 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾
Net income attributable to common shareholders	146,824 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	78,289 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	42,981 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	59,507 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾
Earnings per common share – basic	1.15 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	.61 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	.34 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	.47 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾
Earnings per common share – diluted	1.13 ⁽²⁾⁽³⁾	.61 ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾	.34 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾	.46 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾
2017				
Revenues	\$143,663	\$146,023	\$144,110	\$139,367
Net income	36,396 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁶⁾	69,193 ⁽²⁾	74,473 ⁽²⁾	170,653 ⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾
Net income attributable to common shareholders	30,826 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	63,852 ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	72,629 ⁽²⁾	167,967 ⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾
Earnings per common share – basic	.24 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	.50 ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	.57 ⁽²⁾	1.31 ⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾
Earnings per common share – diluted	.24 ⁽²⁾⁽⁴⁾⁽⁵⁾⁽⁶⁾	.49 ⁽²⁾⁽⁵⁾	.56 ⁽²⁾	1.30 ⁽²⁾⁽⁶⁾

The quarter results include revenues associated with dispositions, which totaled \$11.9 million, \$8.3 million, \$7.0 million and \$4.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018, June 30, 2018, September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2018, respectively. Additionally, a \$10.0 million write-off of a below-market lease intangible from the termination of a tenant's lease increased revenues for the three months ended June 30, 2018.

The quarter results include significant gains on the sale of property, including gains in equity in earnings from real estate joint ventures and partnerships, net. Gain amounts are: \$111.4 million, \$48.2 million, \$19.8 million and \$34.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018, June 30, 2018, September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2018, respectively, and \$15.8 million, \$34.2 million, \$38.6 million and \$136.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017, June 30, 2017, September 30, 2017 and December 31, 2017, respectively.

The quarter results include a gain on extinguishment of debt including related swap activity totaling \$3.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018.

The quarter results include a \$13.1 million write-off of an in-place lease intangible for the three months ended June 30, 2018 and a \$3.1 million lease termination fee for the three months ended March 31, 2017. Additionally, the quarter results include \$2.4 million and \$7.7 million of impairment losses for the three months ended September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2018, respectively, and \$15.0 million of impairment losses for the three months ended March 31, 2017.

Associated primarily with the gains discussed in (2) above, amounts in net income attributable to noncontrolling interests are: \$.5 million, \$8.6 million and \$1.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2018, September 30, 2018 and December 31, 2018, respectively, and \$3.9 million and \$3.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and June 30, 2017, respectively.

Deferred tax (benefit) amounts at our taxable REIT subsidiary include \$(3.3) million and \$1.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2017 and December 31, 2017, respectively. These tax amounts result from gains associated with the disposition of centers and land. Additionally, a change in the statutory rate was recognized as a result of the enactment of the Tax Act on December 22, 2017.

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ITEM 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure
Not applicable.

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ITEM 9A. Controls and Procedures

Under the supervision and with the participation of our principal executive officer and principal financial officer, management has evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of December 31, 2018. Based on that evaluation, our principal executive officer and our principal financial officer have concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of December 31, 2018.

There has been no change to our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2018 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

MANAGEMENT'S ANNUAL REPORT ON INTERNAL CONTROL OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

Weingarten Realty Investors and its subsidiaries ("WRI") maintain a system of internal control over financial reporting, as defined in Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act, which is a process designed under the supervision of WRI's principal executive officer and principal financial officer and effected by WRI's Board of Trust Managers, management and other personnel, 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.

WRI's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

• Pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of WRI'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 WRI are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and trust managers of WRI; and

• Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of WRI's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

WRI's management has responsibility for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for WRI. Management, with the participation of WRI's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of WRI's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2018 based on the framework in Internal Control—Integrated Framework (2013) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission.

Based on their evaluation of WRI's internal control over financial reporting, WRI's management along with the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer believe that WRI's internal control over financial reporting is effective as of December 31, 2018.

Deloitte & Touche LLP, WRI's independent registered public accounting firm that audited the consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules included in this Form 10-K, has issued an attestation report on the effectiveness of WRI's internal control over financial reporting.

February 28, 2019

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Shareholders and the Board of Trust Managers of Weingarten Realty Investors

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Weingarten Realty Investors and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2018, 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, 2018, 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 consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules as of and for the year ended December 31, 2018, of the Company and our report dated February 28, 2019, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements and financial statement schedules.

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 Annual 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

Houston, Texas

February 28, 2019

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ITEM 9B. Other Information

Not applicable.

PART III

ITEM 10. Trust Managers, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Information with respect to our trust managers and executive officers is incorporated herein by reference to the “Election of Trust Managers - Proposal One,” “Compensation Discussion and Analysis - Overview” and “Share Ownership of Beneficial Owners and Management” sections of our definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held April 29, 2019.

Code of Conduct and Ethics

We have adopted a code of business and ethics for trust managers, officers and employees, known as the Code of Conduct and Ethics. The Code of Conduct and Ethics is available on our website at www.weingarten.com.

Shareholders may request a free copy of the Code of Conduct and Ethics from:

Weingarten Realty Investors

Attention: Investor Relations

2600 Citadel Plaza Drive, Suite 125

Houston, Texas 77008

(713) 866-6000

www.weingarten.com

We have also adopted a Code of Ethical Conduct for Officers and Senior Financial Associates setting forth a code of ethics applicable to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, chief accounting officer and financial associates, which is available on our website at www.weingarten.com. Shareholders may request a free copy of the Code of Conduct for Officers and Senior Financial Associates from the address and phone number set forth above.

Governance Guidelines

We have adopted governance guidelines, known as the Governance Policies, which are available on our website at www.weingarten.com. Shareholders may request a free copy of the Governance Policies from the address and phone number set forth above under “Code of Conduct and Ethics.”

ITEM 11. Executive Compensation

Information with respect to executive compensation is incorporated herein by reference to the “Compensation Discussion and Analysis,” “Trust Manager Compensation” including the “Trust Manager Compensation Table” section, “Compensation Committee Report” and “Summary Compensation Table” sections of our definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held April 29, 2019.

ITEM 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Shareholder Matters

The “Share Ownership of Beneficial Owners and Management” section of our definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held April 29, 2019 is incorporated herein by reference.

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The following table summarizes the equity compensation plans under which our common shares of beneficial interest may be issued as of December 31, 2018:

Plan category	Number of shares to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of shares remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans
Equity compensation plans approved by shareholders	279,877	\$22.30	1,287,267
Equity compensation plans not approved by shareholders	—	—	—
Total	279,877	\$22.30	1,287,267

ITEM 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Trust Manager Independence

The “Governance,” “Compensation Committee Interlocks and Insider Participation” and “Certain Transactions” sections of our definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held April 29, 2019 are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

The “Accounting Firm Fees” section within “Ratification of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm - Proposal Two” of our definitive Proxy Statement for the Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be held April 29, 2019 is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as part of this Report:	Page
(A) <u>Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>44</u>
(B) Financial Statements:	
(i) <u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>45</u>
(ii) <u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the year ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>46</u>
(iii) <u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2018 and 2017</u>	<u>47</u>
(iv) <u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the year ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>48</u>
(v) <u>Consolidated Statements of Equity for the year ended December 31, 2018, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>49</u>
(vi) <u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	<u>50</u>
(C) Financial Statement Schedules:	
II <u>Valuation and Qualifying Accounts</u>	<u>97</u>
III <u>Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>98</u>
IV <u>Mortgage Loans on Real Estate</u>	<u>104</u>

All other schedules are omitted since the required information is not present or is not present in amounts sufficient to require submission of the schedule or because the information required is included in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto.

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- (b) Exhibits:
- 3.1 Restated Declaration of Trust (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to WRI's Form 8-A dated January 19, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.2 Amendment of the Restated Declaration of Trust (filed as Exhibit 3.2 to WRI's Form 8-A dated January 19, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.3 Second Amendment of the Restated Declaration of Trust (filed as Exhibit 3.3 to WRI's Form 8-A dated January 19, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.4 Third Amendment of the Restated Declaration of Trust (filed as Exhibit 3.4 to WRI's Form 8-A dated January 19, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.5 Fourth Amendment of the Restated Declaration of Trust dated April 28, 1999 (filed as Exhibit 3.5 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.6 Fifth Amendment of the Restated Declaration of Trust dated April 20, 2001 (filed as Exhibit 3.6 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.7 Amended and Restated Bylaws of WRI (filed as Exhibit 99.2 to WRI's Form 8-A dated February 23, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.8 Sixth Amendment of the Restated Declaration of Trust dated May 6, 2010 (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to WRI's Form 8-K dated May 6, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.9 Amendment of Bylaws-Direct Registration System, Section 7.2(a) dated May 3, 2007 (filed as Exhibit 3.8 to WRI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.10 Second Amended and Restated Bylaws of Weingarten Realty Investors (filed as Exhibit 3.1 to WRI's Form 8-K on February 26, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.1 Form of Indenture between Weingarten Realty Investors and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (successor to J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, successor to Texas Commerce Bank National Association) (filed as Exhibit 4(a) to WRI's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 33-57659) dated February 10, 1995 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.2 Form of Indenture between Weingarten Realty Investors and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (successor to J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, successor to Texas Commerce Bank National Association) (filed as Exhibit 4(b) to WRI's Registration Statement on Form S-3 (No. 33-57659) dated February 10, 1995 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.3 First Supplemental Indenture, dated August 2, 2006, between Weingarten Realty Investors and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (successor to J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, successor to Texas Commerce Bank National Association) (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to WRI's Form 8-K on August 2, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.4 Second Supplemental Indenture, dated October 9, 2012, between Weingarten Realty Investors and The Bank of New York Mellon Trust Company, N.A. (successor to J.P. Morgan Trust Company, National Association, successor to Texas Commerce Bank National Association) (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to WRI's Form 8-K on October 9, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.5 Form of Fixed Rate Senior Medium Term Note (filed as Exhibit 4.19 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.6 Form of Floating Rate Senior Medium Term Note (filed as Exhibit 4.20 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.7 Form of Fixed Rate Subordinated Medium Term Note (filed as Exhibit 4.21 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.8 Form of Floating Rate Subordinated Medium Term Note (filed as Exhibit 4.22 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.9 Form of 3.375% Senior Note due 2022 (filed as Exhibit 4.2 to WRI's Form 8-K on October 9, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.10 Form of 3.50% Senior Note due 2023 (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to WRI's Form 8-K on March 22, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).

- 4.11 Form of 4.450% Senior Note due 2024 (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to WRI's Form 8-K on October 15, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.12 Form of 3.850% Senior Note due 2025 (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to WRI's Form 8-K on May 14, 2015 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 4.13 Form of 3.250% Senior Note due 2026 (filed as Exhibit 4.1 to WRI's Form 8-K on August 11, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference).

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- 10.1† 2001 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 10.7 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
Restatement of the Weingarten Realty Investors Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan dated August 4, 2006
- 10.2† (filed as Exhibit 10.35 to WRI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
Restatement of the Weingarten Realty Investors Deferred Compensation Plan dated August 4, 2006 (filed as
- 10.3† Exhibit 10.36 to WRI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
Restatement of the Weingarten Realty Investors Retirement Benefit Restoration Plan dated August 4, 2006
- 10.4† (filed as Exhibit 10.37 to WRI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
Amendment No. 1 to the Weingarten Realty Investors Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan dated December
- 10.5† 15, 2006 (filed as Exhibit 10.38 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
Amendment No. 1 to the Weingarten Realty Investors Retirement Benefit Restoration Plan dated December 15,
- 10.6† 2006 (filed as Exhibit 10.39 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
Amendment No. 1 to the Weingarten Realty Investors Deferred Compensation Plan dated December 15, 2006
- 10.7† (filed as Exhibit 10.40 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
Amendment No. 2 to the Weingarten Realty Investors Retirement Benefit Restoration Plan dated November 9,
- 10.8† 2007 (filed as Exhibit 10.43 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
Amendment No. 2 to the Weingarten Realty Investors Deferred Compensation Plan dated November 9, 2007
- 10.9† (filed as Exhibit 10.44 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
Amendment No. 2 to the Weingarten Realty Investors Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan dated
- 10.10† November 9, 2007 (filed as Exhibit 10.45 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
Amendment No. 3 to the Weingarten Realty Investors Retirement Benefit Restoration Plan dated November 17,
- 10.11† 2008 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to WRI's Form 8-K on December 4, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
Amendment No. 3 to the Weingarten Realty Investors Deferred Compensation Plan dated November 17, 2008
- 10.12† (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to WRI's Form 8-K on December 4, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
Amendment No. 3 to the Weingarten Realty Investors Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan dated
- 10.13† November 17, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 10.3 to WRI's Form 8-K on December 4, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
Amendment No. 1 to the Weingarten Realty Investors 2001 Long Term Incentive Plan dated November 17,
- 10.14† 2008 (filed as Exhibit 10.4 to WRI's Form 8-K on December 4, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
First Amendment to the Weingarten Realty Retirement Plan, amended and restated, dated December 2, 2009
- 10.15† (filed as Exhibit 10.51 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
First Amendment to the Master Nonqualified Plan Trust Agreement dated March 12, 2009 (filed as
- 10.16† Exhibit 10.53 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
Second Amendment to the Master Nonqualified Plan Trust Agreement dated August 4, 2009 (filed as
- 10.17† Exhibit 10.54 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.18† Non-Qualified Plan Trust Agreement for Recordkept Plans dated September 1, 2009 (filed as Exhibit 10.55 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 and incorporated herein by

reference).

10.19 Amended and Restated 2010 Long-Term Incentive Plan (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to WRI's Form 8-K dated April 26, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).

10.20 Amendment No. 4 to the Weingarten Realty Investors Deferred Compensation Plan dated February 26, 2010 filed as Exhibit 10.57 to WRI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).

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- 10.21 Amendment No. 4 to the Weingarten Realty Investors Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan dated May 6, 2010 (filed as Exhibit 10.58 to WRI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.22 2002 WRI Employee Share Purchase Plan dated May 6, 2003 (filed as Exhibit 10.60 to WRI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.23 Amended and Restated 2002 WRI Employee Share Purchase Plan dated May 10, 2010 (filed as Exhibit 10.61 to WRI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.24 Weingarten Realty Investors Executive Medical Reimbursement Plan and Summary Plan Description (filed as Exhibit 10.59 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated December 31, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.25 Second Amendment to the Weingarten Realty Retirement Plan dated March 14, 2011 (filed as Exhibit 10.59 to WRI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.26 Third Amendment to the Weingarten Realty Retirement Plan dated May 4, 2011 (filed as Exhibit 10.60 to WRI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.27 Third Amendment to the Master Nonqualified Plan Trust Agreement dated April 26, 2011 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to WRI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.28 Fourth Amendment to the Weingarten Realty Retirement Plan dated March 2, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to WRI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.29 Amendment No. 4 to the Weingarten Realty Investors Retirement Benefit Restoration Plan dated August 10, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to WRI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.30 Amendment No. 5 to the Weingarten Realty Investors Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan dated August 10, 2012 (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to WRI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.31 Master Nonqualified Plan Trust Agreement dated August 23, 2006 (filed as Exhibit 10.53 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.32 Restatement of the Weingarten Realty Retirement Plan dated November 17, 2008 (filed as Exhibit 10.54 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.33 Restatement of the Weingarten Realty Investors Retirement Plan dated December 23, 2013 (filed as Exhibit 10.57 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.34 First Amendment to Weingarten Realty Investors Retirement Plan dated December 16, 2014 (filed as Exhibit 10.59 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.35 Amended and Restated Weingarten Realty Investors Deferred Compensation Plan effective April 1, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 10.2 to WRI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.36 Second Amendment to Weingarten Realty Investors Retirement Plan dated December 30, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 10.49 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.37 Amendment No. 1 to Weingarten Realty Investors Deferred Compensation Plan as Restated Effective April 1, 2016 (filed as Exhibit 10.51 to WRI's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.38 Amended and Restated Severance and Change in Control Agreement for Stephen C. Richter dated July 23, 2018 (filed as Exhibit 99.1 to WRI's Form 8-K on August 1, 2018 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.39 Amended and Restated Severance and Change in Control Agreement for Johnny Hendrix dated July 20, 2018 (filed as Exhibit 99.2 to WRI's Form 8-K on August 1, 2018 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.40—

Term Loan Agreement dated March 2, 2015 among Weingarten Realty Investors, the Lenders Party Hereto and Regions Bank, as Administrative Agent, Region Capital Markets, a division of Regions Bank and U.S. Bank National Association, as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Bookrunners, and U.S. Bank National Association, as Syndication Agent (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to WRI's Form 8-K on March 3, 2015 and incorporated herein by reference).

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- 10.41 Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated March 30, 2016 among Weingarten Realty Investors, the Lenders Party Hereto and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, and Bank of America, N.A., as syndication agent, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, PNC Bank, National Association, Regions Bank, U.S. Bank National Association and The Bank of Nova Scotia, as documentation agents, and J.P.Morgan Securities LLC and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated, as joint book runners and joint lead arrangers (filed as Exhibit 10.1 to WRI's Form 8-K filed on March 31, 2016 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.42 Promissory Note with Reliance Trust Company, Trustee of the Trust under the Weingarten Realty Investors Deferred Compensation Plan, Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan and Retirement Benefit Restoration Plan dated March 12, 2009 (filed as Exhibit 10.57 to WRI's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.43 —