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KITE REALTY GROUP TRUST

Form 10-K

February 26, 2016

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, 2015
- ☐ Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission File Number: 001-32268 (Kite Realty Group Trust)
Commission File Number: 333-202666-01 (Kite Realty Group, L.P.)

Kite Realty Group Trust

Kite Realty Group, L.P.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland (Kite Realty Group Trust)

11-3715772

Delaware (Kite Realty Group, L.P.)

20-1453863

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

30 S. Meridian Street, Suite 1100

Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip code)

(317) 577-5600

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Title of each class

Common Shares, \$0.01 par value

Name of each exchange on which registered

New York Stock Exchange

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

Indicate by check mark if the Registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined by Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Kite Realty Group Trust Yes ☒ No ☐

Kite Realty Group, L.P. Yes ☒ No ☐

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

Kite Realty Group Trust Yes ☐ No ☒

Kite Realty Group, L.P. Yes ☐ No ☒

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Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the Registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

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

Kite Realty Group Trust	Yes	☒	No	☐	Kite Realty Group, L.P.	Yes	☒	No	☐
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Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of Registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K. ☒

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

Kite Realty Group Trust:

Large accelerated filer	☒	Accelerated filer	☐	Non-accelerated filer (do not check if a smaller reporting company)	☐	Smaller reporting company	☐
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Kite Realty Group, L.P.:

Large accelerated filer	☐	Accelerated filer	☐	Non-accelerated filer (do not check if a smaller reporting company)	☒	Smaller reporting company	☐
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Indicate by check mark whether the Registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Act)

Kite Realty Group Trust	Yes	☐	No	☒	Kite Realty Group, L.P.	Yes	☐	No	☒
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The aggregate market value of the voting and non-voting common shares held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second quarter was \$2.0 billion based upon the closing price on the New York Stock Exchange on such date.

The number of Common Shares outstanding as of February 22, 2016 was 83,408,604 (\$.01 par value).

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the definitive Proxy Statement relating to the Registrant's Annual Meeting of Shareholders, scheduled to be held on May 11, 2016, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, are incorporated by reference into

Part III, Items 10-14 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K as indicated herein.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report combines the annual reports on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2015 of Kite Realty Group Trust, Kite Realty Group, L.P. and its subsidiaries. Unless stated otherwise or the context otherwise requires, references to "Kite Realty Group Trust" or the "Parent Company" mean Kite Realty Group Trust, and references to the "Operating Partnership" mean Kite Realty Group, L.P. and its consolidated subsidiaries. The terms "Company," "we," "us," and "our" refer to the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership collectively, and those entities owned or controlled by the Parent Company and/or the Operating Partnership.

The Operating Partnership is engaged in the ownership and operation, acquisition, development and redevelopment of high-quality neighborhood and community shopping centers in select markets in the United States. The Parent Company is the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership and as of December 31, 2015 owned approximately 97.8% of the common partnership interests in the Operating Partnership ("General Partner Units"). The remaining 2.2% of the common partnership interests ("Limited Partner Units" and, together with the General Partner Units, the "Common Units") are owned by the limited partners.

We believe combining the annual reports on Form 10-K of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership into this single report benefits investors by:

- enhancing investors' understanding of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership by enabling investors to view the business as a whole in the same manner as management views and operates the business;
- eliminating duplicative disclosure and providing a more streamlined and readable presentation of information because a substantial portion of the Company's disclosure applies to both the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership; and
- creating time and cost efficiencies through the preparation of one combined report instead of two separate reports.

We believe it is important to understand the few differences between the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership in the context of how we operate as an interrelated consolidated company. The Parent Company has no material assets or liabilities other than its investment in the Operating Partnership. The Parent Company issues public equity from time to time but does not have any indebtedness as all debt is incurred by the Operating Partnership. In addition, the Parent Company currently does not nor does it intend to guarantee any debt of the Operating Partnership. The Operating Partnership has numerous wholly-owned subsidiaries, and it also owns interests in certain joint ventures. These subsidiaries and joint ventures own and operate retail shopping centers and other real estate assets. The Operating Partnership is structured as a partnership with no publicly-traded equity. Except for net proceeds from equity issuances by the Parent Company, which are contributed to the Operating Partnership in exchange for General Partner Units, the Operating Partnership generates the capital required by the business through its operations, its incurrence of indebtedness and the issuance of Limited Partner Units to third parties.

Shareholders' equity and partners' capital are the main areas of difference between the consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company and those of the Operating Partnership. In order to highlight this and other differences between the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, there are separate sections in this report, as applicable, that separately discuss the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, including separate financial statements and separate Exhibit 31 and 32 certifications. In the sections that combine disclosure of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, this report refers to actions or holdings as being actions or holdings of the collective Company.

KITE REALTY GROUP TRUST AND KITE REALTY GROUP, L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES
Annual Report on Form 10-K
For the Fiscal Year Ended
December 31, 2015

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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 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. Such statements are based on assumptions and expectations that may not be realized and are inherently subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which cannot be predicted with accuracy and some of which might not even be anticipated. Future events and actual results, performance, transactions or achievements, financial or otherwise, may differ materially from the results, performance, transactions or achievements, financial or otherwise, expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Risks, uncertainties and other factors that might cause such differences, some of which could be material, include but are not limited to:

national and local economic, business, real estate and other market conditions, particularly in light of low growth in the U.S. economy as well as uncertainty added to the economic forecast due to oil and energy prices remaining relatively low in 2015 and early 2016;

financing risks, including the availability of and costs associated with sources of liquidity;

our ability to refinance, or extend the maturity dates of, our indebtedness;

the level and volatility of interest rates;

the financial stability of tenants, including their ability to pay rent and the risk of tenant bankruptcies;

the competitive environment in which we operate;

acquisition, disposition, development and joint venture risks;

property ownership and management risks;

our ability to maintain our status as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") for federal income tax purposes;

potential environmental and other liabilities;

- impairment in the value of real estate property we own;

risks related to the geographical concentration of our properties in Florida, Texas, and Indiana;

insurance costs and coverage;

risks related to cybersecurity attacks and the loss of confidential information and other business disruptions;

other factors affecting the real estate industry generally; and

other risks identified in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and, from time to time, in other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or in other documents that we publicly disseminate.

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

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

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

Overview

Kite Realty Group Trust, a publicly-held real estate investment trust, through its majority-owned subsidiary, Kite Realty Group, L.P., owns interests in various operating subsidiaries and joint ventures engaged in the ownership, operation, acquisition, development, and redevelopment of high-quality neighborhood and community shopping centers in selected markets in the United States. We derive revenues primarily from rents and reimbursement payments received from tenants under leases at our properties. Our operating results therefore depend materially on the ability of our tenants to make required rental payments, conditions in the United States retail sector and overall economic and real estate market conditions.

As of December 31, 2015, we owned interests in 110 retail operating properties totaling approximately 22.0 million square feet of gross leasable area (including approximately 6.7 million square feet of non-owned anchor space) located in 20 states. Our retail operating portfolio was 95.4% leased to a diversified retail tenant base, with no single retail tenant accounting for more than 3.4% of our total annualized base rent. In the aggregate, our largest 25 tenants accounted for 36.4% of our annualized base rent. See Item 2, “Properties” for a list of our top 25 tenants by annualized base rent.

As of December 31, 2015, we had an interest in three development projects under construction. Upon completion, these projects are anticipated to have approximately 0.6 million square feet of gross leasable area. In addition to our development projects, as of December 31, 2015, we had six redevelopment projects, which are expected to contain 1.2 million square feet of gross leasable area upon completion.

Significant 2015 Activities

Operating Activities

We continued to drive strong operating results from our portfolio as follows:

• Same Property Net Operating Income (“Same Property NOI”) increased 3.5% in 2015 compared to 2014 primarily due to increases in rental rates, and improved expense control and expense recoveries;

- We executed leases on 188 new and 181 renewal individual spaces for approximately 2.1 million square feet of retail space in 2015, which are both records for the Company; and

Continued to maintain our operational excellence. We believe our efficiency metrics, which we define as a combination of operating margin and general and administrative expenses to revenue, are in the top third of our peer group.

Portfolio Recycling and Acquisition Activities

In March 2015, we sold seven retail operating properties for aggregate gross proceeds of \$167.4 million and a net gain of \$3.4 million. In addition, in December 2015, we sold two properties for gross proceeds of \$44.9 million and a net gain of \$0.6 million.

During 2015, we acquired four operating properties with total gross leasable area ("GLA") of approximately 928,000 square feet (617,000 square feet of owned GLA) for an aggregate purchase price of \$185.8 million, including the following:

Colleyville Downs – In April 2015, we acquired this shopping center with total GLA of 200,900 square feet (185,800 square feet of owned GLA) in Dallas, Texas. Primary anchor tenants for this center include Whole Foods Market, Ace Hardware, and Petco.

Belle Isle Station – In May 2015, we acquired this shopping center with total GLA of 396,400 square feet (164,300 square feet of owned GLA) in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Anchor tenants for this center include Nordstrom Rack, Old Navy, Ross Dress for Less, Shoe Carnival, Babies 'R Us, Party City, Kirkland's and a non-owned Wal-Mart Supercenter.

Livingston Shopping Center – In July 2015, we acquired this shopping center with total and owned GLA of 139,700 square feet in Livingston, New Jersey. Anchor tenants for this center include Nordstrom Rack, TJ Maxx, Cost Plus World Market, Buy Buy Baby, DSW and Ulta.

Chapel Hill Shopping Center – In August 2015, we acquired this shopping center with total GLA of 191,200 square feet (126,800 square feet of owned GLA) in Fort Worth, Texas. In connection with the acquisition, we assumed an \$18.3 million fixed rate mortgage. Anchor tenants for this center include HEB Grocery, The Container Store and Cost Plus World Market.

Development and Redevelopment Activities

During 2015, we initiated, advanced, and completed a number of development and redevelopment activities, including the following:

Parkside Town Commons – Phase II near Raleigh, North Carolina – We commenced construction on Phase II of this development with total GLA of 347,800 square feet (297,400 square feet of owned GLA) in the second quarter of 2014. Field & Stream and Golf Galaxy both opened in 2014 and Frank Theatres opened in July of 2015. The property is expected to be stabilized in the second half of 2016.

Holly Springs Towne Center – Phase II near Raleigh, North Carolina – We commenced construction on Phase II of this development with total GLA of 154,000 square feet (122,000 square feet of owned GLA) in the third quarter of 2014. Phase II of the development is anchored by Bed Bath & Beyond, which opened in December 2015, and DSW, which is expected to open in the first half of 2016. The remaining anchor, Carmike Theatres, is expected to open in the summer of 2016.

Tamiami Crossing in Naples, Florida – We commenced site work on this development with total GLA of 141,600 square feet (121,600 square feet of owned GLA) in the fourth quarter of 2014. The development is expected to be stabilized by the second half of 2016. This center will be anchored by Stein Mart, Ulta, Michaels, Marshalls, Ross Dress for Less and Petsmart.

Gainesville Plaza in Gainesville, Florida – We substantially completed construction on this redevelopment and transitioned this project to the operating portfolio in the fourth quarter of 2015. This center is anchored by Burlington Coat Factory and Ross Dress for Less.

Cool Spring Market in Nashville, Tennessee – We completed the relocation of an existing Staples to a new, smaller space and executed new leases with Buy Buy Baby and DSW on this redevelopment. We transitioned this project to

the operating portfolio in the fourth quarter of 2015.

Financing and Capital Raising Activities.

Our primary business objectives are to generate increasing cash flow, achieve long-term growth and maximize shareholder value primarily through the operation, acquisition, development and redevelopment of well-located community and neighborhood shopping centers. In 2015, we were able to strengthen our balance sheet and improve our financial flexibility and liquidity to fund future growth. We ended the year with approximately \$373 million of combined cash and borrowing capacity on our unsecured revolving credit facility. Significant financing and capital raising activities included:

In June 2015, we increased the existing unsecured term loan with a maturity date of July 1, 2019 from \$230 million to \$400 million.

In September 2015, the Operating Partnership issued \$250 million of senior unsecured notes at a blended rate of 4.41% and an average maturity of 9.8 years.

In October 2015, we entered into a new seven-year unsecured term loan ("7-Year Term Loan") for up to \$200 million.

In December 2015, we retired the \$90 million loan that was secured by City Center utilizing a draw on our unsecured revolving credit facility. Later in December 2015, we drew \$100 million on the term loan and used the proceeds to pay down the unsecured revolving credit facility.

In December 2015, we redeemed all 4,100,000 outstanding shares of our 8.250% Series A Cumulative Redeemable Perpetual Preferred Share ("Series A Preferred Shares").

During 2015, we retired \$233.1 million of property level secured debt.

2015 Cash Distributions

In 2015, we declared total cash distributions of \$1.09 per common share and \$2.0912 per share of our Series A Preferred Shares. The cash distribution per share of our Series A Preferred Shares includes the amount equal to all accrued and unpaid dividends up to, but not including, the redemption date of December 2, 2015. On February 4, 2016, our Board of Trustees approved a quarterly common share distribution of \$0.2875 per common share for the first quarter of 2016, which represents a 5.5% increase over our previous quarterly distribution.

Business Objectives and Strategies

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

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

Operating Strategy: Maximizing the internal growth in revenue from our operating properties by leasing and re-leasing those properties to a diverse group of retail tenants at increasing rental rates, when possible, and

redeveloping or renovating certain properties to make them more attractive to existing and prospective tenants and consumers;

• Growth Strategy: Using debt and equity capital prudently to selectively acquire additional retail properties, redevelop or renovate our existing properties, and develop shopping centers on land parcels that we currently

own or newly acquired land where we believe that investment returns would meet or exceed internal benchmarks; and Financing and Capital Preservation Strategy: Maintaining a strong balance sheet with sufficient flexibility to fund our operating and investment activities. Funding sources include the public equity and debt market, our existing revolving credit facility, new secured debt, internally generated funds, proceeds from selling land and properties that no longer fit our strategy, and potential strategic joint ventures. We continuously monitor the capital markets and may consider raising additional capital when appropriate.

Operating Strategy. Our primary operating strategy is to maximize rental rates and occupancy levels by attracting and retaining a strong and diverse tenant base. Most of our properties are located in regional and neighborhood trade areas with attractive demographics, which allows us to maintain and, in many cases, increase occupancy and rental rates. We seek to implement our operating strategy by, among other things:

- increasing rental rates upon the renewal of expiring leases or re-leasing space to new tenants while minimizing vacancy to the extent possible;
- maximizing the occupancy of our operating portfolio;
- minimizing tenant turnover;
- maintaining leasing and property management strategies that maximize rent growth and cost recovery;
- maintaining a diverse tenant mix in an effort to limit our exposure to the financial condition of any one tenant or any category of tenants;
- maintaining the physical appearance, condition, and design of our properties and other improvements located on our properties to maximize our ability to attract customers;
- actively managing costs to minimize overhead and operating costs;
- maintaining strong tenant and retailer relationships in order to avoid rent interruptions and reduce marketing, leasing and tenant improvement costs that result from re-tenanting space; and
- taking advantage of under-utilized land or existing square footage, reconfiguring properties for better use, or adding ancillary income areas to existing facilities.

We successfully executed our operating strategy in 2015 in a number of ways, including improving our Same Property NOI by 3.5% and generating blended new and renewal positive cash leasing spreads of 11.4% in 2015. We have also been successful in maintaining a diverse retail tenant mix with no tenant accounting for more than 3.4% of our annualized base rent. See Item 2, “Properties” for a list of our top tenants by gross leasable area and annualized base rent.

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

- selectively pursuing the acquisition of retail operating properties, portfolios and companies in markets with strong demographics;
- continually evaluating our operating properties for redevelopment and renovation opportunities that we believe will make them more attractive for leasing to new tenants, right sizing anchor space while increasing rental rates, or re-leasing to existing tenants at increased rental rates; and
- disposing of selected assets that no longer meet our long-term investment criteria and recycling the net proceeds into assets that provide maximum returns and rent growth potential in targeted markets or using the proceeds to improve our financial position.

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

- the expected returns and related risks associated with the investments relative to our combined cost of capital to make such investments;
- the current and projected cash flow and market value of the property and the potential to increase cash flow and market value if the property were to be successfully re-leased or redeveloped;
- the price being offered for the property, the current and projected operating performance of the property, the tax consequences of the sale, and other related factors;
- the current tenant mix at the property and the potential future tenant mix that the demographics of the property could support, including the presence of one or more additional anchors (for example, value retailers, grocers, soft goods stores, office supply stores, or sporting goods retailers), as well as an overall diverse tenant mix that includes restaurants, shoe and clothing retailers, specialty shops and service retailers such as banks, dry cleaners and hair salons, some of which provide staple goods to the community and offer a high level of convenience;
- the configuration of the property, including ease of access, availability of parking, visibility, and the demographics of the surrounding area; and
- the level of success of existing properties in the same or nearby markets.

In 2015, we were successful in completing and integrating the acquisition of four high-quality retail properties that enabled us to expand our presence in our core markets. We also delivered three very strong development and redevelopment projects to the operating portfolio, and we expect to deliver several more projects in 2016. In addition, we are currently evaluating additional redevelopment, repositioning, and repurposing opportunities at a number of operating properties. Total estimated costs for these projects are expected to be in the range of \$130 million to \$145 million.

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

Our primary financing and capital preservation strategy is to maintain a strong balance sheet and enhance our flexibility to fund operating and investment activities in the most cost-effective way. We consider a number of factors when evaluating our level and type of indebtedness and when making decisions regarding additional borrowings. Among these factors are the construction costs or purchase prices of properties to be developed or acquired, the estimated market value of our properties and the Company as a whole upon consummation of the financing, and the ability of particular properties to generate cash flow to cover expected debt service.

Our efforts to strengthen our balance sheet are important. We achieved an investment grade credit rating in 2014. We expect that will enable us to opportunistically access the public unsecured bond market at some point and otherwise will allow us to lower our cost of capital and provide greater flexibility in managing the acquisition and disposition of assets in our operating portfolio. In addition, through the retirement of property level secured debt in 2015, we were able to unencumber approximately \$440 million of gross assets associated with our operating properties.

We intend to continue implementing our financing and capital strategies in a number of ways, including:

prudently managing our balance sheet, including maintaining sufficient capacity under our unsecured revolving credit facility so that we have additional capacity available to fund our development and redevelopment projects and pay down maturing debt if refinancing that debt is not feasible;

- extending the maturity dates of and/or refinancing our near-term mortgage, construction and other indebtedness;
- expanding our unencumbered asset pool;
- raising additional capital through the issuance of common shares, preferred shares or other securities;
- evaluating whether to enter into construction loans prior to commencement of vertical construction to fund our larger developments and redevelopments;
- managing our exposure to interest rate increases on our variable-rate debt through the use of fixed rate hedging transactions;
- issuing unsecured bonds in the public markets, and securing property specific long-term non-recourse financing; and
- entering into joint venture arrangements in order to access less expensive capital and to mitigate risk.

Competition

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

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

Government Regulation

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

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

Affordable Care Act. Effective January 2015, we may be subject to excise taxes under the employer mandate provisions of the Affordable Care Act ("ACA"), if we (i) do not offer health care coverage to substantially all of our full-time employees and their dependents; or (ii) do not offer health care coverage that meets the ACA's affordability and minimum value standards. The excise tax is based on the number of full-time employees. We do not anticipate being subject to a penalty under the ACA; however, even in the event that we are, any such penalty would be less than \$0.3 million, as we have 145 full-time employees as of December 31, 2015.

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

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

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

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

Insurance

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

Offices

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

Employees

As of December 31, 2015, we had 145 full-time employees. The majority of these employees were based at our Indianapolis, Indiana headquarters.

Segment Reporting

Our primary business is the ownership and operation of neighborhood and community shopping centers. We do not distinguish or group our operations on a geographical basis, or any other basis, when measuring performance. Accordingly, we have one operating segment, which also serves as our reportable segment for disclosure purposes in accordance with GAAP.

Available Information

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

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

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

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

We have separated the risks into three categories:

- risks related to our operations;
- risks related to our organization and structure; and
- risks related to tax matters.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR OPERATIONS

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

The specific markets in which we operate may face challenging economic conditions that could persist into the future. In particular, as of December 31, 2015, 26% of our owned square footage and 25% of our total annualized base rent was located in Florida, 17% of our owned square footage and 15% of our total annualized base rent was

located in Indiana and 13% of our owned square footage and 13% of our total annualized base rent was located in Texas. This level of concentration could expose us to greater economic risks than if we owned properties in numerous geographic regions. Many states continue to deal with state fiscal budget shortfalls and high unemployment rates. Adverse economic or real estate trends in Florida, Indiana, Texas, or the surrounding regions, or any decrease in demand for retail space resulting from the local regulatory environment, business climate or fiscal problems in these states, could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the trading price of our common shares and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to our shareholders.

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

Disruptions in the credit markets generally, or relating to the real estate industry specifically, may adversely affect our ability to obtain debt financing at favorable rates or at all. These disruptions could impact the overall amount of debt financing available, lower loan to value ratios, cause a tightening of lender underwriting standards and terms and higher interest rate spreads. As a result, we may be unable to refinance or extend our existing indebtedness or the terms of any refinancing may not be as favorable as the terms of our existing indebtedness. For example, as of December 31, 2015, we had approximately \$263 million and \$17 million of debt maturing in 2016 and 2017, respectively. We intend to retire \$100 million of the 2016 maturities utilizing the remaining capacity on the 7-Year Term Loan. If we are not successful in refinancing our remaining outstanding debt when it becomes due, we may be forced to dispose of properties on disadvantageous terms, which might adversely affect our ability to service other debt and to meet our other obligations. We currently have sufficient capacity under the unsecured revolving credit facility to retire outstanding debt in the event we are not able to refinance such debt when it becomes due, but we cannot provide any assurances that we will be able to maintain that capacity in order to retire any or all of these loans at maturity.

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

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

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

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

Certain sectors of the United States economy are still experiencing weakness. Over the past several years, this structural weakness has resulted in periods of high unemployment, the bankruptcy or weakened financial condition of a number of retailers, decreased consumer spending, increased home foreclosures, low consumer confidence, and reduced demand and rental rates for certain retail space. Market conditions remain challenging as higher than

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

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

Our real estate assets may be subject to impairment charges, which may negatively affect our net income.

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

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

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

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

Because our portfolio of properties consists primarily of community and neighborhood shopping centers, a decrease in the demand for retail space, due to the economic factors discussed above or otherwise, may have a greater adverse effect on our business and financial condition than if we owned a more diversified real estate portfolio. The market for retail space has been, and could continue to be, adversely affected by weakness in the national, regional and local

economies, the adverse financial condition of some large retailing companies, the ongoing consolidation in the retail sector, the excess amount of retail space in a number of markets, and increasing consumer purchases through the Internet. To the extent that any of these conditions occur, they are likely to negatively affect market rents for retail space and could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the trading price of our common shares and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to our shareholders.

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

We derive the majority of our revenue from tenants who lease space from us at our properties. Therefore, our ability to generate cash from operations is dependent on the rents that we are able to charge and collect from our tenants. Our leases generally

do not contain provisions designed to ensure the creditworthiness of our tenants. At any time, our tenants may experience a downturn in their business that may significantly weaken their financial condition, particularly during periods of economic uncertainty. In the event of a prolonged or severe economic downturn, our tenants may delay lease commencements, decline to extend or renew leases upon expiration, fail to make rental payments when due, close a number of stores or declare bankruptcy. Any of these actions could result in the termination of the tenant's leases and the loss of rental income attributable to the terminated leases. Lease terminations or failure of a major tenant or non-owned anchor to occupy the premises could result in lease terminations or reductions in rent by other tenants in the same shopping centers because of contractual co-tenancy termination or rent reduction rights under the terms of some leases. In that event, we may be unable to re-lease the vacated space at attractive rents or at all. Additionally, in the event our tenants are involved in mergers with or acquisitions by third parties, such tenants may choose to terminate their leases, vacate the leased premises or not renew their leases if they consolidate, downsize or relocate their operations as a result of the transaction. For example, our tenant Office Depot announced its agreement to merge with Staples, which merger is currently subject to regulatory approvals. These two tenants contribute on a combined basis approximately 2% of our total annualized base rent. In connection with the proposed merger, Office Depot and Staples may choose to close or relocate a number of their stores, which may be stores at premises they lease from us. In that event, we may experience periods where multiple locations are not leased as we seek new tenants, which would negatively affect our net rental revenues in the near term. The occurrence of any of the situations described above, particularly if it involves a substantial tenant or a non-owned anchor with ground leases in multiple locations, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. As of December 31, 2015, the five largest tenants in our operating portfolio in terms of annualized base rent were Publix, TJX Companies, PetSmart, Bed Bath & Beyond, and Ross Stores, representing 3.4%, 2.6%, 2.2%, 2.2%, and 2.1%, respectively, of our total annualized base rent.

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

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

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

We had \$1.7 billion of consolidated indebtedness outstanding as of December 31, 2015, which may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations and reduce our ability to incur additional indebtedness to fund our growth.

Required repayments of debt and related interest may materially adversely affect our operating performance. We had \$1.7 billion of consolidated outstanding indebtedness as of December 31, 2015. At December 31, 2015, \$711.0 million of our debt bore interest at variable rates (\$215.3 million when reduced by our \$495.7 million of fixed interest rate swaps). Interest rates are currently low relative to historical levels and may increase significantly in the future. If our interest expense increased significantly, it could materially adversely affect our results of operations. For example, if market rates of interest on our variable rate debt outstanding, net of cash flow hedges, as of December 31, 2015 increased by 1%, the increase in interest expense on our unhedged variable rate debt would decrease future cash flows by \$2.2 million annually.

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

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

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

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

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

Certain of our fixed-rate and variable-rate loans contain cross-default provisions which provide that a violation by the Company of any financial covenant set forth in our unsecured revolving credit facility agreement will constitute an event of default under the loans. The agreements relating to our unsecured revolving credit facility, Term Loan and 7-Year Term Loan contain provisions providing that any “Event of Default” under one of these facilities or loans will constitute an “Event of Default” under the other facility or loan. In addition, these agreements relating to our unsecured revolving credit facility, Term Loan and 7-Year Term Loan, as well as the agreement relating to our senior unsecured notes, include a provision providing that any payment default under an agreement relating to any material indebtedness will constitute an “Event of Default” thereunder. These provisions could allow the lending institutions to accelerate the amount due under the loans. If payment is accelerated, our assets may not be sufficient to repay such debt in full, and, as a result, such an event may have a material adverse effect on our cash flow, financial condition

and results of operations. We were in compliance with all applicable covenants under the agreements relating to our unsecured revolving credit facility, Term Loan, 7-Year Term Loan and senior unsecured notes as of December 31, 2015, although there can be no assurance that we will continue to remain in compliance.

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

A significant amount of our indebtedness is secured by our real estate assets. If a property or group of properties is mortgaged to secure payment of debt and we are unable to meet mortgage payments, the holder of the mortgage or lender could foreclose on the property, resulting in the loss of our investment. For tax purposes, a foreclosure of any of our properties would be treated as a sale of the property for a purchase price equal to the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage. If the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage exceeds our tax basis in the property, we would recognize taxable income on foreclosure, but we would not receive any cash proceeds, which could hinder our ability to meet the REIT distribution requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code. If any of our properties are foreclosed on due to a default, our ability to pay cash distributions to our shareholders and our earnings will be limited. In addition, as a result of cross-collateralization or cross-default provisions contained in certain of our mortgage loans, a default under one mortgage loan could result in a default on other indebtedness and cause us to lose other better performing properties, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We are subject to risks associated with hedging agreements.

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

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

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

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

- adverse changes in the national, regional and local economic climate, particularly in: Florida, where 26% of our owned square footage and 25% of our total annualized base rent is located; Indiana, where 17% of our owned square footage and 15% of our total annualized base rent is located; and Texas, where 13% of our owned square footage and 13% of our total annualized base rent is located;
- tenant bankruptcies;
- local oversupply of rental space, increased competition or reduction in demand for rentable space;
- inability to collect rent from tenants or having to provide significant rent concessions to tenants;
- vacancies or our inability to rent space on favorable terms;

- changes in market rental rates;
- inability to finance property development, tenant improvements and acquisitions on favorable terms;
- increased operating costs, including costs incurred for maintenance, insurance premiums, utilities and real estate taxes;
- the need to periodically fund the costs to repair, renovate and re-lease space;
- decreased attractiveness of our properties to tenants;

- weather conditions that may increase or decrease energy costs and other weather-related expenses (such as snow removal costs);
- costs of complying with changes in governmental regulations, including those governing health, safety, usage, zoning, the environment and taxes;
- civil unrest, acts of terrorism, earthquakes, hurricanes and other national disasters or acts of God that may result in underinsured or uninsured losses;
- the relative illiquidity of real estate investments;
- changing demographics; and
- changing customer traffic patterns.

Our financial covenants may restrict our operating and acquisition activities.

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

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

As of December 31, 2015, we owned 10 of our operating properties through consolidated joint ventures and one through an unconsolidated joint venture. As of December 31, 2015, the 10 properties represented 13.4% of the annualized base rent of the portfolio. In addition, we currently own land held for development through one joint venture. Our joint ventures may involve risks not present with respect to our wholly owned properties, including the following:

- we may share decision-making authority with our joint venture partners regarding certain major decisions affecting the ownership or operation of the joint venture and the joint venture property, such as the sale of the property or the making of additional capital contributions for the benefit of the property, which may prevent us from taking actions that are opposed by our joint venture partners;
- prior consent of our joint venture partners may be required for a sale or transfer to a third party of our interests in the joint venture, which restricts our ability to dispose of our interest in the joint venture;
- our joint venture partners might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions, which may delay construction or development of a property or increase our financial commitment to the joint venture;
- our joint venture partners may have business interests or goals with respect to the property that conflict with our business interests and goals, which could increase the likelihood of disputes regarding the ownership, management or disposition of the property;
- disputes may develop with our joint venture partners over decisions affecting the property or the joint venture, which may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and distract our officers and/or trustees from

focusing their time and effort on our business and possibly disrupt the day-to-day operations of the property such as by delaying the implementation of important decisions until the conflict or dispute is resolved; and

we may suffer losses as a result of the actions of our joint venture partners with respect to our joint venture investments, and the activities of a joint venture could adversely affect our ability to qualify as a REIT, even though we may not control the joint venture.

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

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

We compete with numerous developers, owners and operators of retail shopping centers for tenants. These competitors include institutional investors, other REITs and other owner-operators of community and neighborhood shopping centers, some of which own or may in the future own properties similar to ours in the same markets in which our properties are located but which have greater capital resources. As of December 31, 2015, leases representing 6.5% of our owned gross leasable area (GLA) were scheduled to expire in 2016. If our competitors offer space at rental rates below current market rates, or below the rental rates we currently charge our tenants, we may be unable to lease on satisfactory terms to potential tenants, and we may be pressured to reduce our rental rates below those we currently charge in order to retain tenants when our leases with them expire. We also may be required to offer more substantial rent abatements, tenant improvements and early termination rights or accommodate requests for renovations, build-to-suit remodeling and other improvements than we have historically. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, trading price of our common shares and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to our shareholders may be materially adversely affected. In addition, increased competition for tenants may require us to make capital improvements to properties that we would not have otherwise planned to make. Any capital improvements we undertake may reduce cash available for distributions to shareholders.

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

As of December 31, 2015, we have nine development and redevelopment projects. New development projects and property acquisitions are subject to a number of risks, including, but not limited to:

- abandonment of development activities after expending resources to determine feasibility;
- construction delays or cost overruns that may increase project costs;
- our investigation of a property or building prior to our acquisition, and any representations we may receive from the seller, may fail to reveal various liabilities or defects or identify necessary repairs until after the property is acquired, which could reduce the cash flow from the property or increase our acquisition costs;
- as a result of competition for attractive development and acquisition opportunities, we may be unable to acquire assets as we desire or the purchase price may be significantly elevated, which may impede our growth;
- difficulty obtaining financing on acceptable terms or paying operating expenses and debt service costs associated with redevelopment properties prior to sufficient occupancy;
- the failure to meet anticipated occupancy or rent levels within the projected time frame, if at all;
- inability to operate successfully in new markets where new properties are located;
- inability to successfully integrate new properties into existing operations;

- exposure to fluctuations in the general economy due to the significant time lag between commencement and completion of redevelopment projects;
- failure to receive required zoning, occupancy, land use and other governmental permits and authorizations and changes in applicable zoning and land use laws; and

the consent of third parties such as tenants, mortgage lenders and joint venture partners may be required, and those consents may be difficult to obtain or could be withheld.

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

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

Part of our business strategy is expansion through acquisitions and development and redevelopment projects, which requires us to identify suitable development or acquisition candidates or investment opportunities that meet our criteria and are compatible with our growth strategy. We continue to evaluate the market for available properties and may acquire properties when we believe strategic opportunities exist. However, we may be unable to acquire a desired property because of competition from other real estate investors with substantial capital, including from other REITs and institutional investment funds. Even if we are able to acquire a desired property, competition from other potential acquirers may significantly increase the purchase price. Additionally, we may not be successful in identifying suitable real estate properties or other assets that meet our development or redevelopment criteria, or we may fail to complete developments, redevelopments, acquisitions or investments on satisfactory terms. Failure to identify or complete developments, redevelopments or acquisitions could slow our growth, which could in turn materially adversely affect our operations.

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

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

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

Real estate property investments generally cannot be sold quickly. Our ability to dispose of properties on advantageous terms depends on factors beyond our control, including competition from other sellers and the availability of attractive financing for potential buyers of our properties, and we cannot predict the various market conditions affecting real estate investments that will exist at any particular time in the future. In addition, in connection with our formation at the time of our initial public offering (“IPO”), we entered into an agreement that restricts our ability, prior to December 31, 2016, to dispose of six of our properties in taxable transactions and limits the amount of gain we can trigger with respect to certain other properties without incurring reimbursement obligations owed to certain limited partners of our Operating Partnership. We have agreed that if we dispose of any interest in six specified properties in a taxable transaction before December 31, 2016, we will indemnify the contributors of those properties for their tax liabilities attributable to the built-in gain that exists with respect to such property interest as of the time of our IPO (and tax liabilities incurred as a result of the reimbursement payment). The six properties to which our tax indemnity obligations relate represented 7.4% of our annualized base rent in the aggregate as of December 31, 2015. These six properties are International Speedway Square, Shops at Eagle Creek, Whitehall Pike, Portofino Shopping Center, Thirty South and Market

Street Village. We also agreed to limit the aggregate gain certain limited partners of our Operating Partnership would recognize with respect to certain other contributed properties through December 31, 2016, to not more than \$48 million in total, with certain annual limits, unless we reimburse them for the taxes attributable to the excess gain (and any taxes imposed on the reimbursement payments) and take certain other steps to help them avoid incurring taxes that were deferred in connection with the formation transactions.

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

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

Uninsured losses or losses in excess of insurance coverage could materially and adversely affect our cash flow, financial condition and results of operations.

We do not carry insurance for generally uninsurable losses such as loss from riots, war or acts of God, and, in some cases, flooding. Some of our policies, such as those covering losses due to terrorism and floods, are insured subject to limitations involving large deductibles or co-payments and policy limits that may not be sufficient to cover all losses. In addition, tenants generally are required to indemnify and hold us harmless from liabilities resulting from injury to persons or damage to personal or real property, on the premises, due to activities conducted by tenants or their agents on the properties (including without limitation any environmental contamination) and, at the tenant's expense, to obtain and keep in full force during the term of the lease, liability and property damage insurance policies. However, tenants may not properly maintain their insurance policies or have the ability to pay the deductibles associated with such policies. If we experience a loss that is uninsured or that exceeds policy limits, we could lose the capital invested in the damaged properties as well as the anticipated future cash flows from those properties. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations, and other factors also might make it impractical or undesirable to use insurance proceeds to replace a property after it has been damaged or destroyed. In addition, if the damaged properties are subject to recourse indebtedness, we would continue to be liable for the indebtedness, even if these properties were irreparably damaged.

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

In the future, we may be unable to renew or duplicate our current insurance coverage at adequate levels or at reasonable prices. In addition, insurance companies may no longer offer coverage against certain types of losses, such as losses due to terrorist acts, environmental liabilities, or other catastrophic events including hurricanes and floods, or, if offered, the expense of obtaining these types of insurance may not be justified. We therefore may cease to have insurance coverage against certain types of losses and/or there may be decreases in the limits of insurance available. If

an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of our insured limits occurs, we could lose all or a portion of the capital we have invested in a property, as well as the anticipated future revenue from the property after a covered period of time, but still remain obligated for any mortgage debt or other financial obligations related to the property. We cannot guarantee that material losses in excess of insurance proceeds will not occur in the future. If any of our properties were to experience a catastrophic loss, it could seriously disrupt our operations, delay revenue and result in large expenses to repair or rebuild the property. Events such as these could adversely affect our results of operations and our ability to meet our obligations.

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

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

We could incur significant costs related to environmental matters.

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

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

Our efforts to identify environmental liabilities may not be successful.

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

• existing environmental studies with respect to our properties reveal all potential environmental liabilities;
• any previous owner, occupant or tenant of one of our properties did not create any material environmental condition not known to us;
• the current environmental condition of our properties will not be affected by tenants and occupants, by the condition of nearby properties, or by other unrelated third parties; or
• future uses or conditions (including, without limitation, changes in applicable environmental laws and regulations or the interpretation thereof) will not result in environmental liabilities.

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

Our properties must comply with Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, or ADA, to the extent that such properties are public accommodations as defined by the ADA. The ADA may require removal of structural barriers to access by persons with disabilities in certain public areas of our properties where such removal is readily achievable. Noncompliance with the ADA could result in imposition of fines or an award of damages to private litigants and the incurrence of additional costs associated with bringing the properties into compliance. Although we believe the properties in our portfolio substantially comply with present requirements of the ADA, we have not conducted an audit or investigation of all of our properties to determine our compliance. While the tenants to whom our properties are leased are obligated by law to comply with the ADA provisions, and typically under tenant leases are obligated to cover costs associated with compliance, if required changes involve greater expenditures than anticipated, or if the changes must be made on a more accelerated basis than anticipated, the ability of these tenants to cover costs could be adversely affected. As a result, we could be required to expend funds to comply with the provisions of the ADA, which could adversely affect our results of operations and financial condition. In addition, we are required to operate the properties in compliance with fire and safety regulations, building codes and other land use regulations, as they may be adopted by governmental agencies and bodies and become applicable to the properties. We may be required to make substantial capital expenditures to comply with, and we may be restricted in our ability to renovate the properties subject to, those requirements. The resulting expenditures and restrictions could have a material adverse effect on our ability to meet our financial obligations.

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

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

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

We rely extensively on computer systems to process transactions and manage our business, and our business is at risk from and may be impacted by cybersecurity attacks. These could include attempts to gain unauthorized access to our data and computer systems. Attacks can be both individual and/or highly organized attempts by very sophisticated hacking organizations. A cybersecurity attack could compromise the confidential information of our employees, tenants, and vendors. Additionally, we rely on a number of service providers and vendors, and cybersecurity risks at these service providers and vendors create additional risks for our information and business. A successful attack could lead to identity theft, fraud or other disruptions to our business operations, any of which may negatively affect our results of operations.

We employ a number of measures to prevent, detect and mitigate these threats. These prevention measures include password protection, frequent password change events, firewall detection systems, frequent backups, a redundant data system for core applications and penetration testing. We conduct periodic assessments of (i) the nature, sensitivity and location of information that we collect, process and store and the technology systems we use; (ii) internal and external cybersecurity threats to and vulnerabilities of our information and technology systems; (iii) security controls and processes currently in place; (iv) the impact should our technology systems become compromised; and (v) the effectiveness of our management of cybersecurity risk. The results of these assessments are used to create and implement a strategy designed to prevent, detect and respond to cybersecurity threats. However, there is no guarantee such efforts will be successful in preventing a cyber-attack.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

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

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

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

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discourage a tender offer or other transactions or a change in management or control that might involve a premium price for our shares or otherwise be in the best interests of our shareholders; or compel a shareholder who has acquired our shares in excess of these ownership limitations to dispose of the additional shares and, as a result, to forfeit the benefits of owning the additional shares. Any acquisition of our common shares in violation of these ownership restrictions will be void ab initio and will result in automatic transfers of our common shares to a charitable trust, which will be responsible for selling the common shares to permitted transferees and distributing at least a portion of the proceeds to the prohibited transferees.

(2) Our declaration of trust permits our Board of Trustees to issue preferred shares with terms that may discourage a third party from acquiring us. Our declaration of trust permits our Board of Trustees to issue up to 40,000,000 preferred shares, having those preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to distributions, qualifications, or terms

or conditions of redemption as determined by our Board. Thus, our Board could authorize the issuance of additional preferred shares with terms and conditions that could have the effect of discouraging a takeover or other transaction in which holders of some or a majority of our shares might receive a premium for their shares over the then-prevailing market price of our shares. In addition, any preferred shares that we issue likely would rank senior to our common shares with respect to payment of distributions, in which case we could not pay any distributions on our common shares until full distributions were paid with respect to such preferred shares.

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

Certain provisions of Maryland law could inhibit changes in control.

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

“business combination moratorium/fair price” provisions that, subject to limitations, prohibit certain business combinations between us and an “interested shareholder” (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of our shares or an affiliate thereof) for five years after the most recent date on which the shareholder becomes an interested shareholder, and thereafter imposes stringent fair price and super-majority shareholder voting requirements on these combinations; and

“control share” provisions that provide that “control shares” of our company (defined as shares which, when aggregated with other shares controlled by the shareholder, entitle the shareholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing trustees) acquired in a “control share acquisition” (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of “control shares” from a party other than the issuer) have no voting rights except to the extent approved by our shareholders by the affirmative vote of at least two thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares, and are subject to redemption in certain circumstances.

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

A substantial number of common shares eligible for future issuance or sale could cause our common share price to decline significantly and may be dilutive to current shareholders.

Our declaration of trust authorizes our Board of Trustees to, among other things, issue additional common shares without shareholder approval. The issuance of substantial numbers of our common shares in the public market or the

perception that such issuances might occur could adversely affect the per share trading price of our common shares. In addition, any such issuance could dilute our existing shareholders' interests in our company. Furthermore, if our shareholders sell, or the market perceives that our shareholders intend to sell, substantial amounts of our common shares in the public market, the market price of our common shares could decline significantly. These sales also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate. As of December 31, 2015, we had outstanding 83,334,865 common shares, and substantially all of these shares are freely tradable. In addition, 1,901,278 units of our Operating Partnership were owned by our executive officers and other individuals as of December 31, 2015, and are redeemable by the holder for cash or, at our election, common shares. Pursuant to registration rights of certain of our executive officers and other individuals, we filed a registration statement with the SEC to register common shares issued (or issuable upon redemption of units in our Operating

Partnership) in our formation transactions. As units are redeemed for common shares, the market price of our common shares could drop significantly if the holders of such shares sell them or are perceived by the market as intending to sell them.

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

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

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

Our future success depends, to a significant extent, upon the continued services of our existing executive officers. Our executive officers' experience in real estate acquisition, development and finance are critical elements of our future success. We have employment agreements with each of our executive officers. The term of each employment agreement runs through June 30, 2017, with automatic one-year renewals each July 1st thereafter unless either we or the officer elects not to renew them. If one or more of our key executives were to die, become disabled or otherwise leave the company's employ, we may not be able to replace this person with an executive officer of equal skill, ability, and industry expertise within a reasonable timeframe. Until suitable replacements could be identified and hired, our operations and financial condition could be impaired.

We depend on external capital to fund our capital needs.

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

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

the market price of our common shares.

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

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

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

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

Our investment, financing, borrowing and dividend policies and our policies with respect to all other activities, including growth, debt, capitalization and operations, will be determined by our management and, in certain cases, approved by our Board of Trustees. These policies may be amended or revised from time to time at the discretion of our Board of Trustees without a vote of our shareholders. This means that our shareholders will have limited control over changes in our policies. Such changes in our policies intended to improve, expand or diversify our business may not have the anticipated effects and consequently may adversely affect our business and prospects, results of operations and share price.

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

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

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

terrorist acts; and

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general market conditions, including factors unrelated to our performance.

In the past, securities class action litigation has often been instituted against companies following periods of volatility in their stock price. This type of litigation could result in substantial costs and divert our management's attention and resources.

The cash available for distribution to shareholders may not be sufficient to pay distributions at expected levels, nor can we assure you of our ability to make distributions in the future. We may use borrowed funds to make distributions.

If cash available for distribution generated by our assets decreases in future periods from expected levels, our inability to make expected distributions could result in a decrease in the market price of our common shares. All distributions will be made at the discretion of our Board of Trustees and will depend on our earnings, our financial condition, maintenance of our REIT qualification and other factors as our Board of Trustees may deem relevant from time to time. We may not be able to make distributions in the future. In addition, some of our distributions may include a return of capital. To the extent that we decide to make distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, such distributions would generally be considered a return of capital for federal income tax purposes to the extent of the holder's adjusted tax basis in their shares. A return of capital is not taxable, but it has the effect of reducing the holder's adjusted tax basis in its investment. To the extent that distributions exceed the adjusted tax basis of a holder's shares, they will be treated as gain from the sale or exchange of such shares. If we borrow to fund distributions, our future interest costs would increase, thereby reducing our earnings and cash available for distribution from what they otherwise would have been.

Future offerings of debt securities, which would be senior to our equity securities, may adversely affect the market prices of our common shares.

In the future, we may attempt to increase our capital resources by making offerings of debt securities, including unsecured notes, medium term notes, senior or subordinated notes. Debt securities will generally be entitled to receive interest payments, both current and in connection with any liquidation or sale, prior to the holders of our common shares are entitled to receive distributions. Future offerings of debt securities, or the perception that such offerings may occur, may reduce the market prices of our common shares and/or the distributions that we pay with respect to our common shares. Because we may generally issue any such debt securities in the future without obtaining the consent of our shareholders, our shareholders will bear the risk of our future offerings reducing the market prices of our equity securities.

If securities or industry analysts do not publish research or reports about our business, or if they downgrade their recommendations regarding our common shares, our share price and trading volume could decline.

The trading market for our shares is influenced by the research and reports that industry or securities analysts publish about us or our business. If any of the analysts who cover us downgrades our common shares or publishes inaccurate or unfavorable research about our business, our share price may decline. If analysts cease coverage of us or fail to regularly publish reports on us, we could lose visibility in the financial markets, which in turn could cause our

common share price or trading volume to decline and our shares to be less liquid. An inactive market may also impair our ability to raise capital by selling shares and may impair our ability to acquire additional properties or other businesses by using our shares as consideration, which in turn could materially adversely affect our business. In addition, the stock market in general, and the NYSE and REITs in particular, have recently experienced extreme price and volume fluctuations. These broad market and industry factors may decrease the market price of our shares, regardless of our actual operating performance. For these reasons, among others, the market price of our shares may decline substantially and quickly.

TAX RISKS

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

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

If we fail to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes and are unable to avail ourselves of certain savings provisions set forth in the Internal Revenue Code, we would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates. As a taxable corporation, we would not be allowed to take a deduction for distributions to shareholders in computing our taxable income or pass through long term capital gains to individual shareholders at favorable rates. We also could be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax and possibly increased state and local taxes. We would not be able to elect to be taxed as a REIT for four years following the year we first failed to qualify unless the IRS were to grant us relief under certain statutory provisions. Since we were the successor to Inland Diversified Real Estate Trust, Inc. ("Inland Diversified") for federal income tax purposes as a result of our merger, the rule against re-electing REIT status following a loss of such status also would apply to us if Inland Diversified failed to qualify as a REIT in any of its 2011 through 2014 tax years. Although Inland Diversified believed that it was organized and operated in conformity with the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT for each of its taxable years prior to the Merger with us, Inland Diversified did not request a ruling from the IRS that it qualified as a REIT and thus no assurance can be given that it qualified as a REIT.

If we failed to qualify as a REIT, we would have to pay significant income taxes, which would reduce our net earnings available for investment or distribution to our shareholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT, such failure would cause an event of default under our unsecured revolving credit facility and unsecured term loans and may adversely affect our ability to raise capital and to service our debt. This likely would have a significant adverse effect on our earnings and the value of our securities. In addition, we would no longer be required to pay any distributions to shareholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes and are able to avail ourselves of one or more of the statutory savings provisions in order to maintain our REIT status, we would nevertheless be required to pay penalty taxes of \$50,000 or more for each such failure. If Inland Diversified failed to qualify as a REIT for a taxable year before the Merger or that includes the Merger and no relief is available, in connection with the Merger we would succeed to any earnings and profits accumulated by Inland Diversified for taxable periods that it did not qualify as a REIT, and we would have to pay a special dividend and/or employ applicable deficiency dividend procedures (including significant interest payments to the IRS) to eliminate such earnings and profits.

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

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

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

If Inland Diversified failed to qualify as a REIT for a taxable year before the Merger or that includes the Merger and no relief is available, as a result of the Merger (a) we would inherit any corporate income tax liabilities of Inland Diversified for Inland Diversified's open tax years (generally three years or Inland Diversified's 2011 through 2014 tax years but possibly extending back six years or Inland Diversified's initial 2009 tax year through its 2014 tax year), including penalties and interest, and (b) we would be subject to tax on the built-in gain on each asset of Inland Diversified existing at the time of the Merger if we were to dispose of the Inland Diversified asset within five years following the Merger (i.e. before July 1, 2019).

REIT distribution requirements may increase our indebtedness.

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

Complying with REIT requirements may limit our ability to hedge effectively and may cause us to incur tax liabilities.

The REIT provisions of the Code may limit our ability to hedge our assets and operations. Under these provisions, any income that we generate from transactions intended to hedge our interest rate risk will be excluded from gross income for purposes of the REIT 75% and 95% gross income tests if the instrument hedges interest rate risk on liabilities used to carry or acquire real estate assets (each such hedge, a "Borrowing Hedge") or manages the risk of certain currency fluctuations (each such hedge, a "Currency Hedge"), and such instrument is properly identified under applicable Treasury Regulations. Effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2015 the exclusion from 95% and 75% gross income tests also will apply if we previously entered into a Borrowings Hedge or a Currency Hedge, a portion of the hedged indebtedness or property is disposed of, and in connection with such extinguishment or disposition we enter into a new properly identified hedging transaction to offset the prior hedging position. Income from hedging transactions that do not meet these requirements will generally constitute non-qualifying income for purposes of both the REIT 75% and 95% gross income tests. As a result of these rules, we may have to limit our use

of hedging techniques that might otherwise be advantageous or implement those hedges through a taxable REIT subsidiary. This could increase the cost of our hedging activities because our taxable REIT subsidiary would be subject to tax on gains or expose us to greater risks associated with changes in interest rates than we would otherwise want to bear. In addition, losses in our taxable REIT subsidiary will generally not provide any tax benefit, except for being carried back or forward against past or future taxable income in the taxable REIT subsidiary.

Complying with the REIT requirements may cause us to forgo and/or liquidate otherwise attractive investments.

To qualify as a REIT, we must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the sources of our income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the amounts that we distribute to our shareholders and the ownership of our shares. To meet these tests, we may be required to take actions we would otherwise prefer not to take or forgo taking actions that we

would otherwise consider advantageous. For instance, in order to satisfy the gross income or asset tests applicable to REITs under the Code, we may be required to forgo investments that we otherwise would make. Furthermore, we may be required to liquidate from our portfolio otherwise attractive investments. In addition, we may be required to make distributions to shareholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution. These actions could reduce our income and amounts available for distribution to our shareholders. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our investment performance.

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

The maximum rate applicable to “qualified dividend income” paid by regular “C” corporations to U.S. shareholders that are individuals, trusts and estates generally is 20%. Dividends payable by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for the current reduced rate, except to the extent that certain holding requirements have been met and a REIT’s dividends are attributable to dividends received by a REIT from taxable corporations (such as a REIT’s taxable REIT subsidiaries), to income that was subject to tax at the REIT/corporate level, or to dividends properly designated by the REIT as “capital gains dividends.” Although the reduced rates applicable to dividend income from regular “C” corporations do not adversely affect the taxation of REITs or dividends payable by REITs, it could cause investors who are non-corporate taxpayers to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the shares of regular “C” corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of our common shares.

If the Operating Partnership fails to qualify as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we could fail to qualify as a REIT and suffer other adverse consequences.

We believe that our Operating Partnership is organized and operated in a manner so as to be treated as a partnership and not an association or a publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation, for U.S. federal income tax purposes. As a partnership, our Operating Partnership is not subject to U.S. federal income tax on its income. Instead, each of the partners is allocated its share of our Operating Partnership’s income. No assurance can be provided, however, that the IRS will not challenge our Operating Partnership’s status as a partnership for U.S. federal income tax purposes or that a court would not sustain such a challenge. If the IRS were successful in treating our Operating Partnership as an association or publicly traded partnership taxable as a corporation for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we would fail to meet the gross income tests and certain of the asset tests applicable to REITs and, accordingly, would cease to qualify as a REIT. Also, the failure of the Operating Partnership to qualify as a partnership would cause it to become subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax, which would reduce significantly the amount of its cash available for distribution to its partners, including us.

New partnership tax audit rules could have a material adverse effect on us.

The recently enacted Bipartisan Budget Act of 2015 changes the rules applicable to federal income tax audits of partnerships. Under the new rules (which are generally effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017), among other changes and subject to certain exceptions, any audit adjustment to items of income, gain, loss, deduction, or credit of a partnership (and any partner's distributive share thereof) is determined, and taxes, interest, or penalties attributable thereto are assessed and collected, at the partnership level. Although it is uncertain how these new rules will be implemented, it is possible that they could result in partnerships in which we directly or indirectly invest being required to pay additional taxes, interest and penalties as a result of an audit adjustment, and we, as a

direct or indirect partner of these partnerships, could be required to bear the economic burden of those taxes, interest, and penalties even though we, as a REIT, may not otherwise have been required to pay additional corporate-level taxes had we owned the assets of the partnership directly. The new partnership tax audit rules will apply to the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries that are classified as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. The changes created by these new rules are sweeping and in many respects dependent on the promulgation of future regulations and other guidance by the U.S. Department of the Treasury, or the Treasury, and, accordingly, there can be no assurance that these rules will not have a material adverse effect on us.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None

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ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Retail Operating Properties

As of December 31, 2015, we owned interests in a portfolio of 110 retail operating properties totaling approximately 22.0 million square feet of total Gross Leasable Area (“GLA”) (including approximately 6.7 million square feet of non-owned anchor space). The following tables set forth more specific information with respect to our retail operating properties as of December 31, 2015:

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Property ¹	MSA	Year Built/ Renovated	Owned GLA ²			Leased %			ABR per Sq. ft.	Major Owned Tenants	Major Non-owned Tenants
			Total	Anchors	Shops	Total	Anchors	Shops			
Alabama											
Clay Marketplace	Birmingham	1966/2003	66,165	44,840	21,325	93.0	% 100.0%	% 78.4	% \$ 12.25	Publix	
										Wal-Mart, Regal Cinemas, Marshalls, Big Lots, PetSmart, Dollar Tree	
Trussville Promenade	Birmingham	1999	446,484	354,010	92,474	93.3	% 100.0%	% 67.5	% 9.05		Kohl's, Sam's Club
Arizona											
The Corner	Tucson	2008	79,902	55,883	24,019	100.0	% 100.0%	% 100.0%	% 28.05	Nordstrom Rack, Total Wine & More	Home Depot
Connecticut											
										TJ Maxx, Bed Bath & Beyond, Michaels, Petco, Staples, Stop & Shop Supermarket, Lowe's Home Improvement	Target
Crossing at Killingly Commons ³	Killingly	2010	208,929	148,250	60,679	96.0	% 100.0%	% 86.2	% 16.33		
Florida											
										Publix, Stein Mart, Tuesday Morning, Sunshine Furniture, Planet Fitness Gander Mountain, PetSmart, Michaels LA Fitness, Academy Sports, Marshalls	
12th Street Plaza	Vero Beach	1978/2003	135,016	121,376	13,640	99.0	% 100.0%	% 89.7	% 9.67		
Bayport Commons	Tampa	2008	97,193	71,540	25,653	95.4	% 100.0%	% 82.6	% 15.90		Target
Bolton Plaza	Jacksonville	1986/2014	165,555	136,195	29,360	93.4	% 100.0%	% 62.5	% 9.48		
Burnt Store Promenade	Punta Gorda	1989	95,543	45,600	49,943	76.8	% 100.0%	% 55.6	% 8.66	Publix	Home Depot
Centre Point Commons	Bradenton	2007	119,275	93,574	25,701	100.0	% 100.0%	% 100.0%	% 16.98	Best Buy, Dick's Sporting	Lowe's Home Improvement

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Cobblestone Plaza	Ft Lauderdale	2011	133,213	68,169	65,044	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	26.39	Goods, Office Depot, Whole Foods, Party City, All Pets Emporium, Around the Clock Fitness, Dollar Tree, Hobby Lobby, Petsmart, Sports Authority, Kohl's, Publix, Beall's, Ace Hardware, Franks Theater, Publix, Jos. A. Bank, Carl's Patio, Chicos, Charming Charlie, Ann Taylor
Colonial Square	Fort Myers	2010	182,354	146,283	36,071	92.2	% 100.0%	% 60.6	% 14.02	
Cove Center	Stuart	1984/2008	155,063	130,915	24,148	94.9	% 100.0%	% 67.2	% 9.02	
Delray Marketplace ³	Delray	2013	260,092	118,136	141,956	93.9	% 100.0%	% 88.8	% 24.79	
Estero Town Commons	Naples	2006	25,631	—	25,631	77.4	% —	% 77.4	% 15.86	Lowe's Home Improvement
Gainesville Plaza	Gainesville	1970/2015	162,659	125,128	37,531	81.6	% 100.0%	% 20.3	% 9.02	Ross Dress for Less, Burlington Coat Factory, 2nd and Charles, Save a Lot
Hunter's Creek Promenade	Orlando	1994	119,729	55,999	63,730	98.9	% 100.0%	% 97.9	% 13.84	Publix
Indian River Square	Vero Beach	1997/2004	142,706	109,000	33,706	95.9	% 100.0%	% 82.8	% 11.06	Beall's, Office Depot, Target, Dollar Tree
International Speedway Square	Daytona	1999/2013	233,495	203,457	30,038	99.5	% 100.0%	% 96.0	% 11.17	Bed, Bath & Beyond, Stein Mart, Old Navy, Staples, Michaels, Dick's Sporting Goods, Total

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											Wine & More, Shoe Carnival			
King's Lake Square	Naples	1986/2014	87,073	57,131	29,942	96.2	%	100.0%	%88.9	%	16.93	Publix, Royal Fitness		
Lake City Commons	Lake City	2008	66,510	45,600	20,910	94.3	%	100.0%	%81.9	%	14.04	Publix		
Lake City Commons - Phase II	Lake City	2011	16,291	12,131	4,160	100.0	%	100.0%	%100.0%	%	14.99	Petsmart		
Lake Mary Plaza	Orlando	2009	21,370	14,880	6,490	100.0	%	100.0%	%100.0%	%	37.01	Walgreens		
Lakewood Promenade	Jacksonville	1948/1998	199,577	77,840	121,737	84.1	%	100.0%	%74.0	%	12.20	SteinMart, Winn Dixie		
Lithia Crossing	Tampa	2003/2013	90,499	53,547	36,952	100.0	%	100.0%	%100.0%	%	14.89	Stein Mart, Fresh Market		
Miramar Square	Ft Lauderdale	2008	224,794	137,505	87,289	86.6	%	85.5	%	88.5	%	15.85	Kohl's, Miami Children's Hospital, Dollar General	
Northdale Promenade	Tampa	1985/2002	177,925	128,269	49,656	92.4	%	100.0%	%72.7	%	11.93	TJ Maxx, Bealls, Crunch Fitness	Winn Dixie	
Palm Coast Landing	Palm Coast	2010	168,297	100,822	67,475	96.7	%	100.0%	%91.9	%	18.02	Michaels, Petsmart, Ross Dress for Less, TJ Maxx, Ulta Salon	Target	
Pine Ridge Crossing	Naples	1993	105,867	66,351	39,516	97.8	%	100.0%	%94.1	%	16.47	Publix, Party City	Beall's, Target	

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Property ¹	MSA	Year Built/ Renovated	Owned GLA ²			Leased %			ABR per Sq. ft.	Major Owned Tenants	Major Non-owned Tenants
			Total	Anchors	Shops	Total	Anchors	Shops			
Pleasant Hill Commons	Orlando	2008	70,642	45,600	25,042	93.5	% 100.0%	% 81.6	% \$ 14.36	Publix	
Publix at St. Cloud	St. Cloud	2003	78,820	54,379	24,441	100.0	% 100.0%	% 100.0	% 13.02	Publix	
Riverchase Plaza	Naples	1991/2001	78,291	48,890	29,401	100.0	% 100.0%	% 100.0	% 15.72	Publix	
Saxon Crossing	Orange City	2009	119,894	95,304	24,590	98.6	% 100.0%	% 93.1	% 14.71	Hobby Lobby, LA Fitness, Fresh Market, Staples	Lowe's Home Improvement, Target
Shops at Eagle Creek	Naples	1983/2013	70,755	50,187	20,568	91.4	% 100.0%	% 70.4	% 14.98		Lowe's Home Improvement
Shops at Eastwood	Orlando	1997	69,037	51,512	17,525	98.2	% 100.0%	% 92.7	% 12.70	Publix	
Shops at Julington Creek	Jacksonville	2011	40,207	21,038	19,169	96.4	% 100.0%	% 92.5	% 18.65	Fresh Market	
Tarpon Springs Plaza	Naples	2007	82,547	60,151	22,396	96.6	% 100.0%	% 87.5	% 21.89	World Market, Staples Sweetbay, United Parcel Service, TJ Maxx, Ulta Salon, Babies R Us, Bed Bath & Beyond, LA Fitness, Michaels, Office Max, Old Navy, Petsmart, Pier 1, Sports Authority, DSW	Target
Temple Terrace	Temple Terrace	2012	90,377	58,798	31,579	100.0	% 100.0%	% 100.0	% 10.83		
The Landing at Tradition	Port St Lucie	2007	359,758	290,396	69,362	95.0	% 100.0%	% 74.2	% 14.8		Target
Tradition Village Center	Port St Lucie	2006	84,982	45,600	39,382	94.2	% 100.0%	% 87.4	% 16.39	Publix	
Village Walk	Fort Myers	2009	78,533	54,340	24,193	93.8	% 100.0%	% 80.0	% 15.76	Publix	
Waterford Lakes	Orlando	1997	77,948	51,703	26,245	100.0	% 100.0%	% 100.0	% 12.90	Winn-Dixie	

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Village
Georgia

Mullins Crossing	Evans	2005	251,712	205,716	45,996	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	11.97	Ross Dress for Less, Babies R Us, Kohls, La-Z-Boy, Marshalls, Office Max, Petco	Target		
Publix at Acworth	Atlanta	1996	69,628	37,888	31,740	98.3	%	100.0%	96.2	%	12.01	Publix	
The Centre at Panola	Atlanta	2001	73,079	51,674	21,405	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	12.68	Publix			
Illinois													
Fox Lake Crossing	Chicago	2002	99,072	65,977	33,095	88.9	%	100.0%	66.8	%	13.58	Dominick's Finer Foods, Dollar Tree	
Naperville Marketplace	Chicago	2008	83,793	61,683	22,110	98.1	%	100.0%	92.6	%	13.27	TJ Maxx, PetSmart	
South Elgin Commons	Chicago	2011	128,000	128,000	—	100.0%	100.0%	—	%	14.50	LA Fitness, Ross Dress for Less, Toy R Us	Caputo's	
Indiana													
54th & College	Indianapolis	2008	—	—	—	—	%	—	%	—	%	The Fresh Market (ground lease)	
Beacon Hill	Crown Point	2006	56,897	11,043	45,854	94.4	%	100.0%	93.0	%	14.97	Anytime Fitness	Strack & Van Till, Walgreens
Bell Oaks Centre	Newburgh	2008	94,811	74,122	20,689	98.5	%	100.0%	93.0	%	11.86	Schnuck Market	
Boulevard Crossing	Kokomo	2004	124,631	74,440	50,191	95.7	%	100.0%	89.4	%	14.38	Petco, TJ Maxx, Ulta Salon, Shoe Carnival	Kohl's
Bridgewater Marketplace	Indianapolis	2008	40,431	14,593	25,838	63.7	%	100.0%	43.2	%	16.52		Walgreens
Castleton Crossing	Indianapolis	1975/2012	291,172	247,710	43,462	96.8	%	100.0%	78.5	%	11.13	K&G Menswear, Value City, TJ Maxx/Home Goods, Shoe Carnival, Dollar Tree, Burlington Coat Factory	
	Indianapolis	2005	124,646	53,600	71,046	95.6	%	100.0%	92.2	%	17.55		

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Cool Creek Commons										The Fresh Market, Stein Mart
Depauw University Bookstore and Café	Greencastle 2012	11,974	—	11,974	100.0%	—	% 100.0%	8.36		Folletts, Starbucks
Eddy Street Commons	South Bend 2009	87,991	20,154	67,837	94.2	% 100.0%	92.4	% 24.05		Hammes Bookstore, Urban Outfitters Goodwill,
Geist Pavilion	Indianapolis 2006	63,910	29,700	34,210	96.2	% 100.0%	92.8	% 16.35		Ace Hardware

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			Total	Anchors	Shops	Total	Anchors	Shops				
Glendale Town Center	Indianapolis	1958/2008	393,002	329,546	63,456	98.4	% 100.0	% 90.2	% \$7.22	Macy's, Landmark Theaters, Staples, Indianapolis Library, Nexus Academy of Indianapolis		Lowe's Home Improvement, Target, Walgreens
Greyhound Commons	Indianapolis	2005	9,152	—	9,152	100.0	% —	% 100.0	% 18.20			Lowe's Home Improvement Center
Lima Marketplace	Fort Wayne	2008	100,461	71,521	28,940	89.7	% 100.0	% 64.1	% 14.27	Aldi, Dollar Tree, Office Depot, Pestmart		Wal-Mart
Rangeline Crossing	Indianapolis	1986/2013	399,282	47,962	51,320	91.6	% 100.0	% 83.7	% 21.50	Earth Fare, Walgreens Nordstrom Rack, The Container Store, Arhaus Furniture, Bicycle Garage of Indy, Buy Buy Baby HH Gregg,		
Rivers Edge	Indianapolis	2011	149,209	117,890	31,319	100.0	% 100.0	% 100.0	% 20.19	Goodwill, LA Fitness Dick's Sporting Goods, AMC Theatre, Marsh Supermarkets, Bed, Bath & Beyond, Michaels, Old Navy, PetSmart, Books-A-Million		
Stoney Creek Commons	Indianapolis	2000/2013	84,330	84,330	—	100.0	% 100.0	% —	% 12.39			Lowe's Home Improvement Center
Traders Point	Indianapolis	2005	279,684	238,721	40,963	98.7	% 100.0	% 91.2	% 15.02			
Traders Point II	Indianapolis	2005	46,099	—	46,099	92.2	% —	% 92.2	% 24.98			
Whitehall Pike Nevada	Bloomington	1999	128,997	128,997	—	100.0	% 100.0	% —	% 7.86	Lowe's Home Improvement Center		
Cannery Corner ³	Las Vegas	2008	30,745	—	30,745	96.4	% —	% 96.4	% 34.41			Lowe's Home Improvement, Sam's Club
Centennial Center ³	Las Vegas	2002	334,705	158,335	176,370	93.6	% 100.0	% 87.8	% 22.89	Wal-Mart, Sam's Club, Ross Dress for Less, Big Lots, Famous Footwear,		

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Centennial Gateway ³	Las Vegas	2005	192,999	139,861	53,138	84.6	% 82.1	% 91.1	% 23.58	Michaels, Office Max, Party City, Petco, Rhapsodielle, Home Depot 24 Hour Fitness, Sportsman's Warehouse, Walgreens Home Consignment Center, Office	
Eastern Beltway Center ³	Las Vegas	1998/2006	162,444	83,982	78,462	97.4	% 100.0	% 94.6	% 23.49	Max, Petco, Ross Home Depot Dress for Less, Sam's Club, Wal-Mart 99 Cent Only	
Eastgate ³	Las Vegas	2002	96,589	53,030	43,559	92.8	% 100.0	% 84.0	% 22.01	Store, Office Depot, Party City	Wal-Mart
Lowe's Plaza ³	Las Vegas	2007	30,208	—	30,208	44.4	% —	% 44.4	% 32.08		Lowe's Home Improvement, Sam's Club
Rampart Commons	Las Vegas	1998	81,292	29,265	52,027	96.9	% 100.0	% 95.2	% 26.49	Ann Taylor, Chico's, Francesca's Collection, Banana Republic, Pottery Barn, Williams Sonoma	
New Hampshire Merrimack Village Center New Jersey	Merrimack	2007	78,892	54,000	24,892	97.7	% 100.0	% 92.8	% 12.79	Supervalve (Shaw's)	
Bayonne Crossing	Bayonne	2011	106,383	52,219	54,164	100.0	% 100.0	% 100.0	% 28.62	Michaels, New York Sports Club, Lowe's Home Improvement, Wal-Mart Cost Plus, Buy Buy Baby,	
Livingston Shopping Center	Newark	1997	139,657	133,177	6,480	95.3	% 100.0	% —	% 19.77	Nordstrom Rack, DSW, TJ Maxx, Ulta	
North Carolina Holly Springs Towne	Holly Springs	2013	207,527	109,233	98,294	96.8	% 100.0	% 93.3	% 17.10	Dick's Sporting Goods, Marshalls, Petco,	Target

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Property ¹	MSA	Year Built/ Renovated	Owned GLA ²			Leased %			ABR per Sq. ft.	Major Owned Tenants	Major Non-owned Tenants
			Total	Anchors	Shops	Total	Anchors	Shops			
Northcrest Shopping Center	Charlotte	2008	133,674	76,053	57,621	88.9 %	86.2 %	92.5 %	\$22.04	REI, David's Bridal, Dollar Tree, Old Navy	Target
Oleander Place	Wilmington	2012	45,530	30,144	15,386	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	16.09	Whole Foods	
Perimeter Woods	Charlotte	2008	126,153	105,262	20,891	96.8 %	100.0 %	80.7 %	20.48	Best Buy, Off Broadway Shoes, Office Max, Petsmart, Lowe's Home Improvement	
Parkside Town Commons - Phase I	Cary	2015	55,463	22,500	32,963	79.5 %	55.6 %	95.8 %	25.33	Harris Teeter, Petco	Target
Toringdon Market Ohio	Charlotte	2004	60,539	26,072	34,467	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	20.33	Earth Fare	
Eastgate Pavilion	Cincinnati	1995	236,230	231,730	4,500	100.0 %	100.0 %	100.0 %	8.93	Best Buy, Dick's Sporting Goods, Value City Furniture, PetSmart, DSW, Bed Bath & Beyond	
Oklahoma										Shoe Carnival, Old Navy, Ross Stores, Nordstrom Rack, Babies R Us	
Belle Isle	Oklahoma City	2000	164,372	92,783	71,589	98.5 %	100.0 %	96.6 %	16.93	Bed Bath and Beyond, Best Buy, Dustee's Fashion	Wal-Mart
Shops at Moore	Moore	2010	259,692	187,916	71,776	99.9 %	100.0 %	99.6 %	12.32	Accessories, Hobby Lobby, Office Depot, Petsmart, Ross Dress for Less	JC Penney
Silver Springs	Oklahoma City	2001	48,444	20,515	27,929	83.9 %	100.0 %	72.1 %	15.84	Kohls, Office Depot	Wal-Mart, Sam's

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Pointe													Club, Home Depot
University Town Center	Norman	2009	158,518	77,097	81,421	96.2	% 100.0	% 92.7	% 17.65	Office Depot, Petco, TJ Maxx, Ulta Salon Academy Sports, DSW, Home Goods, Michaels, Kohls	Target		
University Town Center Phase II	Norman	2012	190,494	133,546	56,948	93.6	% 100.0	% 78.5	% 11.92				
South Carolina													
Hitchcock Plaza	Aiken	2006	252,370	214,480	37,890	90.8	% 89.7	% 97.4	% 10.05	TJ Maxx, Ross Dress for Less, Academy Sports, Bed Bath and Beyond, Farmers Home Furniture, Old Navy, Petco Bed Bath & Beyond, Christmas Tree Shops, Sears, Party City, Shoe Carnival, AC Moore, Old Navy			
Shoppes at Plaza Green	Greenville	2000	194,807	172,136	22,671	94.7	% 94.1	% 100.0	% 12.83				
Publix at Woodruff Tennessee	Greenville	1997	68,055	47,955	20,100	100.0	% 100.0	% 100.0	% 10.67	Publix			
Cool Springs Market	Nashville	1995	230,948	167,712	63,236	100.0	% 100.0	% 100.0	% 14.67	Dick's Sporting Goods, Marshalls, Buy Buy Baby, DSW, Staples, Jo-Ann Fabric Dicks Sporting Goods, Michaels, Old Navy, Petsmart, Ross Dress for Less	Kroger		
Hamilton Crossing - Phase II & III	Alcoa	2008	175,464	135,737	39,727	100.0	% 100.0	% 100.0	% 14.65				
Texas													
		1992/2000	107,400	107,400	—	100.0	% 100.0	% —	5.00				

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Burlington San Coat Antonio Factory										Burlington Coat Factory
Chapel Hill Shopping Center	Fort Worth	2001	126,755	43,450	83,305	97.8	% 100.0%	% 96.7	% 27.62	H-E-B Grocery, The Container Store, Cost Plus World Market Whole Foods, Westlake Hardware, Vineyard's Antique Mall, Goody Goody Liquor, Petco Randall's Food and Drug, Petco, Chico's, Talbots, Ann Taylor, Jos. A. Bank Jo-Ann Fabric, Ross, Office Depot, Buy Buy Baby
Colleyville Downs	Dallas	2014	185,848	142,073	43,775	93.3	% 100.0%	% 71.6	12.39	
Kingwood Commons	Houston	1999	164,366	74,836	89,530	99.1	% 100.0%	% 98.3	% 19.27	
Market Street Village	Fort Worth	1970/2011	156,625	136,746	19,879	100.0	% 100.0%	% 100.0	12.04	

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Property ¹	MSA	Year Built/ Renovated	Owned GLA ²			Leased %			ABR per Sq. ft.	Major Owned Tenants	Major Non- Owned Tenants
			Total	Anchors	Shops	Total	Anchors	Shops			
Plaza at Cedar Hill	Dallas	2000/2010	303,458	244,065	59,393	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	\$12.64	Sprouts Farmers Market, DSW, Ross Dress for Less, Hobby Lobby, Office Max, Marshalls, Toys “R” Us/Babies “R” Us	
Plaza Volente	Austin	2004	156,333	105,000	51,333	93.8%	100.0%	81.2%	16.87	H-E-B Grocery	
Portofino Shopping Center	Houston	1999/2010	379,637	211,858	167,779	92.2%	100.0%	82.3%	17.84	DSW, Michaels, Sports Authority, Lifeway Christian Store, SteinMart, Petsmart, Old Navy, TJ Maxx	Sam’s Club
Sunland Towne Centre	El Paso	1996/2014	306,437	265,037	41,400	98.9%	100.0%	91.7%	11.67	Sprouts Farmers Market, PetSmart, Ross, Kmart, Bed Bath & Beyond, Specs Fine Wines	
Waxahachie Crossing	Waxahachie	2010	97,127	72,191	24,936	100%	100.0%	100.0%	14.64	Best Buy, Petsmart, Ross Dress for Less	Home Depot
Westside Market	Dallas	2013	93,377	70,000	23,377	100%	100.0%	100.0%	16.12	Randall's, Tom Thumb	Penn
Wheatland Town Crossing	Dallas	2012	194,727	142,302	52,425	98.1%	100.0%	92.8%	12.64	Conn's, Dollar Tree, Office Depot, Party City, Petsmart, Ross Dress for Less, Shoe Carnival	Target, Aldi
Utah Draper Crossing	Draper	2012	164,098	115,916	48,182	95.9%	100.0%	86.1%	14.58	TJ Maxx, Dollar Tree, Downeast Home, Smiths Michaels, Office Depot, Petco,	
Draper Peaks	Draper	2012	220,594	101,464	119,130	95%	100.0%	90.7%	18.66	Quilted Bear, Ross Dress for Less	Kohl's
Virginia Landstown Commons	Virginia Beach	2007	399,047	217,466	181,581	92.5%	95.3%	89.1%	19.00	Bed Bath & Beyond, Best Buy, Books-A-Million,	Kohl's

Five Below,
Office Max,
Pestmart, Rack
Room, Ulta,
Walgreens,
Kirkland

Wisconsin Village at Bay Park	Ashwaubenon 2005	82,254	23,878	58,376	83.5	% 100.0%	% 76.7	% 14.51	DSW, JC Penney
Total		15,292,509	10,447,894	4,844,615	95.4	% 99.0	% 87.6	% \$15.22	

-
- 1 All properties are wholly owned, except as indicated. Unless otherwise noted, each property is owned in fee simple by the Company.
 - 2 Percentage of Owned GLA Leased reflects Owned GLA/NRA leased as of December 31, 2015, except for Greyhound Commons and 54th & College.
 - 3 Operating property is a joint venture.

Operating Office Properties

As of December 31, 2015, we owned interests in one office operating property and an associated parking garage totaling 0.4 million square feet of net rentable area (“NRA”). The following sets forth more specific information with respect to the Company’s office and parking properties as of December 31, 2015:

OPERATING OFFICE PROPERTIES

(\$ in thousands)

Property	MSA	Year Built/ Renovated	Acquired, Redeveloped or Developed	Owned NRA	Percentage Of Owned NRA Leased	Annualized Base Rent ¹	Percentage of Annualized Office Base Rent	Base Rent Per Leased Sq. Ft.	Major Tenants
Office and Parking Properties									
Thirty South Meridian ²	Indianapolis	1905/2002	Redeveloped	287,928	94.8	% \$ 4,889	78.9	% \$17.90	Indiana Supreme Court, City Securities, Kite Realty Group, Lumina Foundation
Union Station Parking Garage ³	Indianapolis	1986	Acquired	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Denison Parking
Stand-alone office components of retail projects									
Eddy Street Office (part of Eddy Street Commons) ⁴	South Bend	2009	Developed	81,628	100.0	% \$ 1,188	19.2	% \$14.56	University of Notre Dame Offices
Tradition Village Office (part of Tradition Village Square)	Port St. Lucie	2006	Acquired	24,917	36.6	% 116	1.9	% 12.68	
Total				394,473	92.2	% \$ 6,193	100.0	% \$17.02	

¹ Annualized Base Rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 2015 for each applicable property, multiplied by 12.

² Annualized Base Rent includes \$723,216 from the Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015, which is eliminated in consolidation for purposes of our consolidated financial statement presentation.

³ The garage is managed by a third party.

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

Development Projects

In addition to our operating retail properties and office properties, as of December 31, 2015, we owned interests in three development projects currently under construction. The following sets forth more specific information with respect to the Company's retail development properties as of December 31, 2015:

(\$ in thousands)
Under Construction:

Project	Company Ownership %	MSA	Projected Stabilization Date ¹	Projected Owned GLA ²	Projected Total GLA ³	Percent of Owned GLA Occupied ⁴	Percent of Owned GLA Pre-Leased/Committed ⁵	Total Estimated Project Cost ⁶	Cost Incurred as of December 31, 2015 ⁶	Major Tenants and Non-owned Anchors
Holly Springs Towne Center, NC - Phase II	100%	Raleigh	2H 2016	122,001	154,001	24.1 %	83.9 %	\$47,500	\$35,943	Target (non-owned), Carmike Cinemas, Bed Bath & Beyond, DSW Frank Theatres, Golf Galaxy, Field &
Parkside Town Commons, NC - Phase II	100%	Raleigh	Mid 2016	297,436	347,801	60.5 %	86.1 %	\$81,200	75,889	Stream, Stein Mart, Chuy's, Starbucks, Panera Bread Stein Mart, Ross,
Tamiami Crossing, FL	100%	Naples	2H 2016	121,578	141,578	0.0 %	100.0 %	\$44,000	33,576	Marshalls, Michaels, PetSmart, Ulta
Total				541,015	643,380	38.7 %	88.7 %	\$172,700	\$145,408	
Cost incurred as of December 31, 2015 included in Construction in Progress on the balance sheet									\$91,733	

¹ Stabilization date represents the sooner of one year from project opening date and / or substantially occupied.

Projected Owned GLA represents gross leasable area we project we will own. It excludes square footage that we project will be attributable to non-owned outlot structures on land owned by us and expected to be ground leased to tenants. It also excludes non-owned anchor space.

³ Projected Total GLA includes Projected Owned GLA, projected square footage attributable to non-owned outlot structures on land that we own, and non-owned anchor space that currently exists or is under construction.

⁴ Includes tenants that have taken possession of their space or have begun paying rent.

⁵ Excludes outlot land parcels owned by the Company and ground leased to tenants. Includes leases under negotiation for approximately 16,728 square feet for which the Company has signed non-binding letters of intent.

⁶ Cost incurred is reclassified to fixed assets on the consolidated balance sheet on a pro-rata basis as portions of the asset are placed in service.

⁷ Additional NOI relating to redevelopment projects moved to the operating portfolio as near stabilization.

Redevelopment, Reposition, Repurpose Projects

In addition to our development projects, as displayed in the table above, we are also currently evaluating potential redevelopment, repositioning, and repurposing of several operating properties.

(\$ in thousands)

REDEVELOPMENT		Description
Location		
Bolton Plaza	Jacksonville	Second phase; replace existing vacant shop space with 22,000 square foot junior anchor and center upgrades.
Bridgewater	Indianapolis	Second phase; creation of new outparcel building to relocate existing shop space. Replacing vacant shop space with 15,000 square foot junior anchor.
Burnt Store Promenade	Punta Gorda	New building construction of current grocer into 45,000 square foot space. New 20 year lease and center upgrades.
City Center*	White Plains	Pending construction start to reactivate street level retail components and enhance overall shopping experience within multilevel project.
Courthouse Shadows*	Naples	Recapture of natural lease expiration; demolition of the site to add a large format single tenant ground lease as well as an additional outparcel development.
Fishers Station*	Indianapolis	Demolition, expansion, and replacement of previous anchor.
Hamilton Crossing Centre*	Indianapolis	Recapture of lease expiration; substantially enhancing merchandising mix and replacing available space with new movie theatre for entertainment.
Portofino Shopping Center	Houston	Multiple phase project. Addition of two small shop buildings and a 33,000 square foot junior anchor. Also rightsizing of a 25,000 square foot junior anchor.
Rampart Commons	Las Vegas	Addition of new tenants replacing expiring leases. Upgrades to building façades and hardscape through the center.
Targeted Return **		9.5% - 10.5%
Expected Cost		\$75,000 - \$80,000
REPOSITION ¹		Description
Location		
Castleton Crossing	Indianapolis	Creation of new outparcel small shop building.
Centennial Center	Las Vegas	General building enhancements including improved access of main entry point. Addition of two restaurants to anchor the small shop building.
Centennial Gateway	Las Vegas	Recapture of a 13,950 square foot anchor location to provide retenanting opportunity to enhance overall quality of the center; also includes additional structural improvements and building upgrades.
Hitchcock Plaza	Aiken	Replacing vacant space with building conversion for two junior anchors and incremental shop space.
Landstown Commons	Virginia Beach	Relocation of Starbucks to create drive through. General improvement of the main street area, including façade improvements and addition of pedestrian elements.
Northdale Promenade	Tampa	Multi-phase project involving rightsizing of an existing shop tenant to accommodate construction of new junior anchor, and the demolition of shop space to add another junior anchor, enhance

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Shops at Moore	Oklahoma City	space visibility, and improve overall small shop mix. Expansion of existing vacant space to be reconstructed and occupied with the addition of a new junior anchor.
Tarpon Bay	Naples	Recapture of a junior anchor space to enhance merchandising mix and cross shopping experience; also, upgrading exterior of the center and other building improvements.
Trussville Promenade ²	Birmingham	Replacing existing small shops with 22,000 square foot junior anchor.
Targeted Return **		9.5% - 10.5%
Expected Cost		\$35,000 - \$40,000
REPURPOSE	Location	Description
Beechwood Promenade*	Athens	Contemplating a mixed use opportunity for recaptured space given dynamic college town environment.
The Corner*	Indianapolis	Creation of a mixed use (retail and multi-family) development replacing an unanchored small shop center.
Targeted Return **		9.0% - 10.0%
Expected Cost		\$20,000 - \$25,000
Total Targeted Return		9.0% - 11.0%
Total Expected Cost		\$130,000 - \$145,000

1 Reposition refers to less substantial asset enhancements based on internal costs.

2 Repositioning refers to Trussville I.

* Asterisk represents assets removed from the operating portfolio and in final planning stage. Projected cost and projected ROI will be added upon commencement of construction.

** These opportunities are merely potential at this time and are subject to various contingencies, many of which are beyond the Company's control. Targeted return is based upon our current expectations of capital expenditures, budgets, anticipated leases and certain other factors relating to such opportunities. The actual return on these investments may not meet our expectations.

Tenant Diversification

No individual retail or office tenant accounted for more than 3.4% of the portfolio's annualized base rent for the year ended December 31, 2015. The following table sets forth certain information for the largest 10 tenants and non-owned anchor tenants (based on total GLA) open for business or for which ground lease payments are being made at the Company's retail properties based on minimum rents in place as of December 31, 2015:

TOP 10 RETAIL TENANTS BY GROSS LEASABLE AREA

Tenant	Number of Locations	Total GLA	Number of Leases	Company Owned GLA	Ground Lease GLA	Number of Anchor Owned Locations	Anchor Owned GLA
Wal-Mart	14	2,376,540	6	203,742	811,956	8	1,360,842
Target	16	2,301,943	—	—	—	16	2,301,943
Lowe's Home Improvement	14	2,072,666	5	128,997	650,161	9	1,293,508
Publix	18	868,222	18	868,222	—	—	—
Kohls	9	783,599	5	184,516	245,223	4	353,860
TJX Companies ¹	21	634,317	21	634,317	—	—	—
Ross Stores	17	485,673	17	485,673	—	—	—
Bed Bath & Beyond ²	18	469,772	18	469,772	—	—	—
Dick's Sporting Goods	9	440,502	9	440,502	—	—	—
Petsmart	18	374,127	18	374,127	—	—	—
Total	154	10,807,361	117	3,789,868	1,707,340	37	5,310,153

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

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

The following table sets forth certain information for the largest 25 tenants open for business at the Company's retail properties based on minimum rents in place as of December 31, 2015:

TOP 25 TENANTS BY ANNUALIZED BASE RENT

(\$ in thousands)

Tenant	Number of Stores	Leased GLA/NRA ²	% of Owned GLA/NRA of the Portfolio		Annualized Base Rent ¹	Annualized Base Rent per Sq. Ft.	% of Total Portfolio Annualized Base Rent	
Publix	18	868,222	5.5	%	\$8,439	\$9.72	3.4	%
TJX Companies ³	21	634,317	4.0	%	6,431	10.14	2.6	%
Petsmart	18	374,127	2.4	%	5,513	14.74	2.2	%
Bed Bath & Beyond ⁴	18	446,372	2.8	%	5,399	12.09	2.2	%
Ross Stores	17	485,673	3.1	%	5,214	10.74	2.1	%
Lowe's Home Improvement	5	128,997	0.8	%	5,039	6.47	2.1	%
Office Depot / Office Max	18	368,482	2.3	%	5,018	13.62	2.0	%
Dick's Sporting Goods	9	440,502	2.8	%	4,658	10.57	1.9	%
Michaels	13	278,111	1.7	%	3,697	13.29	1.5	%
Wal-Mart	6	203,742	1.3	%	3,655	3.60	1.5	%
LA Fitness	5	208,209	1.3	%	3,447	16.56	1.4	%
Nordstrom	5	170,545	1.1	%	3,122	18.30	1.3	%
Best Buy	6	213,604	1.3	%	3,024	14.16	1.2	%
Kohls	5	184,516	1.2	%	2,927	6.81	1.2	%
National Amusements	1	80,000	0.5	%	2,898	36.22	1.2	%
Toys R Us / Babies R Us ⁵	6	179,316	1.1	%	2,896	13.79	1.2	%
Petco	12	167,455	1.1	%	2,747	16.41	1.1	%
Walgreens	4	67,212	0.4	%	2,099	31.23	0.9	%
Frank Theaters	2	122,224	0.8	%	2,081	17.02	0.8	%
DSW	7	134,681	0.8	%	1,938	14.39	0.8	%
New York Sports Club	2	86,717	0.5	%	1,936	22.32	0.8	%
Burlington Coat Factory	3	247,400	1.6	%	1,792	7.24	0.7	%
Randall's Food & Drugs	3	133,990	0.8	%	1,774	13.24	0.7	%
Mattress Firm	17	69,258	0.4	%	1,773	25.60	0.7	%
Old Navy	8	130,404	0.8	%	1,762	13.51	0.7	%
TOTAL	229	6,424,076	40.4	%	\$89,277	\$11.13	36.4	%

1 Annualized base rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 31, 2015 for each applicable tenant multiplied by 12. Annualized base rent does not include tenant reimbursements.

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

3 Includes TJ Maxx, Marshalls and HomeGoods, all of which are owned by the same parent company.

4

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

5 Annualized base rent and percent of total portfolio includes ground lease rent.

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Geographic Diversification

The Company owns interests in 118 operating and redevelopment properties consisting of 110 retail properties, six retail redevelopment properties, one office operating property and an associated parking garage. We also own interests in three development properties under construction. The total operating portfolio consists of approximately 17.2 million of owned square feet in 20 states. The following table summarizes the Company's operating properties by state as of December 31, 2015:

(\$ in thousands)

	Total Operating Portfolio Excluding Developments and Redevelopments		Developments and Redevelopments		Total Operating Portfolio Including Developments and Redevelopments				
	Ow ned GLA/NRA ¹	Annualized Base Rent	Ow ned GLA/NRA ¹	Annualized Base Rent	Number of Properties	Ow ned GLA/NRA ¹	Annualized Base Rent - Ground Leases	Total Annualized Base Rent	Percent of Annualized Base Rent
Florida	4,512,435	\$62,699	5,960	\$364	39	4,518,395	\$3,423	\$66,486	25.2%
Texas	2,272,090	32,566	—	—	12	2,272,090	1,071	33,637	12.8%
Indiana	2,186,679	28,854	294,056	2,453	22	2,480,735	1,053	32,361	12.3%
Nevada	928,982	20,245	—	—	7	928,982	3,737	23,982	9.1%
North Carolina	740,157	13,014	541,962	1,699	9	1,282,119	3,029	17,743	6.7%
Oklahoma	821,520	11,399	—	—	5	821,520	1,175	12,574	4.8%
New York	—	—	365,905	9,195	1	365,905	—	9,195	3.5%
Georgia	394,419	4,762	353,970	3,433	4	748,389	473	8,668	3.3%
New Jersey	246,040	5,677	—	—	2	246,040	2,233	7,910	3.0%
Virginia	399,047	7,011	—	—	1	399,047	294	7,306	2.8%
Utah	384,692	6,206	—	—	2	384,692	162	6,367	2.4%
Indiana - Office	369,556	6,077	—	—	2	369,556	—	6,077	2.3%
Tennessee	406,412	5,959	—	—	2	406,412	—	5,959	2.3%
South Carolina	515,232	5,398	—	—	3	515,232	—	5,398	2.0%
Alabama	512,649	4,524	—	—	2	512,649	201	4,725	1.8%
Connecticut	208,929	3,275	—	—	1	208,929	939	4,214	1.6%
Illinois	310,865	4,143	—	—	3	310,865	—	4,143	1.6%
Arizona	79,902	2,241	—	—	1	79,902	—	2,241	0.9%
Ohio	236,230	2,109	—	—	1	236,230	—	2,109	0.8%
Wisconsin	82,254	997	—	—	1	82,254	381	1,377	0.5%
New Hampshire	78,892	986	—	—	1	78,892	85	1,071	0.4%
	15,686,982	\$228,142	1,561,853	\$17,144	121	17,248,835	\$18,256	\$263,543	100.0%

- 1 Owned GLA/NRA represents gross leasable area or net leasable area owned by the Company.
It also excludes the square footage of Union Station Parking Garage.

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Lease Expirations

In 2016, leases representing 6.7% of total annualized base rent and 6.5% of total GLA/NRA expire. The following tables show scheduled lease expirations for retail and office tenants and in-process development property tenants open for business as of December 31, 2015, assuming none of the tenants exercise renewal options.

LEASE EXPIRATION TABLE – OPERATING PORTFOLIO

(\$ in thousands)

	Number of Expiring Leases ¹	Expiring GLA/NRA ²	% of Total GLA/NRA Expiring	Expiring Annualized Base Rent ³	% of Total Annualized Base Rent	Expiring Annualized Base Rent per Sq. Ft.	Expiring Ground Lease Revenue
2016	247	1,035,946	6.5	% \$16,490	6.7	% \$15.92	\$—
2017	273	1,716,666	10.8	% 27,805	11.4	% 16.20	226
2018	345	2,165,695	13.7	% 35,350	14.5	% 16.32	1,588
2019	254	1,668,015	10.5	% 24,673	10.1	% 14.79	819
2020	245	2,185,112	13.8	% 29,339	12.0	% 13.43	1,559
2021	180	1,399,263	8.8	% 20,677	8.5	% 14.78	757
2022	99	937,164	5.9	% 15,330	6.3	% 16.36	1,048
2023	107	976,817	6.0	% 15,100	6.0	% 15.46	360
2024	92	1,028,054	6.5	% 19,793	8.1	% 19.25	381
2025	75	706,087	4.5	% 11,838	4.9	% 16.77	768
Beyond	104	2,074,143	13.0	% 28,892	11.8	% 13.93	10,750
	2,021	15,892,962	100.0	% \$245,287	100.0	% \$15.43	\$18,256

-
- 1 Lease expiration table reflects rents in place as of December 31, 2015 and does not include option periods; 2016 expirations include 48 month-to-month tenants. This column also excludes ground leases.
- 2 Expiring GLA excludes estimated square footage attributable to non-owned structures on land owned by the Company and ground leased to tenants.
- 3 Annualized base rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 2015 for each applicable tenant multiplied by 12. Excludes tenant reimbursements and ground lease revenue.

LEASE EXPIRATION TABLE – RETAIL ANCHOR TENANTS^{\$}

(\$ in thousands)

	Number of Expiring Leases ²	Expiring GLA/NRA ³	% of Total GLA/NRA Expiring	Expiring Annualized Base Rent ⁴	% of Total Annualized Base Rent	Expiring Annualized Base Rent per Sq. Ft.	Expiring Ground Lease Revenue
2016	21	488,781	3.1	% \$5,252	2.2	% \$10.75	\$—
2017	42	1,058,414	6.7	% 12,633	5.2	% 11.94	—
2018	50	1,388,073	8.8	% 16,248	6.7	% 11.71	1,194
2019	34	1,100,242	6.9	% 10,834	4.4	% 9.85	—
2020	42	1,674,340	10.6	% 17,209	7.1	% 10.28	1,111
2021	36	949,042	6.0	% 10,124	4.2	% 10.67	289
2022	27	647,329	4.1	% 8,625	3.5	% 13.32	745
2023	25	664,649	4.1	% 7,808	3.1	% 11.75	260
2024	22	760,926	4.8	% 13,449	5.5	% 17.67	260
2025	19	464,436	2.9	% 6,221	2.6	% 13.40	381
Beyond	45	1,849,490	11.6	% 23,308	9.5	% 12.60	6,384
	363	11,045,722	69.6	% \$131,711	53.8	% \$11.92	\$10,623

1 Retail anchor tenants are defined as tenants that occupy 10,000 square feet or more.

2 Lease expiration table reflects rents in place as of December 31, 2015 and does not include option periods.

3 Expiring GLA excludes square footage for non-owned ground lease structures on land we own and ground leased to tenants.

4 Annualized base rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 2015 for each applicable tenant multiplied by 12. Excludes tenant reimbursements and ground lease revenue.

LEASE EXPIRATION TABLE – RETAIL SHOPS

(\$ in thousands)

	Number of Expiring Leases ¹	Expiring GLA/NRA ²	% of Total GLA/NRA Expiring	Expiring Annualized Base Rent ³	% of Total Annualized Base Rent	Expiring Annualized Base Rent per Sq. Ft.	Expiring Ground Lease Revenue
2016	224	539,251	3.3%	\$11,155	4.5%	\$20.69	\$—
2017	229	575,142	3.6%	13,672	5.6%	23.77	226
2018	293	759,785	4.8%	18,714	7.7%	24.63	394
2019	219	562,520	3.6%	13,738	5.6%	24.42	819
2020	200	496,261	3.1%	11,841	4.8%	23.86	448
2021	143	444,059	2.8%	10,412	4.3%	23.45	469
2022	69	238,789	1.5%	5,831	2.4%	24.42	304
2023	80	279,180	1.7%	6,667	2.6%	23.88	100
2024	68	201,780	1.3%	5,313	2.2%	26.33	121
2025	53	162,011	1.0%	4,451	1.8%	27.48	388
Beyond	59	224,653	1.5%	5,584	2.5%	24.86	4,365

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1,637	4,483,431	28.1%	\$107,379	43.7%	\$23.95	\$7,633
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- 1 Lease expiration table reflects rents in place as of December 31, 2015, and does not include option periods; 2016 expirations include 47 month-to-month tenants. This column also excludes ground leases.
- 2 Expiring GLA excludes estimated square footage attributable to non-owned structures on land we own and ground leased to tenants.
- 3 Annualized base rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 2015 for each applicable tenant multiplied by 12. Excludes tenant reimbursements and ground lease revenue.

LEASE EXPIRATION TABLE – OFFICE TENANTS

(\$ in thousands)

	Number of Expiring Leases ¹	Expiring GLA/NRA ²	% of Total GLA/NRA Expiring	Expiring Annualized Base Rent ³	% of Total Annualized Base Rent	Expiring Annualized Base Rent per Sq. Ft.
2016	2	7,914	0.1%	\$84	—	\$10.59
2017	2	83110	0.6%	1,501	0.7%	18.06
2018	2	17,837	0.1%	387	0.2%	21.70
2019	1	5,253	—	101	—	19.25
2020	3	14,511	0.1%	288	0.1%	19.85
2021	1	6,162	—	142	0.1%	23.00
2022	3	51,046	0.3%	874	0.4%	17.11
2023	2	32,988	0.2%	625	0.3%	18.96
2024 ⁴	2	65,348	0.4%	1,031	0.5%	15.77
2025	3	79,640	0.5%	1,165	0.5%	14.63
Beyond	—	—	—	—	—	—
	21	363,809	2.3%	\$6,197	2.8%	\$17.03

- 1 Lease expiration table reflects rents in place as of December 31, 2015 and does not include option periods; 2016 expirations include one month-to-month tenant. This column also excludes ground leases.
- 2 Lease expiration table reflects rents in place as of December 31, 2015 and does not include option periods. This column also excludes ground leases.
- 3 Annualized base rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 2015 for each applicable tenant multiplied by 12. Excludes tenant reimbursements.
- 4 Expiring annualized base rent includes \$0.7 million from Kite Realty Group and subsidiaries.

Lease Activity – New and Renewal

In 2015, the Company executed new and renewal leases on 369 individual spaces totaling 2,098,133 square feet. New leases were signed on 188 individual spaces for 720,192 square feet of GLA, while renewal leases were signed on 181 individual spaces for 1,377,941 square feet of GLA.

For comparable signed leases, which are defined as leases signed for which there was a former tenant within the last 12 months, we achieved a blended rent spread of 11.4% while incurring \$8.78 per square foot of incremental capital improvement costs. The average rents for the 68 new comparable leases signed on individual spaces in 2015 were \$20.23 per square foot compared to average expiring rents of \$16.59 per square foot. The average rents for the 181 renewals signed on individual spaces in 2015 were \$12.58 per square foot compared to average expiring rents of \$11.53 per square foot. Further, average leasing costs for new comparable leases signed in 2015 were \$43.94 per square foot, while there were minimal leasing costs incurred for renewal leases.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

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

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

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PART II

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

Market Information

Our common shares are currently listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "KRG". On February 22, 2016, the last reported sales price of our common shares on the NYSE was \$26.98.

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

	High ¹	Low ¹
Quarter Ended December 31, 2015	\$27.17	\$23.85
Quarter Ended September 30, 2015	\$26.64	\$22.93
Quarter Ended June 30, 2015	\$28.33	\$24.47
Quarter Ended March 31, 2015	\$31.44	\$26.39
Quarter Ended December 31, 2014	\$29.68	\$23.71
Quarter Ended September 30, 2014	\$26.70	\$22.92
Quarter Ended June 30, 2014	\$25.72	\$22.92
Quarter Ended March 31, 2014	\$26.28	\$23.20

¹ Per share information has been restated for the effects of the Company's one-for-four reverse common share split in August 2014.

Holders

The number of registered holders of record of our common shares was 1,516 as of February 22, 2016. This total excludes beneficial or non-registered holders that held their shares through various brokerage firms. This figure does not represent the actual number of beneficial owners of our common shares because our common shares are frequently held in "street name" by securities dealers and others for the benefit of beneficial owners who may vote the shares.

Distributions

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

Quarter	Record Date	Distribution Per Share ¹	Payment Date
4 th 2015	January 6, 2016	\$0.2725	January 13, 2016
3 rd 2015	October 6, 2015	\$0.2725	October 13, 2015
2 nd 2015	July 7, 2015	\$0.2725	July 14, 2015
1 st 2015	April 6, 2015	\$0.2725	April 13, 2015
4 th 2014	January 6, 2015	\$0.2600	January 13, 2015
3 rd 2014	October 6, 2014	\$0.2600	October 13, 2014
2 nd 2014	June 24, 2014	\$0.2600	July 1, 2014
1 st 2014	April 7, 2014	\$0.2600	April 14, 2014

¹ Per share information has been restated for the effects of the Company's one-for-four reverse common share split in August 2014.

Our management and Board of Trustees will continue to evaluate our distribution policy on a quarterly basis as they monitor the capital markets and the impact of the economy on our operations. On February 4, 2016, our Board of Trustees approved an increase to our common dividend to \$0.2875 per share that will be paid on or about April 13, 2016 to shareholders of record as of April 6, 2016. This quarterly dividend represents a 5.5% increase over our previous quarterly distribution and an approximate 19.8% increase since 2013.

Future distributions will be declared and paid at the discretion of our Board of Trustees, and will depend upon a number of factors, including cash generated by operating activities, our financial condition, capital requirements, annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and such other factors as our Board of Trustees deem relevant.

Distributions by us to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits for federal income tax purposes will be taxable to shareholders as either ordinary dividend income or capital gain income if so declared by us. Distributions in excess of taxable earnings and profits generally will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital. These distributions, to the extent that they do not exceed the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in its common shares, have the effect of deferring taxation until the sale of a shareholder's common shares. To the extent that distributions are both in excess of taxable earnings and profits and in excess of the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in its common shares, the distribution will be treated as gain from the sale of common shares. In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must make annual distributions to shareholders of at least 90% of our "REIT taxable income" (determined before the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains) and we must make distributions to shareholders equal to 100% of our net taxable income to eliminate federal income tax liability. Under certain circumstances, we could be required to make distributions in excess of cash available for distributions in order to meet such requirements. For the taxable year ended December 31, 2015, approximately 14% of our distributions to shareholders constituted a return of capital, approximately 74% constituted taxable ordinary income dividends and approximately 12% constituted taxable capital gains.

Under our unsecured revolving credit facility, we are permitted to make distributions to our shareholders that do not exceed 95% of our Funds From Operations ("FFO") provided that no event of default exists. If an event of default exists, we may only make distributions sufficient to maintain our REIT status. However, we may not make any

distributions if any event of default resulting from nonpayment or bankruptcy exists, or if our obligations under the unsecured revolving credit facility are accelerated.

Issuer Repurchases; Unregistered Sales of Securities

During the year ended December 31, 2015, certain of our employees surrendered common shares owned by them to satisfy their statutory minimum federal and state tax obligations associated with the vesting of restricted common shares of beneficial interest issued under our 2013 Equity Incentive Plan.

The following table summarizes all of these repurchases during the year ended December 31, 2015:

Period	Total number of shares purchased ¹	Average price paid per share	Total number of shares purchased as part of publicly announced plans or programs	Maximum number of shares that may yet be purchased under the plans or programs
January 1 - January 31	—	—	N/A	N/A
February 1 - February 31	20,123	\$29.22	—	N/A
March 1 - March 31	7,638	\$28.96	N/A	N/A
April 1 - April 30	—	—	N/A	N/A
May 1 - May 31	77	\$26.90	—	N/A
June 1 - June 30	—	—	N/A	N/A
July 1 - July 31	7,202	\$25.77	N/A	N/A
August 1 - August 31	715	\$25.68	N/A	N/A
September 1 - September 30	—	—	N/A	N/A
October 1 - October 31	—	—	N/A	N/A
November 1 - November 30	26	\$27.07	N/A	N/A
December 1 - December 31	—	—	N/A	N/A
Total	35,781			

¹ The number of shares purchased represents common shares surrendered by certain of our employees to satisfy their statutory minimum federal and state tax obligations associated with the vesting of restricted common shares of beneficial interest issued under our 2013 Plan. With respect to these shares, the price paid per share is based on the closing price of our common shares as of the date of the determination of the statutory minimum federal and state tax obligations.

Issuances Under Equity Compensation Plans

For information regarding the securities authorized for issuance under our equity compensation plans, see Item 12 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Performance Graph

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

The following graph compares the cumulative total shareholder return of our common shares for the period from December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2015, to the S&P 500 Index and to the published NAREIT All Equity REIT Index over the same period. The graph assumes that the value of the investment in our common shares and each index was \$100 at December 31, 2010

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and that all cash distributions were reinvested. The shareholder return shown on the graph below is not indicative of future performance.

	12/10	6/11	12/11	6/12	12/12	6/13	12/13	6/14	12/14	6/15	12/15
Kite Realty Group Trust	100.00	94.10	87.61	99.32	113.92	125.35	139.32	134.26	158.82	137.77	149.30
S&P 500	100.00	106.03	102.11	111.80	118.45	134.83	156.82	168.01	178.29	180.48	180.75
FTSE											
NAREIT	100.00	110.20	108.29	124.44	127.85	136.15	131.01	154.14	170.49	160.82	175.94
Equity REITs											

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables set forth, on a historical basis, selected unaudited financial and operating information. The financial information has been derived from our consolidated balance sheets and statements of operations. The share and per share information has been restated for the effects of our one-for-four reverse share split that occurred in August 2014. This information should be read in conjunction with our audited consolidated financial statements and Item 7, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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(\$ in thousands)	Year Ended December 31 (Unaudited)				
	2015 ¹	2014 ²	2013 ³	2012 ⁴	2011 ⁵
Operating Data:					
Total rental related revenue	\$347,005	\$259,528	\$129,488	\$96,539	\$89,116
Expenses:					
Property operating	49,973	38,703	21,729	16,756	16,830
Real estate taxes	40,904	29,947	15,263	12,858	12,448
General, administrative, and other	18,709	13,043	8,211	7,117	6,274
Merger and acquisition costs	1,550	27,508	2,214	364	—
Litigation charge, net	—	—	—	1,007	—
Non-cash gain from release of assumed earnout liability	(4,832)	) —	—	—	—
Impairment charge	1,592	—	—	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	167,312	120,998	54,479	38,835	33,114
Total expenses	275,208	230,199	101,896	76,937	68,666
Operating income	71,797	29,329	27,592	19,602	20,450
Interest expense	(56,432)	) (45,513)	) (27,994)	) (23,392)	) (21,625)
Income tax (expense) benefit of taxable REIT subsidiary	(186)	) (24)	) (262)	) 106	1
Non-cash gain on debt extinguishment	5,645	—	—	—	—
Gain on settlement	4,520	—	—	—	—
Gain on sale of unconsolidated property	—	—	—	—	4,320
Remeasurement loss on consolidation of Parkside Town Commons, net	—	—	—	(7,980)	) —
Other (expense) income, net	(95)	) (244)	) (62)	) 209	607
Income (loss) from continuing operations	25,249	(16,452)	) (726)	) (11,455)	) 3,753
Discontinued operations:					
Income from operations, excluding impairment charge	—	—	834	656	1,630
Impairment charge	—	—	(5,372)	) —	—
Non-cash gain on debt extinguishment	—	—	1,242	—	—
Gain (loss) on sale of operating properties	—	3,198	487	7,094	(398)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	3,198	(2,809)	) 7,750	1,232
Income (loss) before gain on sale of operating properties	25,249	(13,254)	) (3,535)	) (3,705)	) 4,985
Gain on sale of operating properties, net	4,066	8,578	—	—	—
Consolidated net income (loss)	29,315	(4,676)	) (3,535)	) (3,705)	) 4,985
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests:	(2,198)	) (1,025)	) 685	(629)	) (4)
Net income (loss) attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust:	27,117	(5,701)	) (2,850)	) (4,334)	) 4,981
Dividends on preferred shares	(7,877)	) (8,456)	) (8,456)	) (7,920)	) (5,775)
Adjustment for redemption of preferred shares	(3,797)	) —	—	—	—
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$15,443	\$(14,157)	) \$(11,306)	) \$(12,254)	) \$(794)
Income (loss) per common share – basic:					
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	\$0.19	\$(0.29)	) \$(0.37)	) \$(1.04)	) \$(0.12)

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common shareholders

Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	—	0.05	(0.11	) 0.32	0.08
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common shareholders

Net income (loss) attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	\$0.19	\$(0.24	) \$(0.48	) \$(0.72	) \$(0.04	)
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Income (loss) per common share – diluted:

Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	\$0.18	\$(0.29	) \$(0.37	) \$(1.04	) \$(0.12	)
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common shareholders

Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	—	0.05	(0.11	) 0.32	0.08
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common shareholders

Net income (loss) attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	\$0.18	\$(0.24	) \$(0.48	) \$(0.72	) \$(0.04	)
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Weighted average Common Shares outstanding – basic	83,421,904	58,353,448	23,535,434	16,721,315	15,889,331
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Weighted average Common Shares outstanding – diluted	83,534,381	58,353,448	23,535,434	16,721,315	15,889,331
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Distributions declared per Common Share	\$1.09	\$1.02	\$0.96	\$0.96	\$0.96
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Net income (loss) attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders:

Income (loss) from continuing operations ⁶	\$15,443	\$(17,268	) \$(8,686	) \$(17,571	) \$(1,891	)
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Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	3,111	(2,620	) 5,317	1,097
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Net income (loss) attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	\$15,443	\$(14,157	) \$(11,306	) \$(12,254	) \$(794	)
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- 1 In 2015, we disposed of nine operating properties. The operations of these properties are not reflected as discontinued operations as none of the disposals individually, nor in the aggregate, represent a strategic shift that has or will have a major effect on our operations and financial results.
- 2 In 2014, we disposed of a number of operating properties. Of our 2014 disposals, the only property's operations reflected as discontinued operations for each of the years presented is 50th and 12th, as the other disposals individually or in the aggregate did not represent a strategic shift that has or will have a major effect on our operations and financial results. Further, the 50th and 12th operating property is included in discontinued operations, as the property was classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2013.
- 3 In 2013, we disposed of the following properties: Cedar Hill Village and Kedron Village. The operations of these properties are reflected as discontinued operations for each of the years presented above.
- 4 In 2012, we sold the following operating properties: Pen Products, Indiana State Motor Pool, Sandifur Plaza, Preston Commons, Zionsville Place, Coral Springs Plaza, 50 South Morton, South Elgin Commons, and Gateway Shopping Center. The operations of these properties are reflected as discontinued operations for each of the years presented above.
- 5 In December 2011, we sold our Martinsville Shops operating property. The operations of this property are reflected as discontinued operations for each of the years presented above.
- 6 Includes gain on sale of operating properties and preferred dividends.

(\$ in thousands)	As of December 31				
	2015	2014	2013	2012	2011
Balance Sheet Data (Unaudited):					
Investment properties, net	\$3,500,845	\$3,417,655	\$1,644,478	\$1,200,336	\$1,095,721
Cash and cash equivalents	33,880	43,826	18,134	12,483	10,042
Assets held for sale	—	179,642	—	—	—
Total assets	3,766,038	3,874,216	1,763,927	1,288,657	1,193,266
Mortgage and other indebtedness	1,734,059	1,554,263	857,144	699,909	689,123
Liabilities held for sale	—	81,164	—	—	—
Total liabilities	1,946,974	1,846,986	962,894	774,365	737,807
Limited Partners' interests in Operating Partnership and other	92,315	125,082	43,928	37,670	41,836
Kite Realty Group Trust shareholders' equity	1,725,976	1,898,784	753,557	473,086	409,372
Noncontrolling interests	773	3,364	3,548	3,536	4,251
Total liabilities and equity	3,766,038	3,874,216	1,763,927	1,288,657	1,193,266

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

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

Overview

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

Our Business and Properties

Kite Realty Group Trust, a publicly-held real estate investment trust, through its majority-owned subsidiary, Kite Realty Group, L.P., owns interests in various operating subsidiaries and joint ventures engaged in the ownership, operation, acquisition, development, and redevelopment of high-quality neighborhood and community shopping centers in selected markets in the United States. We derive revenues primarily from rents and reimbursement payments received from tenants under leases at our properties. Our operating results therefore depend materially on the ability of our tenants to make required rental payments, conditions in the United States retail sector and overall economic and real estate market conditions.

As of December 31, 2015, we owned interests in 118 operating and redevelopment properties consisting of 110 retail properties, six retail redevelopment properties, one office operating property and an associated parking garage. We also owned three development properties under construction as of this date.

Portfolio Update

In evaluating acquisition, development, and redevelopment opportunities, we focus on strong sub-markets where average household income is above the average for the market. We also focus on locations with population density, high traffic counts, and strong daytime work force populations. Household incomes in our largest markets are significantly higher than the median for the market.

2015 was a strong year for the shopping center industry as landlords continued to take advantage of historically low new shopping center supply. This provided landlords the opportunity to optimize the tenant mix at properties and upgrade shop space. In addition, the continued investment by retailers in omni-channel operations to merge their brick and mortar and online operations is an opportunity for landlords with quality assets in strong locations to drive rent and occupancy growth.

In 2015, we disposed of nine non-core operating properties. These sales provided us with an additional source of capital which we used to reduce debt and acquire operating properties in core markets including Colleyville Downs in Dallas, Texas, Belle Isle Station in Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Livingston Shopping Center in Newark, New Jersey, and Chapel Hill Shopping Center in Fort Worth, Texas. We are also currently evaluating potential redevelopment, repositioning, and repurposing of several operating properties. Total estimated costs are expected to be in the range of \$130 million to \$145 million.

In addition to targeting sub-markets with strong consumer demographics, we focus on having the appropriate tenant mix at each center. The majority of our tenants are service oriented or have a notable online platform that has reduced the impact of the expansion of e-commerce on their operations. We have aggressively targeted and executed leases with notable soft goods retailers such as TJX Companies, Ross Dress for Less, Ulta and Bed Bath and Beyond. Additionally, we have identified cost-efficient ways to optimize space for junior anchors such as right-sizing office supply stores and backfilling the existing space with a tenant more suitable to the larger space. In addition, many of our redevelopment projects include right-sizing small shop space to accommodate construction of new junior anchor space.

Capital and Financing Activities

Our ability to obtain capital on satisfactory terms and to refinance borrowings as they mature is affected by the condition of the economy in general and by the financial strength of properties securing borrowings.

Throughout 2015, we strengthened our balance sheet by retiring multiple property level secured loans using our unsecured loans. In addition, we redeemed all 4,100,000 outstanding shares of our Series A Preferred Shares.

We increased our liquidity through amending our existing unsecured term loan to increase the total borrowing capacity from \$230 million to \$400 million. We also issued \$250 million of senior unsecured notes and entered into a new seven-year unsecured term loan for up to \$200 million.

The amount that we may borrow under our unsecured revolving credit facility is based on the value of assets in our unencumbered property pool. The senior unsecured notes and the seven-year unsecured term loan are included in the total borrowings outstanding for the purpose of determining the amount we may borrow under our unsecured revolving credit facility. Taking into account outstanding draws and letters of credit, as of December 31, 2015, we had \$339.5 million available for future borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility. In addition, we had \$33.9 million in cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2015.

The unencumbering of a number of operating properties, amending our existing unsecured term loan, issuing unsecured notes and entering into a seven-year unsecured term loan provides us with more flexibility for future capital activity. In addition, the investment grade credit ratings we received in 2014 also provide us with access to the unsecured public bond market, which we may use in the future to finance acquisition activity, repay debt maturing in the near term and fix interest rates that are currently at historically low levels.

Summary of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

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

Valuation of Investment Properties

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

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

Operating properties held for sale include only those properties available for immediate sale in their present condition and for which management believes it is probable that a sale of the property will be completed within one year,

amongst other factors. Operating properties are carried at the lower of cost or fair value less estimated costs to sell. Depreciation and amortization are suspended during the held-for-sale period.

Our operating properties have operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished from the rest of our activities. Historically, the operations reported in discontinued operations include those operating properties that were sold or were considered held-for-sale and for which operations and cash flows can be clearly distinguished. The operations from these properties are eliminated from ongoing operations, and we will not have a continuing involvement after disposition. In the first quarter of 2014, we adopted the provisions of ASU 2014-08, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity, which will result in fewer real estate sales being classified within discontinued operations, as only disposals representing a strategic shift in operations will be presented as discontinued operations. All operating properties included in discontinued operations in 2014 were classified

as such prior to the adoption of ASU 2014-08, and no properties that have been sold, or designated as held-for-sale, since the adoption of ASU 2014-08, have met the revised criteria for classification within discontinued operations.

Acquisition of Real Estate Investments

Upon acquisition of real estate operating properties, we estimate the fair value of acquired identifiable tangible assets and identified intangible assets and liabilities, assumed debt, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at the date of acquisition, based on evaluation of information and estimates available at that date. In making estimates of fair values, a number of sources are utilized, including information obtained as a result of pre-acquisition due diligence, marketing and leasing activities. The estimates of fair value were determined to have primarily relied upon Level 2 and Level 3 inputs.

Fair value is determined for tangible assets and intangibles, including:

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

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

Certain properties we acquired from the Merger included earnout components to the purchase price, meaning Inland Diversified did not pay a portion of the purchase price of the property at closing. We are not obligated to pay the

contingent portion of the purchase prices unless space which was vacant at the time of acquisition is later leased by the seller within the time limits and parameters set forth in the acquisition agreements. If at the end of the time limits certain space has not been leased, occupied and rent producing, we will have no further obligation to pay the additional purchase price consideration and we will retain ownership of that entire property. The liability for potential future earnout payments was determined using estimated fair value measurements at the end of the period, which included the lease-up periods, market rents and probability of occupancy. As these earnouts were the original obligation of the previous owner, our assumption of these earnouts is similar to the assumption of a contingent obligation. The earnout payments are based on a predetermined formula applied to rental income received. The earnouts are recorded as an addition to the purchase price of the related properties and as a liability

included in deferred revenue and, intangibles, net and other liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Subsequent to the measurement period, any adjustment to the assumed earnout liability is reflected in the consolidated statements of operations.

Revenue Recognition

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

Minimum rent, percentage rent, and expense recoveries from tenants for common area maintenance costs, insurance and real estate taxes are our principal source of revenue. Base minimum rents are recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective leases. Certain lease agreements contain provisions that grant additional rents based on a tenant's sales volume (contingent percentage rent). Overage rent is recognized when tenants achieve the specified targets as defined in their lease agreements. Overage rent is included in other property related revenue in the accompanying statements of operations. As a result of generating this revenue, we will routinely have accounts receivable due from tenants. We are subject to tenant defaults and bankruptcies that may affect the collection of outstanding receivables. To address the collectability of these receivables, we analyze historical write-off experience, tenant credit-worthiness and current economic trends when evaluating the adequacy of our allowance for doubtful accounts and straight line rent reserve. Although we estimate uncollectible receivables and provide for them through charges against income, actual experience may differ from those estimates.

Gains from sales of real estate are not recognized unless a sale has been consummated, the buyer's initial and continuing investment is adequate to demonstrate a commitment to pay for the property, we have transferred to the buyer the usual risks and rewards of ownership, and we do not have a substantial continuing financial involvement in the property. As part of our ongoing business strategy, we will, from time to time, sell land parcels and outlots, some of which are ground leased to tenants, on a case by case basis.

Fair Value Measurements

We follow the framework established under accounting standard FASB ASC 820 for measuring fair value of non-financial assets and liabilities that are not required or permitted to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis but only in certain circumstances, such as a business combination or upon determination of impairment.

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on the consolidated balance sheets are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1 fair value inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments to which we have access.

Level 2 fair value inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for similar instruments, either directly or indirectly, and appropriately considers counterparty creditworthiness in the valuations.

Level 3 fair value inputs reflect our best estimate of inputs and assumptions market participants would use in pricing an instrument at the measurement date. The inputs are unobservable in the market and significant to the valuation estimate.

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. As discussed in Note 11, the Company has determined that its derivative valuations are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Note 4 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements includes a discussion of fair values recorded when we recognized an impairment charge on our Kedron Village operating property in 2013. Level 3 inputs to this transaction include our estimations of market leasing rates, discount rates, holding period, and disposal values.

Note 8 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements includes a discussion of the fair values recorded in determining the fair value of acquired assets and assumed liabilities in business combinations. Level 3 inputs to these acquisitions include our estimations of market leasing rates, tenant-related costs, discount rates, and disposal values.

Note 9 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements includes a discussion of the fair values recorded when we recognized an impairment charge on our Shops at Otty operating property. Level 3 inputs to this transaction include our estimations of market leasing rates, discount rates, holding period, and disposal values.

Income Taxes and REIT Compliance

Parent Company

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

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

Operating Partnership

The allocated share of income and loss, other than the operations of our taxable REIT subsidiary, is included in the income tax returns of the Operating Partnership's partners. Accordingly, the only federal income taxes included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are in connection with its taxable REIT subsidiary.

Inflation

Inflation has not had a significant impact on our results of operations because of relatively low inflation rates in recent years. Additionally, most of our leases contain provisions designed to mitigate the adverse impact of inflation by requiring the tenant to pay its share of operating expenses, including common area maintenance, real estate taxes and insurance, or include a fixed amount for these costs that escalates over time, thereby reducing our exposure to increases in operating expenses resulting

from inflation. Furthermore, most of our leases are for terms of less than ten years, which enables us to seek to increase rents upon re-rental at market rates if current rents are below the then existing market rates.

Results of Operations

At December 31, 2015, we owned interests in 118 properties (consisting of 110 retail operating properties, six retail redevelopment properties, and one office operating property and an associated parking garage). Also, as of December 31, 2015, we had an interest in three retail development projects that were under construction.

At December 31, 2014, we owned interests in 123 properties (consisting of 118 retail operating properties, three retail redevelopment properties, and one office operating property and an associated parking garage). Also, as of December 31, 2014, we had an interest in four retail development projects that were under construction.

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

The comparability of results of operations is significantly affected by our merger with Inland Diversified on July 1, 2014 and by our development, redevelopment, and operating property acquisition and disposition activities in 2013 through 2015. Therefore, we believe it is most useful to review the comparisons of our results of operations for these years (as set forth below under “Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014” and “Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013”) in conjunction with the discussion of these activities during those periods, which is set forth below.

Property Acquisition Activities

During 2015, 2014 and 2013, we acquired the properties below.

Property Name	MSA	Acquisition Date	Owned GLA
Shoppes of Eastwood	Orlando, FL	January 2013	69,037
Cool Springs Market	Nashville, TN	April 2013	230,948
Castleton Crossing	Indianapolis, IN	May 2013	291,172
Toringdon Market	Charlotte, NC	August 2013	60,539
Nine Property Portfolio	Various	November 2013	1,977,711
Merger with Inland Diversified (60 operating properties)	Various	July 2014	10,719,471
Rampart Commons	Las Vegas, NV	December 2014	81,292
Colleyville Downs	Dallas, TX	April 2015	185,848
Belle Isle Station	Oklahoma City, OK	May 2015	164,372
Livingston Shopping Center	New York - Newark	July 2015	139,657

Chapel Hill Shopping Center

Fort Worth / Dallas, TX August 2015

126,755

Operating Property Disposition Activities

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During 2015, 2014 and 2013, we sold or disposed of the operating properties listed in the table below.

Property Name	MSA	Disposition Date	Owned GLA
Kedron Village ¹	Atlanta, GA	July 2013	157,345
Cedar Hill Village ¹	Dallas, TX	September 2013	44,214
50 th and 12 th (Walgreens) ²	Seattle, WA	January 2014	14,500
Red Bank Commons	Evansville, IN	March 2014	34,258
Ridge Plaza	Oak Ridge, NJ	March 2014	115,088
Zionsville Walgreens	Zionsville, IN	September 2014	14,550
Sale of eight operating properties	Various ³	November & December 2014	805,644
Sale of seven operating properties	Various ³	March 2015	740,034
Cornelius Gateway	Portland, OR	December 2015	21,326
Four Corner Square	Seattle, WA	December 2015	107,998

-
- 1 Operating properties were classified in discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013.
 - 2 Operating property was classified in discontinued operations in the consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013.
 - 3 Shortly after the merger we identified and sold certain properties located in multiple MSA's that were not consistent with the Company's strategic plan.

Development Activities

During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, the following significant development properties became operational or partially operational:

Property Name	MSA	Economic Occupancy Date ¹	Owned GLA
Delray Marketplace	Delray Beach, FL	January 2013	260,092
Holly Springs Towne Center – Phase I	Raleigh, NC	March 2013	207,527
Parkside Town Commons – Phase I	Raleigh, NC	March 2014	55,463
Parkside Town Commons – Phase II	Raleigh, NC	September 2014	347,801
Holly Springs Towne Center – Phase II	Raleigh, NC	December 2015	154,001

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- 1 Represents the earlier of 1) the date on which we started receiving rental payments under tenant leases or ground leases at the property or 2) the date the first tenant took possession of its space at the property.

Redevelopment Activities

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During portions of the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, the following redevelopment properties were under construction or in the final stages of the development process:

Property Name	MSA	Transition to Redevelopment ¹	Transition to Operations	Owned GLA
Rangeline Crossing	Carmel, IN	June 2012	June 2013	99,282
Four Corner Square ²	Seattle, WA	September 2008	December 2013	107,998
King's Lake Square	Naples, FL	July 2013	April 2014	87,073
Bolton Plaza	Jacksonville, FL	June 2008	September 2014	165,555
Gainesville Plaza	Gainesville, FL	June 2013	December 2015	162,659
Cool Springs Market	Nashville, TN	July 2015	December 2015	230,948
Courthouse Shadows ³⁴	Naples, FL	June 2013	Pending	5,960
Hamilton Crossing Centre ³	Indianapolis, IN	June 2014	Pending	93,839
City Center ³	White Plains, NY	December 2015	Pending	365,905
Fishers Station ³	Indianapolis, IN	December 2015	Pending	173,717
Beechwood Promenade ³	Athens, GA	December 2015	Pending	353,970
The Corner ³	Indianapolis, IN	December 2015	Pending	26,500

-
- 1 Transition date represents the date the property was transferred from our operating portfolio into redevelopment status.
 - 2 This operating property was sold in December 2015.
 - 3 These operating properties have been identified as redevelopment properties as they have been excluded from the same property pool.
 - 4 Our redevelopment plan is to demolish the site to add a large format single tenant ground lease with projected total GLA at the site of 140,710 square feet.

Anchor Tenant Openings

Included below is a list of anchor tenants that opened in 2015.

Tenant Name	Property Name	MSA	Owned GLA
Goodwill	Stoney Creek Commons	Noblesville, IN	19,030
Ross Dress For Less	Gainesville Plaza	Gainesville, FL	25,000
Carl's Patio	Delray Marketplace	Delray Beach, FL	10,256
Frank Theatres & CineBowl Grill	Parkside Town Commons – Phase II	Raleigh, NC	59,944
Staples	Cool Springs Market	Franklin, TN	12,000
TJ Maxx	Portofino Shopping Center	Shenandoah, TX	22,500
Kirklands	Landstown Commons	Virginia Beach, VA	10,150
Bed Bath & Beyond	Holly Springs Towne Center – Phase II	Holly Springs, NC	23,400

Same Property Net Operating Income

The Company believes that Net Operating Income ("NOI") is helpful to investors as a measure of its operating performance because it excludes various items included in net income that do not relate to or are not indicative of its operating performance, such as depreciation and amortization, interest expense, and impairment, if any. The Company believes that Same Property NOI is helpful to investors as a measure of its operating performance because it includes only the NOI of properties that have been

owned for the full period presented, which eliminates disparities in net income due to the redevelopment, acquisition or disposition of properties during the particular period presented, and thus provides a more consistent metric for the comparison of the Company's properties. NOI and Same Property NOI should not, however, be considered as alternatives to net income (calculated in accordance with GAAP) as indicators of the Company's financial performance.

When evaluating the properties that are included in the same property pool, we have established specific criteria in determining the inclusion of properties acquired or those recently under development. An acquired property is included in the same property pool twelve months after the acquisition date. A development property is included in the same property pool twelve months after construction is substantially complete, which is typically between six and twelve months after the first date a tenant is open for business. A redevelopment property is included in the same property pool twelve months after the construction of the redevelopment property is substantially complete. A redevelopment property is first excluded from the same property pool when the execution of a redevelopment plan is likely and we begin recapturing space from tenants. For the year ended December 31, 2015, we excluded eight redevelopment properties from the same property pool that met these criteria and were owned in all periods compared.

The following table reflects Same Property NOI (and reconciliation to net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders) for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 (unaudited):

(\$ in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		% Change	
	2015	2014		
Leased percentage	95.4	% 95.1	%	
Economic Occupancy percentage ¹	93.9	% 93.7	%	
Net operating income - same properties ²	\$ 164,607	\$ 159,040	3.5	%

Reconciliation of Same Property NOI to Most Directly Comparable GAAP Measure:

Net operating income - same properties	\$ 164,607	\$ 159,040	
Net operating income - non-same activity ³	91,521	31,838	
General, administrative and other	(18,709)	(13,043)	)
Merger and acquisition costs	(1,550)	(27,508)	)
Depreciation expense	(167,312)	(120,998)	)
Non-cash gain from release of assumed earnout liability	4,832	—	
Impairment charge	(1,592)	—	)
Interest expense	(56,432)	(45,513)	)
Gain on settlement	4,520	—	
Other expense, net	(281)	(268)	)
Discontinued operations	—	3,198	
Non-cash gain on debt extinguishment	5,645	—	
Gains on sales of operating properties	4,066	8,578	
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2,198)	(1,025)	)
Dividends on preferred shares	(7,877)	(8,456)	)
Non-cash adjustment for redemption of preferred shares	(3,797)	—	)
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$ 15,443	\$ (14,157)	)

-
- 1 Excludes leases that are signed but for which tenants have not commenced payment of cash rent. Calculated as a weighted average based on the timing of cash rent commencement during the period.
 - 2 Same property NOI excludes net gains from outlot sales, straight-line rent revenue, bad debt expense and recoveries, lease termination fees, amortization of lease intangibles and significant prior year expense recoveries and adjustments, if any.
 - 3 Includes non-cash accounting items across the portfolio as well as net operating income from properties not included in the same property pool.

The increase in Same Property NOI of 3.5% in 2015 compared to 2014 is primarily due to increases in rental rates, and improved expense control and real estate tax recovery resulting in an improvement in net recoveries of \$1.4 million.

Funds From Operations

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

Given the nature of our business as a real estate owner and operator, we believe that FFO is helpful to investors as a starting point in measuring our operational performance because it excludes various items included in consolidated net income that do not relate to or are not indicative of our operating performance, such as gains (or losses) from sales and impairment of depreciated property and depreciation and amortization, which can make periodic and peer analyses of operating performance more difficult. For informational purposes, we have also provided FFO adjusted for a gain on settlement, merger and acquisition costs, non-cash adjustment for redemption of preferred shares, non-cash gain from release of assumed earnout liability, non-cash gains on debt extinguishment in 2013 and 2015 and accelerated amortization of deferred financing fees in 2013. We believe this supplemental information provides a meaningful measure of our operating performance. We believe that our presentation of FFO, as adjusted provides investors with another financial measure that may facilitate comparison of operating performance between periods and compared to our peers. FFO and FFO, as adjusted, should not be considered as alternatives to consolidated net income (loss) (determined in accordance with GAAP) as indicators of our financial performance, are not alternatives to cash flow from operating activities (determined in accordance with GAAP) as a measure of our liquidity, and are not indicative of funds available to satisfy our cash needs, including our ability to make distributions. Our computations of FFO and FFO, as adjusted, may not be comparable to FFO or FFO, as adjusted, reported by other REITs.

Our calculations of FFO¹ (and reconciliation to consolidated net income, as applicable) and FFO, as adjusted, for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 (unaudited) are as follows:

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(\$ in thousands)	Years Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Consolidated net income (loss)	\$29,315	\$ (4,676)	\$ (3,535)
Less: cash dividends on preferred shares	(7,877)	(8,456)	(8,456)
Less: non-cash adjustment for redemption of preferred shares	(3,797)	—	—
Less: net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in properties	(1,854)	(1,435)	(121)
Less: gains on sales of operating properties	(4,066)	(11,776)	(487)
Add: impairment charge	1,592	—	5,372
Add: depreciation and amortization of consolidated entities, net of noncontrolling interests	166,509	120,452	54,850
Funds From Operations of the Kite Portfolio ¹	179,822	94,109	47,623
Less: Limited Partners' interests in Funds From Operations	(3,789)	(2,541)	(3,195)
Funds From Operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders ¹	\$ 176,033	\$ 91,568	\$ 44,428
 Funds From Operations of the Kite Portfolio ¹	 \$ 179,822	 \$ 94,109	 \$ 47,623
Less: gain on settlement	(4,520)	—	—
Add: write-off of loan fees on early repayment of debt	—	—	488
Add: merger and acquisition costs	1,550	27,508	1,648
Add: adjustment for redemption of preferred shares (non-cash)	3,797	—	—
Less: gain from release of assumed earnout liability (non-cash)	(4,832)	—	—
Less: gain on debt extinguishment (non-cash)	(5,645)	—	(1,242)
Funds From Operations of the Kite Portfolio, as adjusted	\$ 170,172	\$ 121,617	\$ 48,517

¹ “Funds From Operations of the Kite Portfolio” measures 100% of the operating performance of the Operating Partnership’s real estate properties and construction and service subsidiaries in which the Company owns an interest. “Funds From Operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders” reflects a reduction for the redeemable noncontrolling weighted average diluted interest in the Operating Partnership.

Earnings before Interest, Tax, Depreciation, and Amortization

We define EBITDA, a non-GAAP financial measure, as net income before depreciation and amortization, interest expense and income tax expense of taxable REIT subsidiary. For informational purposes, we have also provided Adjusted EBITDA, which we define as EBITDA less (i) EBITDA from unconsolidated entities, (ii) non-cash gain on debt extinguishment, (iii) gain on resolution of assumed contingency, (iv) impairment charge, (v) gain on sales of operating properties, (vi) other income and expense and (vii) noncontrolling interest EBITDA. Annualized Adjusted EBITDA is Adjusted EBITDA for the most recent quarter multiplied by four. EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Annualized Adjusted EBITDA, as calculated by us, are not comparable to EBITDA reported by other REITs that do not define EBITDA exactly as we do. EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Annualized Adjusted EBITDA do not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with GAAP, and should not be considered alternatives to net income as an indicator of performance or as alternatives to cash flows from operating activities as an indicator of liquidity.

Given the nature of our business as a real estate owner and operator, we believe that EBITDA and Adjusted EBITDA are helpful to investors when measuring operating performance because they exclude various items included in net income or loss that do not relate to or are not indicative of operating performance, such as impairments of operating properties and depreciation and amortization, which can make periodic and peer analyses of operating performance more difficult. For informational purposes, we have also provided Annualized Adjusted EBITDA, adjusted as described above. We believe this supplemental information

provides a meaningful measure of our operating performance. We believe presenting EBITDA in this manner allows investors and other interested parties to form a more meaningful assessment of our operating results.

The following table presents a reconciliation of our EBITDA, Adjusted EBITDA and Annualized Adjusted EBITDA to consolidated net income (the most directly comparable GAAP measure) and a calculation of Net Debt to EBITDA.

(\$ in thousands)	Three Months Ended December 31,	
Consolidated net income	\$11,256	
Adjustments to net income:		
Depreciation and amortization	43,116	
Interest expense	15,437	
Income tax expense of taxable REIT subsidiary	52	
Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (EBITDA)	69,861	
Adjustments to EBITDA:		
Unconsolidated EBITDA	33	
Non-cash gain on debt extinguishment	(5,645)	)
Gain on resolution of assumed contingency	(4,832)	)
Impairment charge	1,592	
Gain on sales of operating properties	(854)	)
Other expense, net	61	
Noncontrolling interest	(445)	)
Adjusted EBITDA	59,771	
Annualized Adjusted EBITDA ¹	\$239,084	
Company share of net debt:		
Mortgage and other indebtedness	1,734,059	
Less: Partner share of consolidated joint venture debt	(13,753)	)
Less: Cash	(33,880)	)
Less: Debt Premium	(16,521)	)
Company Share of Net Debt	1,669,905	
Net Debt to EBITDA	6.98x	
Net Debt plus Preferred Shares to Annualized Adjusted EBITDA	6.98x	

¹ Represents Adjusted EBITDA for the three months ended December 31, 2015 (as shown in the table above) multiplied by four.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2015 and 2014

The following table reflects income statement line items from our consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014:

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(\$ in thousands)	2015	2014	Net change 2014 to 2015
Revenue:			
Rental income (including tenant reimbursements)	\$334,029	\$252,228	\$81,801
Other property related revenue	12,976	7,300	5,676
Total revenue	347,005	259,528	87,477
Expenses:			
Property operating	49,973	38,703	11,270
Real estate taxes	40,904	29,947	10,957
General, administrative, and other	18,709	13,043	5,666
Merger and acquisition costs	1,550	27,508	(25,958)
Non-cash gain from release of assumed earnout liability	(4,832)	—	(4,832)
Impairment charge	1,592	—	1,592
Depreciation and amortization	167,312	120,998	46,314
Total expenses	275,208	230,199	45,009
Operating income	71,797	29,329	42,468
Interest expense	(56,432)	(45,513)	(10,919)
Income tax expense of taxable REIT subsidiary	(186)	(24)	(162)
Non-cash gain on debt extinguishment	5,645	—	5,645
Gain on settlement	4,520	—	4,520
Other expense, net	(95)	(244)	149
Income (loss) from continuing operations	25,249	(16,452)	41,701
Discontinued operations:			
Gain on sales of operating properties, net	—	3,198	(3,198)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	3,198	(3,198)
Income (loss) before gain on sale of operating properties	25,249	(13,254)	38,503
Gain on sale of operating properties, net	4,066	8,578	(4,512)
Consolidated net income (loss)	29,315	(4,676)	33,991
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2,198)	(1,025)	(1,173)
Net income (loss) attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	27,117	(5,701)	32,818
Dividends on preferred shares	(7,877)	(8,456)	579
Non-cash adjustment for redemption of preferred shares	(3,797)	—	(3,797)
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$15,443	\$(14,157)	\$29,600
Property operating expense to total revenue ratio	14.4	% 14.9	% (0.5)%

Rental income (including tenant reimbursements) increased \$81.8 million, or 32.4%, due to the following:

(\$ in thousands)	Net change 2014 to 2015
Properties acquired during 2014 or 2015 and retained	\$82,672
Development properties that became operational or were partially operational in 2014 and/or 2015	3,468
Properties sold during 2014 or 2015 including properties acquired in the Merger	(11,420)
Properties under redevelopment during 2014 and/or 2015 including properties acquired in the Merger	6,090
Properties fully operational during 2014 and 2015 and other	991
Total	\$81,801

The net increase of \$82.7 million in rental income at properties acquired and retained during 2014 or 2015 is attributable to the Merger with Inland Diversified and the acquisition of Rampart Commons in 2014 and the acquisitions of Colleyville Downs, Belle Isle Station, Livingston Shopping Center, and Chapel Hill Shopping Center in 2015. The properties acquired and retained in connection with the Merger with Inland Diversified contributed an additional \$71.3 million to rental income in 2015, while the remaining 2014 and 2015 acquisitions contributed \$11.4 million. The net decrease of \$11.4 million in rental income from properties sold during 2014 or 2015 is primarily due to the sale of 15 properties sold in late 2014 and early 2015. The net increase of \$1.0 million in rental income for properties fully operational in both years is primarily attributable to an increase in rental rates, and an improvement in economic occupancy.

The average rents for new comparable leases signed in 2015 were \$20.23 per square foot compared to average expiring rents of \$16.59 per square foot in that period. The average rents for renewals signed in 2015 were \$12.58 per square foot compared to average expiring rents of \$11.53 per square foot in that period. Our same property economic occupancy improved to 93.9% as of December 31, 2015 from 93.7% as of December 31, 2014. For our retail operating portfolio, annualized base rent per square foot improved to \$15.22 per square foot as of December 31, 2015, up from \$15.15 per square foot as of December 31, 2014.

Other property related revenue primarily consists of parking revenues, overage rent, specialty leasing income, lease termination income and gains related to sales of land parcels peripheral to our properties. This revenue increased by \$5.7 million, primarily as a result of higher gains on land sales of \$4.1 million, an increase of \$0.5 million in specialty leasing income, an increase of \$0.5 million in lease termination income and an increase in overage rent of \$0.3 million.

Property operating expenses increased \$11.3 million, or 29.1%, due to the following:

(\$ in thousands)	Net change 2014 to 2015
Properties acquired during 2014 or 2015 and retained	\$9,876
Development properties that became operational or were partially operational in 2014 and/or 2015	767
Properties sold during 2014 or 2015 including properties acquired in the Merger	(1,616)
Properties under redevelopment during 2014 and/or 2015 including properties acquired in the Merger	1,811
Properties fully operational during 2014 and 2015 and other	432
Total	\$11,270

The net increase of \$9.9 million in property operating expenses at properties acquired and retained during 2014 or 2015 is attributable to the Merger with Inland Diversified and the acquisition of Rampart Commons in 2014 and the acquisitions of Colleyville Downs, Belle Isle Station, Livingston Shopping Center, and Chapel Hill Shopping Center in 2015. The properties acquired and retained in connection with the Merger with Inland Diversified contributed an additional \$7.9 million to property operating expenses in 2015, while the remaining 2014 and 2015 acquisitions contributed \$2.0 million. The net decrease of \$1.6 million in property operating expenses at properties sold during 2014 or 2015 is primarily due to the sale of 15 properties sold in late 2014 and early 2015. The net \$0.4 million increase for properties fully operational is due to an increase of \$1.5 million in on-site personnel and regional office costs, \$0.7 million in bad debt expense, and \$0.2 million in marketing costs, offset by a decrease of \$0.5 million in

insurance costs as we leveraged our larger operating platform, \$1.1 million in repair and maintenance costs, and \$0.4 million in snow removal costs.

Property operating expenses as a percentage of total revenue for the year ended December 31, 2015 were 14.4% compared to 14.9% over the same period in the prior year. The decrease was mostly due to higher other property related revenue and an improvement in expense recoveries from tenants as a result of higher economic occupancy rates. The overall recovery ratio for reimbursable expenses improved to 87.1% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2015 compared to 85.3% for the twelve months ended December 31, 2014.

Real estate taxes increased \$11.0 million, or 36.6%, due to the following:

(\$ in thousands)	Net change 2014 to 2015
Properties acquired during 2014 or 2015 and retained	\$10,297
Development properties that became operational or were partially operational in 2014 and/or 2015	215
Properties sold during 2014 or 2015 including properties acquired in the Merger	(1,213)
Properties under redevelopment during 2014 and/or 2015 including properties acquired in the Merger	1,012
Properties fully operational during 2014 and 2015 and other	646
Total	\$10,957

The \$10.3 million increase in real estate taxes at properties acquired and retained during 2014 or 2015 is attributable to the Merger with Inland Diversified and the acquisition of Rampart Commons in 2014 and the acquisitions of Colleyville Downs, Belle Isle Station, Livingston Shopping Center, and Chapel Hill Shopping Center in 2015. The properties acquired and retained in connection with the Merger with Inland Diversified contributed an additional \$8.5 million to real estate taxes in 2015, while the remaining 2014 and 2015 acquisitions contributed \$1.8 million. The net decrease of \$1.2 million in real estate taxes at properties sold during 2014 or 2015 is primarily due to the sale of 15 properties sold in late 2014 and early 2015. The net \$0.6 million increase in real estate taxes for properties fully operational during 2014 and 2015 is due to higher tax assessments at certain operating properties. The majority of changes in our real estate tax expense is recoverable from tenants and, therefore, reflected in tenant reimbursement revenue.

General, administrative and other expenses increased \$5.7 million, or 43.4%. The increase is due primarily to higher public company costs and personnel costs associated with the July 2014 merger with Inland Diversified. Our employee base increased from 95 full-time employees as of December 31, 2013 to 145 full-time employees as of December 31, 2015.

Merger and acquisition costs in 2014 related almost entirely to our Merger with Inland Diversified and totaled \$27.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to \$1.6 million of costs for various property acquisitions for the year ended December 31, 2015.

We recorded a non-cash gain from the release of an assumed earnout liability of \$4.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. See additional discussion in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements.

We recorded an impairment charge of \$1.6 million related to our Shops at Otty operating property for the year ended December 31, 2015. See additional discussion in Note 9 to the consolidated financial statements.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$46.3 million, or 38.3%, due to the following:

(\$ in thousands)	Net change 2014 to 2015
Properties acquired during 2014 or 2015 and retained	\$45,414

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Development properties that became operational or were partially operational in 2014 and/or 2015	2,514	
Properties sold during 2014 or 2015 including properties acquired in the Merger	(3,456	)
Properties under redevelopment during 2014 and/or 2015 including properties acquired in the Merger	3,870	
Properties fully operational during 2014 and 2015 and other	(2,028	)
Total	\$46,314	

The net increase of \$45.4 million in depreciation and amortization expense at properties acquired and retained during 2014 or 2015 is attributable to the Merger with Inland Diversified and the acquisition of Rampart Commons in 2014 and the acquisitions of Colleyville Downs, Belle Isle Station, Livingston Shopping Center, and Chapel Hill Shopping Center in 2015. The net decrease of \$3.5 million in depreciation and amortization expense at properties sold during 2014 or 2015 is primarily due to the sale of 15 properties sold in late 2014 and early 2015. The net \$2.0 million decrease in depreciation at properties fully operational during 2014 and 2015 is mainly due to a tenant vacating at an operating property in 2014, which resulted in the acceleration of depreciation and amortization on certain assets.

Interest expense increased \$10.9 million or 24.0%. The increase mainly resulted from our assumption of \$859.6 million of debt as part of the Merger with Inland Diversified, in addition to draws on the unsecured revolving credit facility to fund a portion of our 2015 acquisitions. In addition, we secured longer-term fixed rate debt that carried higher interest rates than the variable rate on our unsecured revolving credit facility. The increase was also due to certain development projects, including Delray Marketplace and Parkside Town Commons - Phase I becoming operational. As a portion of the project becomes operational, we expense a pro-rata amount of related interest expense.

We recorded a non-cash gain on debt extinguishment of \$5.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, related to the retirement of the \$90 million loan secured by our City Center operating property. See additional discussion in Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements.

We recorded a gain on settlement of \$4.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, related to the settlement of a dispute related to eminent domain and related damages at one of our operating properties. See additional discussion in Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements.

The allocation of net income attributable to noncontrolling interests increased due to allocations to joint venture partners in certain consolidated properties acquired as part of the Merger with Inland Diversified. These partners are allocated income generally equal to the distribution received from the operations of the properties in which they hold an interest.

Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2014 and 2013

The following table reflects income statement line items from our consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013:

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(\$ in thousands)	2014	2013	Net change 2013 to 2014
Revenue:			
Rental income (including tenant reimbursements)	\$252,228	\$118,059	\$134,169
Other property related revenue	7,300	11,429	(4,129)
Total revenue	259,528	129,488	130,040
Expenses:			
Property operating	38,703	21,729	16,974
Real estate taxes	29,947	15,263	14,684
General, administrative, and other	13,043	8,211	4,832
Merger and acquisition costs	27,508	2,214	25,294
Depreciation and amortization	120,998	54,479	66,519
Total expenses	230,199	101,896	128,303
Operating income	29,329	27,592	1,737
Interest expense	(45,513)	(27,994)	(17,519)
Income tax expense of taxable REIT subsidiary	(24)	(262)	238
Other expense, net	(244)	(62)	(182)
Loss from continuing operations	(16,452)	(726)	(15,726)
Discontinued operations:			
Discontinued operations	—	834	(834)
Impairment charge	—	(5,372)	5,372
Non-cash gain on debt extinguishment	—	1,242	(1,242)
Gain on sale of operating properties	3,198	487	2,711
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	3,198	(2,809)	6,007
Loss before gain on sale of operating properties	(13,254)	(3,535)	(9,719)
Gain on sale of operating properties	8,578	—	8,578
Consolidated net loss	(4,676)	(3,535)	(1,141)
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,025)	685	(1,710)
Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	(5,701)	(2,850)	(2,851)
Dividends on preferred shares	(8,456)	(8,456)	—
Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	\$(14,157)	\$(11,306)	\$(2,851)
Property operating expense to total revenue ratio	14.9	% 16.8	% (1.9)%

Rental income (including tenant reimbursements) increased \$134.2 million, or 113.6%, due to the following:

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(\$ in thousands)	Net change 2013 to 2014
Properties acquired through merger with Inland Diversified	\$85,310
Properties acquired during 2013 and 2014	32,816
Development properties that became operational or were partially operational in 2013 and/or 2014	4,775
Properties sold during 2014	(2,486)
Properties sold to Inland Real Estate during 2014	6,662
Properties under redevelopment during 2013 and/or 2014	2,025
Properties fully operational during 2013 and 2014 and other	5,067
Total	\$134,169

The net increase of \$32.8 million in rental income at properties acquired during 2013 and 2014 is attributable to the acquisitions of Cool Springs Market, Castleton Crossing, Toringdon Market, and the nine property portfolio in November 2013. The net increase of \$5.1 million in rental income for fully operational properties is primarily attributable to anchor tenant openings at certain operating properties, improvement in small shop occupancy, and an improvement in expense recoveries from tenants.

The average rents for new comparable leases signed in 2014 were \$17.24 per square foot compared to average expiring rents of \$12.15 per square foot in that period. The average rents for renewals signed in 2014 were \$14.48 per square foot compared to average expiring rents of \$13.68 per square foot in that period. For our retail operating portfolio, annualized base rent per square foot improved to \$15.15 (excluding ground leases) per square foot as of December 31, 2014, up from \$13.18 (excluding ground leases) as of December 31, 2013 due to recent acquisition activity.

Other property related revenue primarily consists of parking revenues, overage rent, lease settlement income and gains related to land sales. This revenue decreased by \$4.1 million, primarily as a result of lower gains on land sales of \$4.7 million partially offset by increases in overage rent income of \$0.5 million.

Property operating expenses increased \$17.0 million, or 78.1%, due to the following:

(\$ in thousands)	Net change 2013 to 2014
Properties acquired through merger with Inland Diversified	\$8,022
Properties acquired during 2013 and 2014	5,714
Development properties that became operational or were partially operational in 2013 and/or 2014	1,063
Properties sold during 2014	(274)
Properties sold to Inland Real Estate during 2014	943
Properties under redevelopment during 2013 and/or 2014	497
Properties fully operational during 2013 and 2014 and other	1,009
Total	\$16,974

The net \$5.7 million increase in property operating expenses at properties acquired during 2013 and 2014 is attributable to the acquisitions of Cool Springs Market, Castleton Crossing, Toringdon Market, and the nine property portfolio in November 2013. The net \$1.0 million increase in property operating expenses at properties fully operational during 2013 and 2014 was due to higher maintenance, landscaping and insurance costs.

Property operating expenses as a percentage of total revenue for the year 2014 was 14.9% compared to 16.8% in 2013. The decrease in the percentage was mostly due to an improvement in expense recoveries from tenants. For the total portfolio, the overall recovery ratio for reimbursable expenses improved to 85.3% for 2014 compared to 76.1% for 2013. The improved ratio is mostly due to higher occupancy.

Real estate taxes increased \$14.7 million, or 96.2%, due to the following:

(\$ in thousands)	Net change 2013 to 2014
Properties acquired through merger with Inland Diversified	\$10,317
Properties acquired during 2013 and 2014	3,513
Development properties that became operational or were partially operational in 2013 and/or 2014	701
Properties sold during 2014	(258)
Properties sold to Inland Real Estate during 2014	682
Properties under redevelopment during 2013 and/or 2014	57
Properties fully operational during 2013 and 2014 and other	(328)
Total	\$14,684

The net increase of \$3.5 million in real estate taxes at properties acquired during 2013 and 2014 is attributable to the acquisitions of Cool Springs Market, Castleton Crossing, Toringdon Market, and the nine property portfolio in November 2013. The net \$0.3 million decrease in real estate taxes at properties fully operational during 2013 and 2014 was due to successful appeals at certain properties. The majority of changes in our real estate tax expense is recoverable from tenants and, therefore, reflected in tenant reimbursement revenue.

General, administrative and other expenses increased \$4.8 million, or 58.8%, due primarily to higher public company and personnel costs largely associated with the Merger. Specifically, our year-end employee base increased 48.4% from 95 employees in 2013 to 141 employees in 2014.

Merger and acquisition costs for the year ended December 31, 2014 related almost entirely to our Merger with Inland Diversified and totaled \$27.5 million compared to \$2.2 million of costs for property acquisitions for the year ended December 31, 2013. The majority of the \$27.5 million related to investment banking, lender, due diligence, legal, and professional expenses.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$66.5 million, or 122.1%, due to the following:

(\$ in thousands)	Net change 2013 to 2014
Properties acquired through merger with Inland Diversified	\$41,851
Properties acquired during 2013 and 2014	20,794
Development properties that became operational or were partially operational in 2013 and/or 2014	4,424
Properties sold during 2014	(764)
Properties sold to Inland Real Estate during 2014	2,357
Properties under redevelopment during 2013 and/or 2014	(3,407)
Properties fully operational during 2013 and 2014 and other	1,264
Total	\$66,519

The net increase of \$20.8 million for depreciation and amortization expense at properties acquired during 2013 and 2014 is attributable to the acquisitions of Cool Springs Market, Castleton Crossing, Toringdon Market, and the nine property portfolio in November 2013. The net increase of \$1.3 million in depreciation and amortization expense at properties fully operational during 2013 and 2014 was primarily due to an increase in anchor tenants openings.

Interest expense increased \$17.5 million, or 62.6%. The increase partially resulted from our assumption of \$859.6 million of debt from the Merger. The increase was also due to certain development and redevelopment projects, including Delray Marketplace, Holly Springs Towne Centre – Phase I, Rangeline Crossing, Four Corner Square, and Parkside Town Commons – Phase I becoming operational. As a portion of the project becomes operational, we expense pro-rata amount of related interest expense.

We recorded an impairment charge of \$5.4 million related to our Kedron Village operating property for the year ended December 31, 2013. We also recognized a non-cash gain of \$1.2 million resulting from the transfer of the Kedron Village assets to the lender in satisfaction of the debt. See additional discussion in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements.

We had a gain from discontinued operations of \$3.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 compared to a loss of \$0.5 million in the same period of 2013. The current year gain from discontinued operations relates to the sale of the 50th and 12th operating property, which was classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2013 and 2012. In the first quarter of 2014, we adopted the provisions of ASU 2014-08, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity. The Red Bank Commons, Ridge Plaza, Zionsville Walgreens and Tranche I operating properties are not included in discontinued operations in the accompanying Statements of Operations for the year ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, as the disposals individually and in the aggregate did not represent a strategic shift that has or will have major effect on our operations and financial results.

We also recorded gains totaling \$8.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014 on the sales of our Red Bank Commons, Ridge Plaza, Zionsville Walgreens, and eight operating properties we sold in late 2014. Disposal gains and losses in prior years were generally classified in discontinued operations prior to our adoption of ASU 2014-08.

The allocation to net income of noncontrolling interests increased due to allocations to joint venture partners in certain consolidated properties acquired as part of the Merger. These partners are allocated income generally equal to the distribution received from the operations of the properties in which they hold an interest.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Overview

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Our primary finance and capital strategy is to maintain a strong balance sheet with sufficient flexibility to fund our operating and investment activities in a cost-effective manner. We consider a number of factors when evaluating our level of indebtedness and when making decisions regarding additional borrowings or equity offerings, including the estimated value of properties to be developed or acquired, the estimated market value of our properties and the Company as a whole upon placement of the borrowing or offering, and the ability of particular properties to generate cash flow to cover debt service. We will continue to monitor the capital markets and may consider raising additional capital through the issuance of our common or preferred shares, unsecured debt securities, or other securities.

Our Principal Capital Resources

For a discussion of cash generated from operations, see “Cash Flows,” beginning on page 77. In addition to cash generated from operations, we discuss below our other principal capital resources.

The increased asset base and operating cash flows of the Company have substantially enhanced our liquidity position and reduced our borrowing costs. We continue to focus on a balanced approach to growth and staggering debt maturities in order to retain our financial flexibility.

In 2015, we issued \$520 million of unsecured debt in order to retire \$233.1 million of property level secured debt, acquire \$185.8 million of operating properties and to partially fund the \$102.6 million redemption of our outstanding Series A Preferred Shares.

As of December 31, 2015, we had approximately \$339.5 million available under our unsecured revolving credit facility for future borrowings based on the unencumbered property pool allocated to the unsecured revolving credit facility. We also had \$33.9 million in cash and cash equivalents as of December 31, 2015.

We were in compliance with all applicable financial covenants under our unsecured revolving credit facility, our unsecured term loans, and our senior unsecured notes as of December 31, 2015.

In the future, we may raise capital by disposing of properties, land parcels or other assets that are no longer core components of our growth strategy. The sale price may differ from our carrying value at the time of sale. We will also continue to monitor the capital markets and may consider raising additional capital through the issuance of our common shares, preferred shares or other securities.

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

Sale of Real Estate Assets

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

We sold eight retail operating properties in November and December 2014 for aggregate net proceeds of \$150.8 million and a net gain of \$1.4 million and seven retail operating properties in March 2015 for aggregate net proceeds of \$103.0 million

and a net gain of \$3.4 million. Proceeds from these sales were used to pay down the unsecured revolving credit facility, acquire properties in our core markets, and to retire property level secured debt.

During the fourth quarter of 2015, we sold our Four Corner operating property in Seattle, Washington, and our Cornelius Gateway operating property in Portland, Oregon, for aggregate proceeds of \$44.9 million and a net gain of \$0.6 million. Proceeds from these sales were used to pay down the unsecured revolving credit facility.

Our Principal Liquidity Needs

Short-Term Liquidity Needs

Near-Term Debt Maturities. As of December 31, 2015, we have \$262.5 million of debt scheduled to mature in 2016, excluding scheduled monthly principal payments. The recently executed seven-year unsecured term loan for up to \$200 million, of which \$100 million is undrawn, provides the majority of the funding for these securitized debt maturities. In addition, the maturity date of the \$75.9 million Parkside Town Commons construction loan may be extended for an additional 48 months to November 21, 2020 at the Company's option subject to certain conditions.

Other Short-Term Liquidity Needs. The requirements for qualifying as a REIT and for a tax deduction for some or all of the dividends paid to shareholders, necessitate that we distribute at least 90% of our taxable income on an annual basis. Such requirements cause us to have substantial liquidity needs over both the short term and the long term. Our short-term liquidity needs consist primarily of funds necessary to pay operating expenses associated with our operating properties, interest expense and scheduled principal payments on our debt, expected dividend payments to our common shareholders and to Common Unit holders, and recurring capital expenditures.

In December 2015, our Board of Trustees declared a cash distribution of \$0.2725 per common share and Common Unit for the fourth quarter of 2015. This distribution was paid on January 13, 2016 to common shareholders and Common Unit holders of record as of January 6, 2016. On February 4, 2016, the Board of Trustees declared a cash distribution of \$0.2875 per common share and Common Unit for the first quarter of 2016, which represents a 5.5% increase over our previous quarterly distribution. Future dividends are at the discretion of the Board of Trustees.

Other short-term liquidity needs include expenditures for tenant improvements, external leasing commissions and recurring capital expenditures. During the year ended December 31, 2015, we incurred \$3.2 million of costs for recurring capital expenditures on operating properties and also incurred \$6.6 million of costs for tenant improvements and external leasing commissions (excluding first generation space and development and redevelopment properties). We currently anticipate incurring approximately \$13 million to \$15 million of additional major tenant improvements and renovation costs within the next twelve months at a number of our operating properties.

As of December 31, 2015, we had three development projects under construction. The total estimated cost of the development projects is approximately \$172.7 million, of which \$145.4 million had been incurred as of December 31, 2015. We currently anticipate incurring the remaining \$27.3 million of costs over the next twelve to eighteen months. We believe we currently have sufficient financing in place to fund the projects and expect to do so primarily

through existing or new construction loans or borrowings on our unsecured revolving credit facility.

Long-Term Liquidity Needs

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

Potential Redevelopment, Reposition, Repurpose Opportunities. We are currently evaluating potential redevelopment, repositioning, and repurposing of several operating properties. Total estimated costs are expected to be in the range of \$130 million to \$145 million. We believe we currently have sufficient financing in place to fund our investment in any existing or future projects through cash from operations and borrowings on our unsecured revolving credit facility.

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

Capitalized Expenditures on All Properties

The following table summarizes cash basis capital expenditures for our development and redevelopment properties and capital expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2015 and on a cumulative basis since the project's inception:

(\$ in thousands)	Year to Date December 31, 2015	Cumulative December 31, 2015
Developments	\$52,858	\$145,408
Redevelopments	2,649	N/A
Recently completed developments ¹	12,138	N/A
Miscellaneous other activity, net	15,033	N/A
Recurring operating capital expenditures (primarily tenant improvement payments)	9,886	N/A
Total	\$92,564	\$145,408

¹ This classification includes Parkside Town Commons - Phase I, Delray Marketplace, Holly Springs Towne Center – Phase I, Bolton Plaza, Gainesville Plaza, and Cool Springs.

We capitalize certain indirect costs such as interest, salaries and benefits, and other general and administrative costs related to these development activities. If we were to experience a 10% reduction in development activities, without a corresponding decrease in indirect project costs, we would have recorded additional expense for the year ended December 31, 2015 of \$0.5 million.

Impact of Changes in Credit Ratings on Our Liquidity

In 2014, we were assigned investment grade corporate credit ratings from two nationally recognized credit rating agencies. These ratings remain unchanged at December 31, 2015.

The ratings could change based upon, among other things, the impact that prevailing economic conditions may have on our results of operations and financial condition. Credit rating reductions by one or more rating agencies could also adversely

affect our access to funding sources, the cost and other terms of obtaining funding, as well as our overall financial condition, operating results and cash flow.

Cash Flows

As of December 31, 2015, we had cash and cash equivalents on hand of \$33.9 million. We may be subject to concentrations of credit risk with regard to our cash and cash equivalents. We place our cash and short-term cash investments with high-credit-quality financial institutions. While we attempt to limit our exposure at any point in time, occasionally, such cash and investments may temporarily be in excess of FDIC and SIPC insurance limits. We also maintain certain compensating balances in several financial institutions in support of borrowings from those institutions. Such compensating balances were not material to the consolidated balance sheets.

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2015 to the Year Ended December 31, 2014

Cash provided by operating activities was \$169.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, an increase of \$126.8 million from the same period of 2014. The increase was primarily due to the increased cash flows generated by the properties acquired in 2014.

Cash used in investing activities was \$84.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, as compared to cash provided by investing activities of \$186.9 million in the same period of 2014. Highlights of significant cash sources and uses are as follows:

Net proceeds of \$170.0 million related to the sale of seven operating properties in early 2015 and the sale of Four Corner and Cornelius Gateway operating properties in December 2015 compared to net proceeds of \$191.1 million related to the sale of eight operating properties in late 2014 and the sale of Red Bank Commons, Ridge Plaza, and 50th and 12th operating properties in early 2014;

Net cash outflow of \$166.4 million related to 2015 acquisitions compared to a net cash outflow of \$22.5 million related to the 2014 acquisition of Rampart Commons;

- Decrease in capital expenditures of \$2.0 million, in addition to a decrease in the change in construction payables of \$19.5 million. In 2015, there was significant construction activity at Parkside Town Commons - Phase II, Tamiami Crossing, and Holly Springs Towne Center - Phase II.

Cash used in financing activities was \$94.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$203.8 million in the same period of 2014. Highlights of significant cash sources and uses in 2015 are as follows:

We drew \$102.6 million on the unsecured revolving credit facility to redeem all the outstanding shares of our Series A Preferred Shares; \$59 million to fund a portion of the acquisitions of Colleyville Downs, Belle Isle Station, Livingston Shopping Center and Chapel Hill Shopping Center; \$30 million to fund the acquisition of our partner's interest in our City Center operating property; and \$14.7 million on construction loans related to development projects;

We retired the \$12.2 million loan secured by our Indian River operating property, the \$26.2 million loan secured by our Plaza Volente operating property and the \$50.1 million loan secured by our Landstown Commons operating property;

We exercised the accordion option feature on the existing unsecured term loan to increase our total borrowings from \$230 million to \$400 million. The \$170 million of proceeds were utilized to pay down our unsecured revolving credit facility by \$140 million and to retire loans totaling \$30.5 million that were secured by our Draper Peaks and Beacon Hill operating properties;

• We issued \$250 million of senior unsecured notes;

In September 2015, we paid off the remaining balance of \$199.6 million on our unsecured revolving credit facility and the \$33 million loan secured by our Crossing at Killingly operating property, using proceeds from the issuance of the senior unsecured notes, and then in December 2015, we entered into a new \$33 million loan secured by our Crossing at Killingly operating property;

In connection with the sale of seven properties in March 2015, we retired the \$24 million loan secured by the Regal Court property. We paid down our unsecured revolving credit facility by \$27 million utilizing a portion of proceeds from these property sales. In addition in December 2015, we paid down our unsecured revolving credit facility utilizing gross proceeds of \$44.9 million from the sales of Four Corner Square and Cornelius Gateway;

We entered into a seven-year unsecured term loan for up to \$200 million, and in December 2015 drew \$100 million on the seven-year unsecured term loan and used the proceeds to pay down the unsecured revolving credit facility that was initially utilized to retire the \$90 million loan secured by our City Center operating property.

• Distributions to common shareholders and Common Unit holders of \$93.1 million; and

• Distributions to preferred shareholders of \$8.6 million.

In addition to the cash activity above, in August 2015, in connection with the acquisition of Chapel Hill Shopping Center, we assumed a \$18.3 million loan secured by the operating property. As part of the estimated fair value determination, a debt premium of \$0.2 million was recorded;

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2014 to the Year Ended December 31, 2013

Cash provided by operating activities was \$42.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, a decrease of \$9.8 million from the same period of 2013. The decrease was primarily due to outflows for our merger costs and costs incurred by Inland Diversified prior to the Merger that were paid by us subsequent to June 30, 2014.

Cash provided by investing activities was \$186.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, as compared to cash used in investing activities of \$514.9 million in the same period of 2013. Highlights of significant cash sources and uses are as follows:

• Net proceeds of \$191.1 million related to the sales of the Red Bank Commons, Ridge Plaza, 50th and 12th, Zionsville Walgreens and eight operating properties in 2014 compared to net proceeds of \$7.3 million in 2013;

• Net proceeds of \$18.6 million related to the sale of marketable securities in 2014. These securities were acquired as part of the Merger;

• Net cash acquired of \$108.7 million upon completion of the Merger. A portion of this cash was utilized to retire construction loans and other indebtedness while the remainder was retained for working capital including payment of Merger related costs;

• Net cash outflow of \$407.2 million related to 2013 acquisitions compared to net cash outflows of \$19.7 million in 2014;

Decrease in capital expenditures of \$18.0 million, offset by an increase in construction payables of \$12.6

- million as significant construction was ongoing at Gainesville Plaza, Parkside Town Commons – Phase I & II, Holly Springs Towne Center – Phase II and Tamiami Crossing in 2014.

Cash used in financing activities was \$203.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2014, compared to cash provided by financing activities of \$468.2 million in the same period of 2013. Highlights of significant cash sources and uses in 2014 are as follows:

In 2014, we drew \$66.7 million on the unsecured revolving credit facility to fund the acquisition of Rampart Commons, redevelopment and tenant improvement costs;

In 2014, we drew \$50.8 million on construction loans related to development projects;

In 2014, we paid down \$51.7 million on the unsecured revolving credit facility utilizing a portion of proceeds from property sales and cash on hand;

In July, we retired loans totaling \$41.6 million that were secured by land at 951 and 41 in Naples, Florida, Four Corner Square, and Rangeline Crossing utilizing cash on hand obtained as part of the Merger;

We retired loans totaling \$8.6 million that were secured by the 50th and 12th and Zionsville Walgreens operating properties upon the sale of these properties;

In December 2014, we retired the \$15.8 million loan secured by our Eastgate Pavilion operating property, the \$1.9 million loan secured by our Bridgewater Marketplace operating property, the \$34.0 million loan secured by our Holly Springs – Phase I development property and the \$15.2 million loan secured by Wheatland Town Crossing utilizing a portion of proceeds from property sales;

In December 2014, we paid down \$4.0 million on the loan secured by Delray Marketplace operating property;

Distributions to common shareholders and operating partnership unit holders of \$49.6 million; and

Distributions to preferred shareholders of \$8.5 million.

In addition to the cash activity above, in July 2014, as a result of the Merger, we assumed \$859.6 million in debt secured by 41 properties. As part of the fair value determination, a debt premium of \$33.3 million was recorded.

In December 2014, in connection with the acquisition of Rampart Commons, we assumed a \$12.4 million fixed rate mortgage. As part of the fair value determination, a debt premium of \$2.2 million was recorded.

In December 2014, in connection with the sale of eight operating properties, Inland Real Estate assumed \$75.8 million of our secured loans associated with Shoppes at Prairie Ridge, Fox Point, Harvest Square, Heritage Square, The Shoppes at Branson Hills and Copp's Grocery.

Other Matters

Financial Instruments

We are exposed to capital market risk, such as changes in interest rates. In order to reduce the volatility relating to interest rate risk, we may enter into interest rate hedging arrangements from time to time. We do not utilize derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not currently have any off-balance sheet arrangements that in our opinion have, or are reasonably likely to have, a material current or future effect on our financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources. We do, however, have certain obligations related to some of the projects in our operating and development properties.

As of December 31, 2015, we have outstanding letters of credit totaling \$14.7 million and no amounts were advanced against these instruments.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations to third parties based on contracts executed as of December 31, 2015.

(\$ in thousands)	Consolidated Long-term Debt and Interest ²	Development Activity and Tenant Allowances ¹	Operating Ground Leases	Employment Contracts ³	Total
2016	\$327,443	\$9,769	\$1,494	\$1,870	\$340,576
2017	72,598	—	1,494	935	75,027
2018	135,825	—	1,132	—	136,957
2019	447,405	—	1,103	—	448,508
2020	89,383	—	1,088	—	90,471
Thereafter	983,789	—	44,583	—	1,028,372
Total	\$2,056,443	\$9,769	\$50,894	\$2,805	\$2,119,911

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

² Our long-term debt consists of both variable and fixed-rate debt and includes both principal and interest. Interest expense for variable-rate debt was calculated using the interest rates as of December 31, 2015.

³ We have entered into employment agreements with certain members of senior management. The term of each employment agreement expires on June 30, 2017, with automatic one-year renewals each July 1st thereafter unless we or the individual elects not to renew the agreement.

In connection with our formation at the time of our 2004 initial public offering, we entered into an agreement that restricts our ability, prior to December 31, 2016, to dispose of six of our operating properties in taxable transactions and limits the amount of gain we can trigger with respect to certain other operating properties without incurring reimbursement obligations to certain limited partners. We have agreed that if we dispose of any interest in six specified properties in a taxable transaction before December 31, 2016, then we will indemnify the contributors of those properties for their tax liabilities attributable to their built-in gain that exists with respect to such property interest as of the time of our IPO (and tax liabilities incurred as a result of the reimbursement payment). We do not intend to dispose of these properties prior to December 31, 2016 in a manner that would result in a taxable transaction.

The six properties to which our potential tax indemnity obligations relate represented 7.4% of our annualized base rent in the aggregate as of December 31, 2015. These six properties are International Speedway Square, Shops at Eagle Creek, Whitehall Pike, Portofino Shopping Center, Thirty South, and Market Street Village.

Obligations in Connection with Development and Redevelopment Projects Under Construction

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

Our share of estimated future costs for our in-process and future developments and redevelopments is further discussed on page 75 in the "Short and Long-Term Liquidity Needs" section.

Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table presents details of outstanding consolidated indebtedness as of December 31, 2015 and 2014 adjusted for hedges:

(\$ in thousands)	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Senior unsecured notes	\$250,000	\$—
Unsecured revolving credit facility	20,000	160,000
Unsecured term loans	500,000	230,000
Notes payable secured by properties under construction - variable rate	132,776	119,347
Mortgage notes payable - fixed rate	756,494	810,959
Mortgage notes payable - variable rate	58,268	205,798
Net premiums on acquired debt	16,521	28,159
Total mortgage and other indebtedness	1,734,059	1,554,263
Mortgage notes - properties held for sale	—	67,452
Total	\$1,734,059	\$1,621,715

Consolidated indebtedness, including weighted average maturities and weighted average interest rates at December 31, 2015, is summarized below:

(\$ in thousands)	Amount	Weighted Average Maturity (Years)	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Percentage of Total	
Fixed rate debt ¹	\$1,502,190	5.4	4.17	% 88	%
Variable Rate Debt	215,348	4.0	1.97	% 12	%
Net Premiums on Acquired Debt	16,521	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Total	\$1,734,059	5.2	3.90	% 100	%

1 Calculations on fixed rate debt include the portion of variable rate debt that has been hedged; therefore, calculations on variable rate debt exclude the portion of variable rate debt that has been hedged. \$495.7 million in variable rate debt is hedged for a weighted average 2.0 years.

Mortgage and construction loans are collateralized by certain real estate properties and leases. Mortgage loans are generally due in monthly installments of interest and principal and mature over various terms through 2030.

Variable interest rates on mortgage and construction loans are based on LIBOR plus spreads ranging from 135 to 225 basis points. At December 31, 2015, the one-month LIBOR interest rate was 0.43%. Fixed interest rates on mortgage loans range from 3.78% to 6.78%.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

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

We had \$1.7 billion of outstanding consolidated indebtedness as of December 31, 2015 (inclusive of net premiums on acquired debt of \$16.5 million). As of December 31, 2015, we were party to various consolidated interest rate hedge agreements for a total of \$495.7 million, with maturities over various terms ranging from 2016 through 2020. Including the effects of these hedge agreements, our fixed and variable rate debt would have been \$1.5 billion (88%) and \$0.2 billion (12%), respectively, of our total consolidated indebtedness at December 31, 2015.

We have \$129.8 million of fixed rate debt maturing within the next twelve months. A 100 basis point increase in market interest rates would not materially impact the annual cash flows associated with these loans. A 100 basis point change in interest rates on our unhedged variable rate debt as of December 31, 2015 would change our annual cash flow by \$2.2 million. Based upon the terms of our variable rate debt, we are most vulnerable to change in short-term LIBOR interest rates. The sensitivity analysis was estimated using cash flows discounted at current borrowing rates adjusted by 100 basis points.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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

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

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Kite Realty Group Trust

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Parent Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Parent Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Parent Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of December 31, 2015 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Parent Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as that term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Under the supervision of and with the participation of the Parent Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Parent Company conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the 2013 framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on its evaluation under the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework, the Parent Company's management has concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2015.

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

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

Kite Realty Group, L.P.

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Operating Partnership's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of its disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Operating Partnership's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were effective.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule

13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of December 31, 2015 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, its internal control over financial reporting.

Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

The Operating Partnership is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, as that term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) of the Exchange Act. Under the supervision of and with the participation of the Operating Partnership's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, the Operating Partnership conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting based on the 2013 framework in Internal Control

– Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission. Based on its evaluation under the framework in Internal Control – Integrated Framework, the Operating Partnership's management has concluded that its internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2015.

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

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

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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

We have audited Kite Realty Group Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 Framework) (the COSO criteria). Kite Realty Group Trust'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 Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, Kite Realty Group Trust maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Kite Realty Group Trust as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 and the related financial statement schedule listed in the index at Item 15(a) as of December 31, 2015 of Kite Realty Group Trust and our report dated February 26, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana

February 26, 2016

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Trustees and Shareholders of Kite Realty Group, L.P. and subsidiaries:

We have audited Kite Realty Group, L.P. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 Framework) (the COSO criteria). Kite Realty Group, L.P. and subsidiaries' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

In our opinion, Kite Realty Group, L.P. and subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Kite Realty Group, L.P. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), shareholders' equity and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015 and the related financial statement schedule listed in the index at Item 15(a) as of December 31, 2015 of Kite Realty Group, L.P. and subsidiaries and our report dated February 26, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana

February 26, 2016

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None

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PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information required by this Item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in our 2016 Annual Meeting Proxy Statement (the “Proxy Statement”), which we intend to file within 120 days after our fiscal year-end in accordance with Regulation 14A.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

The information required by this Item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in our Proxy Statement.

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

The information required by this Item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in our Proxy Statement.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information required by this Item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in our Proxy Statement.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

The information required by this Item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in our Proxy Statement.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS, AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE

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

SIGNATURES

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

KITE REALTY GROUP TRUST

(Registrant)

February 26, 2016
(Date)

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

February 26, 2016
(Date)

/s/ Daniel R. Sink
Daniel R. Sink
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

KITE REALTY GROUP L.P. AND SUBSIDIARIES

(Registrant)

February 26, 2016
(Date)

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

February 26, 2016
(Date)

/s/ Daniel R. Sink
Daniel R. Sink
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ John A. Kite (John A. Kite)	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and Trustee (Principal Executive Officer)	February 26, 2016
/s/ William E. Bindley (William E. Bindley)	Trustee	February 26, 2016
/s/ Victor J. Coleman (Victor J. Coleman)	Trustee	February 26, 2016
/s/ Christie B. Kelly (Christie B. Kelly)	Trustee	February 26, 2016
/s/ David R. O'Reilly (David R. O'Reilly)	Trustee	February 26, 2016
/s/ Barton R. Peterson (Barton R. Peterson)	Trustee	February 26, 2016
/s/ Lee A. Daniels (Lee A. Daniels)	Trustee	February 26, 2016
/s/ Gerald W. Grupe (Gerald W. Grupe)	Trustee	February 26, 2016
/s/ Charles H. Wurtzebach (Charles H. Wurtzebach)	Trustee	February 26, 2016
/s/ Daniel R. Sink (Daniel R. Sink)	Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 26, 2016
/s/ Thomas R. Olinger (Thomas R. Olinger)	Senior Vice President, Chief Accounting Officer	February 26, 2016

Kite Realty Group Trust and Kite Realty Group, L.P. and subsidiaries

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All other schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulation of the Securities and Exchange Commission are not required under the related instructions or are inapplicable and therefore have been omitted.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Kite Realty Group Trust as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. Our audit also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Kite Realty Group Trust at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method for reporting discontinued operations as a result of the adoption of the amendments to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification resulting from Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-08, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity, effective January 1, 2014.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Kite Realty Group Trust's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 Framework) and our report dated February 26, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana

February 26, 2016

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Board of Trustees and Shareholders of Kite Realty Group, L.P. and subsidiaries:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Kite Realty Group, L.P. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss), shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015. Our audit also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Kite Realty Group, L.P. and subsidiaries at December 31, 2015 and 2014, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2015, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

As discussed in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, the Company changed its method for reporting discontinued operations as a result of the adoption of the amendments to the FASB Accounting Standards Codification resulting from Accounting Standards Update No. 2014-08, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity, effective January 1, 2014.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the effectiveness of Kite Realty Group, L.P. and subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2015, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 Framework) and our report dated February 26, 2016 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana

February 26, 2016

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Kite Realty Group Trust
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(\$ in thousands, except share data)

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets:		
Investment properties, at cost	\$3,933,140	\$3,732,748
Less: accumulated depreciation	(432,295)	(315,093)
	3,500,845	3,417,655
Cash and cash equivalents	33,880	43,826
Tenant and other receivables, including accrued straight-line rent of \$23,809 and \$18,630 respectively, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts	51,101	48,097
Restricted cash and escrow deposits	13,476	16,171
Deferred costs and intangibles, net	157,884	159,978
Prepaid and other assets	8,852	8,847
Assets held for sale (see Note 9)	—	179,642
Total Assets	\$3,766,038	\$3,874,216
Liabilities and Equity:		
Mortgage and other indebtedness	\$1,734,059	\$1,554,263
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	81,356	75,150
Deferred revenue and intangibles, net and other liabilities	131,559	136,409
Liabilities held for sale (see Note 9)	—	81,164
Total Liabilities	1,946,974	1,846,986
Commitments and contingencies	—	—
Limited partners' interests in Operating Partnership and other redeemable noncontrolling interests	92,315	125,082
Equity:		
Kite Realty Group Trust Shareholders' Equity		
Preferred Shares, \$.01 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized, 0 and 4,100,000 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	—	102,500
Common Shares, \$.01 par value, 225,000,000 shares authorized, 83,334,865 and 83,490,663 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	833	835
Additional paid in capital and other	2,050,545	2,044,425
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,145)	(1,175)
Accumulated deficit	(323,257)	(247,801)
Total Kite Realty Group Trust Shareholders' Equity	1,725,976	1,898,784
Noncontrolling Interests	773	3,364
Total Equity	1,726,749	1,902,148
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$3,766,038	\$3,874,216

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

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Kite Realty Group Trust

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(\$ in thousands, except share and per share data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Revenue:			
Minimum rent	\$263,794	\$199,455	\$93,637
Tenant reimbursements	70,235	52,773	24,422
Other property related revenue	12,976	7,300	11,429
Total revenue	347,005	259,528	129,488
Expenses:			
Property operating	49,973	38,703	21,729
Real estate taxes	40,904	29,947	15,263
General, administrative, and other	18,709	13,043	8,211
Merger and acquisition costs	1,550	27,508	2,214
Non-cash gain from release of assumed earnout liability	(4,832)	) —	—
Impairment charge	1,592	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	167,312	120,998	54,479
Total expenses	275,208	230,199	101,896
Operating income	71,797	29,329	27,592
Interest expense	(56,432)	) (45,513)	) (27,994)
Income tax expense of taxable REIT subsidiary	(186)	) (24)	) (262)
Non-cash gain on debt extinguishment	5,645	—	—
Gain on settlement	4,520	—	—
Other expense, net	(95)	) (244)	) (62)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	25,249	(16,452)	) (726)
Discontinued operations:			
Operating income from discontinued operations	—	—	834
Impairment charge	—	—	(5,372)
Non-cash gain on debt extinguishment	—	—	1,242
Gain on sales of operating properties, net	—	3,198	487
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	3,198	(2,809)
Income (loss) before gain on sale of operating properties	25,249	(13,254)	) (3,535)
Gain on sale of operating properties, net	4,066	8,578	—
Consolidated net income (loss)	29,315	(4,676)	) (3,535)
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2,198)	) (1,025)	) 685
Net income (loss) attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	27,117	(5,701)	) (2,850)
Dividends on preferred shares	(7,877)	) (8,456)	) (8,456)
Non-cash adjustment for redemption of preferred shares	(3,797)	) —	—
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$15,443	\$(14,157)	) \$(11,306)
Net income (loss) per common share – basic:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	\$0.19	\$(0.29)	) \$(0.37)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	—	0.05	(0.11)
Net income (loss) attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	\$0.19	\$(0.24)	) \$(0.48)
Net income (loss) per common share – diluted:			

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Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	\$0.18	\$(0.29	) \$(0.37	)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	—	0.05	(0.11	)
Net income (loss) attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	\$0.18	\$(0.24	) \$(0.48	)
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	83,421,904	58,353,448	23,535,434	
Weighted average common shares outstanding - diluted	83,534,381	58,353,448	23,535,434	
Dividends declared per common share	\$1.09	\$1.02	\$0.96	
Net income (loss) attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$15,443	\$(17,268	) \$(8,686	)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	3,111	(2,620	)
Net income (loss) attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust common shareholders	\$15,443	\$(14,157	) \$(11,306	)
Consolidated net income (loss)	\$29,315	\$(4,676	) \$(3,535	)
Change in fair value of derivatives	(995	) (2,621	) 7,136	
Total comprehensive income (loss)	28,320	(7,297	) 3,601	
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(2,173	) (932	) 161	
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	\$26,147	\$(8,229	) \$3,762	

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

Kite Realty Group Trust
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity
(\$ in thousands, except share data)

	Preferred Shares		Common Shares		Additional	Accumulated	Accumulated	
	Shares	Amount	Shares	Amount	Paid-in Capital	Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Deficit	Total
Balances, December 31, 2012	4,100,000	\$ 102,500	19,432,174	\$ 194	\$ 514,093	\$(5,259)	\$(138,044)	\$ 473,484
Stock compensation activity	—	—	169,696	2	2,508	—	—	2,510
Issuance of common shares, net	—	—	13,081,250	131	313,767	—	—	313,898
Common shares issued under employee share purchase plan	—	—	934	—	22	—	—	22
Other comprehensive income attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	—	—	—	—	—	6,612	—	6,612
Distributions declared to common shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	—	(23,780)	(23,780)
Distributions to preferred shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8,456)	(8,456)
Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,850)	(2,850)
Exchange of redeemable noncontrolling interest for common stock	—	—	22,500	—	582	—	—	582
Adjustments to redeemable noncontrolling interests – Operating Partnership	—	—	—	—	(8,465)	—	—	(8,465)
Balances, December 31, 2013	4,100,000	\$ 102,500	32,706,554	\$ 327	\$ 822,507	\$ 1,353	\$(173,130)	\$ 753,557
Common shares issued under employee share purchase plan	—	—	1,812	—	46	—	—	46
Common shares issued as part of Merger, net of offering costs	—	—	50,272,308	503	1,232,684	—	—	1,233,187
Common shares retired in connection with reverse share split	—	—	(2,436)	—	(60)	—	—	(60)
Stock compensation activity	—	—	490,425	5	3,294	—	—	3,299
Other comprehensive loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	—	—	—	—	—	(2,528)	—	(2,528)
	—	—	—	—	—	—	(60,514)	(60,514)

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Distributions declared to common shareholders									
Distributions to preferred shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	—	(8,456)	(8,456)	)
Net loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5,701)	(5,701)	)
Exchange of redeemable noncontrolling interests for common shares	—	—	22,000	—	567	—	—	567	
Adjustment to redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	(14,613)	—	—	(14,613)	)
Balances, December 31, 2014	4,100,000	\$ 102,500	83,490,663	\$ 835	\$ 2,044,425	\$(1,175)	\$(247,801)	\$ 1,898,784	
Stock compensation activity	—	—	(173,798)	(2)	3,744	—	—	3,742	
Other comprehensive loss attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	—	—	—	—	—	(970)	—	(970)	)
Distributions declared to common shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	—	(90,899)	(90,899)	)
Distributions to preferred shareholders	—	—	—	—	—	—	(7,877)	(7,877)	)
Redemption of preferred shares	(4,100,000)	(102,500)	—	—	3,797	—	(3,797)	(102,500)	)
Net income attributable to Kite Realty Group Trust	—	—	—	—	—	—	27,117	27,117	
Acquisition of partners' interests in consolidated joint ventures	—	—	—	—	1,445	—	—	1,445	
Exchange of redeemable noncontrolling interests for common shares	—	—	18,000	—	487	—	—	487	
Adjustment to redeemable noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	(3,353)	—	—	(3,353)	)
Balances, December 31, 2015	—	\$—	83,334,865	\$ 833	\$ 2,050,545	\$(2,145)	\$(323,257)	\$ 1,725,976	

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

Kite Realty Group Trust
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(\$ in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Consolidated net income (loss)	\$29,315	\$ (4,676)	\$ (3,535)
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Gain on sale of operating properties, net of tax	(4,066)	(11,776)	(487)
Impairment charge	1,592	—	5,372
Gain on debt extinguishment	(5,645)	—	(1,242)
Straight-line rent	(5,638)	(4,744)	(3,496)
Depreciation and amortization	170,521	123,862	57,757
Provision for credit losses, net of recoveries	4,331	1,740	922
Compensation expense for equity awards	4,580	2,914	1,932
Amortization of debt fair value adjustment	(5,834)	(3,468)	(127)
Amortization of in-place lease liabilities	(3,347)	(4,521)	(2,674)
Non-cash gain from release of assumed earnout liability	(4,832)	—	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Tenant receivables	(1,510)	(10,044)	(1,690)
Deferred costs and other assets	(6,646)	(5,355)	(9,062)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses, deferred revenue, and other liabilities	(903)	(41,375)	8,688
Payments on assumed earnout liability	(2,581)	—	—
Net cash provided by operating activities	169,337	42,557	52,358
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Acquisitions of interests in properties	(166,411)	(22,506)	(407,215)
Capital expenditures, net	(92,564)	(94,553)	(112,581)
Net proceeds from sales of operating properties	170,016	191,126	7,293
Net proceeds from sales of marketable securities acquired from Merger	—	18,601	—
Net cash received from Merger	—	108,666	—
Change in construction payables	4,562	(14,950)	(2,396)
Collection of note receivable	—	542	—
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(84,397)	186,926	(514,899)
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Common share issuance proceeds, net of costs	—	—	314,771
Payments for redemption of preferred shares	(102,500)	—	—
Repurchases of common shares upon the vesting of restricted shares	(1,002)	(378)	(261)
Offering costs	—	(1,966)	—
Purchase of redeemable noncontrolling interests	(33,998)	—	—
Loan proceeds	984,303	146,495	528,590
Loan transaction costs	(4,913)	(4,270)	(2,138)
Loan payments	(835,019)	(285,244)	(342,033)
Distributions paid – common shareholders	(89,379)	(46,656)	(20,594)
Distributions paid – preferred shareholders	(8,582)	(8,456)	(8,456)
Distributions paid – redeemable noncontrolling interests	(3,681)	(2,992)	(1,579)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(115)	(324)	(108)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(94,886)	(203,791)	468,192
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(9,946)	25,692	5,651

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Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	43,826	18,134	12,483
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$33,880	\$43,826	\$18,134
Supplemental disclosures			
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest	\$61,306	\$48,526	\$31,577
Cash paid for taxes	\$281	\$87	\$45

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

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Kite Realty Group, L.P. and subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(\$ in thousands, except unit data)

	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Assets:		
Investment properties, at cost	\$3,933,140	\$3,732,748
Less: accumulated depreciation	(432,295)	(315,093)
	3,500,845	3,417,655
Cash and cash equivalents	33,880	43,826
Tenant and other receivables, including accrued straight-line rent of \$23,809 and \$18,630 respectively, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts	51,101	48,097
Restricted cash and escrow deposits	13,476	16,171
Deferred costs and intangibles, net	157,884	159,978
Prepaid and other assets	8,852	8,847
Assets held for sale (see Note 9)	—	179,642
Total Assets	\$3,766,038	\$3,874,216
Liabilities and Equity:		
Mortgage and other indebtedness	\$1,734,059	\$1,554,263
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	81,356	75,150
Deferred revenue and intangibles, net and other liabilities	131,559	136,409
Liabilities held for sale (see Note 9)	—	81,164
Total Liabilities	1,946,974	1,846,986
Commitments and contingencies	—	—
Limited partners' interests in Operating Partnership and other redeemable noncontrolling interests	92,315	125,082
Partners Equity:		
Parent Company:		
Preferred equity, 0 and 4,100,000 units issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	—	102,500
Common equity, 83,334,865 and 83,490,663 units issued and outstanding at December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, respectively	1,728,121	1,797,459
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(2,145)	(1,175)
Total Partners Equity	1,725,976	1,898,784
Noncontrolling Interests	773	3,364
Total Equity	1,726,749	1,902,148
Total Liabilities and Equity	\$3,766,038	\$3,874,216

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

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Kite Realty Group, L.P. and subsidiaries

Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

(\$ in thousands, except unit and per unit data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Revenue:			
Minimum rent	\$263,794	\$199,455	\$93,637
Tenant reimbursements	70,235	52,773	24,422
Other property related revenue	12,976	7,300	11,429
Total revenue	347,005	259,528	129,488
Expenses:			
Property operating	49,973	38,703	21,729
Real estate taxes	40,904	29,947	15,263
General, administrative, and other	18,709	13,043	8,211
Merger and acquisition costs	1,550	27,508	2,214
Non-cash gain from release of assumed earnout liability	(4,832)	) —	—
Impairment charge	1,592	—	—
Depreciation and amortization	167,312	120,998	54,479
Total expenses	275,208	230,199	101,896
Operating income	71,797	29,329	27,592
Interest expense	(56,432)	) (45,513	) (27,994
Income tax expense of taxable REIT subsidiary	(186)	) (24	) (262
Non-cash gain on debt extinguishment	5,645	—	—
Gain on settlement	4,520	—	—
Other expense, net	(95)	) (244	) (62
Loss from continuing operations	25,249	(16,452	) (726
Discontinued operations:			
Operating income from discontinued operations	—	—	834
Impairment charge	—	—	(5,372
Non-cash gain on debt extinguishment	—	—	1,242
Gain on sales of operating properties, net	—	3,198	487
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	3,198	(2,809
Income (loss) before gain on sale of operating properties	25,249	(13,254	) (3,535
Gain on sale of operating properties, net	4,066	8,578	—
Consolidated net income (loss)	29,315	(4,676	) (3,535
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,854)	) (1,435	) (121
Dividends on preferred units	(7,877)	) (8,456	) (8,456
Non-cash adjustment for redemption of preferred shares	(3,797)	) —	—
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$15,787	\$(14,567	) \$(12,112
Allocation of net income (loss):			
Limited Partners	\$344	\$(410	) \$(806
Parent Company	15,443	(14,157	) (11,306
	\$15,787	\$(14,567	) \$(12,112
Net income (loss) per unit - basic:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common unitholders	\$0.19	\$(0.29	) \$(0.37
	—	0.05	(0.11

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Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to common unitholders				
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$0.19	\$(0.24	) \$(0.48	)
Net income (loss) per unit - diluted:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations attributable to common unitholders	\$0.19	\$(0.29	) \$(0.37	)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to common unitholders	—	0.05	(0.11	)
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$0.19	\$(0.24	) \$(0.48	)
Weighted average common units outstanding - basic	85,219,827	60,010,480	25,217,287	
Weighted average common units outstanding - diluted	85,332,303	60,250,900	25,278,273	
Distributions declared per common unit	\$1.09	\$1.02	\$0.96	
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders:				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$15,787	\$(17,765	) \$(9,303	)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	3,198	(2,809	)
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$15,787	\$(14,567	) \$(12,112	)
Consolidated net income (loss)	\$29,315	\$(4,676	) \$(3,535	)
Change in fair value of derivatives	(995	) (2,621	) 7,136	
Total comprehensive income (loss)	28,320	(7,297	) 3,601	
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,854	) (1,435	) (121	)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$26,466	\$(8,732	) \$3,480	
The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements.				

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Kite Realty Group, L.P. and subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Partners' Equity
(\$ in thousands)

	General Partner		Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Total
	Common Equity	Preferred Equity		
Balances, December 31, 2012	\$376,243	\$102,500	\$ (5,259)	\$473,484
Stock compensation activity	2,510	—	—	2,510
Capital contribution from Parent Company	313,920	—	—	313,920
Other comprehensive income attributable to Parent Company	—	—	6,612	6,612
Distributions declared to Parent Company	(23,780)	—	—	(23,780)
Distributions to preferred unitholders	—	(8,456)	—	(8,456)
Net loss	(11,306)	8,456	—	(2,850)
Conversion of Limited Partner Units to shares of the Parent Company	582	—	—	582
Adjustments to redeemable noncontrolling interests – Operating Partnership	(8,465)	—	—	(8,465)
Balances, December 31, 2013	\$649,704	\$102,500	\$ 1,353	\$753,557
Capital contribution as part of Merger, net of offering costs	1,233,233	—	—	1,233,233
Common units retired in connection with reverse share split	(60)	—	—	(60)
Stock compensation activity	3,299	—	—	3,299
Other comprehensive loss attributable to Parent Company	—	—	(2,528)	(2,528)
Distributions declared to Parent Company	(60,514)	—	—	(60,514)
Distributions to preferred unitholders	—	(8,456)	—	(8,456)
Net loss	(14,157)	8,456	—	(5,701)
Conversion of Limited Partner Units to shares of the Parent Company	567	—	—	567
Adjustment to redeemable noncontrolling interests	(14,613)	—	—	(14,613)
Balances, December 31, 2014	\$1,797,459	\$102,500	\$ (1,175)	\$1,898,784
Stock compensation activity	3,742	—	—	3,742
Other comprehensive loss attributable to Parent Company	—	—	(970)	(970)
Distributions declared to Parent Company	(90,899)	—	—	(90,899)
Distributions to preferred unitholders	—	(7,877)	—	(7,877)
Redemption of preferred units	3,797	(102,500)	—	(98,703)
Net income	15,443	7,877	—	23,320
Acquisition of partners' interests in consolidated joint ventures	1,445	—	—	1,445
Conversion of Limited Partner Units to shares of the Parent Company	487	—	—	487
Adjustment to redeemable noncontrolling interests	(3,353)	—	—	(3,353)
Balances, December 31, 2015	\$1,728,121	\$—	\$ (2,145)	\$1,725,976

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

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Kite Realty Group, L.P. and subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(\$ in thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2015	2014	2013
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Consolidated net income (loss)	\$29,315	\$(4,676)	\$(3,535)
Adjustments to reconcile consolidated net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Gain on sale of operating properties, net of tax	(4,066)	(11,776)	(487)
Impairment charge	1,592	—	5,372
Gain on debt extinguishment	(5,645)	—	(1,242)
Straight-line rent	(5,638)	(4,744)	(3,496)
Depreciation and amortization	170,521	123,862	57,757
Provision for credit losses, net of recoveries	4,331	1,740	922
Compensation expense for equity awards	4,580	2,914	1,932
Amortization of debt fair value adjustment	(5,834)	(3,468)	(127)
Amortization of in-place lease liabilities	(3,347)	(4,521)	(2,674)
Non-cash gain from release of assumed earnout liability	(4,832)	—	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Tenant receivables	(1,510)	(10,044)	(1,690)
Deferred costs and other assets	(6,646)	(5,355)	(9,062)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses, deferred revenue, and other liabilities	(903)	(41,375)	8,688
Payments on assumed earnout liability	(2,581)	—	—
Net cash provided by operating activities	169,337	42,557	52,358
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Acquisitions of interests in properties	(166,411)	(22,506)	(407,215)
Capital expenditures, net	(92,564)	(94,553)	(112,581)
Net proceeds from sales of operating properties	170,016	191,126	7,293
Net proceeds from sales of marketable securities acquired from Merger	—	18,601	—
Net cash received from Merger	—	108,666	—
Change in construction payables	4,562	(14,950)	(2,396)
Collection of note receivable	—	542	—
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	(84,397)	186,926	(514,899)
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Contributions from the Parent Company	—	—	314,771
Payments for redemption of preferred units	(102,500)	—	—
Repurchases of common shares upon the vesting of restricted shares	(1,002)	(378)	(261)
Offering costs	—	(1,966)	—
Purchase of redeemable noncontrolling interests	(33,998)	—	—
Loan proceeds	984,303	146,495	528,590
Loan transaction costs	(4,913)	(4,270)	(2,138)
Loan payments	(835,019)	(285,244)	(342,033)
Distributions paid – common unitholders	(89,379)	(46,656)	(20,594)
Distributions paid – preferred unitholders	(8,582)	(8,456)	(8,456)
Distributions paid – redeemable noncontrolling interests	(3,681)	(2,992)	(1,579)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(115)	(324)	(108)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(94,886)	(203,791)	468,192
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(9,946)	25,692	5,651

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Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	43,826	18,134	12,483
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$33,880	\$43,826	\$18,134
Supplemental disclosures			
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest	\$61,306	\$48,526	\$31,577
Cash paid for taxes	\$281	\$87	\$45

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

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Kite Realty Group Trust and Kite Realty Group, L.P. and subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2015
(\$ in thousands, except share and per share data)

Note 1. Organization

Kite Realty Group Trust (the "Parent Company"), through its majority-owned subsidiary, Kite Realty Group, L.P. (the "Operating Partnership"), owns interests in various operating subsidiaries and joint ventures engaged in the ownership and operation, acquisition, development and redevelopment of high-quality neighborhood and community shopping centers in selected markets in the United States. The terms "Company," "we," "us," and "our" refer to the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, collectively, and those entities owned or controlled by the Parent Company and/or the Operating Partnership.

The Operating Partnership was formed on August 16, 2004, when the Parent Company contributed properties and the net proceeds from an initial public offering of shares of its common stock to the Operating Partnership. The Parent Company was organized in Maryland in 2004 to succeed in the development, acquisition, construction and real estate businesses of its predecessor. We believe the Company qualifies as a real estate investment trust (a "REIT") under provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

The Parent Company is the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, and as of December 31, 2015 owned approximately 97.8% of the common partnership interests in the Operating Partnership ("General Partner Units"). The remaining 2.2% of the common partnership interests ("Limited Partner Units" and, together with the General Partner Units, the "Common Units") are owned by the limited partners. As the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, the Parent Company has full, exclusive and complete responsibility and discretion in the day-to-day management and control of the Operating Partnership. The Parent Company and the Operating Partnership are operated as one enterprise. The management of the Parent Company consists of the same members as the management of the Operating Partnership. As the sole general partner with control of the Operating Partnership, the Parent Company consolidates the Operating Partnership for financial reporting purposes, and the Parent Company does not have any significant assets other than its investment in the Operating Partnership.

On July 1, 2014, we completed a merger (the "Merger") with Inland Diversified Real Estate Trust, Inc. ("Inland Diversified"), in which Inland Diversified merged with and into a wholly-owned subsidiary of ours. Upon completion of the Merger with Inland Diversified, we acquired 60 operating properties. Subsequent to the Merger, we sold 15 of these properties in November and December 2014 and March 2015.

At December 31, 2015, we owned interests in 118 operating and redevelopment properties consisting of 110 retail properties, six retail redevelopment properties, one office operating property and an associated parking garage. We also owned three development properties under construction as of this date.

At December 31, 2014, we owned interests in 123 operating and redevelopment properties consisting of 118 retail properties, of which seven were classified as held for sale, three retail redevelopment properties, one office operating property and an associated parking garage. We also owned four development properties under construction as of this

date.

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

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

Components of Investment Properties

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The Company's investment properties, excluding properties held for sale, as of December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014 were as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	Balance at	
	December 31, 2015	December 31, 2014
Investment properties, at cost:		
Land	\$805,646	\$778,780
Buildings and improvements	2,946,976	2,785,780
Furniture, equipment and other	6,960	6,398
Land held for development	34,975	35,907
Construction in progress	138,583	125,883
	\$3,933,140	\$3,732,748

Consolidation and Investments in Joint Ventures

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

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

As of December 31, 2015, we had an investment in one joint venture that is a VIE in which we are the primary beneficiary. As of this date, the VIE had total debt of \$56.8 million which is secured by assets of the VIE totaling \$107.2 million. The Operating Partnership guarantees the debt of the VIE.

We consider all relationships between the Company and the VIE, including development agreements, management agreements and other contractual arrangements, in determining whether we have the power to direct the activities of the VIE that most significantly affect the VIE's performance. We also continuously reassess primary beneficiary status. During the twelve months ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 there were no changes to our conclusions regarding whether an entity qualifies as a VIE or whether we are the primary beneficiary of any previously identified

VIE.

Beacon Hill

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In June 2015, we acquired our partner's interest in our Beacon Hill operating property. The transaction was accounted for as an equity transaction as we retained our controlling financial interest.

Cornelius Gateway

In December 2015, we sold our Cornelius Gateway operating property that was owned in a consolidated joint venture. The loss, which was not material and is included in "gain on sale of operating properties, net" in the accompanying consolidated statement of operations, was allocated 80% and 20% between us and our partner in accordance with the joint venture's operating agreement.

Acquisition of Real Estate Properties

Upon acquisition of real estate operating properties, we estimate the fair value of acquired identifiable tangible assets and identified intangible assets and liabilities, assumed debt, and any noncontrolling interest in the acquiree at the date of acquisition, based on evaluation of information and estimates available at that date. Based on these estimates, we record the estimated fair value to the applicable assets and liabilities. In making estimates of fair values, a number of sources are utilized, including information obtained as a result of pre-acquisition due diligence, marketing and leasing activities. The estimates of fair value were determined to have primarily relied upon Level 2 and Level 3 inputs.

Fair value is determined for tangible assets and intangibles, including:

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

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

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We finalize the measurement period of our business combinations when all facts and circumstances are understood, but in no circumstances to exceed one year.

Certain properties we acquired from the Merger included earnout components to the purchase price, meaning Inland Diversified did not pay a portion of the purchase price of the property at closing, although they owned the entire property. We are not obligated to pay the contingent portion of the purchase prices unless space which was vacant at the time of acquisition is later leased by the seller within the time limits and parameters set forth in the acquisition agreements. If at the end of the time limits certain space has not been leased, occupied and rent producing, we will have no further obligation to pay the additional purchase price consideration and we will retain ownership of that entire property. The liability for potential future earnout payments was determined using estimated fair value measurements at the end of the period which included the lease-up periods, market rents and probability of occupancy. As these earnouts were the original obligation of the previous owner, our assumption of these earnouts is similar to the assumption of a contingent obligation. The earnout payments are based on a predetermined formula applied to rental income received. The earnouts are recorded as an addition to the purchase price of the related properties and as a liability included in deferred revenue and intangibles, net and other liabilities on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Subsequent to the measurement period, any adjustment to the assumed earnout liability is reflected in the consolidated statements of operations.

The Company determined that it was the acquirer for accounting purposes in the merger with Inland Diversified. We considered the continuation of the Company's existing management and a majority of the existing board members as the most significant considerations in our analysis. Additionally, Inland Diversified had previously announced the transaction as a liquidation event and we believe this transaction was an acquisition of Inland Diversified by the Company. See Note 8 for additional discussion.

Investment Properties

Capitalization and Depreciation

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

Pre-development costs are incurred prior to vertical construction and for certain land held for development acquisitions during the due diligence phase and include contract deposits, legal, engineering, cost of internal resources and other professional fees related to evaluating the feasibility of developing or redeveloping a shopping center or other project. These pre-development costs are capitalized and included in construction in progress in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. If we determine that the completion of a development project is no longer probable, all previously incurred pre-development costs are immediately expensed. Once construction commences on the land, it is transferred to construction in progress.

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

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

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Impairment

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

Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations

Operating properties classified as "held for sale" include only those properties available for immediate sale in their present condition and for which management believes it is probable that a sale of the property will be completed within one year among other factors. Operating properties held for sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value less costs to sell. Depreciation and amortization are suspended during the period during which the asset is held-for-sale.

In the first quarter of 2014, we adopted the provisions of ASU 2014-8, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity, which will result in fewer real estate sales being classified within discontinued operations as only disposals representing a strategic shift in operations will be presented as discontinued operations.

All operating properties included in discontinued operations in 2014 were classified as such prior to the adoption of ASU 2014-08, and no properties that have been sold, or designated as held-for-sale, since the adoption of ASU 2014-08 have met the revised criteria for classification within discontinued operations.

Escrow Deposits

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

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash and cash equivalents. From time to time, such investments may temporarily be held in accounts that are in excess of FDIC and SIPC insurance limits; however the Company attempts to limit its exposure at any one time. As of December 31, 2014, cash and cash equivalents included \$16.1 million of funds set aside by the Company to affect a tax deferred purchase of real estate. Such funds were not considered available for general corporate purposes.

Fair Value Measurements

We follow the framework established under accounting standard FASB ASC 820 for measuring fair value of non-financial assets and liabilities that are not required or permitted to be measured at fair value on a recurring basis but only in certain circumstances, such as a business combination or upon determination of an impairment.

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on the consolidated balance sheets are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

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Level 1 fair value inputs are quoted prices in active markets for identical instruments to which we have access.

Level 2 fair value inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for similar instruments, either directly or indirectly, and appropriately considers counterparty creditworthiness in the valuations.

Level 3 fair value inputs reflect our best estimate of inputs and assumptions market participants would use in pricing an instrument at the measurement date. The inputs are unobservable in the market and significant to the valuation estimate.

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. As discussed in Note 11, the Company has determined that its derivative valuations are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

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

Note 4 includes a discussion of fair values recorded in 2013 when we transferred the Kedron Village operating property to the loan servicer. Note 8 includes a discussion of the fair values recorded in purchase accounting. Note 9 includes a discussion of the fair values recorded when we recognized an impairment charge on our Shops at Otty operating property. Level 3 inputs to these transactions include our estimations of market leasing rates, tenant-related costs, discount rates, and disposal values.

Derivative Financial Instruments

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

Changes in the fair values of derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges are recognized in other comprehensive income ("OCI") while any ineffective portion of a derivative's change in fair value is recognized immediately in earnings. Upon settlement of the hedge, gains and losses associated with the transaction are recorded in OCI and amortized over the underlying term of the hedged transaction. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, all of our derivative instruments qualify for hedge accounting.

Revenue Recognition

As a lessor of real estate assets, the Company retains substantially all of the risks and benefits of ownership and accounts for its leases as operating leases.

Contractual rent, percentage rent, and expense reimbursements from tenants for common area maintenance costs, insurance and real estate taxes are our principal source of revenue. Base minimum rents are recognized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective leases. Certain lease agreements contain provisions that grant additional rents based on a tenant's sales volume (contingent overage rent). Overage rent is recognized when tenants achieve the specified sales targets as defined in their lease agreements. Overage rent is included in other property related revenue in the accompanying statements of operations. As a result of generating this revenue, we will routinely have accounts receivable due from tenants. We are subject to tenant defaults and bankruptcies that may affect the collection of outstanding receivables. To address the collectability of these receivables, we analyze historical write-off experience, tenant credit-worthiness and current economic trends when evaluating the adequacy of our allowance for doubtful accounts and straight line rent reserve. Although we estimate uncollectible receivables and provide for them through charges against income, actual experience may differ from those estimates.

Gains or losses from sales of real estate are recognized when a sale has been consummated, the buyer's initial and continuing investment is adequate to demonstrate a commitment to pay for the asset, the Company has transferred to the buyer the usual risks and rewards of ownership, and the Company does not have a substantial continuing financial involvement in the property. As part of the Company's ongoing business strategy, it will, from time to time, sell land parcels and outlots, some of which are ground leased to tenants. Net gains realized on such sales were \$5.6 million, \$1.5 million, and \$6.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, respectively, and are classified as other property related revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Tenant Receivables and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

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

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

(\$ in thousands)	2015	2014	2013
Balance, beginning of year	\$2,433	\$1,328	\$755
Provision for credit losses, net of recoveries	4,331	1,740	922
Accounts written off	(2,439)	) (635)	) (349)
Balance, end of year	\$4,325	\$2,433	\$1,328

For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, allowance for doubtful accounts represented 1.2%, 0.9% and 1.0% of total revenues, respectively.

Other Receivables

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

Concentration of Credit Risk

We may be subject to concentrations of credit risk with regards to our cash and cash equivalents. We place cash and temporary cash investments with high-credit-quality financial institutions. From time to time, such cash and investments may temporarily be in excess of insurance limits. In addition, our accounts receivable from and leases with tenants potentially subjects us to a concentration of credit risk related to our accounts receivable and revenue. At December 31, 2015, 50%, 11% and 6% of total billed receivables were due from tenants leasing space in the states of Florida, Indiana, and Texas, respectively, compared to 40%, 11%, and 4% in 2014. For the year ended December 31,

2015, 25%, 14% and 12% of the Company's revenue recognized was from tenants leasing space in the states of Florida, Indiana, and Texas, respectively, compared to 26%, 18%, and 13% in 2014 and 30%, 36%, and 14% in 2013.

Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share or unit is calculated based on the weighted average number of common shares or units outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share or unit is determined based on the weighted average common number of shares or

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units outstanding during the period combined with the incremental average common shares or units that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all potentially dilutive common shares or units into common shares or units as of the earliest date possible.

Potentially dilutive securities include outstanding options to acquire common shares; Limited Partner Units, which may be exchanged for either cash or common shares, at the Parent Company's option and under certain circumstances; units under our Outperformance Plan; potential settlement of redeemable noncontrolling interests in certain joint ventures; and deferred common share units, which may be credited to the personal accounts of non-employee trustees in lieu of the payment of cash compensation or the issuance of common shares to such trustees. Limited Partner Units have been omitted from the Parent Company's denominator for the purpose of computing diluted earnings per share since the effect of including these amounts in the denominator would have no dilutive impact. Weighted average Limited Partner Units outstanding for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 were 1.8 million, 1.7 million and 1.7 million, respectively.

Due to our net loss attributable to common shareholders and Common Unit holders for the years ended December 31, 2014 and 2013, there are no potentially dilutive securities for those periods. Approximately 0.1 million, 0.3 million and 0.4 million outstanding options to acquire common shares were excluded from the computations of diluted earnings per share or unit because their impact was not dilutive for the twelve months ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013 respectively.

On August 11, 2014, we completed a one-for-four reverse share split of our common shares. As a result of the reverse share split, the number of outstanding common shares of the Company was reduced from approximately 332.7 million to approximately 83.2 million at that date. Unless otherwise noted, all common share and per share information contained herein has been restated to reflect the reverse share split as if it had occurred as of the beginning of the first period presented.

Segment Reporting

Our primary business is the ownership and operation of neighborhood and community shopping centers. We do not distinguish or group our operations on a geographical basis, or any other basis, when measuring performance. Accordingly, we have one operating segment, which also serves as our reportable segment for disclosure purposes in accordance with GAAP.

Income Taxes and REIT Compliance

Parent Company

The Parent Company, which is considered a corporation for federal income tax purposes, has been organized and intends to continue to operate in a manner that will enable it to maintain its qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. As a result, it generally will not be subject to federal income tax on the earnings that it distributes to the extent it distributes its "REIT taxable income" (determined before the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains) to shareholders of the Parent Company and meets certain other requirements on a recurring basis. To the extent that it satisfies this distribution requirement, but distributes less than 100% of its taxable income, it will be

subject to federal corporate income tax on its undistributed REIT taxable income. REITs are subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements. If the Parent Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, it will be subject to federal income tax on its taxable income at regular corporate rates for a period of four years following the year in which qualification is lost. We may also be subject to certain federal, state and local taxes on our income and property and to federal income and excise taxes on our undistributed taxable income even if the Parent Company does qualify as a REIT. The Operating Partnership intends to continue to make distributions to the Parent Company in amounts sufficient to assist the Parent Company in adhering to REIT requirements and maintaining its REIT status.

We have elected to treat Kite Realty Holdings, LLC as a taxable REIT subsidiary of the Operating Partnership, and we may elect to treat other subsidiaries as taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future. This election enables us to receive income and provide services that would otherwise be impermissible for a REIT. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are established for temporary differences between the financial reporting bases and the tax bases of assets and liabilities at the tax rates expected to be in effect

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when the temporary differences reverse. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Operating Partnership

The allocated share of income and loss, other than the operations of our taxable REIT subsidiary, is included in the income tax returns of the Operating Partnership's partners. Accordingly, the only federal income taxes included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements are in connection with its taxable REIT subsidiary.

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

Noncontrolling Interests

We report the non-redeemable noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries as equity and the amount of consolidated net income attributable to these noncontrolling interests is set forth separately in the consolidated financial statements. The noncontrolling interests in consolidated properties for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	2015	2014	2013
Noncontrolling interests balance January 1	\$3,364	\$3,548	\$3,535
Net income allocable to noncontrolling interests, excluding redeemable noncontrolling interests	111	140	121
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(115)	(324)	(108)
Acquisition of partner's interest in Beacon Hill operating property	(2,353)	—	—
Partner's share of loss on sale of Cornelius Gateway operating property	(234)	—	—
Noncontrolling interests balance at December 31	\$773	\$3,364	\$3,548

Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests – Operating Partnership

Limited Partner Units are redeemable noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership. We classify redeemable noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets outside of permanent equity because we may be required to pay cash to holders of Limited Partner Units upon redemption of their interests in the Operating Partnership or deliver registered shares upon their conversion. The carrying amount of the redeemable noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership is reflected at the greater of historical book value or redemption value with a corresponding adjustment to additional paid-in capital. At December 31, 2015 and 2014, the redemption value of the redeemable noncontrolling interests exceeded the historical book value, and the balance was accordingly adjusted to redemption value.

We allocate net operating results of the Operating Partnership after preferred dividends and noncontrolling interests in the consolidated properties based on the partners' respective weighted average ownership interest. We adjust the redeemable noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership at the end of each reporting period to reflect their interests in the Operating Partnership or redemption value. This adjustment is reflected in our shareholders' and Parent

Company's equity. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, the weighted average interests of the Parent Company and the limited partners in the Operating Partnership were as follows:

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	Year Ended December 31,					
	2015		2014		2013	
Parent Company's weighted average interest in Operating Partnership	97.9	%	97.2	%	93.3	%
Limited partners' weighted average interests in Operating Partnership	2.1	%	2.8	%	6.7	%

At December 31, 2015 and December 31, 2014, the Parent Company's interest and the limited partners' redeemable noncontrolling ownership interests in the Operating Partnership were 97.8% and 2.2% and 98.1% and 1.9%, respectively.

Concurrent with the Parent Company's initial public offering and related formation transactions, certain individuals received Limited Partner Units of the Operating Partnership in exchange for their interests in certain properties. The limited partners were granted the right to redeem Limited Partner Units on or after August 16, 2005 for cash or, at the Parent Company's election, common shares of the Parent Company in an amount equal to the market value of an equivalent number of common shares of the Parent Company at the time of redemption. Such common shares must be registered, which is not fully in the Parent Company's control. Therefore, the limited partners' interest is not reflected in permanent equity. The Parent Company also has the right to redeem the Limited Partner Units directly from the limited partner in exchange for either cash in the amount specified above or a number of its common shares equal to the number of Limited Partner Units being redeemed. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014 and 2013, respectively, 18,000, 22,000, and 23,250 Limited Partner Units were exchanged for the same number of common shares of the Parent Company.

There were 1,901,278 and 1,639,443 Limited Partner Units outstanding as of December 31, 2015 and 2014, respectively. The increase in Limited Partner Units outstanding from December 31, 2014 is due primarily to non-cash compensation awards previously made to our executive officers in the form of Limited Partner Units.

Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests - Subsidiaries

Prior to the Merger, Inland Diversified formed joint ventures with the previous owners of certain properties and issued Class B units in three joint ventures that indirectly own those properties. The Class B units related to two of these three joint ventures remain outstanding subsequent to the Merger with Inland Diversified and are accounted for as noncontrolling interests in these properties. The Class B units will become redeemable at our applicable partner's election at future dates generally beginning in March 2017 or October 2022 based on the applicable joint venture and the fulfillment of certain redemption criteria. Beginning in June 2018 and November 2022, with respect to the applicable joint venture, the Class B units can be redeemed at the election of either our partner or us for cash or Limited Partner Units in the Operating Partnership. None of the issued Class B units have a maturity date and none are mandatorily redeemable.

On February 13, 2015, we acquired our partner's redeemable interest in the City Center operating property for \$34.0 million and other non-redeemable rights and interests held by our partner for \$0.4 million. We funded this acquisition with a \$30 million draw on our unsecured revolving credit facility and the remainder in Limited Partner Units in the Operating Partnership. As a result of this transaction, our guarantee of a \$26.6 million loan on behalf of LC White

Plains Retail, LLC and LC White Plains Recreation, LLC was terminated.

We classify redeemable noncontrolling interests in certain subsidiaries in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets outside of permanent equity because, under certain circumstances, we may be required to pay cash to Class B unitholders in specific subsidiaries upon redemption of their interests. The carrying amount of these redeemable noncontrolling interests is required to be reflected at the greater of initial book value or redemption value with a corresponding adjustment to additional paid-in capital. As of December 31, 2015 and 2014, the redemption amounts of these interests did not exceed the fair value of each interest. As of December 31, 2015, the redemption value of the redeemable noncontrolling interests exceeded the initial book value.

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The redeemable noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership and subsidiaries for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 were as follows:

(\$ in thousands)	2015	2014	2013
Redeemable noncontrolling interests balance January 1	\$125,082	\$43,928	\$37,670
Acquired redeemable noncontrolling interests from merger	—	69,356	—
Acquisition of partner's interest in City Center operating property	(33,998)	—	—
Net income (loss) allocable to redeemable noncontrolling interests	2,087	891	(806)
Distributions declared to redeemable noncontrolling interests	(3,773)	(3,021)	(1,587)
Other, net	2,917	13,928	8,651
Total limited partners' interests in Operating Partnership and other redeemable noncontrolling interests balance at December 31	\$92,315	\$125,082	\$43,928
Limited partners' interests in Operating Partnership	\$50,085	\$47,320	\$43,928
Other redeemable noncontrolling interests in certain subsidiaries	42,230	77,762	—
Total limited partners' interests in Operating Partnership and other redeemable noncontrolling interests balance at December 31	\$92,315	\$125,082	\$43,928

Reclassifications

Certain amounts in the accompanying consolidated financial statements for 2014 and 2013 have been reclassified to conform to the 2015 consolidated financial statement presentation. The reclassifications had no impact on net loss previously reported.

Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

In April 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-08, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity (the "Update"). The Update changes the definition of discontinued operations by limiting discontinued operations reporting to disposals of components of an entity or assets that meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale and that represent strategic shifts that have (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and financial results. The Update also requires expanded disclosures for discontinued operations and requires an entity to disclose the pretax profit or loss of an individually significant component of an entity that does not qualify for discontinued operations reporting in the period in which it is disposed of or is classified as held for sale and for all prior periods that are presented in the statement where net income is reported. The Update is effective for annual periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014, with early adoption permitted for disposals of assets that were not held for sale as of December 31, 2013. We adopted the Update in the first quarter of 2014. In March 2014, the Company disposed of its 50th and 12th operating property which had been classified as held for sale at December 31, 2013. Accordingly, the revenues and expenses of this property and the associated gain on sale have been classified in discontinued operations in the 2014 consolidated statements of operations

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2014-9, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASU 2014-9"). ASU 2014-9 is a comprehensive revenue recognition standard that will supersede nearly all existing GAAP revenue recognition guidance. It will also affect the existing GAAP guidance governing the sale of nonfinancial assets. The new standard's core principle is that a company will recognize revenue when it satisfies performance obligations, by transferring promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for fulfilling those performance obligations. In doing so, companies will need to exercise more judgment and make more estimates than under existing GAAP guidance.

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Under the new standard, entities will now generally recognize the sale, and any associated gain or loss, of a real estate property when control of the property transfers, as long as collectability of the consideration is probable. The new standard also amends ASC 340-40, Other Assets and Deferred Costs - Contracts with Customers. Under ASC 340-40, incremental costs of obtaining a contract are recognized as an asset if the entity expects to recover them. Other costs related to originating a revenue transaction, such as salary expense, that is based on other qualitative or quantitative metrics, likely do not meet the criteria for capitalization because they are not directly related to obtaining a contract. We expect this new guidance will increase total General, administrative, and other expense on our consolidated statement of operations and decrease amortization expense.

ASU 2014-9 was to be effective for public entities for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016 and early adoption is not permitted, but in August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-14, Revenue from Contracts with Customers: Deferral of the Effective Date, which delays the effective date of ASU 2014-9 for one year. ASU 2014-9 allows for either recognizing the cumulative effect of application (i) at the start of the earliest comparative period presented (with the option to use any or all of three practical expedients) or (ii) as a cumulative effect adjustment as of the date of initial application, with no restatement of comparative periods presented.

We are currently evaluating the impact adopting the new accounting standard, and the transition method of such adoption, will have on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-02, Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis. ASU 2015-02 makes changes to both the variable interest model and the voting model. This guidance becomes effective for annual and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2015. All reporting entities involved with limited partnerships will have to re-evaluate whether these entities qualify for consolidation and revise documentation accordingly. We are currently evaluating the impact adopting the new accounting standard will have on our consolidated financial statements, but we do not currently believe it will result in material changes to our previous consolidation conclusions.

In April 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-03, Interest- Imputation of Interest ("ASU 2015-03"). ASU 2015-03 will require that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability. ASU 2015-03 is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2015, with early adoption permitted. We expect this new guidance will reduce total assets and total debt on our consolidated balance sheet by amounts currently classified as deferred issuance costs, but we do not expect this update to have any other material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-15, Interest- Imputation of Interest: Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-of-Credit Arrangements- Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to Staff Announcement at June 18, 2015 EITF Meeting ("ASU 2015-15"). ASU 2015-15 was issued as a result of ASU 2015-03 not addressing presentation or subsequent measurement of debt issuance costs related to line-of-credit arrangements. ASU 2015-15 provides the option to present debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequently amortize the deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement, regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings on the line-of-credit arrangement. As this is already the current practice of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, we do not expect this update to have any effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In September 2015, the FASB issued ASU 2015-16, Business Combinations (Topic 805): Simplifying the Accounting for Measurement-Period Adjustments. ASU 2015-16 will eliminate the requirement for an acquirer in a business combination to account for measurement-period adjustments retrospectively. ASU 2015-16 requires that an acquirer must recognize measurement-period adjustments in the period in which they determine the amounts, including the effect on earnings of any amounts they would have recorded in previous periods if the accounting had been completed at the acquisition date. This guidance is effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning on or after December 15, 2016, with early adoption permitted. We are currently evaluating the effect, if any, on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-02, Leases. ASU 2016-02 amends the existing accounting standards for lease accounting, including requiring lessees to recognize most leases on their balance sheets and making targeted changes to lessor accounting. ASU 2016-02 will be effective for annual and interim reporting periods beginning on or after December 15,

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2018, with early adoption permitted. The new leases standard requires a modified retrospective transition approach for all leases existing at, or entered into after, the date of initial application, with an option to use certain transition relief. We are currently evaluating the impact adopting the new accounting standard will have on our consolidated financial statements.

Note 3. Gain on Settlement

In June 2015, we received \$4.75 million to settle a dispute related to eminent domain and related damages at one of our operating properties. The settlement agreement did not restrict our use of the proceeds from this settlement. These proceeds, net of certain costs, are included in gain on settlement in the accompanying statement of operations. In July 2015, we used the proceeds to pay down a portion of the loan secured by the operating property.

Note 4. Kedron Village

In July 2013, foreclosure proceedings were completed by the mortgage lender on the indebtedness secured by the Company's Kedron Village operating property and the mortgage lender took title to the property in satisfaction of principal and interest due on the loan.

We reevaluated the Kedron Village property for impairment as of June 30, 2013 and determined that, based on the developments, the carrying value of the property was no longer fully recoverable considering the reduced holding period that considered the foreclosure proceedings. Accordingly, we recorded a non-cash impairment charge of \$5.4 million for the three months ended June 30, 2013 based upon the estimated fair value of the asset of \$25.5 million using level 3 inputs.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, we recognized a non-cash gain of \$1.2 million resulting from the transfer of the Kedron Village assets to the lender in satisfaction of the debt. Also, in the third quarter, we reversed an accrual of unpaid interest (primarily default interest) of approximately \$1.1 million.

The operations of Kedron Village were classified as discontinued operations in the consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Note 5. Share-Based Compensation

Overview

The Company's 2013 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan") authorizes options and other share-based compensation awards to be granted to employees and trustees for up to an additional 1,500,000 common shares of the Company. The Company accounts for its share-based compensation in accordance with the fair value recognition provisions provided under Topic 718—"Stock Compensation" in the ASC.

The total share-based compensation expense, net of amounts capitalized, included in general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 was \$4.4 million, \$2.9 million, and \$1.1 million, respectively. For the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, total share-based compensation cost capitalized for development and leasing activities was \$1.0 million, \$0.8 million, and \$0.5 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2015, there were 1,239,022 shares available for grant under the Plan.

Share Options

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

A summary of option activity under the Plan as of December 31, 2015, and changes during the year then ended, is presented below:

	Aggregate Intrinsic Value	Weighted-Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2015			248,991	\$33.88
Granted			—	—
Exercised			(1,250)	10.56
Expired			(14,375)	60.68
Forfeited			—	—
Outstanding at December 31, 2015	\$1,282,272	2.95	233,366	\$32.36
Exercisable at December 31, 2015	\$1,272,738	2.94	231,875	\$32.44
Exercisable at December 31, 2014			243,686	\$34.16

There were no options granted in 2015, 2014 and 2013.

The aggregate intrinsic value of the 1,250 and 3,313 options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2015 and 2014 was less than \$0.1 million. The aggregate intrinsic value of the 40,639 options exercised during the year ended December 31, 2013 was \$0.4 million.

As of December 31, 2015 there was less than \$0.1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to outstanding unvested share option awards.

Restricted Shares

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

The following table summarizes all restricted share activity to employees and non-employee members of the Board of Trustees as of December 31, 2015 and changes during the year then ended:

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	Number of Restricted Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value per share
Restricted shares outstanding at January 1, 2015	615,453	\$22.87
Shares granted	121,075	28.10
Shares forfeited	(358)	) 21.49
Shares canceled	(274,835)	) 21.25
Shares vested	(105,001)	) 23.86
Restricted shares outstanding at December 31, 2015	356,334	\$25.61

During the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013, the Company granted 121,075, 499,436, and 103,685 restricted shares, respectively, to employees and non-employee members of the Board of Trustees with weighted average grant date fair values of \$28.10, \$22.62, and \$25.80, respectively. In June 2015, the Company canceled 274,835 shares of unvested restricted shares that would have vested in equal amounts on July 2, 2015, July 2, 2016, July 2, 2017, and July 2, 2018 in exchange for converting these awards into an equal number of Limited Partner Units, which had the same fair value. The total fair value of shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2015, 2014, and 2013 was \$2.9 million, \$1.6 million, and \$1.1 million, respectively.

As of December 31, 2015, there was \$6.9 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted shares and units granted under the Plan, which amount is expected to be recognized in the consolidated statements of operations over a weighted-average period of 1.76 years. We expect to incur \$2.5 million of this expense in fiscal year 2016, \$1.9 million in fiscal year 2017, \$1.6 million in fiscal year 2018, \$0.8 million in fiscal year 2019, and the remainder in fiscal year 2020.

Outperformance Plan

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Trustees has adopted the Kite Realty Group Trust 2014 Outperformance Plan in July 2014 for members of executive management and certain other employees, pursuant to which participants are eligible to earn units in the Operating Partnership based on the achievement of certain performance criteria related to the Company's common shares. Participants in the 2014 Outperformance Plan were awarded the right to earn, in the aggregate, up to \$7.5 million of share-settled awards (the "bonus pool") if, and only to the extent of which, based on our total shareholder return ("TSR") performance measures are achieved for the three-year period beginning July 1, 2014 and ending June 30, 2017. Awarded interests not earned based on the TSR measures are forfeited.

At the end of the three-year performance period, participants will receive their percentage interest in the bonus pool as units in the Operating Partnership that vest over an additional two-year service period. The compensation cost of the 2014 Outperformance Plan is fixed as of the grant date and is recognized regardless of whether the units are ultimately earned if the required service is determined.

The 2014 Outperformance Plan was valued at an aggregate value of \$2.4 million utilizing a Monte Carlo simulation. The value of the awards will be amortized to expense through the final vesting date of June 30, 2019 based upon a graded vesting schedule. We expect to incur \$0.7 million of this expense in fiscal year 2016, \$0.6

million in fiscal year 2017, \$0.3 million in fiscal year 2018 and \$0.1 million in fiscal year 2019.

Performance Awards

The Compensation Committee of the Board of Trustees revised the structure for its annual incentive awards in 2015. The Compensation Committee established an overall target value of incentive compensation for each executive officer, with 50% of the target value being granted in the form of a time-based restricted shares award to be made on a discretionary basis in the spring of 2016, based on review of the prior year's performance, and the remaining 50% being granted in the form of a three-year performance share award.

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In March 2015, in connection with the setting of these overall target values, the Compensation Committee awarded each executive officer a three-year performance award of restricted shares units ("PSUs"). These PSUs may be earned over a three-year performance period from January 1, 2015 to December 31, 2017. The performance criteria will be based on the relative total shareholder return ("TSR") achieved by the Company measured against the SNL US REIT Retail Shopping Center index over the three-year measurement period. Any PSUs earned at the end of the three-year period will be fully vested. The PSUs were valued at an aggregate value of \$1.1 million utilizing a Monte Ca