

Section 1: 10-K (10-K)

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

Form 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

OR

TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934
For the transition period from _____ to _____
Commission file number 1-10093

RAMCO-GERSHENSON PROPERTIES TRUST

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Maryland

(State or Other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation or Organization)

13-6908486

(I.R.S. Employer Identification No.)

31500 Northwestern Highway, Suite 300

Farmington Hills, Michigan

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

48334

(Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: 248-350-9900

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

Title of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered
Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, (\$0.01 Par Value Per Share)	New York Stock Exchange

Securities Registered Pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

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

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

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

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

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of the 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 definition of "large accelerated filer," "accelerated filer" and "smaller reporting company" in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act.

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer Non-Accelerated Filer Small Reporting Company
(Do not check if small reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of the last business day of the registrant's most recently completed second fiscal quarter (June 30, 2017) was \$1,010,192,369. As of February 15, 2018 there were outstanding 79,375,669 shares of Common Stock.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of the proxy statement for the annual meeting of shareholders to be held in 2018 are incorporated by reference into Part III.

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Forward-Looking Statements

This document contains forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. These forward-looking statements represent our expectations, plans or beliefs concerning future events and may be identified by terminology such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “believe,” “expect,” “estimate,” “anticipate,” “continue,” “predict,” or similar terms. Although the forward-looking statements made in this document are based on our good-faith beliefs, reasonable assumptions and our best judgment based upon current information, certain factors could cause actual results to differ materially from those in the forward-looking statements, including: our success or failure in implementing our business strategy; economic conditions generally and in the commercial real estate and finance markets specifically; the cost and availability of capital, which depends in part on our asset quality and our relationships with lenders and other capital providers; our business prospects and outlook; changes in governmental regulations, tax rates and similar matters; our continuing to qualify as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”); and other factors discussed elsewhere in this document and our other filings with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). Given these uncertainties, you should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements. Except as required by law, we assume no obligation to update these forward-looking statements, even if new information becomes available in the future.

PART I

Item 1. Business

The terms “Company,” “we,” “our,” or “us” refer to Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust, Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P., and/or its subsidiaries, as the context may require.

General

Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust is a premier, national publicly-traded shopping center real estate investment trust (REIT) based in Farmington Hills, Michigan. The Company’s primary business is the ownership and management of regional town centers and urban-infill properties in key growth submarkets in the 40 largest metropolitan markets in the United States. Our target submarkets are affluent communities where our centers can offer value, variety, convenience, entertainment, and an experience for the consumer.

As of December 31, 2017, our property portfolio consisted of 56 wholly-owned shopping centers comprised of approximately 13.5 million square feet. We also have ownership interests of 7%, 20%, 30%, and 30% in four joint ventures. Our joint ventures are reported using the equity method of accounting. We earn fees from certain of these joint ventures for managing, leasing and redeveloping the shopping centers they own. In addition, we own various parcels of land available for development or for sale, the majority of which are adjacent to certain of our existing developed properties.

We conduct substantially all of our business through our operating partnership, Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P. (the “Operating Partnership” or “OP”), a Delaware limited partnership. The Operating Partnership, either directly or indirectly through partnerships or limited liability companies, holds fee title to all owned properties. As the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, we have the exclusive power to manage and conduct the business of the Operating Partnership. As of December 31, 2017, we owned approximately 97.7% of the Operating Partnership. The interests of the limited partners are reflected as noncontrolling interests in our financial statements and the limited partners are generally individuals or entities that contributed interests in certain assets or entities to the Operating Partnership in exchange for units of limited partnership interest (“OP Units”). The holders of OP units are entitled to exchange them for our common shares on a 1:1 basis or for cash. The form of payment is at our election.

We operate in a manner intended to qualify as a REIT pursuant to the provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the “Code”). Certain of our operations, including property and asset management, as well as ownership of certain land parcels, are conducted through taxable REIT subsidiaries (“TRSs”), which are subject to federal and state income taxes.

Business Objectives, Strategies and Significant Transactions

Our business objective is to own and manage market dominant shopping centers that generate cash flow for distribution to our shareholders and that have the potential for capital appreciation. To achieve this objective, we seek to acquire, develop, or redevelop shopping centers that meet our investment criteria. We also seek to recycle capital through the sale of land or shopping centers that we deem to be fully valued or that no longer meet our investment criteria. We use debt, equity and operating cash flow to finance our activities and focus on managing the amount, structure and terms of our debt to limit the risks inherent in debt financing. From time to time, we enter into joint venture arrangements where we believe we can benefit by owning a partial interest in shopping centers and by earning fees for managing the centers for our partners.

We invest primarily in regional town centers and urban-infill properties that include national chain store tenants, market leading supermarket tenants, as well as a strong line-up of smaller national retailers to optimize the overall merchandise mix. Our centers also include entertainment components, including theaters, fitness centers and restaurants, which, in addition to supermarkets, are daily drivers of consumer traffic at our properties. National chain anchor tenants in our centers include, among others, TJ Maxx/Marshalls, Bed Bath and Beyond, Dick's Sporting Goods, and Home Depot. Supermarket anchor tenants in our centers include, among others, Publix Super Market, Whole Foods, Kroger, Aldi, and Sprouts. Theater, fitness and restaurant tenants include, among others, Regal Cinema, LA Fitness, Starbucks, Panera, and Rusty Bucket. Our shopping centers are primarily located in metropolitan markets such as Metro Detroit, Southeast Florida, Greater Denver, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Jacksonville, Tampa/Lakeland, Milwaukee, Chicago, Atlanta, and Minneapolis - St. Paul.

We also own land which is available for development or sale. At December 31, 2017, the three largest development sites, Hartland Towne Square, Lakeland Park Center and Parkway Shops, had phase one completed. We estimate that if we proceed with the development of the projects, up to approximately 510,000 square feet of gross leasable area ("GLA") could be developed, excluding various out parcels of land. It is our policy to start vertical construction on new development projects only after the project has received entitlements, significant anchor commitments and construction financing, if appropriate.

Our development and construction activities are subject to risks and uncertainties such as our inability to obtain the necessary governmental approvals for a project, our determination that the expected return on a project is not sufficient to warrant continuation of the planned development or our change in plan or scope for the development. If any of these events occur, we may record an impairment provision.

Operating Strategies and Significant Transactions

Our operating objective is to maximize the risk-adjusted return on invested capital at our shopping centers. We seek to do so by increasing the property operating income of our centers, controlling our capital expenditures, monitoring our tenants' credit risk and taking actions to mitigate our exposure to that tenant credit risk.

During 2017, our consolidated properties reported the following leasing activity:

	Leasing Transactions	Square Footage	Base Rent/SF ⁽¹⁾	Prior Rent/SF ⁽²⁾	Tenant Improvements/SF ⁽³⁾	Leasing Commissions/SF
Renewals	162	949,579	\$ 16.12	\$ 15.00	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.15
New Leases - Comparable	24	123,618	19.38	16.42	23.84	4.15
New Leases - Non-Comparable ⁽⁴⁾	51	287,877	12.40	N/A	35.73	5.01
Total	237	1,361,074	\$ 15.63	N/A	\$ 10.18	\$ 1.54

⁽¹⁾ Base rent/sf (square foot) represents contractual minimum rent under the new lease for the first 12 months of the term.

⁽²⁾ Prior rent represents minimum rent, if any, paid by the prior tenant in the final 12 months of the term.

⁽³⁾ Includes tenant improvement cost, tenant allowances, and landlord costs. Excludes first generation space and new leases related to development and redevelopment activity.

⁽⁴⁾ Non-comparable lease transactions include leases for space vacant for greater than 12 months, leases for space which has been combined from smaller spaces or demised from larger spaces and leases structured differently from the prior lease. As a result, there is no comparable prior rent per square foot to compare to the base rent per square foot of the new lease.

Investing Strategies and Significant Transactions

Our investing objective is to generate an attractive risk-adjusted return on capital invested in acquisitions, developments, and redevelopments. In addition, we seek to sell land or shopping centers that we deem to be fully valued or that no longer meet our investment criteria. We underwrite acquisitions based upon current cash flow, projections of future cash flow and scenario analyses that take into account the risks and opportunities of ownership. We underwrite development of new shopping centers on the same basis, but also take into account the unique risks of entitling land, constructing buildings and leasing newly built space.

In February 2017, we acquired Providence Marketplace, a 632,000 square foot shopping center in Mt. Juliet, Tennessee and Webster Place, a 135,000 square foot shopping center in Chicago, Illinois for \$115.1 million and \$53.2 million, respectively. In addition, we sold eleven shopping centers and several land outparcels for gross proceeds of \$229.0 million. Refer to Note 4 for additional information related to acquisitions and dispositions.

At December 31, 2017, we had seven redevelopment, expansion or re-anchoring projects in process with an anticipated cost of \$73.7 million, of which \$33.9 million remained to be invested. Completion dates are anticipated throughout 2018.

Financing Strategies and Significant Transactions

Our financing objective is to maintain a strong and flexible balance sheet to ensure access to capital at a competitive cost. In general, we seek to increase our financial flexibility by increasing our pool of unencumbered properties and borrowing on an unsecured basis. In keeping with our objective, we routinely benchmark our balance sheet on a variety of measures to our peers in the shopping center sector and to REITs in general.

Specifically, we completed the following financing transactions:

Debt

During 2017, we amended and restated our \$350.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility that extended the maturity date from October 2018 to September 2021, we amended and repriced our \$75.0 million term loan due in 2021 by reducing the interest rate 35 basis points, we issued \$75.0 million in senior unsecured notes in three tranches with a weighted average interest rate of 4.46%, and we repaid \$49.2 million in mortgage notes. Refer to Note 8 for additional information related to our debt.

Equity

In June 2016, we terminated our previous controlled equity offering arrangement and commenced a new distribution agreement that registered up to 8.0 million common shares for issuance from time to time, in our sole discretion. For the year ended December 31, 2017, we did not issue any common shares through either arrangement. The shares issuable in the new distribution agreement are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC") on our registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-211925).

As of December 31, 2017 we had net debt to total market capitalization of 43.5% as compared to 41.0%, at December 31, 2016. At December 31, 2017 and 2016 we had \$318.7 million and \$263.5 million, respectively, available to draw under our unsecured revolving line of credit, subject to compliance with applicable covenants.

Competition

See page 6 of Item 1A. "Risk Factors" for a description of competitive conditions in our business.

Environmental Matters

See page 12 of Item 1A. "Risk Factors" for a description of environmental risks for our business.

Employment

As of December 31, 2017, we had 122 full-time employees. None of our employees is represented by a collective bargaining unit. We believe that our relations with our employees are good.

Available Information

All reports we electronically file with, or furnish to, the SEC, including our Annual Report on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to such reports, are available, free of charge, on our website at www.rgpt.com, as soon as reasonably practicable after we electronically file such reports with, or furnish those reports to, the SEC. Our Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Board of Trustees' committee charters also are available on our website.

Shareholders may request free copies of these documents from:

Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust
Attention: Investor Relations
31500 Northwestern Highway, Suite 300
Farmington Hills, MI 48334

Item 1A. Risk Factors

You should carefully consider each of the risks and uncertainties described below and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, as well as any amendments or updates reflected in subsequent filings with the SEC. We believe these risks and uncertainties, individually or in the aggregate, could cause our actual results to differ materially from expected and historical results and could materially and adversely affect our business operations, results of operations and financial condition. Further, additional risks and uncertainties not presently known to us or that we currently deem immaterial may also impair our results and business operations.

Operating Risks

A shift in retail shopping from brick and mortar stores to online shopping may have an adverse impact on our cash flow, financial condition and results of operations.

In recent periods, sales by online retailers such as Amazon have increased, and many retailers operating brick and mortar stores have made online sales a vital piece of their businesses. Although many of the retailers operating in our properties sell groceries and other necessity-based soft goods or provide services, including entertainment and dining options, the shift to online shopping may cause declines in brick and mortar sales generated by certain of our tenants and/or may cause certain of our tenants to reduce the size or number of their retail locations in the future. As a result, our cash flow, financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

National economic conditions and retail sales trends may adversely affect the performance of our properties.

Demand to lease space in our shopping centers generally fluctuates with the overall economy. Economic downturns often result in a lower rate of retail sales growth, or even declines in retail sales. In response, retailers that lease space in shopping centers typically reduce their demand for retail space during such downturns. As a result, economic downturns and unfavorable retail sales trends may diminish the income, cash flow, and value of our properties.

Our concentration of properties in Michigan and Florida makes us more susceptible to adverse market conditions in these states.

Our performance depends on the economic conditions in the markets in which we operate. As of December 31, 2017, our wholly-owned properties located in Michigan and Florida accounted for approximately 20%, and 21%, respectively, of our annualized base rent. As of December 31, 2016, Michigan and Florida accounted for approximately 28% and 21%, respectively. To the extent that market conditions in these or other states in which we operate deteriorate, the performance or value of our properties may be adversely affected.

Increasing sales through non-retail channels and changes in the supply and demand for the type of space we lease to our tenants could affect the income, cash flow and value of our properties.

Our tenants compete with alternate forms of retailing, including on-line shopping, home shopping networks and mail order catalogs. Alternate forms of retailing may reduce the demand for space in our shopping centers. Our shopping centers generally compete for tenants with similar properties located in the same neighborhood, community or region. Although we believe we own high quality centers, competing centers may be newer, better located or have a better tenant mix. In addition, new centers or retail stores may be developed, increasing the supply of retail space competing with our centers or taking retail sales from our tenants.

As a result, we may not be able to renew leases or attract replacement tenants as leases expire. When we do renew tenants or attract replacement tenants, the terms of renewals or new leases may be less favorable to us than current lease terms. In order to lease our vacancies, we often incur costs to reconfigure or modernize our properties to suit the needs of a particular tenant. Under competitive circumstances, such costs may exceed our budgets. If we are unable to lease vacant space promptly, if the rental rates upon a renewal or new lease are lower than expected, or if the costs incurred to lease space exceed our expectations, then the income and cash flow of our properties will decrease.

Our reliance on key tenants for significant portions of our revenues exposes us to increased risk of tenant bankruptcies that could adversely affect our income and cash flow.

As of December 31, 2017, we received 41.5% of our combined annualized base rents from our top 25 tenants, including our top five tenants: TJ Maxx/Marshalls (4.6%), Dicks Sporting Goods (3.6%), Bed Bath & Beyond (2.9%), Regal Cinemas (2.7%) and LA Fitness (2.5%). No other tenant represented more than 2.0% of our total annualized base rent. The credit risk posed by our major tenants varies.

If any of our major tenants experiences financial difficulties or files for bankruptcy protection, our operating results could be adversely affected. Bankruptcy filings by our tenants or lease guarantors generally delay our efforts to collect pre-bankruptcy receivables and could ultimately preclude full collection of these sums. If a tenant rejects a lease, we would have only a general unsecured claim for damages, which may be collectible only to the extent that funds are available and only in the same percentage as is paid to all other holders of unsecured claims.

Our properties generally rely on anchor tenants to attract customers. The loss of anchor tenants may adversely impact the performance of our properties.

If any of our anchor tenants becomes insolvent, suffers a downturn in business, abandons occupancy or decides not to renew its lease, such event would adversely impact the performance of the affected center. An abandonment or lease termination by an anchor tenant may give other tenants in the same shopping center the right to terminate their leases or pay less rent pursuant to the terms of their leases. Our leases with anchor tenants may, in certain circumstances, permit them to transfer their leases to other retailers. The transfer to a new anchor tenant could result in lower customer traffic to the center, which would affect our other tenants. In addition, a transfer of a lease to a new anchor tenant could give other tenants the right to make reduced rental payments or to terminate their leases.

We may be restricted from leasing vacant space based on existing exclusivity lease provisions with some of our tenants.

In a number of cases, our leases give a tenant the exclusive right to sell clearly identified types of merchandise or provide specific types of services at a particular shopping center. In other cases, leases with a tenant may limit the ability of other tenants to sell similar merchandise or provide similar services to that tenant. When leasing a vacant space, these restrictions may limit the number and types of prospective tenants suitable for that space. If we are unable to lease space on satisfactory terms, our operating results would be adversely impacted.

Increases in operating expenses could adversely affect our operating results.

Our operating expenses include, among other items, property taxes, insurance, utilities, repairs and the maintenance of the common areas of our shopping centers. We may experience increases in our operating expenses, some or all of which may be out of our control. Most of our leases require that tenants pay for a share of property taxes, insurance and common area maintenance costs. However, if any property is not fully occupied or if recovery income from tenants is not sufficient to cover operating expenses, then we could be required to expend our own funds for operating expenses. In addition, we may be unable to renew leases or negotiate new leases with terms requiring our tenants to pay all the property tax, insurance and common area maintenance costs that tenants currently pay, which would adversely affect our operating results.

If we suffer losses that are uninsured or in excess of our insurance coverage limits, we could lose invested capital and anticipated profits.

Catastrophic losses, such as losses resulting from wars, acts of terrorism, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, and tornadoes or other natural disasters, pollution or environmental matters, generally are either uninsurable or not economically insurable, or may be subject to insurance coverage limitations, such as large deductibles or co-payments. Although we currently maintain “all risk” replacement cost insurance for our buildings, rents and personal property, commercial general liability insurance and pollution and environmental liability insurance, our insurance coverage may be inadequate if any of the events described above occurs to, or causes the destruction of, one or more of our properties. Under that scenario, we could lose both our invested capital and anticipated profits from that property.

Our real estate assets may be subject to additional impairment provisions based on market and economic conditions.

On a periodic basis, we assess whether there are any indicators that the value of our real estate properties and other investments may be impaired. Under generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) a property’s value is impaired only if the estimate of the aggregate future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) to be generated by the property is less than the carrying value of the property. In our estimate of cash flows, we consider factors such as expected future operating income, trends and prospects, the effects of demand, competition and other factors. We are required to make subjective assessments as to whether there are impairments in the value of our real estate properties and other investments.

No assurance can be given that we will be able to recover the current carrying amount of all of our properties and those of our unconsolidated joint ventures. There can be no assurance that we will not take 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. We recorded an impairment provision of \$9.4 million in 2017 related to our real estate properties. Refer to [Note 1](#) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - *Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets* of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for a further information related to impairment provisions.

We do not control all decisions related to the activities of joint ventures in which we are invested, and we may have conflicts of interest with our joint venture partners.

Various restrictive provisions and rights govern sales or transfers of interests in our joint ventures. We may be required to make decisions as to the purchase or sale of interests in our joint ventures at a time that is disadvantageous to us. In addition, a bankruptcy filing of one of our joint venture partners could adversely affect us because we may make commitments that rely on our partners to fund capital from time to time. The profitability of shopping centers held in a joint venture could also be adversely affected by the bankruptcy of one of our joint venture partners if, because of certain provisions of the bankruptcy laws, we were unable to make important decisions in a timely fashion or were to become subject to additional liabilities.

We may invest in additional joint ventures, the terms of which may differ from our existing joint ventures. In general, we would expect to share the rights and obligations to make major decisions regarding the venture with our partners, which would expose us to the risks identified above.

As of December 31, 2017, we had interests in unconsolidated joint ventures that collectively own three shopping centers. Although we manage certain properties owned by these joint ventures, we do not control the decisions for any of the joint ventures. Accordingly, we may not be able to resolve in our favor any issues which arise or we may have to provide financial or other inducements to our joint venture partners to obtain such favorable resolution.

Our equity investment in each of our unconsolidated joint ventures is subject to impairment testing in the event of certain triggering events, such as a change in market conditions or events at properties held by those joint ventures. If the fair value of our equity investment is less than our net book value on an other than temporary basis, an impairment charge is required to be recognized under generally accepted accounting principles. Refer to [Note 6](#) of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for further information related to our equity investments.

Market and economic conditions may impact our partners' ability to perform in accordance with our real estate joint venture and partnership agreements resulting in a change in control.

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

Our redevelopment projects may not yield anticipated returns, which would adversely affect our operating results.

Our redevelopment activities generally call for a capital commitment and project scope greater than that required to lease vacant space. To the extent a significant amount of construction is required, we are susceptible to risks such as permitting, cost overruns and timing delays as a result of the lack of availability of materials and labor, the failure of tenants to commit or fulfill their commitments, weather conditions and other factors outside of our control. Any substantial unanticipated delays or expenses would adversely affect the investment returns from these redevelopment projects and adversely impact our operating results.

Investing Risks

We face competition for the acquisition and development of real estate properties, which may impede our ability to grow our operations or may increase the cost of these activities.

We compete with many other entities for the acquisition of shopping centers and land suitable for new developments, including other REITs, private institutional investors and other owner-operators of shopping centers. In particular, larger REITs may enjoy competitive advantages that result from, among other things, a lower cost of capital. These competitors may increase the market prices we would have to pay in order to acquire properties. If we are unable to acquire properties that meet our criteria at prices we deem reasonable, our ability to grow will be adversely affected.

Commercial real estate investments are relatively illiquid, which could hamper our ability to dispose of properties that no longer meet our investment criteria or respond to adverse changes in the performance of our properties.

Our ability to promptly sell one or more properties in our portfolio in response to changing economic, financial and investment conditions is limited because real estate investments are relatively illiquid. The real estate market is affected by many factors, such as general economic conditions, supply and demand, availability of financing, interest rates and other factors that are beyond our control. We cannot be certain that we will be able to sell any property for the price and other terms we seek, or that any price or other terms offered by a prospective purchaser would be acceptable to us. We also cannot estimate with certainty the length of time needed to find a willing purchaser and to complete the sale of a property. We may be required to expend funds to correct defects or to make improvements before a property can be sold. Factors that impede our ability to dispose of properties could adversely affect our financial condition and operating results.

We are seeking to develop new properties, an activity that has inherent risks including cost overruns related to entitling land, improving the site, constructing buildings, and leasing new space.

We are seeking to develop and construct retail properties at several land parcels we own. Our development and construction activities are subject to the following risks:

- The pre-construction phase for a development project typically extends over several years, and the time to obtain anchor commitments, zoning and regulatory approvals and financing can vary significantly from project to project;
- We may not be able to obtain the necessary zoning or other governmental approvals for a project, or we may determine that the expected return on a project is not sufficient. If we abandon our development activities with respect to a particular project, we may incur an impairment loss on our investment;
- Construction and other project costs may exceed our original estimates because of increases in material and labor costs, delays and costs to obtain anchor and other tenant commitments;
- We may not be able to obtain financing for construction;
- Occupancy rates and rents at a completed project may not meet our projections; and
- The time frame required for development, construction and lease-up of these properties means that we may have to wait years for a significant cash return.

If any of these events occur, our development activities may have an adverse effect on our results of operations, including additional impairment provisions. For a detailed discussion of development projects, refer to Notes 3 and 6 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Financing Risks

Increases in interest rates may affect the cost of our variable-rate borrowings, our ability to refinance maturing debt, and the cost of any such refinancings.

As of December 31, 2017, we had nine interest rate swap agreements in effect for an aggregate notional amount of \$210.0 million converting our floating rate corporate debt to fixed rate debt. In addition we have entered into one forward starting interest rate swap agreement for an aggregate notional amount of \$60.0 million. After accounting for these interest rate swap agreements, we had \$58.1 million of variable rate debt outstanding, net of deferred financing costs at December 31, 2017. Increases in interest rates on our existing indebtedness would increase our interest expense, which would adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to distribute cash to our shareholders. For example, if market rates of interest on our variable rate debt outstanding as of December 31, 2017 increased by 1.0%, the increase in interest expense on our existing variable rate debt would decrease future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$0.6 million annually. Interest rate increases could also constrain our ability to refinance maturing debt because lenders may reduce their advance rates in order to maintain debt service coverage ratios.

We have no corporate debt limitations.

Our management and Board of Trustees (“Board”) have discretion to increase the amount of our outstanding debt at any time. Subject to existing financial covenants, we could become more highly leveraged, resulting in an increase in debt service costs that could adversely affect our cash flow and the amount available for distribution to our shareholders. If we increase our debt, we may also increase the risk of default on our debt.

Our debt must be refinanced upon maturity, which makes us reliant on the capital markets on an ongoing basis.

We are not structured in a manner to generate and retain sufficient cash flow from operations to repay our debt at maturity. Instead, we expect to refinance our debt by raising equity, debt or other capital prior to the time that it matures. As of December 31, 2017, we had \$1.0 billion of outstanding indebtedness, net of deferred financing costs, including \$1.0 million of capital lease obligations. The availability, price and duration of capital can vary significantly. If we seek to refinance maturing debt when capital market conditions are restrictive, we may find capital scarce, costly or unavailable. Refinancing debt at a higher cost would affect our operating results and cash available for distribution. The failure to refinance our debt at maturity would result in default and the exercise by our lenders of the remedies available to them, including foreclosure and, in the case of recourse debt, liability for unpaid amounts.

Our mortgage debt exposes us to the risk of loss of property, which could adversely affect our financial condition.

As of December 31, 2017, we had \$120.9 million of mortgage debt, net of unamortized deferred financing costs, encumbering our properties. A default on any of our mortgage debt may result in foreclosure actions by lenders and ultimately our loss of the mortgaged property. We have entered into mortgage loans which are secured by multiple properties and contain cross-collateralization and cross-default provisions. Cross-collateralization provisions allow a lender to foreclose on multiple properties in the event that we default under the loan. Cross-default provisions allow a lender to foreclose on the related property in the event a default is declared under another loan. For federal income 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 would not receive any cash proceeds.

Financial covenants may restrict our operating, investing or financing activities, which may adversely impact our financial condition and operating results.

The financial covenants contained in our mortgages and debt agreements reduce our flexibility in conducting our operations and create a risk of default on our debt if we cannot continue to satisfy them. The mortgages on our properties contain customary negative covenants such as those that limit our ability, without the prior consent of the lender, to further mortgage the applicable property or to discontinue insurance coverage. In addition, if we breach covenants in our debt agreements, the lender can declare a default and require us to repay the debt immediately and, if the debt is secured, can ultimately take possession of the property securing the loan.

Our outstanding line of credit contains customary restrictions, requirements and other limitations on our ability to incur indebtedness, including limitations on the maximum ratio of total liabilities to assets, the minimum fixed charge coverage and the minimum tangible net worth. Our ability to borrow under our line of credit is subject to compliance with these financial and other covenants. We rely on our ability to borrow under our line of credit to finance acquisition, development and redevelopment activities and for working capital. If we are unable to borrow under our line of credit, our financial condition and results of operations would be adversely impacted.

We must distribute a substantial portion of our income annually in order to maintain our REIT status, and as a result we may not retain sufficient cash from operations to fund our investing needs.

As a REIT, we are subject to annual distribution requirements under the Code. In general, we must distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income annually, excluding net capital gains, to our shareholders to maintain our REIT status. We intend to make distributions to our shareholders to comply with the requirements of the Code.

Differences in timing between the recognition of taxable income and the actual receipt of cash could require us to sell assets or borrow funds on a short-term or long-term basis to meet the 90% distribution requirement. In addition, the distribution requirement reduces the amount of cash we retain for use in funding our capital requirements and our growth. As a result, we have historically funded our acquisition, development and redevelopment activities by any of the following: selling assets that no longer meet our investment criteria; selling common shares and preferred shares; borrowing from financial institutions; and entering into joint venture transactions with third parties. Our failure to obtain funds from these sources could limit our ability to grow, which could have a material adverse effect on the value of our securities.

There may be future dilution of our common shares

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

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

There were 412,195 shares of unvested restricted common shares outstanding at December 31, 2017.

Corporate Risks

The price of our common shares may fluctuate significantly.

The market price of our common shares fluctuates based upon numerous factors, many of which are outside of our control. A decline in our share price, whether related to our operating results or not, may constrain our ability to raise equity in pursuit of our business objectives. In addition, a decline in price may affect the perceptions of lenders, tenants or others with whom we transact. Such parties may withdraw from doing business with us as a result. An inability to raise capital at a suitable cost or at any cost, or to do business with certain tenants or other parties, would affect our operations and financial condition.

Our failure to qualify as a REIT would result in higher taxes and reduced cash available for distribution to our shareholders.

We intend to operate in a manner so as to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. Our continued qualification as a REIT will depend on our satisfaction of certain asset, income, investment, organizational, distribution, shareholder ownership and other requirements on a continuing basis. Our ability to satisfy the asset requirements depends upon our analysis of the fair market values of our assets, some of which are not susceptible to a precise determination and for which we will not obtain independent appraisals. In addition, our compliance with the REIT income and asset requirements depends upon our ability to manage successfully the composition of our income and assets on an ongoing basis. Moreover, the proper classification of an instrument as debt or equity for federal income tax purposes may be uncertain in some circumstances, which could affect the application of the REIT qualification requirements. Accordingly, there can be no assurance that the Internal Revenue Service (“IRS”) will not contend that our interests in subsidiaries or other issuers constitute a violation of the REIT requirements. Moreover, future economic, market, legal, tax or other considerations may cause us to fail to qualify as a REIT.

If we were to fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we would be subject to federal income tax, including any applicable alternative minimum tax, on our taxable income at regular corporate rates and distributions to shareholders would not be deductible by us in computing our taxable income. Any such corporate tax liability could be substantial and would reduce the amount of cash available for distribution to our shareholders, which in turn could have an adverse impact on the value of and trading prices for, our common shares. Unless entitled to relief under certain Code provisions, we also would be disqualified from taxation as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which we ceased to qualify as a REIT.

Even as a REIT, we may be subject to various federal income and excise taxes, as well as state and local taxes.

Even as a REIT, we may be subject to federal income and excise taxes in various situations, such as if we fail to distribute all of our REIT taxable income. We also will be required to pay a 100% tax on non-arm’s length transactions between us and our TRSs and on any net income from sales of property that the IRS successfully asserts was property held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. Additionally, we may be subject to state or local taxation in various state or local jurisdictions, including those in which we transact business. The state and local tax laws may not conform to the federal income tax treatment. Any taxes imposed on us would reduce our operating cash flow and net income.

The rules dealing with federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the United States Treasury Department. Changes to tax laws, which may have retroactive application, could adversely affect our shareholders or us. We cannot predict how changes in tax laws might affect our shareholders or us.

We are party to litigation in the ordinary course of business, and an unfavorable court ruling could have a negative effect on us.

We are the defendant in a number of claims brought by various parties against us. Although we intend to exercise due care and consideration in all aspects of our business, it is possible additional claims could be made against us. We maintain insurance coverage including general liability coverage to help protect us in the event a claim is awarded; however, some claims may be uninsured. In the event that claims against us are successful and uninsured or underinsured, or we elect to settle claims that we determine are in our interest to settle, our operating results and cash flow could be adversely impacted. In addition, an increase in claims and/or payments could result in higher insurance premiums, which could also adversely affect our operating results and cash flow.

We are subject to various environmental laws and regulations which govern our operations and which may result in potential liability.

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations relating to the protection of the environment, a current or previous owner or operator of real estate may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous or toxic substances disposed, stored, released, generated, manufactured or discharged from, on, at, onto, under or in such property. Environmental laws often impose such liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence or release of such hazardous or toxic substance. The presence of such substances, or the failure to properly remediate such substances when present, released or discharged, may adversely affect the owner's ability to sell or rent such property or to borrow using such property as collateral. The cost of any required remediation and the liability of the owner or operator therefore as to any property is generally not limited under such environmental laws and could exceed the value of the property and/or the aggregate assets of the owner or operator. Persons who arrange for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances may also be liable for the cost of removal or remediation of such substances at a disposal or treatment facility, whether or not such facility is owned or operated by such persons. In addition to any action required by federal, state or local authorities, the presence or release of hazardous or toxic substances on or from any property could result in private plaintiffs bringing claims for personal injury or other causes of action.

In connection with ownership (direct or indirect), operation, management and development of real properties, we have the potential to be liable for remediation, releases or injury. In addition, environmental laws impose on owners or operators the requirement of ongoing compliance with rules and regulations regarding business-related activities that may affect the environment. Such activities include, for example, the ownership or use of transformers or underground tanks, the treatment or discharge of waste waters or other materials, the removal or abatement of asbestos-containing materials ("ACMs") or lead-containing paint during renovations or otherwise, or notification to various parties concerning the potential presence of regulated matters, including ACMs. Failure to comply with such requirements could result in difficulty in the lease or sale of any affected property and/or the imposition of monetary penalties, fines or other sanctions in addition to the costs required to attain compliance. Several of our properties have or may contain ACMs or underground storage tanks; however, we are not aware of any potential environmental liability which could reasonably be expected to have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations. No assurance can be given that future laws, ordinances or regulations will not impose any material environmental requirement or liability, or that a material adverse environmental condition does not otherwise exist.

Our business and operations would suffer in the event of system failures or cyber security attacks.

We rely upon information technology network and systems, some of which are managed by third parties, to process, transmit and store electronic information, and to manage and support a variety of business processes and activities. Despite the implementation of security measures and the existence of a disaster recovery plan for our internal information technology systems, our systems are vulnerable to damages from any number of sources, including energy blackouts, natural disasters, terrorism, war, telecommunication failures and cyber security attacks, such as computer viruses or unauthorized access. Any system failure or accident that causes interruptions in our operations could result in a material disruption to our business. We may also incur additional costs to remedy damages caused by such disruptions. Risks that could result from a cyber incident include operational interruption, damage to our relationships with tenants and private data disclosures including, personally identifiable, confidential or proprietary information. Any compromise of our security could result in a violation of applicable privacy and other laws, significant legal and financial exposure, damage to our reputation, loss or misuse of the information and a loss of confidence in our security measures, which could harm our business.

Restrictions on the ownership of our common shares are in place to preserve our REIT status.

Our Declaration of Trust restricts ownership by any one shareholder to no more than 9.8% of our outstanding common shares, subject to certain exceptions granted by our Board. The ownership limit is intended to ensure that we maintain our REIT status given that the Code imposes certain limitations on the ownership of the stock of a REIT. Not more than 50% in value of our

outstanding shares of beneficial interest may be owned, directly or indirectly by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Code) during the last half of any taxable year. If an individual or entity were found to own constructively more than 9.8% in value of our outstanding shares, then any excess shares would be transferred by operation of our Declaration of Trust to a charitable trust, which would sell such shares for the benefit of the shareholder in accordance with procedures specified in our Declaration of Trust.

The ownership limit may discourage a change in control, may discourage tender offers for our common shares and may limit the opportunities for our shareholders to receive a premium for their shares. Upon due consideration, our Board previously has granted limited exceptions to this restriction for certain shareholders who requested an increase in their ownership limit. However, the Board has no obligation to grant such limited exceptions in the future.

Certain anti-takeover provisions of our Declaration of Trust and Bylaws may inhibit a change of our control.

Certain provisions contained in our Declaration of Trust and Bylaws and the Maryland General Corporation Law, as applicable to Maryland REITs, may discourage a third party from making a tender offer or acquisition proposal to us. These provisions and actions may delay, deter or prevent a change in control or the removal of existing management. These provisions and actions also may delay or prevent the shareholders from receiving a premium for their common shares of beneficial interest over then-prevailing market prices.

These provisions and actions include:

- the REIT ownership limit described above;
- authorization of the issuance of our preferred shares of beneficial interest with powers, preferences or rights to be determined by our Board;
- special meetings of our shareholders may be called only by the chairman of our Board, the president, one-third of the Trustees, or the secretary upon the written request of the holders of shares entitled to cast not less than a majority of all the votes entitled to be cast at such meeting;
- a two-thirds shareholder vote is required to approve some amendments to our Declaration of Trust;
- our Bylaws contain advance-notice requirements for proposals to be presented at shareholder meetings; and
- our Board, without the approval of our shareholders, may from time to time (i) amend our Declaration of Trust to increase or decrease the aggregate number of shares of beneficial interest, or the number of shares of beneficial interest of any class, that we have authority to issue, and (ii) reclassify any unissued shares of beneficial interest into one or more classes or series of shares of beneficial interest.

In addition, the Trust, by Board action, may elect to be subject to certain provisions of the Maryland General Corporation Law that inhibit takeovers such as the provision that permits the Board by way of resolution to classify itself, notwithstanding any provision our Declaration of Trust or Bylaws.

Our Chief Executive Officer may have potential conflicts of interests with respect to properties contributed to the Operating Partnership in exchange for OP Units.

Our Chief Executive Officer owns OP Units obtained in exchange for contributions of his partnership interests in properties to the Operating Partnership. By virtue of this exchange, he may have been able to defer some, if not all, of the income tax liability he could have incurred if the properties were sold for cash. As a result, he may have potential conflicts of interest with respect to these properties, such as sales or refinancings that might result in federal income tax consequences.

Our success depends on key personnel whose continued service is not guaranteed.

We depend on the efforts and expertise of our senior management team to manage our day-to-day operations and strategic business direction. While we have retention and severance agreements with certain members of our executive management team that provide for certain payments in the event of a change of control or termination without cause, we do not have employment agreements with all of the members of our executive management team. Therefore, we cannot guarantee their continued service. The loss of their services, and our inability to find suitable replacements, could have an adverse effect on our operations.

Changes in accounting standards may adversely impact our financial results.

The Financial Accounting Standards Board, in conjunction with the SEC, has several projects on its agenda, as well as recently issued updates that could impact how we currently account for material transactions, including lease accounting. At this time, we are unable to predict with certainty which, if any, proposals may be passed or what level of impact the lease accounting standard may have on the presentation of our consolidated financial statements, results of operations and financial ratios required by our debt covenants.

U.S. federal tax reform legislation could affect REITs generally, the geographic markets in which we operate, our stock and our results of operations, both positively and negatively in ways that are difficult to anticipate.

Changes to the federal income tax laws are proposed regularly. Additionally, the REIT rules are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the Internal Revenue Service and the U.S. Department of the Treasury, which may result in revisions to regulations and interpretations in addition to statutory changes. If enacted, certain such changes could have an adverse impact on our business and financial results. In particular, H.R. 1, which generally takes effect for taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 (subject to certain exceptions), makes many significant changes to the federal income tax laws that will profoundly impact the taxation of individuals, corporations (both regular C corporations as well as corporations that have elected to be taxed as REITs), and the taxation of taxpayers with overseas assets and operations. A number of changes that affect non-corporate taxpayers will expire at the end of 2025 unless Congress acts to extend them. These changes will impact us and our shareholders in various ways, some of which are adverse or potentially adverse compared to prior law. To date, the IRS has issued only limited guidance with respect to certain of the new provisions, and there are numerous interpretive issues that will require guidance. It is highly likely that technical corrections legislation will be needed to clarify certain aspects of the new law and give proper effect to Congressional intent. There can be no assurance, however, that technical clarifications or changes needed to prevent unintended or unforeseen tax consequences will be enacted by Congress in the near future. In addition, while certain elements of tax reform legislation would not impact us directly as a REIT, they could impact the geographic markets in which we operate, the tenants that populate our shopping centers and the customers who frequent our properties in ways, both positive and negative, that are difficult to anticipate.

Other legislative proposals could be enacted in the future that could affect REITs and their shareholders. Prospective investors are urged to consult their tax advisors regarding the effect of H.R. 1 and any other potential tax law changes on an investment in our common stock.

We may have to borrow funds or sell assets to meet our distribution requirements.

Subject to some adjustments that are unique to REITs, a REIT generally must distribute 90% of its taxable income. For the purpose of determining taxable income, we may be required to accrue interest, rent and other items treated as earned for tax purposes but that we have not yet received. In addition, we may be required not to accrue as expenses for tax purposes some that which actually have been paid, including, for example, payments of principal on our debt, or some of our deductions might be disallowed by the Internal Revenue Service. As a result, we could have taxable income in excess of cash available for distribution. If this occurs, we may have to borrow funds or liquidate some of our assets in order to meet the distribution requirement applicable to a REIT.

Liquidation of our assets may jeopardize our REIT qualification.

To qualify as a REIT, we must comply with requirements regarding our assets and our sources of income. If we are compelled to liquidate our investments to repay obligations to our lenders, we may be unable to comply with these requirements, ultimately jeopardizing our qualification as a REIT, or we may be subject to a 100% tax on any gain if we sell assets in transactions that are considered to be “prohibited transactions,” which are explained in the risk factor below.

Dividends payable by REITs do not qualify for the reduced tax rates on dividend income from regular corporations.

The maximum federal income tax rate applicable to “qualified dividend income” payable by non-REIT corporations to certain non-corporate U.S. stockholders is generally 20%, and a 3.8% Medicare tax may also apply. Dividends paid by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for the reduced rates applicable to qualified dividend income. Commencing with taxable years beginning on or after January 1, 2018 and continuing through 2025, H.R. 1 temporarily reduces the effective tax rate on ordinary REIT dividends (i.e., dividends other than capital gain dividends and dividends attributable to certain qualified dividend income received by us) for U.S. holders of our common stock that are individuals, estates or trusts by permitting such holders to claim a deduction in determining their taxable income equal to 20% of any such dividends they receive. Taking into account H.R. 1’s reduction in the maximum individual federal income tax rate from 39.6% to 37%, this results in a maximum effective rate of regular income tax on ordinary REIT dividends of 29.6% through 2025 (as compared to the 20% maximum federal income tax rate applicable to

qualified dividend income received from a non-REIT corporation). The more favorable rates applicable to regular corporate distributions could cause investors who are individuals to perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay distributions. This could materially and adversely affect the value of the stock of REITs, including our common stock.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.

None.

Item 2. Properties

As of December 31, 2017, we owned and managed a portfolio of 59 shopping centers with approximately 14.3 million square feet ("SF") of GLA. Our wholly-owned properties consist of 56 shopping centers comprising approximately 13.5 million SF.

Property Name	Location City	State	Ownership %	Year Built / Acquired / Redeveloped	Total GLA	% Leased	Average base rent per leased SF ⁽¹⁾	Anchor Tenants ⁽²⁾
Atlanta [MSA Rank 9]								
Holcomb Center	Alpharetta	GA	100%	1997/2004/NA	106,143	84.2%	\$ 12.80	Aspire Fitness(4), Studio Movie Grill
Peachtree Hill	Duluth	GA	100%	1986/2007/NA	154,700	97.1%	13.56	Kroger, LA Fitness
Promenade at Pleasant Hill	Duluth	GA	100%	1993/2004/NA	261,808	96.1%	9.97	K1 Speed, LA Fitness, Publix
Baltimore [MSA Rank 21]								
Crofton Centre	Crofton	MD	100%	1974/1996/NA	252,230	98.5%	8.50	Gold's Gym, Kmart, Shoppers Food Warehouse
Chicago [MSA Rank 3]								
Deer Grove Centre	Palatine	IL	100%	1997/2013/2013	237,644	87.0%	10.29	Aldi, Hobby Lobby, Ross Dress for Less, T.J. Maxx, (Target)
Market Plaza	Glen Ellyn	IL	100%	1965/2007/2009	166,572	96.2%	15.96	Jewel-Osco, Ross Dress for Less
Mount Prospect Plaza	Mount Prospect	IL	100%	1962/2013/2013	227,785	88.3%	14.94	Aldi, LA Fitness, Marshalls, Ross Dress for Less, (Walgreens)
Webster Place	Lincoln Park	IL	100%	1987/2017/NA	134,918	95.0%	25.23	Barnes & Noble, Regal Cinema, Webster Place Athletic Club
Cincinnati [MSA Rank 28]								
Bridgewater Falls	Hamilton	OH	100%	2005/2014/NA	503,366	92.5%	14.52	Bed Bath & Beyond, Best Buy, Dick's Sporting Goods, Five Below, J.C. Penney, Michaels, PetSmart, T.J. Maxx, (Target)
Buttermilk Towne Center	Crescent Springs	KY	100%	2005/2014/NA	290,033	100.0%	10.07	Field & Stream, Home Depot, LA Fitness, Petco, Remke Market
Deerfield Towne Center	Mason	OH	100%	2004/2013/2013	464,772	89.2%	20.35	Ashley Furniture HomeStore, Bed Bath & Beyond, buybuy Baby, Crunch Fitness Dick's Sporting Goods, Five Below, Regal Cinemas, Whole Foods Market
Columbus [MSA Rank 33]								
Olentangy Plaza	Columbus	OH	100%	1981/2007/1997	253,204	87.3%	12.02	Aveda Institute Columbus, Eurolife Furniture, Marshalls, Micro Center, Tuesday Morning
The Shops on Lane Avenue	Upper Arlington	OH	100%	1952/2007/2004	173,938	94.9%	23.81	Bed Bath & Beyond, Whole Foods Market

Property Name	Location City	State	Ownership %	Year Built /Acquired / Redeveloped	Total GLA	% Leased	Average base rent per leased SF ⁽¹⁾	Anchor Tenants ⁽²⁾
Denver [MSA Rank 19]								
Front Range Village	Fort Collins	CO	100%	2008/2014/NA	459,515	80.8%	21.42	Charming Charlie, Cost Plus World Market, DSW, Microsoft Corporation, Party City, Sprouts Farmers Market, Staples, Toys "R" Us, Ulta Beauty, (Fort Collins Library), (Lowe's), (Target)
Harvest Junction North	Longmont	CO	100%	2006/2012/NA	188,758	100.0%	17.50	Best Buy, Dick's Sporting Goods, Dollar Tree, DSW Shoe Warehouse, Staples
Harvest Junction South	Longmont	CO	100%	2006/2012/NA	177,030	100.0%	16.38	Bed Bath & Beyond, Marshalls, Michaels, Petco, Ross Dress for Less, (Lowe's)
Detroit [MSA Rank 14]								
Clinton Pointe	Clinton Township	MI	100%	1992/2003/NA	135,450	97.6%	10.46	Gibraltar Trade Center (5), OfficeMax, T.J. Maxx (5), (Target)
Hunter's Square	Farmington Hills	MI	100%	1988/2005/NA	352,772	99.0%	16.97	Bed Bath & Beyond, buybuy Baby, DSW Shoe Warehouse, Old Navy, Marshalls, Saks Fifth Avenue Off 5th, T.J. Maxx
Southfield Plaza	Southfield	MI	100%	1969/1996/2003	190,099	98.1%	9.29	Big Lots, Burlington Coat Factory, Forman Mills
Tel-Twelve	Southfield	MI	100%	1968/1996/2005	523,392	100.0%	11.49	Best Buy, DSW Shoe Warehouse, Lowe's, Meijer, Michaels, Office Depot, PetSmart
The Shops at Old Orchard	West Bloomfield	MI	100%	1972/2007/2011	96,768	100.0%	18.46	Plum Market
Troy Marketplace	Troy	MI	100%	2000/2005/2010	217,754	100.0%	17.32	Airtime, Golf Galaxy, LA Fitness, Nordstrom Rack, PetSmart, (REI)
West Oaks I Shopping Center	Novi	MI	100%	1979/1996/2004	284,973	100.0%	13.46	Gardner White Furniture (4), Nordstrom Rack, Old Navy, Petco, Rally House, The Container Store, (Home Goods), (Michaels)
West Oaks II Shopping Center	Novi	MI	100%	1986/1996/2000	167,954	94.8%	17.79	Jo-Ann, Marshalls, (Art Van), (ABC Warehouse), (Bed Bath & Beyond), (Kohl's), (Toys "R" Us), (Value City Furniture)
Winchester Center	Rochester Hills	MI	100%	1980/2005/NA	320,134	92.9%	12.08	Bed Bath & Beyond, Dick's Sporting Goods, Marshalls, Michaels, Party City, PetSmart, Stein Mart
Indianapolis [MSA Rank 34]								
Merchants' Square	Carmel	IN	100%	1970/2010/2014	246,630	86.6%	12.80	American Ninja Warriors (5), Flix Brewhouse, Planet Fitness
Jacksonville [MSA Rank 40]								
Parkway Shops	Jacksonville	FL	100%	2013/2011/NA	144,114	100.0%	11.22	Dick's Sporting Goods, Hobby Lobby, Marshalls, (Wal-Mart Supercenter)
River City Marketplace	Jacksonville	FL	100%	2005/2005/NA	562,998	84.8%	18.98	Ashley Furniture HomeStore, Bed Bath & Beyond, Best Buy, Hollywood Theaters, Michaels, PetSmart, Ross Dress for Less, (Lowe's), (Wal-Mart Supercenter)

Property Name	Location City	State	Ownership %	Year Built /Acquired / Redeveloped	Total GLA	% Leased	Average base rent per leased SF ⁽¹⁾	Anchor Tenants ⁽²⁾
<u>Miami [MSA Rank 8]</u>								
Coral Creek Shops	Coconut Creek	FL	100%	1992/2002/NA	109,312	98.5%	18.67	Publix
Marketplace of Delray	Delray Beach	FL	100%	1981/2005/2010	241,715	95.3%	15.39	Office Depot, Ross Dress for Less, Winn-Dixie
Mission Bay Plaza	Boca Raton	FL	100%	1989/2004/NA	265,785	99.3%	23.46	Dick's Sporting Goods, LA Fitness, OfficeMax, The Fresh Market, World of Décor ⁽⁴⁾
Rivertowne Square	Deerfield Beach	FL	100%	1980/1998/2010	146,666	92.0%	10.59	Bealls, Winn-Dixie
The Crossroads	Royal Palm Beach	FL	100%	1988/2002/NA	121,509	92.9%	16.88	Publix
West Broward Shopping Center	Plantation	FL	100%	1965/2005/NA	152,973	92.9%	10.94	Badcock, DD's Discounts, Save-A-Lot
<u>Milwaukee [MSA Rank 39]</u>								
Nagawaukee Center	Delafield	WI	100%	1994/2012-13/NA	220,083	100.0%	14.83	HomeGoods, Kohl's, Marshalls, Sierra Trading Post, (Sentry Foods)
The Shoppes at Fox River	Waukesha	WI	100%	2009/2010/2011	335,511	85.5%	15.31	Hobby Lobby, Old Navy (5), Pick 'n Save, Ross Dress for Less, T.J. Maxx, (Target)
West Allis Towne Centre	West Allis	WI	100%	1987/1996/2011	326,223	83.6%	10.72	Burlington Coat Factory, Five Below, Hobby Lobby (5), Ross Dress for Less, Xperience Fitness
<u>Minneapolis [MSA Rank 16]</u>								
Centennial Shops	Edina	MN	100%	2008/2016/NA	85,206	100.0%	38.27	Pinstripes, The Container Store, West Elm
Woodbury Lakes	Woodbury	MN	100%	2005/2014/NA	307,273	87.4%	21.80	DSW, Michaels, (Trader Joe's)
<u>Nashville [MSA Rank 36]</u>								
Providence Marketplace	Mt. Juliet	TN	100%	2006/2017/NA	632,081	98.4%	13.13	Belk, Best Buy, Books A Million, Dick's Sporting Goods, J C Penney, JoAnn Fabrics, Old Navy, PetSmart, Regal Cinema, Ross Dress for Less, Staples, T.J. Maxx/HomeGoods, (Kroger), (Target)
<u>St. Louis [MSA Rank 20]</u>								
Central Plaza	Ballwin	MO	100%	1970/2012/2012	166,431	80.3%	13.09	buybuy Baby, Jo-Ann, Ross Dress for Less
Deer Creek Shopping Center	Maplewood	MO	100%	1975/2013/2013	208,122	86.3%	10.55	buybuy Baby, GFS, State of Missouri, Marshalls, Ross Dress for Less
Heritage Place	Creve Coeur	MO	100%	1989/2011/2005	269,127	97.9%	14.64	Dierbergs Markets, Marshalls, Office Depot, T.J. Maxx
Town & Country Crossing	Town & Country	MO	100%	2008/2011/2011	185,080	96.2%	23.00	HomeGoods, Starbucks, Stein Mart, Whole Foods Market, (Target)

Property Name	Location City	State	Ownership %	Year Built /Acquired / Redeveloped	Total GLA	% Leased	Average base rent per leased SF ⁽¹⁾	Anchor Tenants ⁽²⁾
Tampa [MSA Rank 18]								
Cypress Point	Clearwater	FL	100%	1983/2007/NA	167,280	95.2%	12.90	Burlington Coat Factory, The Fresh Market
Lakeland Park Center	Lakeland	FL	100%	2014/NA/NA	210,422	100.0%	13.88	Dick's Sporting Goods, Floor & Décor, Ross Dress for Less, (Target)
Shoppes of Lakeland	Lakeland	FL	100%	1985/1996/NA	183,702	100.0%	13.02	Ashley Furniture HomeStore, Michaels, Staples, T.J. Maxx, (Target)
Village Lakes Shopping Center	Land O' Lakes	FL	100%	1987/1997/NA	166,485	99.2%	9.66	Bealls Outlet, Marshalls, Ross Dress for Less
Properties Not in Top 40 MSA's								
Crossroads Centre	Rossford	OH	100%	2001/2001/NA	344,025	92.6%	9.90	Giant Eagle (3), Home Depot, Michaels, T.J. Maxx, (Target)
East Town Plaza	Madison	WI	100%	1992/2000/2000	208,472	84.2%	10.38	Burlington Coat Factory, Jo-Ann, Marshalls, (Shopko), (Babies "R" Us)
Jackson Crossing	Jackson	MI	100%	1967/1996/2002	419,770	87.4%	12.20	Bed Bath & Beyond, Best Buy, Jackson 10 Theater, Kohl's, Shoe Carnival, T.J. Maxx, Toys "R" Us, (Sears), (Target)
Jackson West	Jackson	MI	100%	1996/1996/1999	209,800	100.0%	8.06	GFS, Lowe's, Michaels, OfficeMax
Rossford Pointe	Rossford	OH	100%	2006/2005/NA	47,477	100.0%	8.93	Fin Feather Fur (4), PetSmart
Spring Meadows Place	Holland	OH	100%	1987/1996/2005	314,514	90.6%	11.01	Ashley Furniture HomeStore, Big Lots, DSW, Guitar Center, HomeGoods, Michaels, OfficeMax, PetSmart, T.J. Maxx, (Best Buy), (Dick's Sporting Goods), (Sam's Club), (Target), (Wal-Mart)
Treasure Coast Commons	Jensen Beach	FL	100%	1996/2004/NA	91,656	100.0%	14.60	Barnes&Noble, Dick's Sporting Goods, OfficeMax
Vista Plaza	Jensen Beach	FL	100%	1998/2004/NA	109,761	100.0%	14.04	Bed Bath & Beyond, Michaels, Total Wine & More
CONSOLIDATED SHOPPING CENTERS TOTAL/AVERAGE					13,541,915	93.3%	\$ 14.63	
JOINT VENTURE PORTFOLIO								
Nora Plaza	Marion	IN	7%	1958/2007/2002	139,743	98.2%	\$ 14.50	Marshalls, Whole Foods Market, (Target)
Millennium Park	Livonia	MI	30%	2000/2005/NA	273,029	100.0%	15.39	Home Depot, Marshalls, Michaels, (Costco), (Meijer)
Martin Square	Martin	FL	30%	1981/2005/NA	330,134	77.9%	6.66	Home Depot, Old Time Pottery, Staples
Total / Average					742,906	89.8%	\$ 11.85	
CONSOLIDATED AND JV PORTFOLIO TOTAL / AVERAGE					14,284,821	93.1%	\$ 14.49	

Footnotes

⁽¹⁾ Average base rent per leased SF is calculated based on annual minimum contractual base rent pursuant to the tenant lease, excluding percentage rent and recovery income from tenants, and is net of tenant concessions. Percentage rent and recovery income from tenants is presented separately in our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (loss) statement.

⁽²⁾ Anchor tenant is defined as any tenant leasing 10,000 square feet or more. Tenants in parenthesis represent non-company owned GLA.

⁽³⁾ Tenant closed - lease obligated.

⁽⁴⁾ Space delivered to tenant.

⁽⁵⁾ Space leased to tenant, not yet delivered.

Our leases for tenant space under 10,000 square feet generally have terms ranging from three to five years. Tenant leases greater than or equal to 10,000 square feet generally have lease terms of five years or longer, and are considered anchor leases. Many of the anchor leases contain provisions allowing the tenant the option of extending the lease term at expiration at contracted rental rates that often include fixed rent increases, consumer price index adjustments or other market rate adjustments from the prior base rent. The majority of our leases provide for monthly payment of base rent in advance, percentage rent based on the tenant's sales volume, reimbursement of the tenant's allocable real estate taxes, insurance and common area maintenance ("CAM") expenses and reimbursement for utility costs if not directly metered.

Major Tenants

The following table sets forth as of December 31, 2017 the GLA, of our 56 existing properties leased to tenants for our wholly owned properties portfolio:

Type of Tenant	Annualized Base Rent	% of Total Annualized Base Rent	GLA	% of Total GLA
Anchor ⁽¹⁾	\$ 105,874,512	58.0%	9,660,424	71.3%
Retail (non-anchor)	76,824,556	42.0%	3,881,491	28.7%
Total	\$ 182,699,068	100.0%	13,541,915	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Anchor tenant is defined as any tenant leasing 10,000 square feet or more.

The following table depicts, as of December 31, 2017, information regarding leases with the 25 largest retail tenants (in terms of annualized base rent) for our wholly owned properties portfolio:

Tenant Name	Credit Rating S&P/Moody's ⁽¹⁾	Number of Leases	GLA	% of Total Company Owned GLA	Total Annualized Base Rent	Annualized Base Rent PSF	% of Annualized Base Rent
TJX Companies ⁽²⁾	A+/A2	26	814,958	6.0%	\$ 8,341,936	\$ 10.24	4.6%
Dick's Sporting Goods ⁽³⁾	--/--	11	524,259	3.9%	6,517,461	12.43	3.6%
Bed Bath & Beyond ⁽⁴⁾	BBB/Baa2	16	466,700	3.4%	5,377,579	11.52	2.9%
Regal Cinemas	BB-/B1	4	219,160	1.6%	4,898,068	22.35	2.7%
LA Fitness	B+/B2	6	252,000	1.9%	4,598,913	18.25	2.5%
Ross Stores ⁽⁵⁾	A-/A3	14	362,219	2.7%	3,320,457	9.17	1.8%
PetSmart	CCC+/-	10	212,628	1.6%	3,082,457	14.50	1.7%
ULTA Salon	--/--	13	132,355	1.0%	3,071,630	23.21	1.7%
Michaels Stores	BB--	11	252,191	1.9%	2,971,597	11.78	1.6%
Best Buy	BBB-/Baa1	6	195,309	1.4%	2,929,745	15.00	1.6%
Office Depot ⁽⁶⁾	B/B1	9	212,626	1.6%	2,870,112	13.50	1.6%
Ascena Retail ⁽⁷⁾	B+/Ba3	26	140,642	1.0%	2,762,300	19.64	1.5%
DSW Designer Shoe Warehouse	--/--	8	149,865	1.1%	2,632,296	17.56	1.4%
Whole Foods	AA-/Baa1	3	118,879	0.9%	2,342,617	19.71	1.3%
Burlington Coat Factory	BB--	4	277,315	2.0%	2,330,322	8.40	1.3%
Petco ⁽⁸⁾	B/--	10	140,927	1.0%	2,282,719	16.20	1.3%
Gap, Inc. ⁽⁹⁾	BB+/Baa2	9	131,458	1.0%	2,165,698	16.47	1.2%
Dollar Tree	BB+/Ba1	19	198,932	1.4%	1,998,644	10.05	1.1%
Lowe's Home Centers	A-/A3	2	270,394	2.0%	1,962,450	7.26	1.0%
Jo-Ann Fabric and Craft Stores	B/B1	5	154,949	1.1%	1,951,280	12.59	1.0%
Staples	B+/B1	6	117,335	0.9%	1,730,684	14.75	0.9%
Panera Bread	--/--	11	57,401	0.4%	1,477,075	25.73	0.8%
Kohl's	BBB-/Baa2	3	185,375	1.4%	1,441,537	7.78	0.8%
Party City Corporation	--/--	7	90,261	0.7%	1,398,071	15.49	0.8%
Meijer	--/--	1	189,635	1.4%	1,391,500	7.34	0.8%
Sub-Total top 25 tenants		240	5,867,773	43.3%	\$ 75,847,148	\$ 12.93	41.5%
Remaining tenants		1,131	6,622,352	48.9%	106,851,920	16.14	58.5%
Sub-Total all tenants		1,371	12,490,125	92.2%	182,699,068	\$ 14.63	100.0%
Leased / Vacant		212	1,051,790	7.8%	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total including vacant		1,583	13,541,915	100.0%	\$ 182,699,068	N/A	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Source: Latest Company filings, as of December 31, 2017, per CreditRiskMonitor.

⁽²⁾ Marshalls (12) / TJ Maxx (10) / HomeGoods (3) / Sierra Trading Post (1)

⁽³⁾ Dick's Sporting Goods (10) / Field & Stream (1)

⁽⁴⁾ Bed Bath & Beyond (9) / Buy Buy Baby (5) / Cost Plus World Market (2)

⁽⁵⁾ Ross Dress for Less (13) / DD's Discounts (1)

⁽⁶⁾ OfficeMax (6) / Office Depot (3)

⁽⁷⁾ Ann Taylor (3) / Catherine's (3) / Dress Barn (4) / Justice (5) / Lane Bryant (6) / Maurice's (5)

⁽⁸⁾ Petco (9) / Unleashed (1)

⁽⁹⁾ Old Navy (6) / Gap (2) / Banana Republic / (1)

Lease Expirations

The following tables set forth a schedule of lease expirations, for our wholly owned portfolio, for the next ten years and thereafter, assuming that no renewal options are exercised:

ALL TENANTS

Expiring Leases As of December 31, 2017						
Year	Number of Leases	GLA	Average Annualized Base Rent (per square foot)	Total Annualized Base Rent ⁽¹⁾	% of Total Annualized Base Rent	
2018	177	766,111	\$ 18.18	\$ 13,973,636	7.6%	
2019	172	1,035,311	16.75	17,340,888	9.5%	
2020	173	1,356,759	13.47	18,276,306	10.0%	
2021	217	1,980,036	14.18	28,084,438	15.3%	
2022	189	1,508,231	15.21	22,937,926	12.5%	
2023	116	1,508,084	13.76	20,702,307	11.4%	
2024	53	679,100	12.55	8,522,548	4.7%	
2025	46	640,166	15.34	9,819,486	5.4%	
2026	60	966,821	13.11	12,676,700	6.9%	
2027	73	680,768	16.55	11,264,772	6.2%	
2028+	65	1,274,088	13.72	17,475,482	9.6%	
Tenants month to month	30	94,650	17.16	1,624,579	0.9%	
Sub-Total	1,371	12,490,125	\$ 14.63	\$ 182,699,068	100.0%	
Leased ⁽²⁾	10	146,887	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Vacant	202	904,903	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Total	1,583	13,541,915	N/A	\$ 182,699,068	100.0%	

ANCHOR TENANTS (greater than or equal to 10,000 square feet)

Expiring Anchor Leases As of December 31, 2017						
Year	Number of Leases	GLA	Average Annualized Base Rent (per square foot)	Total Annualized Base Rent ⁽¹⁾	% of Total Annualized Base Rent	
2018	17	354,979	\$ 13.00	\$ 4,659,390	4.4%	
2019	22	546,438	12.23	6,680,326	6.3%	
2020	31	949,058	9.73	9,236,420	8.7%	
2021	54	1,522,990	11.44	17,417,561	16.5%	
2022	40	1,069,648	11.73	12,550,126	11.9%	
2023	39	1,211,004	11.48	13,853,353	13.1%	
2024	18	553,419	10.62	5,879,888	5.6%	
2025	18	505,669	13.26	6,702,950	6.3%	
2026	18	818,166	10.78	8,818,280	8.3%	
2027	20	477,544	13.42	6,406,739	6.1%	
2028+	26	1,130,939	11.99	13,556,928	12.7%	
Tenants month to month	1	12,665	8.89	112,551	0.1%	
Sub-Total	304	9,152,519	\$ 11.57	\$ 105,874,512	100.0%	
Leased ⁽²⁾	6	131,995	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Vacant	17	375,910	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Total	327	9,660,424	N/A	\$ 105,874,512	100.0%	

⁽¹⁾ Annualized Base Rent is based upon rents currently in place.

⁽²⁾ Includes signed leases where the space has not yet been delivered.

NON-ANCHOR TENANTS (less than 10,000 square feet)

Expiring Non-Anchor Leases As of December 31, 2017

Year	Number of Leases	GLA	Average Annualized Base Rent (per square foot)	Total Annualized Base Rent ⁽¹⁾	% of Total Annualized Base Rent
2018	160	411,132	\$ 22.66	\$ 9,314,246	12.1%
2019	150	488,873	21.81	10,660,562	13.9%
2020	142	407,701	22.17	9,039,886	11.8%
2021	163	457,046	23.34	10,666,877	13.9%
2022	149	438,583	23.68	10,387,800	13.5%
2023	77	297,080	23.05	6,848,954	8.9%
2024	35	125,681	21.03	2,642,660	3.4%
2025	28	134,497	23.17	3,116,536	4.1%
2026	42	148,655	25.96	3,858,420	5.0%
2027	53	203,224	23.90	4,858,033	6.3%
2028+	39	143,149	27.37	3,918,554	5.1%
Tenants month to month	29	81,985	18.44	1,512,028	2.0%
Sub-Total	1,067	3,337,606	\$ 23.02	\$ 76,824,556	100.0%
Leased ⁽²⁾	4	14,892	N/A	N/A	N/A
Vacant	185	528,993	N/A	N/A	N/A
Total	1,256	3,881,491	N/A	\$ 76,824,556	100.0%

⁽¹⁾ Annualized Base Rent is based upon rents currently in place.

⁽²⁾ Includes signed leases where the space has not yet been delivered.

Land Available for Development and/or Sale

At December 31, 2017, our three largest development sites, Hartland Towne Square, Lakeland Park Center and Parkway Shops, had phase one completed. We estimate that if we proceed with the development of the projects, up to approximately 510,000 square feet of GLA could be developed, excluding various outparcels of land. It is our policy to start vertical construction on new development projects only after the project has received entitlements, significant anchor commitments and construction financing, if appropriate.

Our development and construction activities are subject to risks and uncertainties such as our inability to obtain the necessary governmental approvals for a project, our determination that the expected return on a project is not sufficient to warrant continuation of the planned development, or our change in plan or scope for the development. If any of these events occur, we may record an impairment provision.

During 2017, we recorded an impairment provision of \$9.4 million related to income producing shopping centers and developable land. We also recorded impairment provisions of \$1.0 million and \$2.5 million in 2016 and 2015, respectively, related to developable land that we decided to market for sale. Refer to [Note 1](#) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - *Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets* of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for a further information related to impairment provisions.

Insurance

Our tenants are generally responsible under their leases for providing adequate insurance on the spaces they lease. In addition we believe our properties are adequately covered by commercial general liability, fire, flood, terrorism, environmental, and where necessary, hurricane and windstorm insurance coverages, which are all provided by reputable companies, with commercially reasonable exclusions, deductibles and limits.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are currently involved in certain litigation arising in the ordinary course of business.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

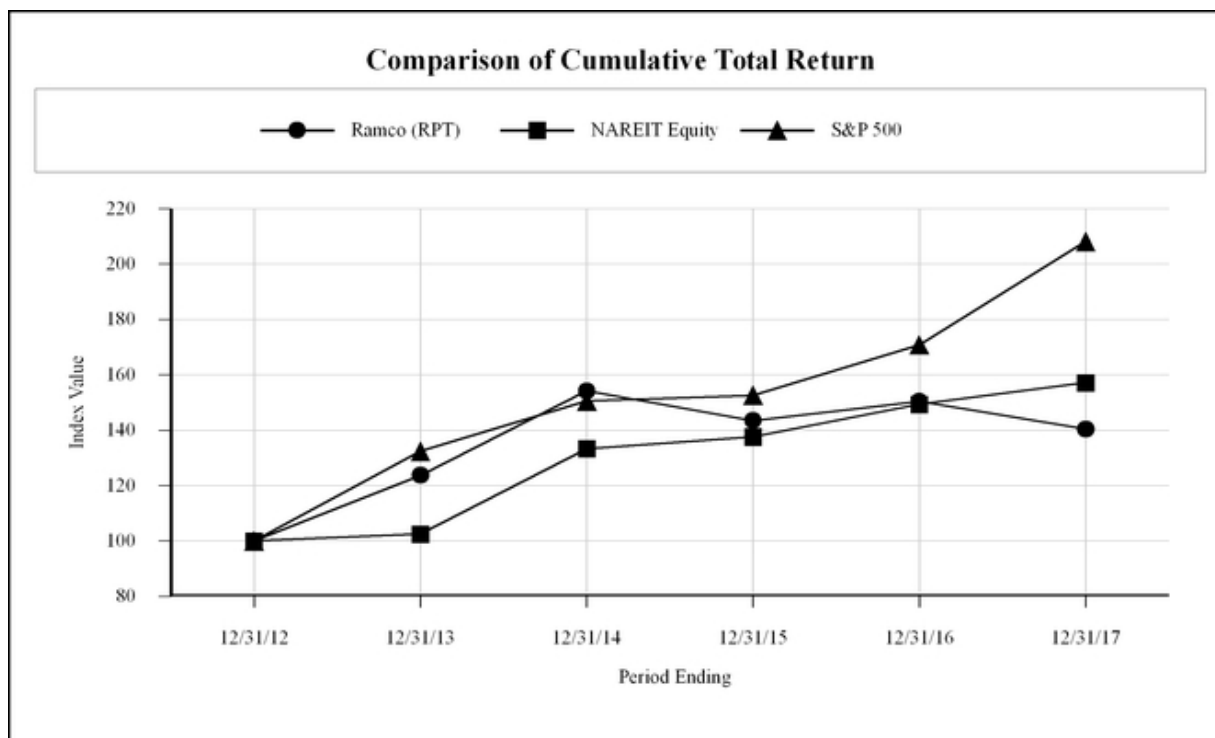
Item 5. Market for Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

Our common shares are currently listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the symbol “RPT”. On February 15, 2018, the closing price of our common shares on the NYSE was \$11.74.

Shareholder Return Performance Graph

The following line graph sets forth the cumulative total return on a \$100 investment (assuming the reinvestment of dividends) in each of our common shares, the NAREIT Equity Index, and the S&P 500 Index for the period December 31, 2012 through December 31, 2017. The stock price performance shown is not necessarily indicative of future price performance.



The following table depicts high/low closing prices and dividends declared per share for each quarter in 2017 and 2016:

Quarter Ended	Stock Price		Dividends
	High	Low	
December 31, 2017	\$ 15.00	\$ 12.43	\$ 0.22000 ⁽¹⁾
September 30, 2017	\$ 14.41	\$ 12.48	\$ 0.22000
June 30, 2017	\$ 14.68	\$ 11.86	\$ 0.22000
March 31, 2017	\$ 17.11	\$ 13.26	\$ 0.22000
December 31, 2016	\$ 18.44	\$ 16.18	\$ 0.22000 ⁽²⁾
September 30, 2016	\$ 20.19	\$ 17.80	\$ 0.22000
June 30, 2016	\$ 19.61	\$ 17.35	\$ 0.21000
March 31, 2016	\$ 18.03	\$ 15.98	\$ 0.21000

⁽¹⁾ Paid on January 2, 2018

⁽²⁾ Paid on January 3, 2017

Holders

The number of holders of record of our common shares was 1,177 at February 15, 2018. A substantially greater number of holders are beneficial owners whose shares of record are held by banks, brokers, and other financial institutions.

Dividends

Under the Code, a REIT must meet requirements, including a requirement that it distribute to its shareholders at least 90% of its REIT taxable income annually, excluding net capital gain. Distributions paid by us are at the discretion of our Board and depend on our actual net income available to common shareholders, cash flow, financial condition, capital requirements, the annual distribution requirements under REIT provisions of the Code, and such other factors as the Board deems relevant.

Distributions on our 7.25% Series D Cumulative Convertible Perpetual Preferred Shares declared in 2017 totaled \$3.625 per share. We do not believe that the preferential rights available to the holders of our preferred shares or the financial covenants contained in our debt agreements had or will have an adverse effect on our ability to pay dividends in the normal course of business to our common shareholders or to distribute amounts necessary to maintain our qualification as a REIT.

For information on our equity compensation plans as of December 31, 2017, refer to Item 12 of Part III of this report and Note 15 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for further information regarding our share-based compensation and other benefit plans.

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth our selected consolidated financial data and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes to the consolidated financial statements and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") included elsewhere in this report.

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
(In thousands, except per share)					
Operating Data:					
Total revenue	\$ 265,082	\$ 260,930	\$ 251,790	\$ 218,363	\$ 170,068
Operating income	63,399	70,908	65,497	23,330	35,460
Income (loss) from continuing operations	70,719	61,112	66,895	(2,412)	8,371
Gain on sale of depreciable real estate	51,977	34,108	13,529	10,022	2,120
Gain on sale of land	787	1,673	4,041	835	4,279
Net income (loss)	70,719	61,112	66,895	(2,412)	11,462
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling partner interest	(1,659)	(1,448)	(1,786)	48	(465)
Preferred share dividends	(6,701)	(6,701)	(6,838)	(7,250)	(7,250)
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	62,359	52,963	57,771	(9,614)	3,747
Earnings (loss) per common share, basic					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.73	\$ (0.14)	\$ 0.01
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	0.05
Basic Earnings (loss)	<u>\$ 0.78</u>	<u>\$ 0.66</u>	<u>\$ 0.73</u>	<u>\$ (0.14)</u>	<u>\$ 0.06</u>
Earnings (loss) per common share, diluted					
Continuing operations	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.73	\$ (0.14)	\$ 0.01
Discontinued operations	—	—	—	—	0.05
Diluted earnings (loss)	<u>\$ 0.78</u>	<u>\$ 0.66</u>	<u>\$ 0.73</u>	<u>\$ (0.14)</u>	<u>\$ 0.06</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding:					
Basic	79,344	79,236	78,848	72,118	59,336
Diluted	79,530	79,435	79,035	72,118	59,728
Cash dividends declared per RPT preferred share	\$ 3.625	\$ 3.625	\$ 3.625	\$ 3.625	\$ 3.625
Cash dividends declared per RPT common share	\$ 0.8800	\$ 0.8600	\$ 0.8200	\$ 0.7750	\$ 0.7115
Cash distributions to RPT preferred shareholders	\$ 6,701	\$ 6,701	\$ 6,977	\$ 7,250	\$ 7,250
Cash distributions to RPT common shareholders	\$ 70,225	\$ 67,710	\$ 63,972	\$ 54,149	\$ 40,108
Balance Sheet Data (at December 31):					
Investment in real estate (before accumulated depreciation)	\$ 2,130,779	\$ 2,132,670	\$ 2,184,481	\$ 1,934,032	\$ 1,625,217
Total assets	2,030,394	2,061,498	2,136,082	1,951,743	1,653,146
Total notes payable, net	999,215	1,021,223	1,083,711	917,658	746,661
Total liabilities	1,145,225	1,172,900	1,234,709	1,058,428	860,150
Total RPT shareholders' equity	864,322	867,701	879,391	867,525	765,265
Noncontrolling interest	20,847	20,897	21,982	25,790	27,731
Total shareholders' equity	885,169	888,598	904,466	896,408	796,089
Other Data:					
Funds from operations ("FFO") available to common shareholders ⁽¹⁾	\$ 118,563	\$ 118,683	\$ 119,556	\$ 77,574	\$ 79,861
Net cash provided by operating activities	117,925	117,669	105,630	110,592	85,583
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(10,341)	7,746	(154,333)	(315,723)	(355,752)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(103,085)	(128,477)	46,012	208,671	271,731

⁽¹⁾ Under the NAREIT definition, FFO represents net income (computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles), excluding gains (or losses) from sales of depreciable property and impairment provisions on depreciable real estate or on investments in non-consolidated investees that are driven by measurable decreases in the fair value of depreciable real estate held by the investee, plus depreciation and amortization, (excluding amortization of financing costs). Adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures are calculated to reflect funds from operations on the same basis. See "Funds From Operations" in Item 7 for a discussion of FFO and a reconciliation of FFO to net income.

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements, the notes thereto, and the comparative summary of selected financial data appearing elsewhere in this report.

Overview

We are a fully integrated, self-administered, publicly-traded REIT specializing in the ownership, management, development and redevelopment of community shopping centers. Most of our properties are multi-anchored by supermarkets and/or national chain stores. Our primary business is managing and leasing space to tenants in the shopping centers we own. We also manage certain centers for our unconsolidated joint ventures for which we charge fees. Our credit risk, therefore, is concentrated in the retail industry.

At December 31, 2017, we owned and managed, either directly or through our interest in real estate joint ventures, a total of 59 shopping centers, with approximately 14.3 million square feet of gross leasable area owned by us and our joint ventures. We also own various parcels of land available for development or for sale, the majority of which are adjacent to certain of our existing developed properties.

Our portfolio consists of town center and urban-infill neighborhood and power center properties that include national chain store tenants, market leading supermarket tenants, as well as a strong-line-up of smaller national retailers to optimize the overall merchandise mix. Our centers also include entertainment components, including theaters, fitness centers and restaurants, which, in addition to supermarkets, are daily drivers of consumer traffic at our properties. National chain anchor tenants in our centers include, among others, TJ Maxx/Marshalls, Bed Bath and Beyond, Dick's Sporting Goods, and Home Depot. Supermarket anchor tenants in our centers include, among others, Publix Super Market, Whole Foods, Kroger, Aldi, and Sprouts. Theater, fitness and restaurant tenants include, among others, Regal Cinema, LA Fitness, Starbucks, Panera, and Rusty Bucket. Our shopping centers are primarily located in key growth markets in the 40 largest metropolitan markets in the United States such as Metro Detroit, Southeast Florida, Greater Denver, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Jacksonville, Tampa/Lakeland, Milwaukee, Chicago, Atlanta, and Minneapolis-St. Paul.

Our focus on these markets has enabled us to develop a thorough understanding of their unique characteristics and potentially take advantage of additional acquisition opportunities in these markets. Our consolidated portfolio was 93.3% leased at December 31, 2017 as compared to 94.4% at December 31, 2016. The decline in leased occupancy is primarily a result of the Gander Mountain, MC Sporting Goods and rue21 bankruptcies.

Hurricane Irma

In September 2017 Hurricane Irma made landfall in Florida where several of our shopping centers are located. Certain of these centers incurred minimal damage, primarily to rooftops, signage and landscaping, as a result of high winds. Overall, repair costs were less than \$0.4 million which were partially offset by recovery income in accordance with our current tenant recovery rates. No centers incurred repairs that exceeded our insurance deductible.

Critical Accounting Policies

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations is based on our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with GAAP. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenue and expenses, and related disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities. Our estimates are based on historical experience and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results could differ from these estimates under different assumptions or conditions.

We believe the following critical accounting policies require our most subjective judgment and use of estimates in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition and Accounts Receivable

Most of our leases contain non-contingent rent escalations for which we recognize income on a straight-line basis over the non-cancelable lease term. This method results in rental income in the early years of a lease being higher than actual cash received, creating a straight-line rent receivable asset which is included in the "Other Assets" line item in our consolidated balance sheets. We review our unbilled straight-line rent receivable balance to determine the future collectability of revenue that will not be billed to

or collected from tenants due to early lease terminations, lease modifications, bankruptcies and other factors. An allowance to write down the straight-line receivable balance is taken in the period that future collectability is uncertain.

Additionally, we provide for bad debt expense based upon the allowance method of accounting. We continuously monitor the collectability of our accounts receivable from specific tenants, analyze historical bad debts, customer creditworthiness, current economic trends and changes in tenant payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for bad debts. Allowances are taken for those balances that we have reason to believe will be uncollectible.

For more information refer to [Note 1](#) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, *Revenue Recognition* and *Accounts Receivable* subtopics of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Acquisitions

Acquisitions of properties are accounted for utilizing the acquisition method and, accordingly, the results of operations of an acquired property are included in our results of operations from the date of acquisition. Estimates of fair values are based upon future cash flows and other valuation techniques in accordance with our fair value measurements policy, which are used to allocate the purchase price of acquired property among land, buildings on an “as if vacant” basis, tenant improvements, identifiable intangibles and any gain on purchase. Identifiable intangible assets and liabilities include the effect of above-and below-market leases, the value of having leases in place (“as-is” versus “as if vacant” and absorption costs), other intangible assets such as assumed tax increment revenue bonds and out-of-market assumed mortgages. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of 40 years for buildings, and over the remaining terms of any intangible asset contracts and the respective tenant leases, which may include bargain renewal options. The impact of these estimates, including estimates in connection with acquisition values and estimated useful lives, could result in significant differences related to the purchased assets, liabilities and subsequent depreciation or amortization expense. For more information, refer to [Note 1](#), Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - Real Estate of the notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Impairment

We review our investment in real estate, including any related intangible assets, for impairment on a property-by-property basis whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the property may not be recoverable. These changes in circumstances include, but are not limited to, changes in occupancy, rental rates, tenant sales, net operating income, geographic location, real estate values and expected holding period. The viability of all projects under construction or development, including those owned by unconsolidated joint ventures, is regularly evaluated under applicable accounting requirements, including requirements relating to abandonment of assets or changes in use. To the extent a project or an individual component of the project, is no longer considered to have value, the related capitalized costs are charged against operations.

Impairment provisions resulting from any event or change in circumstances, including changes in our intentions or our analysis of varying scenarios, could be material to our consolidated financial statements.

We recognize an impairment of an investment in real estate when the estimated discounted or undiscounted cash flow is less than the net carrying value of the property. If it is determined that an investment in real estate is impaired, then the carrying value is reduced to the estimated fair value as determined by cash flow models and discount rates or comparable sales in accordance with our fair value measurement policy. Refer to [Note 1](#) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - *Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets* for further information regarding impairment provisions.

Results of Operations

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

The following summarizes certain line items from our audited statements of operations which we believe are important in understanding our operations and/or those items that have significantly changed during the year ended December 31, 2017 as compared to 2016:

	Year Ended December 31,			Percent Change
	2017	2016	Dollar Change	
	(In thousands)			
Total revenue	\$ 265,082	\$ 260,930	\$ 4,152	1.6 %
Recoverable operating expenses	27,653	29,581	(1,928)	(6.5)%
Non-recoverable operating expense	4,449	3,575	874	24.4 %
Real estate taxes	42,683	41,739	944	2.3 %
Depreciation and amortization	91,335	91,793	(458)	(0.5)%
General and administrative expense	26,159	22,041	4,118	18.7 %
Provision for impairment	9,404	977	8,427	862.5 %
Gain on sale of real estate	52,764	35,781	16,983	47.5 %
Earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures	273	454	(181)	(39.9)%
Interest expense and amortization of deferred financing fees	44,866	44,514	352	0.8 %
Other gain on unconsolidated joint ventures	—	215	(215)	(100.0)%
(Loss) gain on extinguishment of debt	—	(1,256)	1,256	NM

NM - Not meaningful

Total revenue in 2017 increased \$4.2 million, or 1.6% from 2016. The increase is primarily due to the following:

- \$17.3 million increase related to acquisitions completed in 2017 and 2016;
- \$3.1 million increase at existing centers; offset by
- \$14.8 million decrease related to properties sold in 2017 and 2016;
- \$1.1 million decrease related to disposal of our office building; and a
- \$0.1 million decrease in management and other fee income

The \$3.1 million increase at existing centers was primarily the result of higher minimum rent. Recovery income from tenants decreased \$1.4 million, or 2.2%, primarily due to lower net recoverable operating expenses and real estate taxes of \$1.0 million.

Recoverable operating expense in 2017 decreased \$1.9 million, or (6.5)%, from 2016 primarily due to a decrease at existing centers of \$1.3 million, as a result of lower spending, as well as a net decrease in operating expenses from acquisition and disposition activity of \$0.6 million.

Non-recoverable operating expense in 2017 increased \$0.9 million, or 24.4%, from 2016 primarily due to ground rent expense at a property acquired in the fourth quarter of 2016.

Real estate tax expense in 2017 increased \$0.9 million, or 2.3%, from 2016, primarily due to incremental tax increases within existing properties of \$0.6 million, as well as net tax increases from acquisition and disposition activity of \$0.3 million.

Depreciation and amortization expense in 2017 decreased \$(0.5) million, or (0.5)%, from 2016. The net decrease was primarily attributable to tenant bankruptcy and vacancy write-offs in 2017 resulting in partial year expense recognition, lease origination costs reaching full amortization and a reduction in expense from property dispositions. The net decrease was partially offset by depreciation and amortization on new building and improvement assets and lease origination costs from the 2017 and 2016 acquisitions.

General and administrative expense in 2017 increased \$4.1 million, or 18.7%, from 2016. The increase was primarily due to increased costs associated with professional fees, the change in performance-based executive compensation recognized in the respective periods and an increase in wages.

During 2017 we recorded an impairment provision totaling \$9.4 million, of which \$8.4 million was on shopping centers classified as income producing and \$1.0 million on land held for development or sale. The adjustments were triggered by changes in associated sales price assumptions, a purchase price reduction at one property and changes in the expected use of the land. Impairment provisions of \$1.0 million recorded in 2016 related to developable land held for sale triggered by unforeseen increases in development costs and changes in the associated sales price assumptions. Refer to [Note 1](#) Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - *Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets* of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for further information related to impairment provisions.

Gain on sale of real estate was \$52.8 million in 2017. In the comparable period in 2016 we had a gain of \$35.8 million. Refer to Note 4 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for further detail on dispositions.

Earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures in 2017 decreased \$0.2 million from 2016. The decrease was primarily due to the reduced level of properties in unconsolidated joint ventures for the majority of 2017 as compared to 2016.

Interest expense increased in 2017 by \$0.4 million, or 0.8% from 2016, primarily due to a 7% increase in our average outstanding debt and lower debt premium amortization, offset partially by a 30 basis point decline in our weighted average interest rate.

Loss on extinguishment of debt of approximately \$1.3 million in 2016 resulted from a \$0.9 million loss upon the conveyance of our Aquia office property to the lender and a \$0.4 million cash prepayment penalty on a mortgage payoff in 2016. There was no loss on extinguishment of debt in 2017.

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

The following summarizes certain line items from our audited statements of operations which we believe are important in understanding our operations and/or those items which have significantly changed during the year ended December 31, 2016 as compared to 2015:

	Year Ended December 31,			Percent Change
	2016	2015	Dollar Change	
	(In thousands)			
Total revenue	\$ 260,930	\$ 251,790	\$ 9,140	3.6 %
Operating expense	33,156	34,875	(1,719)	(4.9)%
Real estate tax	41,739	38,737	3,002	7.7 %
Depreciation and amortization	91,793	89,439	2,354	2.6 %
General and administrative expense	22,041	20,077	1,964	9.8 %
Provision for impairment	977	2,521	(1,544)	(61.2)%
Gain on sale of real estate	35,781	17,570	18,211	103.6 %
Earnings (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures	454	17,696	(17,242)	NM
Interest expense and amortization of deferred financing fees	44,514	42,211	2,303	5.5 %
Other gain on unconsolidated joint ventures	215	7,892	(7,677)	NM
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	(1,256)	1,414	(2,670)	NM

NM - Not meaningful

Total revenue in 2016 increased \$9.1 million, or 3.6%, from 2015. The increase is primarily due to the following:

- \$16.0 million increase related to acquisitions completed in 2016 and 2015;
- \$3.9 million increase at existing centers; offset by
- \$9.2 million decrease related to properties sold in 2016 and 2015;
- \$1.2 million decrease in management and other fee income; and
- \$0.4 million decrease related to the disposal of our office building.

Operating expense in 2016 decreased \$1.7 million, or 4.9%, from 2015 primarily due to certain operating costs direct billed to tenants by the service provider which were previously part of the Company's recovery cost, lower bad debt expense and our dispositions which were partially offset by the impact of a full year from our 2015 acquisitions.

Real estate tax expense in 2016 increased \$3.0 million, or 7.7%, from 2015, primarily due to our 2015 acquisitions and incremental tax increases within existing properties, partially offset by dispositions.

Depreciation and amortization expense in 2016 increased \$2.4 million, or 2.6%, from 2015. The increase was primarily related to a \$4.5 million increase from our nine acquisitions in 2015, one acquisition in 2016, new development completion and other capital activities offset by a decrease of \$2.2 million related to properties disposed of.

General and administrative expense in 2016 increased \$2.0 million, or 9.8%, from 2015. The increase was primarily due to increased costs associated with our long-term incentive plans, including increased stock compensation in 2016 related to a one-time award to our current Chief Financial Officer in December 2015. By way of contrast, general and administration expense in 2015 included a reversal of expense attributable to the resignation of our former Chief Financial Officer.

Impairment provisions of \$1.0 million recorded in 2016 related to developable land held for sale triggered by unforeseen increases in development costs and changes in the associated sales price assumptions. In 2015 our impairment provisions totaled \$2.5 million related to our plan to sell certain land parcels that we had previously intended to develop. Refer to Note 1 Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies - *Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets* of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for further information related to impairment provisions.

Gain on sale of real estate was \$35.8 million in 2016. In the comparable period in 2015 we had a gain of \$17.6 million. Refer to Note 4 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for further detail on dispositions.

Earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures in 2016 decreased \$17.2 million from 2015. The decrease was primarily due to the reduced level of properties in unconsolidated joint ventures following sales in 2015.

Interest expense increased in 2016 by \$2.3 million, or 5.5% from 2015, primarily due to an 8% increase in our average outstanding debt, offset partially by a 15 basis point decline in our weighted average interest rate.

Other gain on unconsolidated joint ventures in 2016 was \$0.2 million, primarily due to the reduced level of activity in our unconsolidated joint ventures. In 2015 we acquired our partners' interest in seven properties. The 2015 gain of \$7.9 million represents the difference between the carrying value and the fair value of our previously held equity investment in the seven properties. In 2016 only a single property was disposed of by a joint venture.

Loss on extinguishment of debt of approximately \$1.3 million in 2016 resulted from a \$0.9 million loss upon the conveyance of our Aquia office property to the lender and a \$0.4 million cash prepayment penalty on a mortgage payoff in 2016 with an original maturity of April 2017 in order to issue unsecured long term financing at a lower interest rate. The gain of \$1.4 million in 2015 related to the write-off of debt premiums associated with the early payoff of corresponding debt.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary uses of capital include principal and interest payments on our outstanding indebtedness, recurring capital expenditures such as tenant improvements, leasing commissions, improvements made to individual properties, shareholder dividends, redevelopments, operating expenses of our business, debt maturities, acquisitions and developments. We generally strive to cover our principal and interest payments, operating expenses, shareholder distributions, and recurring capital expenditures from cash flow from operations, although from time to time we may borrow or sell assets to finance a portion of those uses. We believe the combination of cash flow from operations, cash balances, available borrowings under our Unsecured Credit Facility, issuance of long-term debt, property dispositions, and issuance of equity securities will provide adequate capital resources to fund all of our expected uses over at least the next 12 months. Although we believe that the combination of factors discussed above will provide sufficient liquidity, no such assurance can be given.

We believe our current capital structure provides us with the financial flexibility to fund our current capital needs. We intend to continue to enhance our financial and operational flexibility by extending the duration of our debt, appropriately ladder our debt maturities and further expand our unencumbered asset base. In addition, we believe we have access to multiple forms of capital which includes unsecured corporate debt, preferred and common equity including our at-the-market equity program we have in place.

At December 31, 2017 and 2016, we had \$12.9 million and \$14.7 million, respectively, in cash and cash equivalents and restricted cash. Restricted cash was comprised primarily of funds held in escrow by lenders to pay real estate taxes, insurance premiums and certain capital expenditures, in addition to deposits on potential future acquisitions. In the fourth quarter of 2017 we repaid \$36.3 million of mortgage debt originally scheduled to mature in early 2018. As of December 31, 2017 we had no debt maturing in 2018. As of December 31, 2017 we had \$318.7 million available to be drawn on our \$350.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility subject to our compliance with certain covenants.

Our long-term liquidity needs consist primarily of funds necessary to pay indebtedness at maturity, potential acquisitions of properties, redevelopment of existing properties, the development of land and non-recurring capital expenditures. We continually search for investment opportunities that may require additional capital and/or liquidity, which will afford us the opportunity to significantly increase our return on total investment. We will continue to pursue the strategy of selling mature properties or non-core assets that no longer meet our investment criteria. Our ability to obtain acceptable selling prices and satisfactory terms and financing will impact the timing of future sales. We anticipate using net proceeds from the sale of properties to reduce outstanding debt and support current and future growth initiatives. To the extent that asset sales are not sufficient to meet our long-term liquidity needs, we expect to meet such needs by incurring debt or issuing equity.

The following is a summary of our cash flow activities:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(In thousands)		
Cash provided by operating activities	\$ 117,925	\$ 117,669	\$ 105,630
Cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(10,341)	7,746	(154,333)
Cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(103,085)	(128,477)	46,012

Operating Activities

Net cash flow provided by operating activities increased \$0.3 million in 2017 compared to 2016 primarily due to the following:

- Operating income, adjusted for non-cash activity, increased \$0.5 million;
- net accounts receivable decreased \$3.8 million;
- accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities, and other assets increased approximately \$2.8 million; and
- long-term and share-based compensation expense increased \$0.9 million.

Investing Activities

Net cash used in investing activities increased \$18.1 million compared to 2016 primarily due to:

- Acquisitions of real estate increased \$152.9 million;
- Development and capital improvements to real estate decreased \$8.8 million;
- Net proceeds from the sale of real estate increased \$125.5 million;
- Distributions from sales of joint venture properties decreased \$1.3 million; and
- Restricted cash increased \$1.8 million.

In early 2017 we acquired two properties at a combined gross purchase price of \$164.3 million, net of \$4.0 million paid in the previous year as deposits and three outparcel acquisitions throughout the year with a combined gross purchase price of \$1.6 million. In 2016 we acquired one property in the fourth quarter for \$32.0 million. Proceeds of \$19.0 million from a prior disposal were placed into escrow at closing and subsequently released for the 2016 acquisition under an Internal Revenue Code Section 1031 exchange.

At December 31, 2017, we had six properties under redevelopment or expansion that have an estimated cost of \$73.7 million, of which \$33.9 million remains to be invested. Completion for these projects is expected over the next year.

During 2017 we closed eleven property dispositions, a Walgreen's Data Center and five outparcel sales with aggregate net selling proceeds of \$216.5 million. In 2016 we sold six properties and six outparcels with aggregate net selling proceeds of \$91.0 million. Refer to Note 4 Property Acquisitions and Dispositions of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for additional information related to dispositions.

Financing Activities

Net cash used in financing activities decreased \$25.4 million compared to 2016 primarily due to:

- costs associated with our share distribution agreement decreased \$0.2 million;
- an increase in cash dividends to common shareholders of \$2.5 million primarily due to an increase in our per share quarterly dividend payment;
- a decrease in cash paid for OP unit redemptions of \$1.5 million;
- an increase in cash paid for taxes on restricted stock vesting of (0.1) million; and
- a decrease in net borrowings of \$26.2 million including debt extinguishment costs and deferred financing costs.

As of December 31, 2017, \$318.7 million was available to be drawn on our \$350.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility subject to our compliance with certain covenants. It is anticipated that additional funds borrowed under our credit facilities will be used for general corporate purposes, including working capital, capital expenditures, the repayment of indebtedness or other corporate activities. For further information on the credit facilities and other debt, refer to Note 8 of notes to the consolidated financial statements.

Dividends and Equity

We currently qualify, and intend to continue to qualify in the future, as a REIT under the Code. As a REIT, we must distribute to our shareholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income annually, excluding net capital gain. Distributions paid are at the discretion of our Board and depend on our actual net income available to common shareholders, cash flow, financial condition, capital requirements, restrictions in financing arrangements, the annual distribution requirements under REIT provisions of the Code and such other factors as our Board deems relevant.

We paid cash dividends of \$0.88 per common share to shareholders in 2017. Cash dividends for 2016 and 2015 were \$0.85 and \$0.81 per common share, respectively. Our dividend policy is to make distributions to shareholders of at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, excluding net capital gain, in order to maintain qualification as a REIT. On an annualized basis, our current dividend is above our estimated minimum required distribution. Distributions paid by us are expected to be funded from cash flows from operating activities. To the extent that cash flows from operating activities are insufficient to pay total distributions for any period, alternative funding sources could be used. Examples of alternative funding sources may include proceeds from sales of real estate and bank borrowings. As of December 31, 2017 we had \$318.7 million available to be drawn on our \$350.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility subject to compliance with certain covenants.

In June 2016, we terminated our previous controlled equity offering arrangement and commenced a new distribution agreement that registered up to 8.0 million common shares for issuance from time to time, in our sole discretion. The shares issuable in the new distribution agreement are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission on our registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-211925).

Debt

At December 31, 2017, we had \$30.0 million outstanding on our revolving credit facility, \$120.9 million of fixed rate mortgage loans encumbering certain properties, \$210.0 million of unsecured term loan facilities, \$610.0 million in senior unsecured notes and \$28.1 million of junior subordinated notes.

In 2017, we completed eleven property and five land dispositions, generating net proceeds of approximately \$216.5 million. Proceeds from these dispositions were used to fund the acquisition of two properties, net of previous deposits, for \$164.3 million and repay borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

On September 14, 2017, we closed on our amended and restated \$350.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility. The credit facility matures September 2021 and may be extended one year to 2022 through two six-month options. Borrowings on the credit facility will be priced at LIBOR plus a margin of between 1.30% and 1.95% based on our leverage ratio as calculated under the credit facility. Additionally, the facility allows for increased borrowing capacity up to \$650.0 million through an accordion feature.

In December 2017, we issued \$75.0 million senior unsecured notes. The notes were issued in three maturity tranches as follows: \$25.0 million, maturing 2022, at a rate of 4.13%; \$30.0 million maturing 2027, at a rate of 4.57%; and \$20.0 million maturing 2029, at a rate of 4.72%. Proceeds from this issuance were used to repay without penalty \$36.3 million of mortgage debt originally scheduled to mature in early 2018 and for general corporate purposes.

In November 2017, we amended and repriced our \$75.0 million term loan due 2021 to reduce the loans interest rate by 35 basis points for the remainder of the term.

In addition, we had interest rate swap derivative instruments in effect for an aggregate notional amount of \$270.0 million converting a portion of our floating rate corporate debt to fixed rate debt. After taking into account the impact of converting our variable rate debt to fixed rate debt by use of the interest rate swap agreements, at December 31, 2017, we had \$58.1 million of variable rate debt outstanding.

Off Balance Sheet Arrangements

Real Estate Joint Ventures

We consolidate entities in which we own less than 100% equity interest if we have a controlling interest or are the primary beneficiary in a variable interest entity, as defined in the Consolidation Topic of FASB ASC 810. From time to time, we enter into joint venture arrangements from which we believe we can benefit by owning a partial interest in one or more properties.

As of December 31, 2017, our investments in unconsolidated joint ventures were approximately \$3.5 million representing our ownership interest in four joint ventures. We accounted for these entities under the equity method. Refer to Note 6 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for further information regarding our equity investments in unconsolidated joint ventures.

We are engaged by certain our joint ventures to provide asset management, property management, leasing and investing services for such ventures' respective properties. We receive fees for our services, including a property management fee calculated as a percentage of gross revenues received.

Contractual Obligations

The following are our contractual cash obligations as of December 31, 2017:

Contractual Obligations	Payments due by period				
	Total	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-5 years	More than 5 years
	(In thousands)				
Mortgages and notes payable:					
Scheduled amortization	\$ 15,071	\$ 2,561	\$ 7,772	\$ 2,277	\$ 2,461
Payments due at maturity	983,998	—	244,865	204,508	534,625
Total mortgages and notes payable ⁽¹⁾	999,069	2,561	252,637	206,785	537,086
Interest expense ⁽²⁾	281,637	41,455	114,231	54,604	71,347
Employment contracts	2,812	1,349	1,463	—	—
Capital lease	1,500	100	300	200	900
Operating leases	100,630	1,494	2,997	1,712	94,427
Construction commitments	20,753	20,753	—	—	—
Development obligations	4,840	583	1,399	571	2,287
Total contractual obligations	\$ 1,411,241	\$ 68,295	\$ 373,027	\$ 263,872	\$ 706,047

⁽¹⁾ Excludes \$4.0 million of unamortized mortgage debt premium and \$3.8 million in deferred financing costs.

⁽²⁾ Variable rate debt interest is calculated using rates at December 31, 2017.

At December 31, 2017, we did not have any contractual obligations that required or allowed settlement, in whole or in part, with consideration other than cash.

Mortgages and notes payable

See the analysis of our debt included in "Liquidity and Capital Resources" above.

Employment Contracts

At December 31, 2017, we had employment contracts with our Chief Executive, Chief Financial and Chief Operating Officers, that contain minimum guaranteed compensation.

Operating and Capital Leases

We lease office space for our corporate headquarters under an operating lease that expires in August 2019.

We have a capital ground lease at our Buttermilk Towne Center with the City of Crescent Springs, Kentucky. The lease provides for fixed annual payments of \$0.1 million through maturity in December 2032, at which time we can acquire the land for one dollar.

We also have an operating ground lease at Centennial Shops located in Edina, Minnesota. The lease includes rent escalations throughout the lease period and expires in April 2105.

Construction Costs

In connection with the development and expansion of various shopping centers as of December 31, 2017, we have entered into agreements for construction activities with an aggregate cost of approximately \$20.8 million.

Planned Capital Spending

We are focused on enhancing the value of our existing portfolio of shopping centers through successful leasing efforts and the completion of our redevelopment projects currently in process.

For 2018, we anticipate spending between \$80.0 million and \$100.0 million for capital expenditures, of which \$20.8 million is reflected in the construction commitments in the above contractual obligations table. The total anticipated spending relates to redevelopment projects, tenant improvements and leasing costs. Estimates for future spending will change as new projects are approved.

Capitalization

At December 31, 2017 our total market capitalization was \$2.3 billion and is detailed below:

	(In thousands)
Net debt (including property-specific mortgages, unsecured revolving credit facility, term loans and capital lease obligation net of \$8.1 million in cash)	\$ 1,004,709
Common shares, OP units, and dilutive securities based on market price of \$14.73 at December 31, 2017	1,200,024
Convertible perpetual preferred shares based on market price of \$57.66 at December 31, 2017	106,613
Total market capitalization	\$ 2,311,346
Net debt to total market capitalization	43.5%

At December 31, 2017, noncontrolling interests represented a 2.3% ownership in the Operating Partnership. The OP Units may, under certain circumstances, be exchanged for our common shares of beneficial interest on a one-for-one basis. We, as sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, have the option, but not the obligation, to settle exchanged OP Units held by others in cash. Assuming the exchange of all OP Units, there would have been 81,282,641 of our common shares of beneficial interest outstanding at December 31, 2017, with a market value of approximately \$1.2 billion.

Non-GAAP Financial Measures

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

Funds From Operations

We consider funds from operations, also known as “FFO,” to be an appropriate supplemental measure of the financial performance of an equity REIT. Under the NAREIT definition, FFO represents net income (computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles), excluding gains (or losses) from sales of depreciable property and impairment provisions on depreciable real estate or on investments in non-consolidated investees that are driven by measurable decreases in the fair value of depreciable real estate held by the investee, plus depreciation and amortization, (excluding amortization of financing costs). Adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures are calculated to reflect funds from operations on the same basis.

In addition to FFO available to common shareholders, we include Operating FFO available to common shareholders as an additional measure of our financial and operating performance. Operating FFO excludes acquisition costs and periodic items such as impairment provisions on land available for development or sale, bargain purchase gains, accelerated amortization of debt premiums and gains or losses on extinguishment of debt that are not adjusted under the current NAREIT definition of FFO. We provide a reconciliation of FFO to Operating FFO. FFO and Operating FFO should not be considered alternatives to GAAP net income available to common shareholders or as alternatives to cash flow as measures of liquidity.

While we consider FFO available to common shareholders and Operating FFO available to common shareholders useful measures for reviewing our comparative operating and financial performance between periods or to compare our performance to different REITs, our computations of FFO and Operating FFO may differ from the computations utilized by other real estate companies, and therefore, may not be comparable.

We recognize the limitations of FFO and Operating FFO when compared to GAAP net income available to common shareholders. FFO and Operating FFO available to common shareholders do not represent amounts available for needed capital replacement or expansion, debt service obligations, or other commitments and uncertainties. In addition, FFO and Operating FFO do not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with GAAP and are not necessarily indicative of cash available to fund cash needs, including the payment of dividends. FFO and Operating FFO are simply used as additional indicators of our operating performance. The following table illustrates the calculations of FFO and Operating FFO:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
Net income	\$ 70,719	\$ 61,112	\$ 66,895
Net (income) attributable to noncontrolling partner interest	(1,659)	(1,448)	(1,786)
Preferred share dividends	(6,701)	(6,701)	(6,838)
Preferred share conversion costs	—	—	(500)
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	62,359	52,963	57,771
Adjustments:			
Rental property depreciation and amortization expense	91,097	91,610	89,289
Pro-rata share of real estate depreciation from unconsolidated joint ventures	302	310	1,782
Gain on sale of depreciable real estate	(51,977)	(34,108)	(13,529)
Gain on sale of joint venture depreciable real estate ⁽¹⁾	—	(26)	(16,489)
Provision for impairment on income-producing properties	8,422	—	—
Other gain on unconsolidated joint ventures ⁽²⁾	—	(215)	(7,892)
FFO available to common shareholders	110,203	110,534	110,932
Noncontrolling interest in Operating Partnership ⁽³⁾	1,659	1,448	1,786
Preferred share dividends (assuming conversion) ⁽⁴⁾	6,701	6,701	6,838
FFO available to common shareholders and dilutive securities	\$ 118,563	\$ 118,683	\$ 119,556
Gain on sale of land	(787)	(1,673)	(4,042)
Provision for impairment for land available for development or sale	982	977	2,521
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt	—	1,256	(1,414)
Accelerated amortization of debt premium	110	(128)	—
Severance expense	715	492	35
Acquisition costs	—	316	644
Preferred share conversion costs	—	—	500
Operating FFO available to common shareholders and dilutive securities	\$ 119,583	\$ 119,923	\$ 117,800
Weighted average common shares	79,344	79,236	78,848
Shares issuable upon conversion of Operating Partnership Units ⁽³⁾	1,917	1,943	2,187
Dilutive effect of restricted stock	186	199	187
Shares issuable upon conversion of preferred shares ⁽⁴⁾	6,740	6,630	6,692
Weighted average equivalent shares outstanding, diluted	88,187	88,008	87,914
Diluted earnings (loss) per share ⁽⁵⁾	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.73
Per share adjustments for FFO available to common shareholders and dilutive securities	0.56	0.69	0.63
FFO available to common shareholders and dilutive securities per share, diluted	1.34	1.35	1.36
Per share adjustments for Operating FFO available to common shareholders and dilutive securities	0.02	0.01	(0.02)
Operating FFO available to common shareholders and dilutive securities per share, diluted	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.36	\$ 1.34

⁽¹⁾ Amount included in earnings (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures.

⁽²⁾ The gain represents the difference between the carrying value and the fair value of our previously held equity investment in the joint properties triggered by disposals of joint venture properties.

⁽³⁾ The total noncontrolling interest reflects OP units convertible 1:1 into common shares.

⁽⁴⁾ In 2017, our Series D convertible preferred shares paid annual dividends of \$6.7 million and are currently convertible into approximately 6.7 million shares of common stock. They are dilutive only when earnings or FFO exceed approximately \$1.00 per diluted share per year. The conversion ratio is subject to adjustment based upon a number of factors, and such adjustment could affect the dilutive impact of the Series D convertible preferred shares on FFO and earnings per share in future periods.

⁽⁵⁾ The denominator to calculate diluted earnings per share excludes shares issuable upon conversion of Operating Partnership Units and preferred shares for all periods reported.

Same Property Operating Income

Same Property Operating Income ("Same Property NOI with Redevelopment") is a supplemental non-GAAP financial measure of real estate companies' operating performance. Same Property NOI with Redevelopment is considered by management to be a relevant performance measure of our operations because it includes only the NOI of comparable properties for the reporting period. Same Property NOI with Redevelopment excludes acquisitions and dispositions. Same Property NOI with Redevelopment is calculated using consolidated operating income and adjusted to exclude management and other fee income, depreciation and amortization, general and administrative expense, provision for impairment and non-comparable income/expense adjustments such as straight-line rents, lease termination fees, above/below market rents, and other non-comparable operating income and expense adjustments.

In addition to Same Property NOI with Redevelopment, the Company also believes Same Property NOI without Redevelopment to be a relevant performance measure of our operations. Same Property NOI without Redevelopment follows the same methodology as Same Property NOI with Redevelopment, however it excludes redevelopment activity that significantly impacts the entire property, as well as lesser redevelopment activity where we are adding GLA or retenanting a specific space. A property is designated as redevelopment when projected costs exceed \$1.0 million, and the construction impacts approximately 20% or more of the income producing property's gross leasable area ("GLA") or the location and nature of the construction significantly impacts or disrupts the daily operations of the property. Redevelopment may also include a portion of certain properties designated as same property for which we are adding additional GLA or retenanting space.

Same Property NOI should not be considered an alternative to net income in accordance with GAAP or as a measure of liquidity. Our method of calculating Same Property NOI may differ from methods used by other REITs and, accordingly, may not be comparable to such other REITs.

The following is a summary of our wholly owned properties for the periods noted with consistent classification in the prior period for presentation of Same Property NOI:

Property Designation	Three Months Ended December 31,		Twelve Months Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
Same-property	49	49	49	49
Acquisitions ⁽¹⁾	3	3	3	3
Redevelopment ⁽²⁾	4	4	4	4
Total wholly owned properties	56	56	56	56

⁽¹⁾ Includes the following properties for the three and twelve months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016: Centennial Shops, Providence Marketplace and Webster Place.

⁽²⁾ Includes the following properties for the three months ended December 31, 2017 and 2016: Deerfield Towne Center, Hunter's Square, Woodbury Lakes and West Oaks. The entire property indicated for each period is completely excluded from the same property NOI.

The following is a reconciliation of our Operating Income to Same Property NOI:

	Three Months Ended December		Twelve Months Ended December	
	31,		31,	
	2017	2016	2017	2016
	(in thousands)			
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 19,248	\$ 5,235	\$ 62,359	\$ 52,963
Preferred share dividends	1,675	1,676	6,701	6,701
Net income attributable to noncontrolling partner interest	501	166	1,659	1,448
Income tax provision	24	65	143	299
Interest expense	10,995	10,696	44,866	44,514
Costs associated with early extinguishment of debt	—	409	—	1,256
Earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures	(50)	(117)	(273)	(454)
Gain on sale of real estate	(16,843)	(96)	(52,764)	(35,781)
Gain on remeasurement of unconsolidated joint venture	—	—	—	(215)
Other expense, net	96	(129)	708	177
Management and other fee income	(141)	(98)	(455)	(529)
Depreciation and amortization	22,053	21,986	91,335	91,793
Acquisition costs	—	198	—	316
General and administrative expenses	7,383	4,967	26,159	22,041
Provision for impairment	982	—	9,404	977
Lease termination fees	(23)	(71)	(83)	(139)
Amortization of lease inducements	44	44	175	221
Amortization of acquired above and below market lease intangibles, net	(1,130)	(1,069)	(4,397)	(3,397)
Straight-line ground rent expense	70	63	281	63
Amortization of acquired ground lease intangibles	6	6	25	6
Straight-line rental income	(872)	(948)	(2,669)	(2,383)
NOI	44,018	42,983	183,174	179,877
NOI from Other Investments	(4,951)	(4,788)	(25,529)	(25,866)
Same Property NOI with Redevelopment	39,067	38,195	157,645	154,011
NOI from Redevelopment ⁽¹⁾	(6,016)	(5,850)	(23,991)	(21,954)
Same Property NOI without Redevelopment	\$ 33,051	\$ 32,345	\$ 133,654	\$ 132,057

(1) The NOI from Redevelopment adjustments represent 100% of the NOI related to Deerfield Towne Center, Hunter's Square, Woodbury Lakes and West Oaks, and a portion of the NOI related to specific GLA at Spring Meadows, The Shoppes at Fox River II, The Shops on Lane Avenue, Mission Bay, River City Marketplace and Town & Country for the periods presented. Because of the redevelopment activity, the center or specific space is not considered comparable for the periods presented and adjusted out of Same Property NOI with Redevelopment in arriving at Same Property NOI without Redevelopment.

The following table summarizing GLA and NOI at properties for which we are adding additional GLA or retenanting space. The property is included in same property NOI, however a portion of GLA and NOI is excluded.

Portion of GLA & NOI Impacted by Redevelopment									
	Stable	Three Months Ended December 31,				Twelve Months Ended December 31,			
		2017		2016		2017		2016	
Property	GLA	GLA	NOI	GLA	NOI	GLA	NOI	GLA	NOI
(in thousands)									
Mission Bay	214	52	\$ (401)	52	\$ (327)	52	\$ (1,475)	52	\$ (882)
River City Marketplace	557	6	(39)	6	—	6	(100)	6	—
Shops on Lane	168	4	(27)	4	(7)	4	(108)	4	(7)
Spring Meadows	241	74	(140)	74	—	74	(635)	74	(142)
The Shoppes at Fox River	288	48	(141)	48	(54)	48	(422)	48	(68)
Town & Country Crossing	134	51	(155)	51	(65)	51	(506)	51	(126)
Total adjustments		235	\$ (903)	235	\$ (453)	235	\$ (3,246)	235	\$ (1,225)

Inflation

Inflation has been relatively low in recent years and has not had a significant impact on the results of our operations. Should inflation rates increase in the future, substantially all of our tenant leases contain provisions designed to partially mitigate the negative impact of inflation in the near term. Such lease provisions include clauses that require our tenants to reimburse us for real estate taxes and many of the operating expenses we incur. Also, many of our leases provide for periodic increases in base rent which are either of a fixed amount or based on changes in the consumer price index and/or percentage rents (where the tenant pays us rent based on a percentage of its sales). Significant inflation rate increases over a prolonged period of time may have a material adverse impact on our business.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to [Note 2](#) of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for a discussion of Recent Accounting Pronouncements.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We have exposure to interest rate risk on our variable rate debt obligations. Based on market conditions, we may manage our exposure to interest rate risk by entering into interest rate swap agreements to hedge our variable rate debt. We are not subject to any foreign currency exchange rate risk or commodity price risk, or other material rate or price risks. Based on our debt and interest rates and interest rate swap agreements in effect at December 31, 2017, a 100 basis point change in interest rates would impact our future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$0.6 million annually. We believe that a 100 basis point increase in interest rates would decrease the fair value of our total outstanding debt by approximately \$44.8 million at December 31, 2017.

We had interest rate swap agreements with an aggregate notional amount of \$270.0 million as of December 31, 2017. The agreements provided for fixed rates ranging from 1.46% to 2.15% and had expirations ranging from October 2018 to March 2023.

The following table sets forth information as of December 31, 2017 concerning our long-term debt obligations, including principal cash flows by scheduled maturity, weighted average interest rates of maturing amounts and fair market value. Net debt premium and unamortized deferred financing costs of approximately \$0.1 million are excluded:

	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value
	(dollars in thousands)							
Fixed-rate debt	\$ 2,562	\$ 5,859	\$ 102,269	\$ 114,508	\$ 77,397	\$ 638,349	\$ 940,944	\$ 940,768
Average interest rate	6.0%	6.8%	4.0%	3.5%	3.9%	3.2%	3.8%	3.9%
Variable-rate debt	\$ —	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 30,000	\$ —	\$ 28,125	\$ 58,125	\$ 58,125
Average interest rate	—%	—%	—%	2.7%	—%	4.7%	3.7%	4.6%

We estimated the fair value of our fixed rate mortgages using a discounted cash flow analysis, based on borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements with the same remaining maturity. Considerable judgment is required to develop estimated fair values of financial instruments. The table incorporates only those exposures that exist at December 31, 2017 and does not consider those exposures or positions which could arise after that date or firm commitments as of such date. Therefore, the information presented therein has limited predictive value. Our actual interest rate fluctuations will depend on the exposures that arise during the period and on market interest rates at that time.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

Our consolidated financial statements and supplementary data are included as a separate section in this Annual Report on Form 10-K commencing on page F-1 and are incorporated herein by reference.

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Disclosure Controls and Procedures

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in our reports under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“Exchange Act”), such as this report on Form 10-K, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the design control objectives, and management was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

We carried out an assessment as of December 31, 2017 of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. This assessment was done under the supervision and with the participation of management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer. Based on such evaluation, our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, concluded that such disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level as of December 31, 2017.

Statement of Our Management

Our management has issued a report on its assessment of the Trust’s internal control over financial reporting, which appears on page F-2 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Statement of Our Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

Grant Thornton LLP, our independent registered public accounting firm that audited the financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, has issued an attestation report on the Trust’s internal control over financial reporting, which appears on page F-3 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the most recently completed fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance

Incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement to be filed within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

Item 11. Executive Compensation

Incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement to be filed within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

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

The following table sets forth information regarding our equity compensations plans as of December 31, 2017:

	(A)	(B)	(C)
Plan Category	Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Weighted-average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights	Number of securities remaining available for future issuances under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (A))
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders	13,933	\$—	1,204,000
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders	—	—	—
Total	13,933	\$—	1,204,000

The total in Column (A) above consisted of 13,933 deferred common shares.

Additional information required by this Item is incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement to be filed within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

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

Incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement to be filed within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services

Incorporated by reference from our definitive proxy statement to be filed within 120 days after the end of our fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

- (a)(1) Consolidated financial statements. See “Item 8 – Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.”
- (2) Financial statement schedule. See “Item 8 – Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.”
- (3) Exhibits
- 3.1 Articles of Restatement of Declaration of Trust of the Company, effective June 8, 2010, incorporated by reference [Appendix A](#) to the Company's 2010 Proxy dated April 30, 2010.
- 3.2 Amended and Restated Bylaws of the Company, effective February 23, 2012, incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 3.1](#) to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2015.
- 3.3 Articles of Amendment, as filed with the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of Maryland on April 5, 2011, incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 3.1](#) to the Company's Form 8-K dated April 6, 2011.
- 3.4 Articles Supplementary, as filed with the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of Maryland on April 5, 2011, incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 3.2](#) to the Company's Form 8-K dated April 6, 2011.
- 3.5 Articles Supplementary, as filed with the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of Maryland on April 28, 2011, incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 3.1](#) to the Company's Form 8-K dated April 28, 2011.
- 3.6 Articles of Amendment, as filed with the State Department of Assessments and Taxation of Maryland on July 31, 2013, incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 3.1](#) to the Company's Form 8-K dated July 31, 2013.
- 10.1 Registration Rights Agreement, dated as of May 10, 1996, among the Company, Dennis Gershenson, Joel Gershenson, Bruce Gershenson, Richard Gershenson, Michael A. Ward U/T/A dated 2/22/77, as amended, and each of the Persons set forth on Exhibit A attached thereto, incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.2](#) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 1996.
- 10.2 Exchange Rights Agreement, dated as of May 10, 1996, by and among the Company and each of the Persons whose names are set forth on Exhibit A attached thereto, incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.3](#) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended June 30, 1996.
- 10.3 Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Ramco/Lion Venture LP, dated as of December 29, 2004, by Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P., as a limited partner, Ramco Lion LLC, as a general partner, CLPF-Ramco, L.P. as a limited partner, and CLPF-Ramco GP, LLC as a general partner, incorporated by reference [Exhibit 10.62](#) to the Registrant's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004.
- 10.4 Amended and Restated Employment Agreement, dated April 26, 2017, between the Company and Dennis Gershenson, incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.1](#) to the Company's Form 8-K dated April 26, 2017.**
- 10.5* [Summary of Trustee Compensation Program](#).**
- 10.6 Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust 2012 Omnibus Long-Term Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.1](#) to Registrant's Form 8-K, dated June 12, 2012.**
- 10.7 Change in Control Policy, dated May 14, 2013, incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.1](#) to Registrant's Form 8-K dated May 16, 2013.
- 10.8 Form of Non-Qualified Option Agreement Under 2012 Omnibus Long-Term Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.1](#) to Registrant's Form 8-K dated June 12, 2012.**
- 10.9 Form of Restricted Stock Award Agreement Under 2012 Omnibus Long-Term Incentive Plan, incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.1](#) to Registrant's Form 8-K dated June 6, 2012.**
- 10.10 Unsecured Term Loan Agreement, dated as of September 30, 2011 among Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P., as Borrower, Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust, as Guarantor, KeyBank National

- Association, The Huntington National Bank, PNC Bank, National Association, KeyBank National Association, as Agent, and KeyBank Capital Markets, as Sole Lead Manager and Arranger incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.1](#) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2011.
- 10.11 Unconditional Guaranty of Payment and Performance, dated as of September 30, 2011, by Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust, in favor of KeyBank National Association and the other lenders under the Unsecured Term Loan Agreement incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.2](#) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended September 30, 2011.
- 10.12 2017 Executive Incentive Plan, dated March 6, 2017, incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.1](#) to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 10, 2017.**
- 10.13 \$110 Million Note Purchase Agreement, by Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P. incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.1](#) to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 2, 2013.
- 10.14 Agreement for the Acquisition of Partnership and Limited Liability Company Interests, dated March 5, 2013, between CLPF-Ramco, LLC, CLPF-Ramco L.P., Ramco Lion, LLC, Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P. and Ramco GP incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.1](#) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q ended March 31, 2013.
- 10.15 Unsecured Term Loan Agreement, dated May 16, 2013 among Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P., as borrower, Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust, as Guarantor, Capital One, National Association, as bank, The Other Banks Which Are A Party To this Agreement, The Other Banks Which May Become Parties To This Agreement, Capital One, National Association, as Agent and Capital One, National Association, as Sole Lead Manager and Arranger incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.2](#) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q ended June 30, 2013.
- 10.16 Third Amendment To Unsecured Term Loan Agreement by and among Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P. and KeyBank National Association incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.4](#) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q ended June 30, 2013.
- 10.17 \$100 Million Note Purchase Agreement, by Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P. dated May 28, 2014 incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.1](#) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q ended June 30, 2014.
- 10.18 Unsecured Term Loan Agreement, dated May 29, 2014 among Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P., as borrower, Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust, as a Guarantor, Capital One, National Association, as a Bank, The Other Banks Which Are A Party To This Agreement, The Other Banks Which May Become Parties To This Agreement, Capital One, National Association, as Administrative Agent, and Capital One, National Association, as Sole Lead Arranger and Sole Bookrunner incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.2](#) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q ended June 30, 2014.
- 10.19 \$100 Million Note Purchase Agreement, by Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P. dated September 8, 2014 incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.1](#) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q ended September 30, 2014.
- 10.20 First Amended Employment Agreement dated January 29, 2018, between Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust and John Hendrickson incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.1](#) to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 2, 2018.**
- 10.21 \$100 Million Note Purchase Agreement, by Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P. dated September 30, 2015 incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.1](#) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q ended September 30, 2015.
- 10.22 Employment Agreement, dated December 16, 2015, between Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust and Geoffrey Bedrosian incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.1](#) to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 18, 2015.**
- 10.23 \$75 Million Note Purchase Agreement, by Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P. dated August 19, 2016 incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.1](#) to the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 8-K dated July 8, 2016.
- 10.24 Fourth Amended and Restated Unsecured Credit Agreement dated September 14, 2017 among Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P., as Borrower, Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust, as a Guarantor, KeyBank National Association, as a Bank, the Other Banks which are a Party to this Agreement, the

Other Banks which may become Parties to this Agreement, KeyBank National Association, as Administrative Agent, KeyBanc Capital Markets Inc., Deutsche Bank Securities Inc., and PNC Capital Markets LLC, as Joint-Lead Arrangers, Deutsche Bank Securities Inc. and PNC Bank, National Association as Syndication Agents, and Bank of America, N.A. and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as Documentation Agents incorporated by reference to [Exhibit 10.1](#) to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 20, 2017.

10.25	Guaranty, dated September 14, 2017 among Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust, as Guarantor, in favor of KeyBank National Association and certain other lenders as Exhibit 10.1 .
10.26	\$75 Million Note Purchase Agreement, by Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P. dated December 21, 2017 incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 27, 2017.
12.1*	Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Share Dividends.
21.1*	Subsidiaries.
23.1*	Consent of Grant Thornton LLP.
31.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
31.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.1*	Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
32.2*	Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
101.INS ⁽¹⁾	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH ⁽¹⁾	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL ⁽¹⁾	XBRL Extension Calculation
101.DEF ⁽¹⁾	XBRL Extension Definition
101.LAB ⁽¹⁾	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label
101.PRE ⁽¹⁾	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation

* Filed herewith

** Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

⁽¹⁾ Pursuant to Rule 406T of Regulations S-T, these interactive data files are deemed not filed or part of a registration statement or prospectus for purposes of Sections 11 or 12 of the Securities Act of 1933, are deemed not filed for purposes of Sections 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and otherwise are not subject to liability thereunder.

15(b) The exhibits listed at item 15(a)(3) that are noted 'filed herewith' are hereby filed with this report.

15(c) The financial statement schedules listed at Item 15(a)(2) are hereby filed with 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.

Dated: February 22, 2018

Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust
By: /s/ Dennis E. Gershenson
Dennis E. Gershenson,
President and Chief Executive Officer

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

Dated: February 22, 2018

By: /s/ Stephen R. Blank
Stephen R. Blank,
Chairman

Dated: February 22, 2018

By: /s/ Dennis E. Gershenson
Dennis E. Gershenson,
Trustee, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Dated: February 22, 2018

By: /s/ Arthur H. Goldberg
Arthur H. Goldberg,
Trustee

Dated: February 22, 2018

By: /s/ David J. Nettina
David J. Nettina,
Trustee

Dated: February 22, 2018

By: /s/ Joel M. Pashcow
Joel M. Pashcow,
Trustee

Dated: February 22, 2018

By: /s/ Mark K. Rosenfeld
Mark K. Rosenfeld,
Trustee

Dated: February 22, 2018

By: /s/ Laurie M. Shahon
Laurie M. Shahon,
Trustee

Dated: February 22, 2018

By: /s/ Geoffrey Bedrosian
Geoffrey Bedrosian,
Chief Financial Officer and Secretary
(Principal Financial Officer)

Dated: February 22, 2018

By: /s/ Raymond J. Merk
Raymond J. Merk
Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

RAMCO-GERSHENSON PROPERTIES TRUST

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Management's Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(f) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and preparation of our consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

Internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that pertain to our ability to record, process, summarize and report reliable financial data. Management recognizes that there are inherent limitations in the effectiveness of any internal control and effective internal control over financial reporting can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation. Additionally, because of changes in conditions, the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting may vary over time.

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.

Our management conducted an assessment of our internal controls over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017 using the framework established in 2013 by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in Internal Control – Integrated Framework. Based on this assessment, management has concluded that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2017.

Our independent registered public accounting firm, Grant Thornton LLP, has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting. Their report appears on page F-3 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Trustees and Shareholders
Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust

Opinion on internal control over financial reporting

We have audited the internal control over financial reporting of Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust (a Maryland corporation) and subsidiaries (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in the 2013 *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). In our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in the 2013 *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by COSO.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (“PCAOB”), the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended December 31, 2017, and our report dated February 22, 2018, expressed an unqualified opinion on those financial statements.

Basis for opinion

The Company’s management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying Management’s Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

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

Definition and limitations of internal control over financial reporting

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

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

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 22, 2018

REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Board of Trustees and Shareholders
Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust

Opinion on the financial statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust (a Maryland corporation) and subsidiaries (the "Company") as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes and schedules (collectively referred to as the "financial statements"). In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) ("PCAOB"), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in the 2013 *Internal Control-Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"), and our report dated February 22, 2018 expressed an unqualified opinion.

Basis for opinion

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

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

/s/GRANT THORNTON LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2005.

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 22, 2018

RAMCO-GERSHENSON PROPERTIES TRUST
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	December 31,	
	2017	2016 (as revised)
ASSETS		
Income producing properties, at cost:		
Land	\$ 397,935	\$ 374,889
Buildings and improvements	1,732,844	1,757,781
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(351,632)	(345,204)
Income producing properties, net	1,779,147	1,787,466
Construction in progress and land available for development or sale	58,243	61,224
Real estate held for sale	—	8,776
Net real estate	1,837,390	1,857,466
Equity investments in unconsolidated joint ventures	3,493	3,150
Cash and cash equivalents	8,081	3,582
Restricted cash	4,810	11,144
Accounts receivable, net	26,145	24,016
Acquired lease intangibles, net	59,559	72,424
Other assets, net	90,916	89,716
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,030,394	\$ 2,061,498
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY		
Notes payable, net	\$ 999,215	\$ 1,021,223
Capital lease obligation	1,022	1,066
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	56,750	57,357
Acquired lease intangibles, net	60,197	63,734
Other liabilities	8,375	9,893
Distributions payable	19,666	19,627
TOTAL LIABILITIES	1,145,225	1,172,900
Commitments and Contingencies		
Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust ("RPT") Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred shares, \$0.01 par, 2,000 shares authorized: 7.25% Series D Cumulative Convertible Perpetual Preferred Shares, (stated at liquidation preference \$50 per share), 1,849 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively	92,427	92,427
Common shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par, 120,000 shares authorized, 79,366 and 79,272 shares issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively	794	793
Additional paid-in capital	1,160,862	1,158,430
Accumulated distributions in excess of net income	(392,619)	(384,934)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	2,858	985
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY ATTRIBUTABLE TO RPT	864,322	867,701
Noncontrolling interest	20,847	20,897
TOTAL SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	885,169	888,598
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY	\$ 2,030,394	\$ 2,061,498

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

RAMCO-GERSHENSON PROPERTIES TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(In thousands, except per share amounts)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
REVENUE			
Minimum rent	\$ 198,362	\$ 192,793	\$ 183,198
Percentage rent	704	600	539
Recovery income from tenants	61,258	62,841	61,561
Other property income	4,303	4,167	4,739
Management and other fee income	455	529	1,753
TOTAL REVENUE	265,082	260,930	251,790
EXPENSES			
Real estate taxes	42,683	41,739	38,737
Recoverable operating expense	27,653	29,581	30,604
Other non-recoverable operating expense	4,449	3,575	4,271
Depreciation and amortization	91,335	91,793	89,439
Acquisitions costs	—	316	644
General and administrative expense	26,159	22,041	20,077
Provision for impairment	9,404	977	2,521
TOTAL EXPENSES	201,683	190,022	186,293
OPERATING INCOME	63,399	70,908	65,497
OTHER INCOME AND EXPENSES			
Other expense, net	(708)	(177)	(624)
Gain on sale of real estate	52,764	35,781	17,570
Earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures	273	454	17,696
Interest expense	(44,866)	(44,514)	(42,211)
Other gain on unconsolidated joint ventures	—	215	7,892
(Loss) gain on extinguishment of debt	—	(1,256)	1,414
NET INCOME BEFORE TAX	70,862	61,411	67,234
Income tax provision	(143)	(299)	(339)
NET INCOME	70,719	61,112	66,895
Net (income) attributable to noncontrolling partner interest	(1,659)	(1,448)	(1,786)
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO RPT	69,060	59,664	65,109
Preferred share dividends	(6,701)	(6,701)	(6,838)
Preferred share conversion costs	—	—	(500)
NET INCOME AVAILABLE TO COMMON SHAREHOLDERS	\$ 62,359	\$ 52,963	\$ 57,771
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE			
Basic	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.73
Diluted	\$ 0.78	\$ 0.66	\$ 0.73
WEIGHTED AVERAGE COMMON SHARES OUTSTANDING			
Basic	79,344	79,236	78,848
Diluted	79,530	79,435	79,035
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Net income	\$ 70,719	\$ 61,112	\$ 66,895
Other comprehensive income:			
Change in fair value of interest rate swaps	2,082	2,442	570
Comprehensive income	72,801	63,554	67,465
Comprehensive income attributable to noncontrolling interest	(1,708)	(1,501)	(1,794)
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO RPT	\$ 71,093	\$ 62,053	\$ 65,671

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

RAMCO-GERSHENSON PROPERTIES TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(In thousands, except share amounts)

Shareholders' Equity of Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust

	Preferred Shares	Common Shares	Additional Paid- in Capital	Accumulated Distributions in Excess of Net Income	Accumulated Other Comprehensive (Loss) Income	Noncontrolling Interest	Total Shareholders' Equity
Balance, December 31, 2014 (as revised)	\$ 100,000	\$ 776	\$ 1,130,262	\$ (361,547)	\$ (1,966)	\$ 25,790	\$ 893,315
Issuance of common shares, net of costs	—	9	17,101	—	—	—	17,110
Conversion and redemption of OP unit holders	—	—	—	—	—	(3,826)	(3,826)
Conversion of preferred shares	(7,573)	5	7,568	(500)	—	—	(500)
Share-based compensation and other expense, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	—	2	1,414	—	—	—	1,416
Dividends declared to common shareholders	—	—	—	(64,656)	—	—	(64,656)
Dividends declared to preferred shareholders	—	—	—	(6,838)	—	—	(6,838)
Distributions declared to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(1,776)	(1,776)
Dividends paid on restricted shares	—	—	—	(337)	—	—	(337)
Other comprehensive loss adjustment	—	—	—	—	562	8	570
Net income	—	—	—	65,109	—	1,786	66,895
Balance, December 31, 2015 (as revised)	92,427	792	1,156,345	(368,769)	(1,404)	21,982	901,373
Issuance of common shares, net of costs	—	—	(202)	—	—	—	(202)
Conversion and redemption of OP unit holders	—	—	—	(598)	—	(919)	(1,517)
Share-based compensation and other expense, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	—	1	2,287	—	—	—	2,288
Dividends declared to common shareholders	—	—	—	(68,160)	—	—	(68,160)
Dividends declared to preferred shareholders	—	—	—	(6,701)	—	—	(6,701)
Distributions declared to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(1,667)	(1,667)
Dividends declared to deferred shares	—	—	—	(370)	—	—	(370)
Other comprehensive income adjustment	—	—	—	—	2,389	53	2,442
Net income	—	—	—	59,664	—	1,448	61,112
Balance, December 31, 2016 (as revised)	92,427	793	1,158,430	(384,934)	985	20,897	888,598
Issuance of common shares, net of costs	—	—	(24)	—	—	—	(24)
Cumulative effect adjustment - ASU adoption	—	—	—	221	(160)	(61)	—
Conversion and redemption of OP unit holders	—	—	—	(1)	—	(10)	(11)
Share-based compensation and other expense, net of shares withheld for employee taxes	—	1	2,456	—	—	—	2,457
Dividends declared to common shareholders	—	—	—	(69,845)	—	—	(69,845)
Dividends declared to preferred shareholders	—	—	—	(6,701)	—	—	(6,701)
Distributions declared to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	(1,687)	(1,687)
Dividends declared to deferred shares	—	—	—	(419)	—	—	(419)
Other comprehensive income adjustment	—	—	—	—	2,033	49	2,082
Net income	—	—	—	69,060	—	1,659	70,719
Balance, December 31, 2017	<u>\$ 92,427</u>	<u>\$ 794</u>	<u>\$ 1,160,862</u>	<u>\$ (392,619)</u>	<u>\$ 2,858</u>	<u>\$ 20,847</u>	<u>\$ 885,169</u>

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

RAMCO-GERSHENSON PROPERTIES TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$ 70,719	\$ 61,112	\$ 66,895
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and amortization	91,335	91,793	89,439
Amortization of deferred financing fees	1,418	1,443	1,433
Income tax provision	143	299	339
Earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures	(273)	(454)	(17,696)
Distributions received from operations of unconsolidated joint ventures	738	496	1,744
Provision for impairment	9,404	977	2,521
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt	—	1,256	(1,414)
Other gain on unconsolidated joint ventures	—	(215)	(7,892)
Gain on sale of real estate	(52,764)	(35,781)	(17,570)
Amortization of premium on mortgages and notes payable, net	(1,153)	(1,815)	(1,687)
Service-based restricted share expense	2,710	2,861	1,888
Long-term incentive cash and equity compensation expense (benefit)	1,695	664	(271)
Changes in assets and liabilities, net of effect of acquisitions and dispositions:			
Accounts receivable, net	(1,974)	1,859	(6,708)
Acquired lease intangibles and other assets, net	(170)	674	4,529
Accounts payable, acquired lease intangibles and other liabilities	(3,903)	(7,500)	(9,920)
Net cash provided by operating activities	117,925	117,669	105,630
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisitions of real estate, net of assumed debt	\$ (165,882)	\$ (12,990)	\$ (152,923)
Development and capital improvements	(63,256)	(72,038)	(60,923)
Net proceeds from sales of real estate	216,463	90,975	45,960
Distributions from sale of joint venture property	—	1,303	14,098
Change in restricted cash	2,334	496	(545)
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(10,341)	7,746	(154,333)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds on mortgages and notes payable	\$ 75,000	\$ 75,000	\$ 150,000
Repayment of mortgages and notes payable	(39,775)	(149,956)	(92,305)
Proceeds on revolving credit facility	258,000	185,000	246,000
Repayments on revolving credit facility	(314,000)	(159,000)	(196,000)
Payment of debt extinguishment costs	—	(410)	—
Payment of deferred financing costs	(3,120)	(698)	(522)
Proceeds from issuance of common shares, net of costs	(24)	(202)	17,110
Repayment of capitalized lease obligation	(44)	(42)	(720)
Redemption of operating partnership units for cash	(11)	(1,517)	(3,826)
Conversion of preferred shares	—	—	(500)
Shares used for employee taxes upon vesting of awards	(498)	(574)	(472)
Dividends paid to preferred shareholders	(6,701)	(6,701)	(6,977)
Dividends paid to common shareholders	(70,225)	(67,710)	(63,972)
Distributions paid to operating partnership unit holders	(1,687)	(1,667)	(1,804)
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(103,085)	(128,477)	46,012
Net change in cash and cash equivalents	4,499	(3,062)	(2,691)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,582	6,644	9,335
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 8,081	\$ 3,582	\$ 6,644

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

(In thousands)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF NON-CASH ACTIVITY			
Assumption of debt related to acquisitions	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 60,048
Equity investment in unconsolidated joint venture	\$ 3,000	\$ —	\$ —
Deferred gain on real estate sold to unconsolidated joint venture	\$ (2,167)	\$ —	\$ —
Escrowed proceeds used in acquisition of real estate	\$ —	\$ 18,990	\$ —
SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION			
Cash paid for interest (net of capitalized interest of \$345, \$743 and \$1,613, respectively)	\$ 43,744	\$ 46,937	\$ 42,898

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

RAMCO-GERSHENSON PROPERTIES TRUST
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Years Ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015

1. Organization and Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust, together with our subsidiaries (the “Company”), is a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) primarily engaged in the business of owning and managing regionally dominant and urban-oriented infill shopping centers in key growth sub-markets in the 40 largest metropolitan markets in the United States. Our property portfolio consists of 56 wholly owned shopping centers comprising approximately 13.5 million square feet. We also have ownership interests of 7%, 20%, 30% and 30%, respectively, in four joint ventures, three of which own a single shopping center and one with no significant activity. Our joint ventures are reported using equity method accounting. We earn fees from certain joint ventures for managing, leasing and redeveloping the shopping centers they own. We also own interests in several land parcels that are available for development or sale. Most of our properties are anchored by supermarkets and/or national chain stores. The Company's credit risk, therefore, is concentrated in the retail industry. As of December 31, 2017, our wholly-owned properties located in Michigan and Florida accounted for approximately 20%, and 21%, respectively, of our annualized base rent. As of December 31, 2012, Michigan accounted for approximately 40%.

We made an election to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, we generally will not be subject to federal income tax, provided that we annually distribute at least 90% of our taxable income to our shareholders and meet other conditions.

Principles of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of us and our majority owned subsidiary, the Operating Partnership, Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P. (97.7%, 97.6% and 97.2% owned by us at December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively), and all wholly-owned subsidiaries, including entities in which we have a controlling interest or have been determined to be the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity (“VIE”). The presentation of consolidated financial statements does not itself imply that assets of any consolidated entity (including any special-purpose entity formed for a particular project) are available to pay the liabilities of any other consolidated entity, or that the liabilities of any other consolidated entity (including any special-purpose entity formed for a particular project) are obligations of any other consolidated entity. Investments in real estate joint ventures over which we have the ability to exercise significant influence, but for which we do not have financial or operating control, are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Accordingly, our share of the earnings (loss) of these joint ventures is included in consolidated net income (loss). All intercompany transactions and balances are eliminated in consolidation.

We own 100% of the non-voting and voting common stock of Ramco-Gershenson, Inc. (“Ramco”), and therefore it is included in the consolidated financial statements. Ramco has elected to be a taxable REIT subsidiary for federal income tax purposes. Ramco provides property management services to us and to other entities, including certain real estate joint venture partners.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) requires our management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. We base our estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities and reported amounts that are not readily apparent from other sources. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications of prior period amounts have been made in the consolidated financial statements and footnotes in order to conform to the current presentation.

Correction of Immaterial Error

In the third quarter of 2017, management identified certain special assessment obligations on undeveloped land that required revision. The adjustment to revise the obligations approximated \$3.1 million. The correction had no impact on earnings or cash flows for 2016 and 2015.

Pursuant to the guidance of Staff Accounting Bulletin ("SAB") No. 99, Materiality, the Company concluded that the adjustments were not material to any of its prior period financial statements. Although the adjustments were immaterial to prior periods, the prior period financial statements were revised, in accordance with SAB No. 108, Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements, due to the significance of the out-of-period correction in the third quarter of 2017.

A reconciliation of the effects of the correction to the previously reported balance sheet at December 31, 2016 follows:

	December 31, 2016		
	As reported	Adjustment	Adjusted
	(In thousands)		
Other liabilities	\$ 6,800	\$ 3,093	\$ 9,893
Total liabilities	\$ 1,169,807	\$ 3,093	\$ 1,172,900
Accumulated distributions in excess of net income	\$ (381,912)	\$ (3,022)	\$ (384,934)
Noncontrolling interest	\$ 20,968	\$ (71)	\$ 20,897
Total shareholder's equity	\$ 891,691	\$ (3,093)	\$ 888,598

A reconciliation of the effects of the correction to the previously reported statement of stockholders' equity for the years ending December 31, 2016, 2015 and 2014 follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2016	2015	2014
	(In thousands)		
Accumulated distributions in excess of net income, as reported	\$ (381,912)	\$ (365,747)	\$ (358,525)
Correction	(3,022)	(3,022)	(3,022)
Accumulated distributions in excess of net income, adjusted	<u>\$ (384,934)</u>	<u>\$ (368,769)</u>	<u>\$ (361,547)</u>
Noncontrolling interest, as reported	\$ 20,968	\$ 22,053	\$ 25,861
Correction	(71)	(71)	(71)
Noncontrolling interest, adjusted	<u>\$ 20,897</u>	<u>\$ 21,982</u>	<u>\$ 25,790</u>

Revenue Recognition and Accounts Receivable

Our shopping center space is generally leased to retail tenants under leases that are classified as operating leases. We recognize minimum rents using the straight-line method over the terms of the leases commencing when the tenant takes possession of the space or when construction of landlord funded improvements is substantially complete. Certain of the leases also provide for contingent percentage rental income which is recorded on an accrual basis once the specified target that triggers this type of income is achieved. The leases also provide for reimbursement from tenants for common area maintenance ("CAM"), insurance, real estate taxes and other operating expenses ("Recovery Income"). The majority of our Recovery Income is estimated and recognized as revenue in the period the recoverable costs are incurred or accrued. Revenues from management, leasing, and other fees are recognized in the period in which the services have been provided and the earnings process is complete. Lease termination income is recognized when a lease termination agreement is executed by the parties and the tenant vacates the space. When a lease is terminated early but the tenant continues to control the space under a modified lease agreement, the lease termination fee is generally recognized evenly over the remaining term of the modified lease agreement.

Current accounts receivable from tenants primarily relate to contractual minimum rent, percentage rent and recovery income.

We provide for bad debt expense based upon the allowance method of accounting. We monitor the collectability of our accounts receivable from specific tenants on an ongoing basis, analyze historical bad debts, customer creditworthiness, current economic trends and changes in tenant payment terms when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for bad debts. Allowances are taken for those balances that we have reason to believe may be uncollectible. When tenants are in bankruptcy, we make estimates of

the expected recovery of pre-petition and post-petition claims. The period to resolve these claims can exceed one year. Management believes the allowance for doubtful accounts is adequate to absorb currently estimated bad debts. However, if we experience bad debts in excess of the allowance we have established, our operating income would be reduced. At December 31, 2017 and 2016, our accounts receivable were \$26.1 million and \$24.0 million, respectively, net of allowances for doubtful accounts of \$1.4 million and \$1.9 million, respectively.

In addition, many of our leases contain non-contingent rent escalations for which we recognize income on a straight-line basis over the non-cancelable lease term. This method results in rental income in the early years of a lease being higher than actual cash received, creating a straight-line rent receivable asset which is included in the "Other assets, net" line item in our consolidated balance sheets. We review our unbilled straight-line rent receivable balance to determine the future collectability of revenue that will not be billed to or collected from tenants due to early lease terminations, lease modifications, bankruptcies and other factors. Our evaluation is based on our assessment of tenant credit risk changes indicating that expected future straight-line rent may not be realized. Depending on circumstances, we may provide a reserve against the previously recognized straight-line rent receivable asset for a portion, up to its full value, that we estimate may not be received. The balance of straight-line rent receivable at December 31, 2017 and 2016, net of allowances of \$2.7 million and \$3.2 million was \$19.4 million and \$18.8 million, respectively. To the extent any of the tenants under these leases become unable to pay its contractual cash rents, we may be required to write down the straight-line rent receivable from that tenant, which would reduce our operating income.

Real Estate

Real estate assets that we own directly are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives for computing depreciation are generally 10 – 40 years for buildings and improvements and 5 – 30 years for parking lot surfacing and equipment. We capitalize all capital improvement expenditures associated with replacements and improvements to real property that extend the property's useful life and depreciate them over their estimated useful lives ranging from 15 – 25 years. In addition, we capitalize qualifying tenant leasehold improvements and depreciate them over the lesser of the useful life of the improvements or the term of the related tenant lease. We also capitalize direct internal and external costs of procuring leases and amortize them over the base term of the lease. If a tenant vacates before the expiration of its lease, we charge unamortized leasing costs and undepreciated tenant leasehold improvements of no future value to expense. We charge maintenance and repair costs that do not extend an asset's life to expense as incurred.

Sale of a real estate asset is recognized when it is determined that the sale has been consummated, the buyer's initial and continuing investment is adequate, our receivable, if any, is not subject to future subordination, and the buyer has assumed the usual risks and rewards of ownership of the asset. We will classify properties as held for sale when executed purchase and sales agreement contingencies have been satisfied thereby signifying that the sale is legally binding.

Acquisitions of properties are accounted for utilizing the acquisition method and, accordingly, the results of operations of an acquired property are included in our results of operations from the date of acquisition. Estimates of fair values are based upon future cash flows and other valuation techniques in accordance with our fair value measurements policy, which are used to allocate the purchase price of acquired property among land, buildings on an "as if vacant" basis, tenant improvements, identifiable intangibles and any gain on purchase. Identifiable intangible assets and liabilities include the effect of above-and below-market leases, the value of having leases in place ("as-is" versus "as if vacant" and absorption costs), other intangible assets such as assumed tax increment revenue bonds and out-of-market assumed mortgages. Depreciation and amortization are computed using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of 40 years for buildings, and over the remaining terms of any intangible asset contracts and the respective tenant leases, which may include bargain renewal options. The impact of these estimates, including estimates in connection with acquisition values and estimated useful lives, could result in significant differences related to the purchased assets, liabilities and subsequent depreciation or amortization expense.

Real estate also includes costs incurred in the development of new operating properties and the redevelopment of existing operating properties. These properties are carried at cost and no depreciation is recorded on these assets until the commencement of rental revenue or no later than one year from the completion of major construction. These costs include pre-development costs directly identifiable with the specific project, development and construction costs, interest, real estate taxes and insurance. Interest is capitalized on land under development and buildings under construction based on the weighted average rate applicable to our borrowings outstanding during the period and the weighted average balance of qualified assets under development/redevelopment during the period. Indirect project costs associated with development or construction of a real estate project are capitalized until the earlier of one year following substantial completion of construction or when the property becomes available for occupancy.

The capitalized costs associated with development and redevelopment projects are depreciated over the useful life of the improvements. If we determine a development or redevelopment project is no longer probable, we expense all capitalized costs which are not recoverable.

It is our policy to start vertical construction on new development projects only after the project has received entitlements, significant anchor leasing commitments, construction financing and joint venture partner commitments, if appropriate. We are in the entitlement and pre-leasing phases at our development projects.

Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We review our investment in real estate, including any related intangible assets, for impairment on a property-by-property basis whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the property may not be recoverable. These changes in circumstances include, but are not limited to, changes in occupancy, rental rates, tenant sales, net operating income, real estate values and expected holding period. The viability of all projects under construction or development, including those owned by unconsolidated joint ventures, is regularly evaluated under applicable accounting requirements, including requirements relating to abandonment of assets or changes in use. To the extent a project, or individual components of the project, is no longer considered to have value, the related capitalized costs are charged against operations.

Impairment provisions resulting from any event or change in circumstances, including changes in management's intentions or management's analysis of varying scenarios, could be material to our consolidated financial statements.

We recognize an impairment of an investment in real estate when the estimated undiscounted cash flow is less than the net carrying value of the property. If it is determined that an investment in real estate is impaired, then the carrying value is reduced to the estimated fair value as determined by cash flow models and discount rates or comparable sales in accordance with our fair value measurement policy.

In 2017, we recorded impairment provisions totaling \$1.0 million and \$8.4 million, related to developable land and on shopping centers classified as income producing, respectively. The adjustment related to land was triggered by unforeseen increases in development costs and changes in associated sales price assumptions. The impairment provision on income producing properties was related to the Company's decision to market for potential sale certain wholly-owned income producing properties.

Investments in Real Estate Joint Ventures

We have four equity investments in unconsolidated joint venture entities in which we own 30% or less of the total ownership interest. Under three of the joint ventures, because we can influence but not make significant decisions without our partners' approval, these investments are accounted for under the equity method of accounting. We provide leasing, development, asset and property management services to these joint ventures for which we are paid fees.

The fourth joint venture operating agreement does not provide any of the equity holders substantive kick-out rights nor substantive participating rights, therefore we have concluded it is a variable interest entity. We have evaluated all explicit and implicit interests and further concluded we do not control the entity, nor are we the primary beneficiary. Because we do not control the joint venture we do not consolidate it as a variable interest entity, but instead account for it using the equity method. Refer to Note 6 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for further information regarding our equity investments in unconsolidated joint ventures.

We review our equity investments in unconsolidated entities for impairment on a venture-by-venture basis whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the equity investment may not be recoverable. In testing for impairment of these equity investments, we primarily use cash flow models, discount rates, and capitalization rates to estimate the fair value of properties held in joint ventures, and mark the debt of the joint ventures to market. Considerable judgment by management is applied when determining whether an equity investment in an unconsolidated entity is impaired and, if so, the amount of the impairment. Changes to assumptions regarding cash flows, discount rates or capitalization rates could be material to our consolidated financial statements.

There were no impairment provisions on our equity investments in joint ventures recorded in 2017, 2016 or 2015.

Deferred Financing Costs

Debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability is presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from the carrying amount of that debt liability, consistent with debt discounts. Unamortized debt issuance costs of \$3.8 million and \$3.7 million are included in Notes payable, net as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Debt issuance costs associated with a line of credit arrangement is classified as an asset and subsequently amortized ratably over the term of the line of credit arrangement, regardless of whether there are any outstanding borrowings on the line of credit arrangement. Unamortized debt issuance costs related to our unsecured revolving credit facility of \$2.7 million and \$1.2 million are included in Other assets, net as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Other Assets, net

Other assets consist primarily of acquired development agreement intangibles, an acquired ground lease intangible, straight-line rent receivable, deferred leasing costs, deferred financing costs related to our unsecured revolving credit facility and prepaid expenses. Deferred financing costs related to our unsecured revolving credit facility and leasing costs are amortized using the straight-line method over the terms of the respective agreements, which approximates the effective interest method. Should a tenant terminate its lease, the unamortized portion of the leasing cost is expensed. Unamortized deferred financing costs are expensed when the related agreements are terminated before their scheduled maturity dates. Lastly, the acquired development agreement and acquired ground lease intangible assets are amortized over the terms of the respective agreements as well.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

We consider all highly liquid investments with an original maturity of three months or less to be cash equivalents. Cash balances in individual banks may exceed the federally insured limit by the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (the "FDIC"). As of December 31, 2017, we had \$11.1 million in excess of the FDIC insured limit.

Recognition of Share-based Compensation Expense

We grant share-based compensation awards to employees and trustees in the form of restricted common shares and in the past we have granted stock options to employees and trustees. Our share-based award costs are equal to each grant date fair value and are recognized over the service periods of the awards using the graded vesting method. See Note 15 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for further information regarding our share based compensation.

Income Tax Status

We made an election, and believe our operating activities permit us, to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, we generally will not be subject to federal income tax, provided that we distribute at least 90% of our taxable income annually to our shareholders and meet other conditions. We are obligated to pay state taxes, generally consisting of franchise or gross receipts taxes in certain states which are not material to our consolidated financial statements.

Certain of our operations, including property and asset management, as well as ownership of certain land parcels, are conducted through taxable REIT subsidiaries, ("TRSs") which are subject to federal and state income taxes. During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, we sold various properties and land parcels at a gain, resulting in both a federal and state tax liability. See Note 16 of the notes to the consolidated financial statements for further information regarding income taxes.

Variable Interest Entities

Certain entities that do not have sufficient equity at risk for the entity to finance its activities without additional subordinated financial support from other parties or in which equity investors do not have the characteristics of a controlling financial interest qualify as VIEs. VIEs are required to be consolidated by their primary beneficiary. The primary beneficiary of a VIE has both (i) the power to direct the activities that most significantly impact economic performance of the VIE, and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the VIE.

We have evaluated our investments in joint ventures and determined that three of our joint ventures do not meet the requirements of a VIE and, therefore, consolidation of these ventures is not required. While the fourth joint venture does meet the requirements of a VIE, we have concluded we are not the primary beneficiary and therefore do not consolidate the entity. Accordingly, all our investments are accounted for using the equity method.

Noncontrolling Interest in Subsidiaries

There are third parties who have certain noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership that are exchangeable for our common shares on a 1:1 basis or cash, at our election. Noncontrolling interest is classified as a separate component of equity outside of the permanent equity section of our consolidated balance sheets. Consolidated net income and comprehensive income includes the noncontrolling interest's share. The calculation of earnings per share is based on income available to common shareholders.

Segment Information

Our primary business is the ownership, management, redevelopment, development and operation of retail shopping centers. We do not distinguish our primary business or group our operations on a geographical basis for purposes of measuring performance. We review operating and financial data for each property on an individual basis and define an operating segment as an individual property. The individual properties have been aggregated into one reportable segment based upon their similarities with regard to both the nature and economics of the centers, tenants and operational processes, as well as long-term financial performance. No one individual property constitutes more than 10% of our revenue or property operating income and none of our shopping centers is located outside the United States. Accordingly, we have a single reportable segment for disclosure purposes.

2. Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Recently Adopted Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2017, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (the "FASB") issued Accounting Standards Update ("ASU") 2017-01, "Clarifying the Definition of a Business" ("ASU 2017-01"). ASU 2017-01 changes the definition of a business to exclude acquisitions where substantially all of the fair value of the assets acquired are concentrated in a single identifiable asset or a group of similar identifiable assets. While there are various differences between the accounting for an asset acquisition and a business combination, the largest impact is that certain transaction costs are capitalized for asset acquisitions rather than expensed when they are considered business combinations. ASU 2017-01 is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2018; however the Company early adopted this standard during the first quarter of 2017. Transaction costs of \$0.6 million have been capitalized in connection with our 2017 acquisitions.

In 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-07 "Investments - Equity Method and Joint Ventures (Topic 323): Simplifying the Transition to the Equity Method of Accounting" ("ASU 2016-07"). ASU 2016-07 eliminates the requirement that when an investment qualifies for use of the equity method as a result of an increase in the level of ownership interest or degree of influence, an investor must adjust the investment, results of operations, and retained earnings retroactively on a step-by-step basis as if the equity method had been in effect during all previous periods that the investment had been held. The amendments require that the equity method investor add the cost of acquiring the additional interest in the investee to the current basis of the investor's previously held interest and adopt the equity method of accounting as of the date the investment becomes qualified for equity method accounting. Therefore, upon qualifying for the equity method of accounting, no retroactive adjustment of the investment is required. The amendments also requires that an entity that has an available-for-sale equity security that becomes qualified for the equity method of accounting recognize through earnings the unrealized holding gain or loss in accumulated other comprehensive income at the date the investment becomes qualified for use of the equity method. The amendments should be applied prospectively upon their effective date to increases in the level of ownership interest or degree of influence that result in the adoption of the equity method. The Company adopted this standard on January 1, 2017 and it did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In March 2016, the FASB updated ASC Topic 718 "Compensation - Stock Compensation" with ASU 2016-09 "Improvements to Employee Share-Based Payment Accounting" ("ASU 2016-09"). ASU 2016-09 simplifies several aspects of share-based payment award transactions, including tax consequences, classification of awards and the classification on the statement of cash flows. ASU 2016-09 is effective for annual periods (including interim periods within those periods) beginning after December 15, 2016. The adoption of this standard resulted in classifying cash paid by the Company to taxing authorities when directly withholding shares upon vesting as financing activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows. The adoption of this update did not have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-12 "Derivatives and Hedging (Topic 815): Targeted Improvements to Accounting for Hedging Activities" ("ASU 2017-12"). These amendments refine and expand hedge accounting for both financial (e.g., interest rate) and commodity risks. Its provisions create more transparency around how economic results are presented, both on the face of the financial statements and in the footnotes. It also makes certain targeted improvements to simplify the application of hedge accounting guidance. It is effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2018, and interim periods within those fiscal years, however the Company early adopted this standard during the fourth quarter of 2017. The adoption resulted in a cumulative effect adjustment of approximately \$0.2 million as reflected in the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In September 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-13 "Revenue Recognition (Topic 605), Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606), Leases (Topic 840), and Leases (Topic 842): Amendments to SEC Paragraphs Pursuant to the Staff Announcement at the July 20, 2017 EITF Meeting and Rescission of Prior SEC Staff Announcements and Observer Comments" ("ASU 2017-13"). The amendments in ASU 2017-13 amend the early adoption date option for certain companies related to the adoption of ASU 2014-09 related to revenue and ASU 2016-02 related to leases and is effective consistent with each of these updates. The adoption of this update is not anticipated to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In May 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-09 "Compensation - Stock Compensation (Topic 718): Scope of Modification Accounting" ("ASU 2017-09"). ASU 2017-09 clarifies guidance about what changes to the terms and conditions of a share-based payment award require an entity to apply modification accounting in Topic 718. It is effective for annual periods, and interim periods within those annual periods, beginning after December 15, 2017. The adoption of this standard is not anticipated to have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-05 "Other Income - Gains and Losses from the Derecognition of Nonfinancial Assets" ("ASU 2017-05"). ASU 2017-05 clarifies that a financial asset is within the scope of Subtopic 610-20 if it meets the definition of an in substance nonfinancial asset. ASU 2017-05 also defines the term in substance nonfinancial asset. In addition, ASU 2017-05 eliminates the guidance specific to real estate sales in ASC 360-20. It is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017. We will adopt ASU 2017-05 simultaneously with the new revenue standard using the modified retrospective method on January 1, 2018.

In preparing for the adoption of ASU 2017-05, the Company identified the sale of a nonfinancial asset (real estate) in the fourth quarter of 2017 that the new guidance applies to. As such, the Company anticipates an adjustment under the modified retrospective method on January 1, 2018 of approximately \$2.2 million to equity associated with this transaction. The adjustment will have no impact on earnings or cash flows in 2018.

In January 2017, the FASB issued ASU 2017-04 "Simplifying the Test for Goodwill Impairment" ("ASU 2017-04"). ASU 2017-04 simplifies the accounting for goodwill impairment by removing Step 2 of the goodwill impairment test, which requires a hypothetical purchase price allocation. ASU 2017-04 is effective for annual or interim goodwill impairment tests in fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2019, and should be applied on a prospective basis. Early adoption is permitted for interim or annual goodwill impairment tests performed on testing dates after January 1, 2017. We do not anticipate the adoption of ASU 2017-04 will have a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

In November 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-18 "Statement of Cash Flows". This new guidance is effective January 1, 2018, with early adoption permitted, and requires amounts that are generally described as restricted cash and restricted cash equivalents to be included with cash and cash equivalents when reconciling the beginning-of-period and end-of-period total amounts shown on the statement of cash flows. The pronouncement requires a retrospective transition method of adoption. Upon adoption, the Company will include amounts generally described as restricted cash within the beginning-of-period, change and end-of-period total amounts on the statement of cash flows rather than within an activity on the statement of cash flows.

In August 2016, the FASB issued ASU 2016-15 "Classification of Certain Cash Receipts and Cash Payments" ("ASU 2016-15"), which clarifies the treatment of several cash flow categories. In addition, ASU 2016-15 clarifies that when cash receipts and cash payments have aspects of more than one class of cash flows and cannot be separated, classification will depend on the predominant source or use. This update is effective for annual periods beginning after December 15, 2017, and interim periods within those fiscal years, with early adoption permitted, including adoption in an interim period. We are currently evaluating the guidance and have not determined the impact this standard may have on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2016, the FASB updated Accounting Standards Codification ("ASC") Topic 326 "Financial Instruments - Credit Losses" with ASU 2016-13 "Measurement of Credit Losses on Financial Instruments" ("ASU 2016-13"). ASU 2016-13 enhances the methodology of measuring expected credit losses to include the use of forward-looking information to better inform credit loss estimates. ASU 2016-13 is effective for annual periods (including interim periods within those periods) beginning after December 15, 2019. We are currently evaluating the guidance and have not determined the impact this standard may have on our consolidated financial statements.

In February 2016, the FASB updated ASC Topic 842 "Leases" ("ASU 2016-02"). ASU 2016-02 requires lessees to record operating and financing leases as assets and liabilities on the balance sheet and lessors to expense costs that are not direct leasing costs. ASU 2016-02 is effective for periods beginning after December 15, 2018, with early adoption permitted using a modified retrospective approach. The Company continues to evaluate the effect the adoption of ASU 2016-02 will have on our consolidated

financial statements and related disclosures. However, we currently believe the adoption of ASU 2016-02 will not have a material impact for operating leases where we are a lessor and we will continue to record revenues from rental properties for operating leases on a straight-line basis. In addition, for leases where the Company is a lessee, primarily the Company's ground lease and administrative office lease, the Company believes it will record a lease liability and a right of use asset at fair value upon adoption related to these items. Also under this new pronouncement, non-lease components of new or modified leases, including common area maintenance reimbursements, will be accounted for under the Revenue from Contracts with Customers guidance described below. The Company anticipates that it will be required to bifurcate certain lease revenues between lease and non-lease components. Additionally, only incremental direct leasing costs may be capitalized under this new guidance. The Company expects to adopt this new guidance on January 1, 2019 and will continue to evaluate the impact of this guidance until it becomes effective.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09, "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" ("ASU 2014-09"). ASU 2014-09 is a comprehensive revenue recognition standard that will supersede nearly all existing GAAP revenue recognition guidance as well as impact the existing GAAP guidance governing the sale of non-financial assets. The 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. ASU 2014-09 will be effective for public entities for annual and interim reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2017 and early adoption is permitted in periods ending after December 15, 2016. The guidance permits two methods of adoption: retrospectively to each prior reporting period presented (full retrospective method), or retrospectively with the cumulative effect initially applying the guidance recognized at the date of initial application (modified retrospective method). We will adopt the standard and the related updates subsequently issued by the FASB using the modified retrospective method on January 1, 2018.

ASU 2014-09 applies only to certain revenue included in Other Property Income and Management and Other Fee Income in our Consolidated Statement of Operations which approximate \$4.8 million or less than 2.0% of total revenue. The timing of revenue recognition associated with these items is expected to remain substantially unchanged and no adjustment is expected upon adoption.

In addition, ASU 2014-09 may result in additional disclosures associated with disaggregation of revenue, contract balances included in the consolidated balance sheet, information associated with our performance obligations included in our contracts with customers, significant judgments and changes in judgments made by management around contracts, and assets recognized from costs to obtain or fulfill a contract, where applicable.

3. Real Estate

Included in our net real estate are income producing shopping center properties that are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation and amortization, construction in process and land available for development or sale.

Following is the detail of the construction in progress and land available for development or sale as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(In thousands)	
Construction in progress	\$ 26,598	\$ 23,445
Land available for development	25,596	26,805
Land available for sale	6,049	10,974
Total	<u>\$ 58,243</u>	<u>\$ 61,224</u>

Construction in progress represents existing development, redevelopment and tenant build-out projects. When projects are substantially complete and ready for their intended use, balances are transferred to land or building and improvements as appropriate.

Land available for development or sale includes real estate projects where vertical construction has yet to commence, but which have been identified by us and are available for future development when market conditions dictate the demand for a new shopping center.

4. Property Acquisitions and Dispositions

Acquisitions

The following table provides a summary of our acquisitions during 2017 and 2016:

Property Name	Location	GLA (In thousands)	Acreage	Date Acquired	Gross	
					Purchase Price (In thousands)	Debt
2017						
Providence Marketplace	Mt. Juliet, TN	632	N/A	02/17/17	\$ 115,126	\$ —
Webster Place	Chicago, IL	135	N/A	02/17/17	53,162	—
Total consolidated income producing acquisitions		767	—		168,288	—
Troy Marketplace - Outparcel	Troy, MI	N/A	0.4	08/24/17	901	—
Troy Marketplace - Outparcel	Troy, MI	N/A	0.4	06/30/17	175	—
Troy Marketplace - Outparcel	Troy, MI	N/A	0.5	01/17/17	475	—
Total consolidated land acquisitions / outparcel acquisitions		—	1.3		1,551	—
Total acquisitions		767	1.3		\$ 169,839	\$ —
2016						
Centennial Shops	Edina, MN	85	N/A	10/11/16	\$ 31,980	\$ —
Total acquisitions		85	—		\$ 31,980	\$ —

The total aggregate fair value of the acquisitions was allocated and is reflected in the following table in accordance with accounting guidance for business combinations. At the time of acquisition, these assets and liabilities were considered Level 3 fair value measurements:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(In thousands)	
Land	\$ 52,132	\$ —
Buildings and improvements	107,156	29,639
Above market leases	409	—
Ground leasehold	—	2,203
Lease origination costs	12,885	4,717
Other assets	3,899	813
Below market leases	(6,642)	(5,392)
Net assets acquired ⁽¹⁾	\$ 169,839	\$ 31,980

⁽¹⁾ The 2017 net assets acquired include \$4.0 million of deposits paid in 2016. The 2016 net assets acquired include \$19.0 million of escrowed proceeds from dispositions.

Total revenue and net income for the 2017 acquisitions included in our consolidated statement of operations for the year ended December 31, 2017 were \$13.4 million and \$2.3 million, respectively.

Unaudited Proforma Information

If the 2017 and 2016 acquisitions had occurred on January 1, 2016, our consolidated revenues and net income for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 would have been as follows:

	Years Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(in thousands)	
Consolidated revenue	\$ 267,181	\$ 267,170
Consolidated net income available to common shareholders	\$ 62,696	\$ 53,539

Dispositions

The following table provides a summary of our disposition activity during 2017 and 2016.

Property Name	Location	GLA	Acreage	Date Sold	Gross	
					Sales Price	Gain (loss) on Sale
		(In thousands)			(In thousands)	
2017						
Liberty Square	Wauconda, IL	107	N/A	12/27/17	\$ 14,075	\$ 2,113
Rolling Meadows	Rolling Meadows, IL	134	N/A	12/21/17	17,350	5,815
Village Plaza	Lakeland, FL	158	N/A	12/15/17	19,000	3,547
Millennium Park ⁽¹⁾	Livonia, MI	273	N/A	11/30/17	51,000	5,056
Hoover Eleven	Warren, MI	281	N/A	09/29/17	20,350	—
Auburn Mile - Aqua Tots	Auburn Hills, MI	5	N/A	08/25/17	1,000	123
New Towne Plaza	Canton Township, MI	193	N/A	08/04/17	26,000	16,120
Clinton Valley	Sterling Heights, MI	205	N/A	08/01/17	23,500	7,376
Roseville Towne Center	Roseville, MI	77	N/A	07/24/17	10,250	(291)
Gaines Marketplace	Caledonia, MI	60	N/A	07/07/17	9,500	690
Walgreen's Data Center	Mount Prospect, IL	73	N/A	07/07/17	6,200	252
Auburn Mile	Auburn Hills, MI	91	N/A	03/17/17	13,311	6,991
Oak Brook Square	Flint, MI	152	N/A	02/10/17	14,200	4,185
Total income producing dispositions		1,809	—		\$ 225,736	\$ 51,977
Holcomb Roswell - Outparcel	Alpharetta, GA	N/A	1.0	12/29/17	\$ 375	\$ (102)
River City Marketplace - Outparcel	Jacksonville, FL	N/A	0.9	09/29/17	360	63
Hartland - Outparcel	Hartland, MI	N/A	1.3	08/04/17	550	148
River City Marketplace	Jacksonville, FL	N/A	1.4	07/27/17	675	493
Lakeland Park Center - Outparcel	Lakeland, FL	N/A	1.8	03/31/17	1,305	185
Total outparcel dispositions		—	6.4		\$ 3,265	\$ 787
Total dispositions		1,809	6.4		\$ 229,001	\$ 52,764
2016						
Shoppes at Fairlane Meadows	Dearborn, MI	157	N/A	09/30/16	\$ 20,333	\$ 484
Livonia Plaza	Livonia, MI	137	N/A	09/20/16	19,800	9,091
Lakeshore Marketplace	Norton Shores, MI	343	4.6	06/30/16	27,750	6,368
River Crossing Centre	New Port Richey, FL	62	N/A	06/29/16	12,500	6,750
Centre at Woodstock	Woodstock, GA	87	N/A	06/29/16	16,000	5,893
Troy Towne Center	Troy, OH	144	N/A	02/02/16	12,400	6,274
Total income producing dispositions		930	4.6		\$ 108,783	\$ 34,860
Lakeland Park Center - Outparcel	Lakeland, FL	N/A	3.2	12/29/16	\$ 1,829	\$ 76
Harvest Junction LLC - Outparcel	Longmont, CO	N/A	6.4	12/15/16	1,000	21
Conyers Crossing - Chipotle Outparcel	Conyers, GA	N/A	0.5	06/27/16	1,000	579
Lakeshore Marketplace - Outparcel	Norton Shores, MI	N/A	0.7	06/15/16	302	(6)
The Towne Center at Aquia - Outparcel	Stafford, VA	N/A	0.7	01/15/16	750	251
Total outparcel dispositions		—	11.5		\$ 4,881	\$ 921
Total dispositions		930	16.1		\$ 113,664	\$ 35,781

⁽¹⁾ In November 2017, we disposed of Millennium Park to an entity in which we hold a 30.0% equity interest. Net proceeds from closing excluded \$3.0 million which was used to fund our equity investment. In addition, as a result of our continuing involvement with the shopping center, we deferred approximately \$2.2 million of gain on the transaction.

In September 2016, approximately \$19.0 million of the proceeds related to the Livonia Plaza disposition were placed into escrow at closing for the acquisition of Centennial Shops under an Internal Revenue Code 1031 exchange.

In August 2016, we conveyed the title to and interest in The Towne Center at Aquia to the mortgage lender for the property. At the time of conveyance, the outstanding balance of the mortgage loan was \$11.8 million, resulting in a loss on extinguishment of debt of \$0.8 million.

5. Impairment Provisions

We established provisions for impairment for the following consolidated assets:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(In thousands)		
Land available for development or sale	\$ 982	\$ 977	\$ 2,521
Income producing properties marketed for sale	8,422	—	—
Total	\$ 9,404	\$ 977	\$ 2,521

During 2017, the Company's decision to market for potential sale certain wholly-owned income producing properties resulted in an impairment provision of \$8.4 million. The adjustment was triggered by changes in the associated market prices and expected hold period assumptions related to these shopping centers.

During 2017, changes in the expected use and changes in associated sales price assumptions related to land held for development or sale resulted in an impairment provision of \$1.0 million.

During 2016 and 2015, unforeseen increases in development costs and changes in associated sales price assumptions related to land held for development or sale resulted in impairment provisions of \$1.0 million and 2.5 million, respectively.

6. Equity Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

We have four joint venture agreements whereby we own 7%, 20%, 30% and 30%, respectively, of the equity in each joint venture.

Under three of the joint ventures, we and the joint venture partners have joint approval rights for major decisions, including those regarding property operations. We cannot make significant decisions without our partner's approval. Accordingly, we account for our interest in the joint ventures using the equity method.

The fourth joint venture was created in November 2017. The Company became a 30.0% equity investor in the entity for \$3.0 million. In connection with the formation of the joint venture, the joint venture also acquired the Millennium Park shopping center from the Company. The partial disposal resulted in a deferred gain of approximately \$2.2 million. The operating agreement of the joint venture does not provide the equity investors substantive kick-out rights nor substantive participating rights, therefore we have concluded it is a variable interest entity. The Company has evaluated all explicit and implicit interests and further concluded we do not control the entity, nor are we the primary beneficiary. Because we do not control the joint venture we do not consolidate it as a variable interest entity, but instead account for it using the equity method. As of December 31, 2017, the Company's exposure to loss in the variable interest joint venture approximated the carrying value of its equity investment of \$0.8 million.

Combined financial information of our unconsolidated joint ventures is summarized as follows:

Balance Sheets	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(In thousands)	
ASSETS		
Investment in real estate, net	\$ 93,801	\$ 43,995
Other assets	4,099	3,712
Total Assets	<u>\$ 97,900</u>	<u>\$ 47,707</u>
LIABILITIES AND OWNERS' EQUITY		
Mortgage notes payable	\$ 42,330	\$ —
Other liabilities	220	219
Owners' equity	55,350	47,488
Total Liabilities and Owners' Equity	<u>\$ 97,900</u>	<u>\$ 47,707</u>
RPT's equity investments in unconsolidated joint ventures	<u>\$ 3,493</u>	<u>\$ 3,150</u>

Statements of Operations	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(In thousands)		
Total revenue	\$ 4,620	\$ 4,742	\$ 10,297
Total expenses	(3,067)	(3,030)	(7,113)
Gain on sale of real estate	—	—	9,237
Net income from continuing operations	1,553	1,712	12,421
Discontinued operations ⁽¹⁾			
Gain on sale of real estate ⁽²⁾	—	371	3,025
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	492	857
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations	—	863	3,882
Net income (loss)	<u>\$ 1,553</u>	<u>\$ 2,575</u>	<u>\$ 16,303</u>
RPT's share of earnings from unconsolidated joint ventures	<u>\$ 273</u>	<u>\$ 454</u>	<u>\$ 17,696</u>

⁽¹⁾ Discontinued operations reflects results of operations for those properties that meet the criteria for discontinued operations under ASU 2014-08.

⁽²⁾ During 2015 Ramco 450 sold all of the properties from the joint venture. Ramco acquired its partners interest in six properties, our joint venture partner acquired our interest in one property and the final property, Chester Springs, was sold to an unrelated third party. The seven properties sold to partners in the venture generated a gain of \$65.6 million, our share, \$13.1 million, is recognized in the earnings (loss) from unconsolidated joint ventures. Ramco 450 recognized the gain as a distribution to the partners.

Acquisitions

The following table provides a summary of our unconsolidated joint venture property acquisitions during 2017 and 2016:

Property Name	Location	GLA (In thousands)	Acreage	Date Acquired	Gross	
					Purchase Price (In thousands)	Debt Assumed
2017						
Millennium Park ⁽¹⁾	Livonia, MI	273	N/A	11/30/17	\$ 51,000	\$ —
		<u>273</u>	<u>N/A</u>		<u>\$ 51,000</u>	<u>\$ —</u>
2016						
None						

⁽¹⁾ In November 2017, we disposed of Millennium Park to an entity in which we hold a 30.0% equity interest. Net proceeds from closing excluded \$3.0 million which was used to fund our equity investment. In addition, as a result of our continuing involvement with the shopping center, we deferred approximately \$2.2 million of gain on the transaction.

Dispositions

The following table provides a summary of our unconsolidated joint venture property disposition activity during 2017 and 2016.

Property Name	Location	GLA (In thousands)	Ownership %	Date Sold	Gross Sales Price (In thousands)	Gain on Sale (at 100%)
2017						
None						
2016						
Kissimmee West Shopping Center	Kissimmee, FL	116	7%	6/14/2016	\$ 19,400	\$ 371
		116			\$ 19,400	\$ 371
RPT proportionate share of gross sales price and gain on sale of joint venture property					\$ 1,358	\$ 26

Joint Venture Management and Other Fee Income

We are engaged by certain of our joint ventures, which we consider to be related parties, to provide asset management, property management, leasing and investing services for such ventures' respective properties. We receive fees for our services, including property management fees calculated as a percentage of gross revenues received and recognize these fees as the services are rendered.

The following table provides information for our fees earned which are reported in our consolidated statements of operations:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(In thousands)		
Management fees	\$ 276	\$ 318	\$ 1,149
Leasing fees	146	118	311
Acquisition/disposition fees	33	45	108
Construction fees	—	48	185
Total	\$ 455	\$ 529	\$ 1,753

7. Other Assets, Net and Acquired Lease Intangible Assets, Net

Other assets, net consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(In thousands)	
Deferred leasing costs, net	\$ 34,545	\$ 35,071
Deferred financing costs on unsecured revolving credit facility, net	2,691	1,190
Acquired development agreements ⁽¹⁾	20,105	21,149
Ground leasehold intangible	2,173	2,198
Other, net	2,579	2,835
Total amortizable other assets	62,093	62,443
Straight-line rent receivable, net	19,370	18,794
Goodwill	2,089	2,089
Cash flow hedge mark-to-market asset	3,133	2,143
Prepaid and other deferred expenses, net	4,231	4,247
Other assets, net	\$ 90,916	\$ 89,716

⁽¹⁾ Represents in-place public improvement agreement of approximately \$15.1 million and real estate tax exemption agreement of approximately \$5.0 million associated with two properties acquired in 2014.

Straight-line rent receivables are recorded net of allowances of \$2.7 million and \$3.2 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Acquired lease intangible assets, net consisted of the following:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(In thousands)	
Lease originations costs	\$ 94,200	\$ 107,625
Above market leases	9,587	12,393
	103,787	120,018
Accumulated amortization	(44,228)	(47,594)
Net acquired lease intangibles	\$ 59,559	\$ 72,424

Acquired lease intangible assets have a remaining weighted-average amortization period of 10.3 years as of December 31, 2017. These intangible assets are being amortized over the lives of the applicable lease. Amortization of lease origination costs is an increase to amortization expense and amortization of above-market leases is a reduction to minimum rent revenue over the applicable terms of the respective leases. Amortization of the above market lease asset resulted in a reduction of revenue of approximately \$2.0 million, \$2.5 million, and \$3.1 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

Combined, amortizable other assets, net and acquired lease intangibles, net totaled \$121.7 million. The following table represents estimated aggregate amortization expense related to those assets as of December 31, 2017:

Year Ending December 31,	(In thousands)
2018	\$ 20,228
2019	15,956
2020	12,900
2021	10,958
2022	8,522
Thereafter	53,088
Total	\$ 121,652

8. Debt

The following table summarizes our mortgages and notes payable and capital lease obligation as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	December 31,	
	2017	2016
	(In thousands)	
Senior unsecured notes	\$ 610,000	\$ 535,000
Unsecured term loan facilities	210,000	210,000
Fixed rate mortgages	120,944	160,718
Unsecured revolving credit facility	30,000	86,000
Junior subordinated notes	28,125	28,125
	999,069	1,019,843
Unamortized premium	3,967	5,120
Unamortized deferred financing costs	(3,821)	(3,740)
	\$ 999,215	\$ 1,021,223
Capital lease obligation	\$ 1,022	\$ 1,066

Senior unsecured notes and unsecured term loans

We completed the following financing transactions during 2017:

The Company closed a \$75.0 million private placement of senior unsecured notes. The notes were issued in three tranches with terms of 5, 10, and 12 years and a weighted average interest rate of 4.46%. Proceeds were used to pay off without penalty two existing mortgages and for general corporate purposes.

In addition, the Company amended and repriced its \$75.0 million term loan due 2021. The transaction reduced the loan's interest rate by 35 basis points for the remainder of the term.

Our \$820.0 million of senior unsecured notes and unsecured term loans have interest rates ranging from 2.84% to 4.74% and are due at various maturity dates from May 2020 through December 2029.

Mortgages

During 2017 we had the following mortgage transactions:

- In November 2017, we repaid a maturing mortgage note secured by Market Plaza totaling \$14.3 million with an interest rate of 2.86%.

- In December 2017, we repaid a mortgage note secured by Jackson Crossing totaling \$22.3 million with an interest rate of 5.76%.

Our \$120.9 million of fixed rate mortgages have interest rates ranging from 3.76% to 7.38% and are due at various maturity dates from December 2019 through June 2026. The fixed rate mortgage notes are secured by mortgages on properties that have an approximate net book value of \$179.9 million as of December 31, 2017.

We have no mortgages maturing in 2018 and only one mortgage maturing in 2019 for \$3.0 million. It is our intent to repay this mortgage using cash flow from operations, borrowings under our unsecured line of credit, or other sources of financing.

The mortgage loans encumbering our properties are generally nonrecourse, subject to certain exceptions for which we would be liable for any resulting losses incurred by the lender. These exceptions vary from loan to loan but generally include fraud or a material misrepresentation, misstatement or omission by the borrower, intentional or grossly negligent conduct by the borrower that harms the property or results in a loss to the lender, filing of a bankruptcy petition by the borrower, either directly or indirectly and certain environmental liabilities. In addition, upon the occurrence of certain events, such as fraud or filing of a bankruptcy petition by the borrower, we or our joint ventures would be liable for the entire outstanding balance of the loan, all interest accrued thereon and certain other costs, including penalties and expenses.

We have entered into mortgage loans which are secured by multiple properties and contain cross-collateralization and cross-default provisions. Cross-collateralization provisions allow a lender to foreclose on multiple properties in the event that we default under the loan. Cross-default provisions allow a lender to foreclose on the related property in the event a default is declared under another loan.

Revolving Credit Facility

In September 2017, the Company closed on its amended and restated \$350.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility. The credit facility matures September 2021 and can be extended one year to 2022 through two six-month options. Borrowings on the credit facility are priced on a leverage grid ranging from LIBOR plus 130 basis points to LIBOR plus 195 basis points. At December 31, 2017 borrowings were priced at LIBOR plus 135 basis points. Additionally, the facility allows for increased borrowing capacity up to \$650.0 million through an accordion feature.

During 2017 we had net payments of \$56.0 million on our revolving credit facility and had outstanding letters of credit issued under our revolving credit facility, not reflected in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, totaling \$1.3 million. These letters of credit reduce borrowing availability under our bank facility. As of December 31, 2017, \$318.7 million was available to be drawn on our \$350.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility subject to our compliance with certain covenants. As of December 31, 2017 the variable interest rate was 2.71%.

Junior Subordinated Notes

Our junior subordinated notes have a variable rate of LIBOR plus 3.30%, for an effective rate of 4.68% at December 31, 2017. The maturity date is January 2038.

Capital lease

At December 31, 2017 we had a capital ground lease at our Buttermilk Towne Center with the City of Crescent Springs, Kentucky with a gross carrying value of \$13.2 million classified as land. Total amounts expensed as interest relating to this lease were \$0.1 million, \$0.1 million and \$0.1 million for each of the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015 respectively.

Covenants

Our revolving credit facility, senior unsecured notes and term loans contain financial covenants relating to total leverage, fixed charge coverage ratio, tangible net worth and various other calculations. As of December 31, 2017, we were in compliance with these covenants.

The following table presents scheduled principal payments on mortgages and notes payable and capital lease payments as of December 31, 2017:

Year Ending December 31,	Principal Payments	Capital Lease Payments
	(In thousands)	
2018	\$ 2,562	\$ 100
2019	5,859	100
2020	102,269	100
2021 ⁽¹⁾	144,508	100
2022	77,397	100
Thereafter	666,474	1,000
Subtotal debt	999,069	1,500
Unamortized mortgage premium	3,967	—
Unamortized deferred financing costs	(3,821)	—
Amounts representing interest	—	(478)
Total	\$ 999,215	\$ 1,022

⁽¹⁾ Scheduled maturities in 2021 include the \$30.0 million balance on the unsecured revolving credit facility drawn as of December 31, 2017.

9. Acquired Lease Intangible Liabilities, Net

Acquired lease intangible liabilities, net were \$60.2 million and \$63.7 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. The lease intangible liabilities relate to below-market leases and are being accreted over the applicable terms of the acquired leases, which resulted in an increase in revenue of \$6.4 million, \$5.9 million, and \$5.8 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

We completed two acquisitions in 2017 and the purchase price allocations included \$6.6 million of acquired lease intangible liabilities.

10. Fair Value

We utilize fair value measurements to record fair value adjustments to certain assets and liabilities and to determine fair value disclosures. Derivative instruments (interest rate swaps) are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. Additionally, we, from time to time, may be required to record other assets at fair value on a nonrecurring basis. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, GAAP establishes three fair value levels, based on the markets in which the assets and liabilities are traded and the reliability of the assumptions used to determine fair value. The assessed inputs used in determining any fair value measurement could result in incorrect valuations that could be material to our consolidated financial statements. These levels are:

- Level 1 Valuation is based upon quoted prices for identical instruments traded in active markets.
- Level 2 Valuation is based upon quoted prices for similar instruments in active markets, quoted prices for identical or similar instruments in markets that are not active, and model-based valuation techniques for which all significant assumptions are observable in the market.
- Level 3 Valuation is generated from model-based techniques that use at least one significant assumption not observable in the market. These unobservable assumptions reflect estimates of assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability.

The following is a description of valuation methodologies used for our assets and liabilities recorded at fair value.

Derivative Assets and Liabilities

All of our derivative instruments are interest rate swaps for which quoted market prices are not readily available. For those derivatives, we measure fair value on a recurring basis using valuation models that use primarily market observable inputs, such as yield curves. We classify derivative instruments as Level 2. Refer to Note 11 of notes to the consolidated financial statements for additional information on our derivative financial instruments.

The table below presents the recorded amount of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2017 and 2016.

	Balance Sheet location	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
			(In thousands)		
2017					
Derivative assets - interest rate swaps	Other assets	\$ 3,133	\$ —	\$ 3,133	\$ —
Derivative liabilities - interest rate swaps	Other liabilities	\$ (208)	\$ —	\$ (208)	\$ —
2016					
Derivative assets - interest rate swaps	Other assets	\$ 2,143	\$ —	\$ 2,143	\$ —
Derivative liabilities - interest rate swaps	Other liabilities	\$ (1,300)	\$ —	\$ (1,300)	\$ —

Other Assets and Liabilities

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, receivables and accounts payable and accrued liabilities are reasonable estimates of their fair values because of the short maturity of these financial instruments.

Debt

We estimated the fair value of our debt based on our incremental borrowing rates for similar types of borrowing arrangements with the same remaining maturity and on the discounted estimated future cash payments to be made for other debt. The discount rates used approximate current lending rates for loans or groups of loans with similar maturities and credit quality, assumes the debt is outstanding through maturity and considers the debt's collateral (if applicable). Since such amounts are estimates that are based on limited available market information for similar transactions, there can be no assurance that the disclosed value of any financial instrument could be realized by immediate settlement of the instrument. Fixed rate debt (including variable rate debt swapped to fixed through derivatives) with carrying values of \$940.9 million and \$905.7 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively, have fair values of approximately \$940.8 million and \$900.3 million, respectively. Variable rate debt's fair value is estimated to be the carrying values of \$58.1 million and \$114.1 million as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively. We classify our debt as Level 2.

Net Real Estate

Our net real estate, including any identifiable intangible assets, are regularly subject to impairment testing but marked to fair value on a nonrecurring basis. To estimate fair value, we use discounted cash flow models that include assumptions of the discount rates that market participants would use in pricing the asset. To the extent impairment has occurred, we charge to expense the excess of the carrying value of the property over its estimated fair value. We classify impaired real estate assets as nonrecurring Level 3.

The table below presents the recorded amount of assets at the time they were marked to fair value during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 on a nonrecurring basis. We did not have any material liabilities that were required to be measured at fair value on a nonrecurring basis during the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

Assets	Total Fair Value	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total Impairment
(In thousands)					
2017					
Income producing properties	\$ 68,100	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 68,100	\$ (8,422)
Land available for sale	1,896	—	—	1,896	(982)
Total	\$ 69,996	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 69,996	\$ (9,404)
2016					
Land available for sale	\$ 6,815	—	—	\$ 6,815	\$ (977)
Total	\$ 6,815	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 6,815	\$ (977)

Equity Investments in Unconsolidated Entities

Our equity investments in unconsolidated joint venture entities are subject to impairment testing on a nonrecurring basis if a decline in the fair value of the investment below the carrying amount is determined to be a decline that is other-than-temporary. To estimate the fair value of properties held by unconsolidated entities, we use cash flow models, discount rates, and capitalization rates based upon assumptions of the rates that market participants would use in pricing the asset. To the extent other-than-temporary impairment has occurred, we charge to expense the excess of the carrying value of the equity investment over its estimated fair value. We classify other-than-temporarily impaired equity investments in unconsolidated entities as nonrecurring Level 3.

11. Derivative Financial Instruments

We utilize interest rate swap agreements for risk management purposes to reduce the impact of changes in interest rates on our variable rate debt. We may also enter into forward starting swaps to set the effective interest rate on planned fixed rate financing. On the date we enter into an interest rate swap, the derivative is designated as a hedge against the variability of cash flows that are to be paid in connection with a recognized liability. Subsequent changes in the fair value of a derivative designated as a cash flow hedge that is determined to be highly effective are recorded in other comprehensive income ("OCI") until earnings are affected by the variability of cash flows of the hedged transaction. The differential between fixed and variable rates to be paid or received is accrued, as interest rates change, and recognized currently as interest expense in our consolidated statements of operations. We assess effectiveness of our cash flow hedges both at inception and on an ongoing basis. Our cash flow hedges become ineffective if critical terms of the hedging instrument and the debt do not perfectly match such as notional amounts, settlement dates, reset dates, calculation period and LIBOR rate. At December 31, 2017, all of our hedges were highly effective.

As of December 31, 2017, we had nine interest rate swap agreements in effect for an aggregate notional amount of \$210.0 million converting our floating rate corporate debt to fixed rate debt. In addition we have entered into one forward starting interest rate swap agreements for an aggregate notional amount of \$60.0 million. All of our interest rate swap agreements are designated as cash flow hedges. The agreements provide for swapping one-month LIBOR interest rates ranging from 1.460% to 2.150% and have expirations ranging from October 2018 to March 2023.

The following table summarizes the notional values and fair values of our derivative financial instruments as of December 31, 2017:

Underlying Debt	Hedge Type	Notional Value	Fixed Rate	Fair Value	Expiration Date
		(In thousands)		(In thousands)	
Derivative Assets					
Unsecured term loan facility	Cash Flow	\$ 50,000	1.460%	\$ 616	05/2020
Unsecured term loan facility	Cash Flow	20,000	1.498%	372	05/2021
Unsecured term loan facility	Cash Flow	15,000	1.490%	284	05/2021
Unsecured term loan facility	Cash Flow	40,000	1.480%	769	05/2021
		<u>\$ 125,000</u>		<u>\$ 2,041</u>	
Derivative Assets - Forward Swaps					
Unsecured term loan facility	Cash Flow	60,000	1.770%	1,092	03/2023
Total Derivative Assets		<u>\$ 185,000</u>		<u>\$ 3,133</u>	
Derivative Liabilities					
Unsecured term loan facility	Cash Flow	\$ 30,000	2.048%	\$ (78)	10/2018
Unsecured term loan facility	Cash Flow	25,000	1.850%	(28)	10/2018
Unsecured term loan facility	Cash Flow	5,000	1.840%	(5)	10/2018
Unsecured term loan facility	Cash Flow	15,000	2.150%	(58)	05/2020
Unsecured term loan facility	Cash Flow	10,000	2.150%	(39)	05/2020
Total Derivative Liabilities		<u>\$ 85,000</u>		<u>\$ (208)</u>	

The effect of fair value and cash flow hedge accounting on Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 is summarized as follows:

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationship	Amount of Gain Recognized in OCI on Derivative		Location of Loss Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income	Amount of Loss Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income	
	Year Ended December 31,			Year Ended December 31,	
	2017	2016		2017	2016
	(In thousands)			(In thousands)	
Interest rate contracts - assets	\$ 1,373	\$ 3,718	Interest Expense	\$ (383)	\$ (2,217)
Interest rate contracts - liabilities	1,983	1,230	Interest Expense	(891)	(289)
Total	<u>\$ 3,356</u>	<u>\$ 4,948</u>	Total	<u>\$ (1,274)</u>	<u>\$ (2,506)</u>

12. Leases

Revenues

Approximate future minimum revenues from rentals under non-cancelable operating leases in effect at December 31, 2017, assuming no new or renegotiated leases or option extensions on lease agreements and no early lease terminations were as follows:

Year Ending December 31,		(In thousands)
2018	\$	175,747
2019		160,699
2020		145,066
2021		123,300
2022		96,357
Thereafter		309,956
Total	\$	<u>1,011,125</u>

Expenses

We have an operating lease for our corporate headquarters in Michigan for a term expiring in 2019. We recognized rent expense of \$0.6 million, \$0.6 million, and \$0.6 million for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

We also have an operating ground lease at Centennial Shops located in Edina, Minnesota. The lease includes rent escalations throughout the lease period and expires in April 2105. We recognized rent expense of \$1.2 million and \$0.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Approximate future rental payments under our non-cancelable operating leases, assuming no option extensions are as follows:

Year Ending December 31,		(In thousands)
2018	\$	1,494
2019		1,285
2020		856
2021		856
2022		856
Thereafter		95,283
Total	\$	<u>100,630</u>

13. Earnings per Common Share

The following table sets forth the computation of basic earnings per share (“EPS”):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
Net income	\$ 70,719	\$ 61,112	\$ 66,895
Net (income) attributable to noncontrolling interest	(1,659)	(1,448)	(1,786)
Preferred share dividends and conversion costs	(6,701)	(6,701)	(7,338)
Allocation of income to restricted share awards	(429)	(354)	(336)
Net income available to common shareholders	<u>\$ 61,930</u>	<u>\$ 52,609</u>	<u>\$ 57,435</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding, Basic	<u>79,344</u>	<u>79,236</u>	<u>78,848</u>
Earnings per common share, Basic	<u>\$ 0.78</u>	<u>\$ 0.66</u>	<u>\$ 0.73</u>

The following table sets forth the computation of diluted EPS:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(In thousands, except per share data)		
Net income	\$ 70,719	\$ 61,112	\$ 66,895
Net (income) attributable to noncontrolling interest	(1,659)	(1,448)	(1,786)
Preferred share dividends and conversion costs	(6,701)	(6,701)	(7,338)
Allocation of income to restricted share awards	(429)	(354)	(336)
Net income available to common shareholders	<u>\$ 61,930</u>	<u>\$ 52,609</u>	<u>\$ 57,435</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding, Basic	79,344	79,236	78,848
Stock options and restricted share awards using the treasury method	186	199	187
Weighted average shares outstanding, Diluted ⁽¹⁾⁽²⁾	<u>79,530</u>	<u>79,435</u>	<u>79,035</u>
Earnings per common share, Diluted	<u>\$ 0.78</u>	<u>\$ 0.66</u>	<u>\$ 0.73</u>

⁽¹⁾ The assumed conversion of preferred shares are anti-dilutive for all periods presented and accordingly, have been excluded from the weighted average common shares used to compute diluted EPS.

⁽²⁾ The effect of the conversion of Common OP Units is not reflected in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share, as they are exchangeable for Common Shares on a one-for-one basis. The income allocable to such units is allocated on this same basis and reflected as noncontrolling interests in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. As such, the assumed conversion of these units would have no net impact on the determination of diluted earnings per share.

14. Shareholders' Equity

Underwritten public offerings

We did not complete any underwritten public offerings in 2017, 2016 nor 2015.

Controlled equity offerings

In June 2016, we terminated our previous controlled equity offering arrangement and commenced a new distribution agreement that registered up to 8.0 million common shares for issuance from time to time, in our sole discretion. The shares issuable in the new distribution agreement are registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission on our registration statement on Form S-3 (No. 333-211925). We issued no shares under the arrangement in either 2017 or 2016.

In 2015, through our previous controlled equity offering we issued 0.9 million common shares at an average price of \$19.28 and received approximately \$17.1 million in net proceeds, after sales commissions and fees of \$0.3 million.

Non-Controlling Interests

As of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 we had 1,916,403, 1,917,329 and 2,001,461 OP Units outstanding, respectively. OP Unit holders are entitled to exchange their units for our common shares on a 1:1 basis or for cash. The form of payment is at our election. During 2017, 2016 and 2015, 926, 84,132 and 245,734 units were converted for cash in the amount of \$0.01 million, \$1.5 million and \$3.8 million, respectively.

Preferred Shares

As of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 we had 1,848,539 shares of 7.25% Series D Cumulative Convertible Preferred Shares (“Preferred Shares”) outstanding that have a liquidation preference of \$50 per share and par value \$0.01 per share, respectively. The Preferred Shares are convertible at any time by the holders to our common shares at a conversion rate of \$13.71, \$13.94 and \$14.10 per share as of December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively. The conversion rate is adjusted quarterly. The Preferred Shares are also convertible under certain circumstances at our election. The holders of the Preferred Shares have no voting rights. At December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015, the Preferred Shares were convertible into approximately 6.7 million, 6.6 million and 6.6 million shares of common stock, respectively.

In April 2015, holders converted Preferred Shares with a liquidation preference of \$7.6 million into 532,628 common shares pursuant to the terms of the securities, and in connection we incurred conversion costs of approximately \$0.5 million.

The following table provides a summary of dividends declared and paid per share:

	Year Ended December 31,					
	2017		2016		2015	
	Declared	Paid	Declared	Paid	Declared	Paid
Common shares	\$ 0.880	\$ 0.880	\$ 0.860	\$ 0.850	\$ 0.820	\$ 0.810
Preferred shares	\$ 3.625	\$ 3.625	\$ 3.625	\$ 3.625	\$ 3.625	\$ 3.625

A summary of the income tax status of dividends per share paid is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Common shares			
Ordinary dividend	\$ 0.686	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.658
Capital gain distribution	0.034	0.16	—
Non-dividend distribution	—	—	0.162
	<u>\$ 0.720</u>	<u>\$ 0.800</u>	<u>\$ 0.820</u>
7.25% Series D Cumulative Convertible Preferred Shares			
Ordinary dividend	\$ 2.725	\$ 2.881	\$ 3.625
Capital gain distribution	0.137	0.744	—
	<u>\$ 2.862</u>	<u>\$ 3.625</u>	<u>\$ 3.625</u>

The fourth quarter common shares distribution for 2017, which was paid on January 2, 2018, has been treated as paid on January 2, 2018 for income tax purposes. The fourth quarter distribution for 2016 which was paid on January 3, 2017 was treated as paid in two tax years for income tax purposes, \$0.16 per share is treated as paid on and reported to shareholders on December 31, 2016 and \$0.06 per share is treated as paid on and reported to shareholders on January 3, 2017.

The fourth quarter preferred shares distribution for 2017, which was paid on January 2, 2018 has been treated as paid in two tax years for income tax purposes, \$0.14 has been treated as paid on December 31, 2017 and \$0.76 has been treated as paid on January 2, 2018.

Dividend reinvestment plan

We have a dividend reinvestment plan that allows for participating shareholders to have their dividend distributions automatically invested in additional shares of beneficial interest based on the average price of the shares acquired for the distribution.

15. Share-Based Compensation and Other Benefit Plans

Incentive and Stock Option Plans

As of December 31, 2017 we have one share-based compensation plan in effect, the 2012 Omnibus Long-Term Incentive Plan ("2012 LTIP"). Under the plan our compensation committee may grant, subject to performance conditions as specified by the compensation committee, restricted shares, restricted share units, options and other awards for up to 2.0 million of our common shares, units or stock options, of which 1.2 million is available for issuance as of December 31, 2017.

The following share-based compensation plans have been terminated, except with respect to awards outstanding under each plan:

- The 2009 Omnibus Long-Term Incentive Plan ("2009 LTIP") which allowed for the grant of restricted shares, restricted share units, options and other awards to trustees, officers and other key employees; and
- The 2008 Restricted Share Plan for Non-Employee Trustees (the "Trustees' Plan") which allowed for the grant of restricted shares to non-employee trustees of the Company;

We recognized total share-based compensation expense of \$4.4 million, \$3.4 million, and \$1.6 million for 2017, 2016, and 2015, respectively.

Restricted Stock Share-Based Compensation

Under the 2012 LTIP, the Company has made grants of service-based restricted shares, performance-based cash awards and performance-based equity awards.

The service-based employee restricted share awards include a five year vesting period and the compensation expense is recognized on a graded vesting basis. The service-based trustee restricted share awards include a one year vesting period. We recognized expense related to all restricted share awards of \$2.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, \$2.9 million for year ended December 31, 2016 and \$1.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.

The performance-based cash awards granted prior to 2017 are earned subject to a future performance measurement based on a three-year shareholder return peer comparison (the "TSR Grants"). If the performance criterion is met the actual value of the grant earned will be determined and 50% of the award will be paid in cash immediately while the balance will be paid in cash the following year. The performance-based equity awards granted in 2017 are also earned subject to a future performance measurement based upon a three-year shareholder return peer comparison. We recognized compensation expense of \$1.5 million, \$0.5 million and \$0.4 million related to these performance awards recorded during the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Pursuant to ASC 718 – Stock Compensation, we determine the grant date fair value of the cash and equity TSR Grants, and any subsequent re-measurements, based upon a Monte Carlo simulation model. We recognize the compensation expense ratably over the requisite service period and we are required to re-value the performance cash awards at the end of each quarter. We use the same methodology as was used at the initial grant date and adjust the compensation expense accordingly. If it is determined that the performance criteria will not be met, compensation expense previously recognized is reversed.

A summary of the activity of service based restricted shares under the LTIP for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 is presented below:

	2017		2016		2015	
	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value	Number of Shares	Weighted-Average Grant Date Fair Value
Outstanding, beginning of the year	327,543	\$ 17.02	327,732	\$ 16.39	365,524	\$ 14.92
Granted	210,895	\$ 14.22	130,890	\$ 17.80	180,914	\$ 17.77
Vested	(119,134)	\$ 16.66	(124,187)	\$ 15.88	(176,816)	\$ 14.29
Forfeited or expired	(7,109)	\$ 14.75	(6,892)	\$ 16.76	(41,890)	\$ 16.17
Outstanding, end of the year	412,195	\$ 15.58	327,543	\$ 17.02	327,732	\$ 16.39

As of December 31, 2017 there was approximately \$4.9 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested restricted share awards granted under our various share-based plans that we expect to recognize over a weighted average period of 2.7 years.

Stock Option Share-Based Compensation

When we grant options, the fair value of each option granted, used in determining the share-based compensation expense, is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. This model incorporates certain assumptions for inputs including risk-free rates, expected dividend yield of the underlying common shares, expected option life and expected volatility.

No options were granted under the LTIP in the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015.

The following table reflects the stock option activity for all plans described above:

	2017		2016		2015	
	Shares Under Option	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Shares Under Option	Weighted-Average Exercise Price	Shares Under Option	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding, beginning of the year	57,140	\$ 34.69	107,165	\$ 32.13	155,248	\$ 30.94
Exercised	—	\$ —	—	\$ —	—	\$ —
Forfeited or expired	(57,140)	\$ 34.69	(50,025)	\$ 29.21	(48,083)	\$ 28.29
Outstanding, end of the year	—	\$ —	57,140	\$ 34.69	107,165	\$ 32.13
Exercisable, end of the year	—	\$ —	57,140	\$ 34.69	107,165	\$ 32.13

Other Benefit Plan

The Company has a defined contribution profit sharing plan and trust (the "Plan") with a qualified cash or deferred 401(k) arrangement covering all employees. Participation in the Plan is discretionary for all full-time employees who have attained the age of 21. The entry date eligibility is the first pay date of a quarter following the date of hire. Our expense for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 was approximately \$0.2 million, \$0.2 million and \$0.2 million, respectively.

16. Taxes

Income Taxes

We conduct our operations with the intent of meeting the requirements applicable to a REIT under sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code. In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we are required to distribute annually at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, excluding net capital gain, to our shareholders. As long as we qualify as a REIT, we will generally not be liable for federal corporate income taxes.

Certain of our operations, including property management and asset management, as well as ownership of certain land, are conducted through our TRSs which allows us to provide certain services and conduct certain activities that are not generally considered as qualifying REIT activities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities reflect the impact of temporary differences between the amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the bases of such assets and liabilities as measured by tax laws. Deferred tax assets are reduced by a valuation allowance to the amount where realization is more likely than not assured after considering all available evidence, including expected taxable earnings and potential tax planning strategies. Our temporary differences primarily relate to deferred compensation, depreciation, impairment charges and net operating loss carryforwards.

As of December 31, 2017, we had a federal and state deferred tax asset of \$6.7 million and a valuation allowance of \$6.7 million, which represents a decrease of \$4.4 million from December 31, 2016. The decrease of \$4.4 million is primarily attributable to the reduction in the federal corporate income tax rate from 35% to 21% enacted by the Tax Cuts and Jobs Act of 2017 and effective for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017. Our deferred tax assets, such as net operating losses and land basis differences, are reduced by an offsetting valuation allowance where there is uncertainty regarding their realizability. We believe that it is more likely than not that the results of future operations will not generate sufficient taxable income to recognize the deferred tax assets. These future operations are primarily dependent upon the profitability of our TRSs, the timing and amounts of gains on land sales, and other factors affecting the results of operations of the TRSs.

If in the future we are able to conclude it is more likely than not that we will realize a future benefit from a deferred tax asset, we will reduce the related valuation allowance by the appropriate amount. The first time this occurs, it will result in a net deferred tax asset on our balance sheet and an income tax benefit of equal magnitude in our statement of operations in the period we made the determination.

During the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, we recorded an income tax provision of approximately \$143 thousand, \$299 thousand, and \$339 thousand, respectively.

We had no unrecognized tax benefits as of or during the three year period ended December 31, 2017. We expect no significant increases or decreases in unrecognized tax benefits due to changes in tax positions within one year of December 31, 2017. No material interest or penalties relating to income taxes were recognized in the statement of operations for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015 or in the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015. It is our accounting policy to classify interest and penalties relating to unrecognized tax benefits as tax expense. As of December 31, 2017, returns for the calendar years 2014 through 2017 remain subject to examination by the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS") and various state and local tax jurisdictions. As of December 31, 2017, certain returns for calendar year 2013 also remain subject to examination by various state and local tax jurisdictions.

Sales Tax

We collect various taxes from tenants and remit these amounts, on a net basis, to the applicable taxing authorities.

17. Commitments and Contingencies

Construction Costs

In connection with the development and expansion of various shopping centers as of December 31, 2017, we had entered into agreements for construction costs of approximately \$20.8 million.

Litigation

We are currently involved in certain litigation arising in the ordinary course of business. We are not aware of any matters that would have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

Environmental Matters

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

As part of our risk management activities, we have applied and been accepted into state sponsored environmental programs which will expedite and assure satisfactory compliance with environmental laws and regulations should contaminants need to be remediated. We also have an environmental insurance policy that covers us against third party liabilities and remediation costs.

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

18. Subsequent Events

We have evaluated subsequent events through the date that the consolidated financial statements were issued.

19. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)

The following table sets forth summarized quarterly financial data for the year ended December 31, 2017:

	Quarters Ended 2017			
	March 31	June 30	September 30	December 31
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Total revenue	\$ 67,825	\$ 67,062	\$ 65,931	\$ 64,263
Operating income	\$ 13,091	\$ 18,132	\$ 16,531	\$ 15,646
Net income attributable to RPT	\$ 13,098	\$ 6,105	\$ 28,933	\$ 20,923
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 11,423	\$ 4,430	\$ 27,258	\$ 19,248
Earnings per common share, basic: ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.24
Earnings per common share, diluted: ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.14	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.33	\$ 0.24

⁽¹⁾ EPS amounts are based on weighted average common shares outstanding during the quarter and, therefore, may not agree with the EPS calculated for the year ended December 31, 2017.

The following table sets forth summarized quarterly financial data for the year ended December 31, 2016:

	Quarters Ended 2016			
	March 31 ⁽¹⁾	June 30 ⁽¹⁾	September 30 ⁽¹⁾	December 31 ⁽¹⁾
	(In thousands, except per share amounts)			
Total revenue	\$ 66,512	\$ 65,884	\$ 64,080	\$ 64,454
Operating income	\$ 17,219	\$ 19,115	\$ 16,669	\$ 17,905
Net income attributable to RPT	\$ 11,845	\$ 27,363	\$ 13,545	\$ 6,911
Net income (loss) available to common shareholders	\$ 10,170	\$ 25,688	\$ 11,870	\$ 5,235
Earnings per common share, basic: ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.07
Earnings per common share, diluted: ⁽¹⁾	\$ 0.13	\$ 0.32	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.07

⁽¹⁾ EPS amounts are based on weighted average common shares outstanding during the quarter and, therefore, may not agree with the EPS calculated for the year ended December 31, 2016.

RAMCO-GERSHENSON PROPERTIES TRUST
SCHEDULE II
VALUATION AND QUALIFYING ACCOUNTS
December 31, 2017
(in thousands of dollars)

	Balance at Beginning of Year	Charged to Costs and Expenses	Charged to Other Accounts	Deductions	Balance at End of Year
For the Year Ended December 31, 2017					
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	\$ 1,861	298	(929)	144	\$ 1,374
Straight Line Rent Reserve	\$ 3,245	(500)	(67)	(11)	\$ 2,667
For the Year Ended December 31, 2016					
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	\$ 2,790	477	(1,506)	100	\$ 1,861
Straight Line Rent Reserve	\$ 3,531	353	(619)	(20)	\$ 3,245
For the Year Ended December 31, 2015					
Allowance for Doubtful Accounts	\$ 2,292	1,107	(609)	—	\$ 2,790
Straight Line Rent Reserve	\$ 4,258	769	(569)	(927)	\$ 3,531

RAMCO-GERSHENSON PROPERTIES TRUST
SCHEDULE III
SUMMARY OF REAL ESTATE AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION
December 31, 2017
(in thousands of dollars)

Property	Location	Encumbrances	INITIAL COST TO COMPANY			Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition or Improvements, Net of Impairments	GROSS AMOUNTS AT WHICH CARRIED AT CLOSE OF PERIOD			Accumulated Depreciation	Date Constructed	Date Acquired
			Land	Building & Improvements			Land	Building & Improvements	Total			
Bridgewater Falls	OH	\$ 55,545	\$ 9,831	\$ 76,446	\$ 717	\$ 9,831	\$ 77,163	\$ 86,994	\$ 8,268	2005/2007	2014	
Buttermilk Towne Center	KY	—	13,249	21,103	2,108	13,249	23,211	36,460	2,489	2005	2014	
Centennial Shops	MN	—	—	29,639	313	—	29,952	29,952	1,316	2008	2016	
Central Plaza	MO	—	10,250	10,909	(69)	10,250	10,840	21,090	1,976	1970	2012	
Clinton Pointe	MI	—	1,175	10,499	967	1,176	11,465	12,641	4,056	1992	2003	
Coral Creek Shops	FL	—	1,565	14,085	1,984	1,572	16,062	17,634	5,767	1992	2002	
Crofton Centre	MD	—	8,012	22,774	504	8,012	23,278	31,290	1,973	1974	2015	
Crossroads Centre	OH	3,352	5,800	20,709	3,859	4,904	25,464	30,368	11,488	2001	2001	
Cypress Point	FL	—	2,968	17,637	880	2,968	18,517	21,485	2,739	1983	2013	
Deer Creek Shopping Center	MO	—	6,070	18,105	80	6,070	18,185	24,255	2,615	1970's/2013	2013	
Deer Grove Centre	IL	—	8,408	8,197	6,454	8,408	14,651	23,059	2,524	1997	2013	
Deerfield Towne Center	OH	—	6,868	78,551	6,764	6,868	85,315	92,183	12,361	2004/2007	2013	
East Town Plaza	WI	—	1,768	16,216	4,026	1,768	20,242	22,010	8,277	1992	2000	
Front Range Village	CO	—	20,910	80,600	7,805	20,910	88,405	109,315	8,894	2008	2014	
Harvest Junction North	CO	—	8,254	25,232	5,935	7,374	32,047	39,421	4,331	2006	2012	
Harvest Junction South	CO	—	6,241	22,856	199	6,241	23,055	29,296	3,432	2006	2012	
Heritage Place	MO	—	13,899	22,506	2,686	13,899	25,192	39,091	5,446	1989	2011	
Holcomb Center	GA	—	658	5,953	11,078	658	17,031	17,689	7,463	1986	1996	
Hunters Square	MI	—	7,673	52,774	6,404	7,652	59,199	66,851	8,173	1988	2013	
Jackson Crossing	MI	—	3,347	24,261	18,935	3,347	43,196	46,543	18,429	1967	1996	
Jackson West	MI	—	2,806	6,270	6,638	2,691	13,023	15,714	6,487	1996	1996	
Lakeland Park Center	FL	—	15,365	—	38,645	15,365	38,645	54,010	4,228	2014	2008	
Marketplace of Delray	FL	—	7,922	18,910	2,244	7,922	21,154	29,076	3,297	1981/2010	2013	
Market Plaza	IL	—	9,391	22,682	141	9,391	22,823	32,214	1,939	1965/2009	2015	
Merchants' Square	IN	—	4,997	18,346	2,773	4,997	21,119	26,116	5,090	1970	2010	
Mission Bay	FL	—	33,975	48,159	10,132	33,975	58,291	92,266	7,806	1989	2013	
Mount Prospect Plaza	IL	—	11,633	21,767	(4,784)	9,601	19,015	28,616	3,454	1958/1987/2012	2013	
Nagawaukee Shopping Center	WI	6,787	7,549	30,898	4,234	7,549	35,132	42,681	4,628	1994/2004/2008	2012/2013	
Olentangy Plaza	OH	—	4,283	20,774	1,765	4,283	22,539	26,822	2,085	1981	2015	
Parkway Shops	FL	—	3,145	—	25,449	5,902	22,692	28,594	2,477	2013	2008	
Peachtree Hill	GA	—	7,517	17,062	399	7,517	17,461	24,978	1,678	1986	2015	
Promenade at Pleasant Hill	GA	—	3,891	22,520	6,270	3,440	29,241	32,681	9,035	1993	2004	
Providence Marketplace	TN	—	22,171	85,657	54	22,171	85,711	107,882	2,688	2006	2017	
River City Marketplace	FL	—	19,768	73,859	8,280	11,140	90,767	101,907	27,592	2005	2005	

INITIAL COST
TO COMPANY

Capitalized
Subsequent to
Acquisition or
Improvements,
Net of
Impairments

GROSS AMOUNTS AT WHICH
CARRIED AT CLOSE OF PERIOD

Property	Location	Encumbrances	Land	Building & Improvements	Capitalized Subsequent to Acquisition or Improvements, Net of Impairments	Land	Building & Improvements	Total	Accumulated Depreciation	Date Constructed	Date Acquired
Rivertowne Square	FL	—	954	8,587	2,214	954	10,801	11,755	4,110	1980	1998
Rossford Pointe	OH	—	796	3,087	1,477	797	4,563	5,360	1,558	2006	2005
Shoppes of Lakeland	FL	—	5,503	20,236	1,006	5,503	21,242	26,745	3,191	1985	1996
Shops at Old Orchard	MI	—	2,864	16,698	688	2,864	17,386	20,250	2,397	1972/2011	2013
Southfield Plaza	MI	—	1,121	10,777	782	1,121	11,559	12,680	6,937	1969	1996
Spring Meadows Place ⁽¹⁾	OH	26,610	2,646	16,758	17,609	5,041	31,972	37,013	10,793	1987	1996
Tel-Twelve	MI	—	3,819	43,181	29,851	3,819	73,032	76,851	33,890	1968	1996
The Crossroads	FL	—	1,850	16,650	1,244	1,857	17,887	19,744	6,812	1988	2002
The Shoppes at Fox River	WI	—	8,534	26,227	18,644	9,750	43,655	53,405	6,983	2009	2010
The Shops on Lane Avenue	OH	28,650	4,848	51,273	3,007	4,848	54,280	59,128	4,438	1952/2004	2015
Town & Country Crossing	MO	—	8,395	26,465	9,712	8,395	36,177	44,572	6,011	2008	2011
Treasure Coast Commons	FL	—	2,924	10,644	479	2,924	11,123	14,047	1,380	1996	2013
Troy Marketplace	MI	—	4,581	19,041	6,836	6,176	24,282	30,458	2,688	2000/2010	2013
Troy Marketplace II	MI	—	3,790	10,292	610	3,790	10,902	14,692	2,380	2000/2010	2013
Village Lakes Shopping Center	FL	—	862	7,768	7,244	862	15,012	15,874	5,847	1987	1997
Vista Plaza	FL	—	3,667	16,769	474	3,667	17,243	20,910	2,457	1998	2013
Webster Place	IL	—	28,410	21,752	44	28,410	21,796	50,206	1,198	1987	2017
West Broward	FL	—	5,339	11,521	576	5,339	12,097	17,436	1,603	1965	2013
West Allis Towne Centre	WI	—	1,866	16,789	15,289	1,866	32,078	33,944	13,310	1987	1996
West Oaks I	MI	—	1,058	10,746	20,601	2,826	29,579	32,405	8,385	1979	1996
West Oaks II	MI	—	1,391	12,519	7,715	1,391	20,234	21,625	9,926	1986	1996
Winchester Center	MI	—	5,667	18,559	6,612	5,667	25,171	30,838	3,592	1980	2013
Woodbury Lakes	MN	—	10,411	55,635	9,267	10,412	64,901	75,313	7,245	2005	2014
Land Held for Future Development ⁽²⁾	Various	—	28,266	14,026	(19,705)	21,558	1,029	22,587	—	N/A	N/A
TOTALS		\$ 120,944	\$ 430,921	\$ 1,431,956	\$ 326,145	\$ 420,938	\$ 1,768,084	\$2,189,022	\$ 351,632		

⁽¹⁾ The property's mortgage loan is cross-collateralized with West Oaks II.

⁽²⁾ Primarily in Hartland, MI, Lakeland, FL and Jacksonville, FL.

SCHEDULE III
REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT AND ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION
December 31, 2017

	Year ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
	(In thousands)		
Reconciliation of total real estate carrying value:			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 2,202,670	\$ 2,245,100	\$ 2,008,687
Additions during period:			
Acquisition	159,332	29,694	234,018
Improvements	56,384	62,927	57,046
Deductions during period:			
Cost of real estate sold/written off	(219,960)	(127,343)	(52,130)
Impairment	(9,404)	(977)	(2,521)
Reclassification to held for sale	—	(6,731)	—
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 2,189,022</u>	<u>\$ 2,202,670</u>	<u>\$ 2,245,100</u>
Reconciliation of accumulated depreciation:			
Balance at beginning of year	\$ 345,204	\$ 331,520	\$ 287,177
Depreciation Expense	65,720	63,085	59,602
Cost of real estate sold/written off	(59,292)	(42,670)	(15,259)
Reclassification to held for sale	—	(6,731)	—
Balance at end of year	<u>\$ 351,632</u>	<u>\$ 345,204</u>	<u>\$ 331,520</u>
Aggregate cost for federal income tax purposes	<u>\$ 2,243,928</u>	<u>\$ 2,326,027</u>	<u>\$ 2,366,608</u>

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Section 2: EX-10.1 (EXHIBIT 10.1)

EXHIBIT 10.1

GUARANTY

This Guaranty (this "Guaranty") is made as of September 14, 2017, by the parties identified in the signature pages thereto, and any Joinder to Guaranty hereafter delivered (collectively, the "Guarantors"), to and for the benefit of KeyBank National Association, individually ("KeyBank") and as administrative agent {"Administrative Agent"} for itself and the lenders under the Credit Agreement (as defined below) and their respective successors and assigns (collectively, the "Lenders").

RECITAS

A. Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P., a limited partnership organized under the laws of the State of Delaware ("Borrower"), the REIT and Subsidiary Guarantors have requested that the Lenders make a combined revolving credit facility with a potential term loan facility available to Borrower in an aggregate principal amount of \$350,000,000, subject to possible future increase to an aggregate of \$650,000,000 (the "Facility").

B. The Lenders have agreed to make available the Facility to Borrower pursuant to the terms and conditions set forth in a Fourth Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of September 14, 2017 among Borrower, KeyBank, individually, and as Administrative Agent, and the Lenders named therein (as amended, modified, supplemented, restated, or renewed, from time to time, the "Credit Agreement"). All capitalized terms used herein and not otherwise defined shall have the meanings ascribed to such terms in the Credit Agreement.

C. Borrower has executed and delivered or will execute and deliver to the Lenders upon request, promissory notes in the principal amount of each Lender's Revolving Commitment and Term Loans, as applicable, as evidence, in addition to the Credit Agreement, of Borrower's indebtedness to each such Lender with respect to the Facility (the promissory notes described above, together

with any amendments or allonges thereto, or restatements, replacements or renewals thereof, and/or new promissory notes to new Lenders under the Credit Agreement, are collectively referred to herein as the "Notes").

D. The REIT is the sole general partner of the Borrower. Subsidiary Guarantors are Wholly- Owned Subsidiaries of Borrower. Subsidiary Guarantors acknowledge that the extension of credit by the Administrative Agent and the Lenders to Borrower pursuant to the Credit Agreement will benefit Subsidiary Guarantors by making funds available to Subsidiary Guarantors through Borrower and by enhancing the financial strength of the consolidated group of which Subsidiary Guarantors, Borrower and the REIT are members. The execution and delivery of this Guaranty by Guarantors are conditions precedent to the performance by the Lenders of their obligations under the Credit Agreement.

AGREEMENTS

NOW, THEREFORE, Guarantors, in consideration of the matters described in the foregoing Recitals, which Recitals are incorporated herein and made a part hereof, and for other good and valuable consideration, hereby agree as follows:

AGREEMENTS

NOW, THEREFORE, Guarantors, in consideration of the matters described in the foregoing Recitals, which Recitals are incorporated herein and made a part hereof, and for other good and valuable consideration, hereby agree as follows:

1. Guarantors absolutely, unconditionally, and irrevocably guaranty to each of the Lenders:

- (a) the full and prompt payment of the principal of and interest on the Facility Obligations when due, whether at stated maturity, upon acceleration or otherwise, and at all times thereafter, and the prompt payment of all sums which may now be or may hereafter become due and owing under the Notes, the Credit Agreement, and the other Loan Documents;
- (b) the full and prompt payment of the Related Swap Obligations;
- (c) the payment of all Enforcement Costs (as hereinafter defined in Paragraph 7 hereof); and
- (d) the full, complete, and punctual observance, performance, and satisfaction of all of the obligations, duties, covenants, and agreements of Borrower under the Credit Agreement and the Loan Documents.

All amounts due, debts, liabilities, and payment obligations described in subparagraphs (a) and (b) of this Paragraph I are referred to herein as the "Facility Indebtedness." All obligations described in subparagraph (d) of this Paragraph 1 are referred to herein as the "Obligations." Subsidiary Guarantors and Lenders agree that Subsidiary Guarantors' obligations hereunder shall not exceed the greater of: (i) the aggregate amount of all monies received, directly or indirectly, by Subsidiary Guarantors from Borrower after the date hereof (whether by loan, capital infusion or other means), or (ii) the maximum amount of the Facility Indebtedness not subject to avoidance under Title 11 of the United States Code, as same may be amended from time to time, or any applicable state law (the "Bankruptcy Code"). To that end, to the extent such obligations would otherwise be subject to avoidance under the Bankruptcy Code if Subsidiary Guarantors are not deemed to have received valuable consideration, fair value or reasonably equivalent value for its obligations hereunder, each Subsidiary Guarantor's obligations hereunder shall be reduced to that amount which, after giving effect thereto, would not render such Subsidiary Guarantor insolvent, or leave such Subsidiary Guarantor with an unreasonably small capital to conduct its business, or cause such Subsidiary Guarantor to have incurred debts (or intended to have incurred debts) beyond its ability to pay such debts as they mature, as such terms are determined, and at the time such obligations are deemed to have been incurred, under the Bankruptcy Code. In the event a Guarantor shall make any payment or payments under this Guaranty, each other Guarantor of the Facility Indebtedness shall contribute to such Guarantor an amount equal to such nonpaying Guarantor's pro rata share (based on their respective maximum liabilities hereunder) of such payment or payments made by such Guarantor, provided that such contribution right shall be subordinate and junior in right of payment in full of all the Facility Indebtedness to Lenders. Guarantors and Lenders further agree that Guarantors' obligations hereunder with regard to the Facility Obligations and the Related Swap Obligations shall be determined in accordance with the terms hereof and Guarantors' obligations hereunder are not intended to be determined by or subject to the definition of "Guarantee Obligations" in the Credit Agreement.

2. In the event of any default by Borrower in making payment of the Facility Indebtedness, or in performance of the Obligations, as aforesaid, in each case beyond the expiration of any applicable grace period, Guarantors agree, on demand by the Administrative Agent or the holder of a Note, to pay all the Facility Indebtedness and to perform all the Obligations as are then or thereafter become due and owing or are to be performed under the terms of the Notes, the Credit Agreement, and the other Loan Documents.

3. Guarantors do hereby waive (i) notice of acceptance of this Guaranty by the Administrative Agent and the Lenders and any and all notices and demands of every kind which may be required to be given by any statute, rule or law, (ii) any defense, right of set-off or other claim which

Guarantors may have against Borrower or which Guarantors or Borrower may have against the Administrative Agent or the Lenders or the holder of a Note, (iii) presentment for payment, demand for payment (other than as provided for in Paragraph 2 above), notice of nonpayment (other than as provided for in Paragraph 2 above) or dishonor, protest and notice of protest, diligence in collection and any and all formalities which otherwise might be legally required to charge Guarantors with liability, (iv) any failure by the Administrative Agent and the Lenders to inform Guarantors of any facts the Administrative Agent and the Lenders may now or hereafter know about Borrower, the Facility, or the transactions contemplated by the Credit Agreement, it being understood and agreed that the

Administrative Agent and the Lenders have no duty so to inform and that Guarantors are fully responsible for being and remaining informed by Borrower of all circumstances bearing on the existence or creation, or the risk of nonpayment of the Facility Indebtedness or the risk of nonperformance of the Obligations, (v) any and all right to cause a marshaling of assets of Borrower or any other action by any court or governmental body with respect thereto, or to cause the Administrative Agent and the Lenders to proceed against any other security given to a Lender in connection with the Facility Indebtedness or the Obligations, (vi) any invalidity or unenforceability of the Facility Indebtedness, and (vii) any amendment or waiver of the Facility Indebtedness, including without limitation any of the actions described in Paragraph 4 below. Credit may be granted or continued from time to time by the Lenders to Borrower without notice to or authorization from Guarantors, regardless of the financial or other condition of Borrower at the time of any such grant or continuation. The Administrative Agent and the Lenders shall have no obligation to disclose or discuss with Guarantors the Lenders' assessment of the financial condition of Borrower. Guarantors acknowledge that no representations of any kind whatsoever have been made by the Administrative Agent and the Lenders to Guarantors. No modification or waiver of any of the provisions of this Guaranty shall be binding upon the Administrative Agent and the Lenders except as expressly set forth in a writing duly signed and delivered on behalf of the Administrative Agent and the Lenders. Guarantors further agree that any exculpatory language contained in the Credit Agreement, the Notes, and the other Loan Documents shall in no event apply to this Guaranty, and will not prevent the Administrative Agent and the Lenders from proceeding against Guarantors to enforce this Guaranty.

4. Guarantors further agree that Guarantors' liability as guarantors shall in no way be impaired by any renewals or extensions which may be made from time to time, with or without the knowledge or consent of Guarantors of the time for payment of interest or principal under a Note or by any forbearance or delay in collecting: interest or principal under a Note, or by any waiver by the Administrative Agent and the Lenders under the Credit Agreement, or any other Loan Documents, or by the Administrative Agent or the Lenders' failure or election not to pursue any other remedies they may have against Borrower, or by any change or modification in a Note, the Credit Agreement, or any other Loan Documents, or by the acceptance by the Administrative Agent or the Lenders of any security or any increase, substitution or change therein, or by the release by the Administrative Agent and the Lenders of any security or any withdrawal thereof or decrease therein, or by the application of payments received from any source to the payment of any obligation other than the Facility Indebtedness, even though a Lender might lawfully have elected to apply such payments to any part or all of the Facility Indebtedness, it being the intent hereof that Guarantors shall remain liable as principal for payment of the Facility Indebtedness and performance of the Obligations until all indebtedness has been paid in full and the other terms, covenants and conditions of the Credit Agreement, and other Loan Documents and this Guaranty have been performed, notwithstanding: any act or thing which might otherwise operate as a legal or equitable discharge of a surety. Guarantors further understand and agree that the Administrative Agent and the Lenders may at any time enter into agreements with Borrower to amend and modify a Note, the Credit Agreement or any of the other Loan Documents, or any other documents related thereto, and may waive or release any provision or provisions of a Note, the Credit Agreement, or any other Loan Document and, with reference to such instruments, may make and enter into any such agreement or agreements as the Administrative Agent, the Lenders and Borrower may deem proper and desirable, without in any manner impairing this Guaranty or any of the Administrative Agent and the Lenders' rights hereunder or any of Guarantors' obligations hereunder. Each of the Guarantors agrees not to assert any claim against the Administrative Agent or any Lender, any of their respective Affiliates, or any of their or their respective Affiliates, officers, directors, employees, attorneys and agents, on any theory of liability, for special, indirect, consequential or punitive damages arising out of or otherwise relating to the Facility, the actual or proposed use of the Loans or any Letter of Credit, the Loan Documents or the transactions contemplated thereby.

5. This is an absolute, unconditional, complete, present and continuing guaranty of payment and performance and not of collection. Guarantors agree that its obligations hereunder shall be joint and several with any and all other guaranties given in connection with the Facility from time to time. Guarantors agree that this Guaranty may be enforced by the Administrative Agent and the Lenders without the necessity at any time of resorting to or exhausting any security or collateral, if any, given in connection herewith or with a Note, the Credit Agreement, or any of the other Loan Documents or by or resorting to any other guaranties, and Guarantors hereby waive the right to require the Administrative Agent and the Lenders to join Borrower in any action brought hereunder or to

commence any action against or obtain any judgment against Borrower or to pursue any other remedy or enforce any other right. Guarantors further agree that nothing contained herein or otherwise shall prevent the Administrative Agent and the Lenders from pursuing concurrently or successively all rights and remedies available to them at law and/or in equity or under a Note, the Credit Agreement or any other Loan Documents, and the exercise of any of their rights or the completion of any of their remedies shall not constitute a discharge of any of Guarantors' obligations hereunder, it being the purpose and intent of Guarantors that the obligations of such Guarantors hereunder shall be primary, absolute, independent and unconditional under any and all circumstances whatsoever. Neither Guarantors' obligations under this Guaranty nor any remedy for the enforcement thereof shall be impaired, modified, changed or released in any manner whatsoever by any impairment, modification, change, release or limitation of the liability of Borrower under a Note, the Credit Agreement or any other Loan Document or by reason of Borrower's bankruptcy or by reason of any creditor or bankruptcy proceeding instituted by or against Borrower. This Guaranty shall continue to be effective and be deemed to have continued in existence or be reinstated (as the case may be) if at any time payment of all or any part of any sum payable pursuant to a Note, the Credit Agreement or any other Loan Document is rescinded or otherwise required to be returned by the payee upon the insolvency, bankruptcy, or reorganization of the payor, all as though such payment to such Lender had not been made, regardless of whether such Lender contested the order requiring the return of such payment. The obligations of Guarantors pursuant to the preceding sentence shall survive any termination, cancellation, or release of this Guaranty.

6. This Guaranty shall be assignable by a Lender to any permitted assignee of all or a portion of such Lender's rights under the Loan Documents.

7. If: (i) this Guaranty, a Note, or any of the Loan Documents are placed in the hands of an attorney for collection or is collected through any legal proceeding; (ii) an attorney is retained to represent the Administrative Agent or any Lender in any bankruptcy, reorganization, receivership, or other proceedings affecting creditors' rights and involving a claim under this Guaranty, a Note, the Credit Agreement, or any Loan Document; (iii) an attorney is retained to enforce any of the other Loan Documents or to provide advice or other representation with respect to the Loan Documents in connection with an enforcement action or potential enforcement action; or (iv) an attorney is retained to represent the Administrative Agent or any Lender in any other legal proceedings whatsoever in connection with this Guaranty, a Note, the Credit Agreement, any of the Loan Documents, or any property subject thereto (other than any action or proceeding brought by any Lender or participant against the Administrative Agent alleging a breach by the Administrative Agent of its duties under the Loan Documents), then Guarantors shall pay to the Administrative Agent or such Lender upon demand all reasonable and documented attorney's fees, costs and expenses, including, without limitation, court costs, filing fees and all other costs and expenses incurred in connection therewith (all of which are referred to herein as "Enforcement Costs"), in addition to all other amounts due hereunder.

8. The parties hereto intend that each provision in this Guaranty comports with all applicable local, state and federal laws and judicial decisions. However, if any provision or provisions, or if any portion of any provision or provisions, in this Guaranty is found by a court of law to be in violation of any applicable local, state or federal ordinance, statute, law, administrative or judicial decision, or public policy, and if such court should declare such portion, provision or provisions of this Guaranty to be illegal, invalid, unlawful, void or unenforceable as written, then it is the intent of all parties hereto that such portion, provision or provisions shall be given force to the fullest possible extent that they are legal, valid and enforceable, that the remainder of this Guaranty shall be construed as if such illegal, invalid, unlawful, void or unenforceable portion, provision or provisions were not contained therein, and that the rights, obligations and interest of the Administrative Agent and the Lender or the holder of a Note under the remainder of this Guaranty shall continue in full force and effect.

9. Any indebtedness of Borrower to Guarantors now or hereafter existing is hereby subordinated to the Facility Indebtedness. Guarantors will not seek, accept, or retain for Guarantors' own account, any payment from Borrower on account of such subordinated debt at any time when a Default exists under the Credit Agreement or the Loan Documents, and any such payments to Guarantors made while any Default then exists under the Credit Agreement or the Loan Documents on account of such subordinated debt shall be collected and received by Guarantors in trust for the

Lenders and shall be paid over to the Administrative Agent on behalf of the Lenders on account of the Facility Indebtedness without impairing or releasing the obligations of Guarantors hereunder.

10. Guarantors hereby subordinate to the Facility Indebtedness any and all claims and rights, including, without limitation, subrogation rights, contribution rights, reimbursement rights and set-off rights, which Guarantors may have against Borrower arising from a payment made by Guarantors under this Guaranty and agree that, until the entire Facility Indebtedness is paid in full, not to assert or take advantage of any subrogation rights of Guarantors or the Lenders or any right of Guarantors or the Lenders to proceed against (i) Borrower for reimbursement, or (ii) any other guarantor or any collateral security or guaranty or right of offset held by the Lenders for the payment of the Facility Indebtedness and performance of the Obligations, nor shall Guarantors seek or be entitled to seek any contribution or reimbursement from Borrower or any other guarantor in respect of payments made by Guarantors hereunder. It is expressly understood that the agreements of Guarantors set forth above constitute additional and cumulative benefits given to the Lenders for their security and as an inducement for their extension of credit to Borrower.

11. The Guarantors hereby agree as among themselves that, if any Guarantor shall make an Excess Payment (as defined below), such Guarantor shall have a right of contribution from each other Guarantor in an amount equal to such other Guarantor's Contribution Share (as defined below) of such Excess Payment. The payment obligations of any Guarantor under this paragraph shall be subordinate and subject in right of payment to the Obligations until the entire Facility Indebtedness is paid in full, and none of the Guarantors shall exercise any right or remedy under this paragraph against any other Guarantor until the entire Facility Indebtedness is paid in full. Subject to the immediately preceding paragraph 10, this paragraph shall not be deemed to affect any claims or rights, including, without limitation, subrogation rights, contribution rights, reimbursement rights and set-off rights, that any Guarantor may have under applicable law against the Borrower in respect of any payment of the Facility Indebtedness or the Obligations. Notwithstanding the foregoing, all rights of contribution against any Guarantor shall terminate from and after such time, if ever, that such Guarantor shall cease to be a Guarantor in accordance with Section 6.26 of the Credit Agreement. For purposes of this paragraph, the following terms have the indicated meanings:

(a) "Contribution Share" means, for any Guarantor in respect of any Excess Payment made by any other Guarantor, the ratio (expressed as a percentage) as of the date of such Excess Payment of (i) the amount by which the aggregate present fair salable value of all of its assets and properties exceeds the amount of all debts and liabilities of such Guarantor (including contingent, subordinated, unmatured, and unliquidated liabilities, but excluding the obligations of such Guarantor hereunder) to (ii) the amount by which the aggregate present fair salable value of all assets and other properties of the Borrower and the Guarantors other than the maker of such Excess Payment exceeds the amount of all of the debts and liabilities (including contingent, subordinated, unmatured, and unliquidated liabilities, but excluding the obligations of the Borrower and the Guarantors) of the Borrower and the Guarantors other than the maker of such Excess Payment; provided, however, that, for purposes of calculating the Contribution Shares of the Guarantors in respect of any Excess Payment, any Guarantor that became a Guarantor subsequent to the date of any such Excess Payment shall be deemed to have been a Guarantor on the date of such Excess Payment and the financial information for such Guarantor as of the date such Guarantor became a Guarantor shall be utilized for such Guarantor in connection with such Excess Payment.

(b) "Excess Payment" means the amount paid by any Guarantor in excess of its Ratable Share (as defined below) of the Facility Indebtedness.

(c) "Ratable Share" means, for any Guarantor in respect of any payment of the Facility Indebtedness, the ratio (expressed as a percentage) as of the date of such payment of the Facility Indebtedness of (i) the amount by which the aggregate present fair salable value of all of its assets and properties exceeds the amount of all debts and liabilities of such Guarantor (including contingent, subordinated, unmatured, and unliquidated liabilities, but excluding the obligations of such Guarantor hereunder) to (ii) the amount by which the aggregate

present fair salable value of all assets and other properties of the Borrower and the Guarantors exceeds the amount of all of the debts and liabilities (including contingent, subordinated, unmaturred, and unliquidated liabilities, but excluding the obligations of the Borrower and the Guarantors hereunder) of the Borrower and the Guarantors; provided, however, that, for purposes of calculating the Ratable Shares of the Guarantors in respect of any payment of the Facility Indebtedness, any Guarantor that became a Guarantor subsequent to the date of any such payment shall be deemed to have been a Guarantor on the date of such payment and the financial information for such Guarantor as of the date such Guarantor became a Guarantor shall be utilized for such Guarantor in connection with such payment.

12. Any amounts received by a Lender from any source on account of any indebtedness may be applied by such Lender toward the payment of such indebtedness, and in such order of application, as a Lender may from time to time elect.

13. Guarantors hereby submit to personal jurisdiction in the State of New York for the enforcement of this Guaranty and waive any and all personal rights to object to such jurisdiction for the purposes of litigation to enforce this Guaranty. Guarantors hereby consent to the non-exclusive jurisdiction of any United States Federal or Court of the State of New York sitting in New York County, New York in any action, suit, or proceeding which the Administrative Agent or a Lender may at any time wish to file in connection with this Guaranty or any related matter. Guarantors hereby agree that an action, suit, or proceeding to enforce this Guaranty may be brought in any state or federal court in the State of New York or in the courts of any other jurisdiction and hereby waives any objection which Guarantors may have to the laying of the venue of any such action, suit, or proceeding in any such court; provided, however, that the provisions of this Paragraph shall not be deemed to preclude the Administrative Agent or a Lender from filing any such action, suit, or proceeding in any other appropriate forum.

14. All notices and other communications provided to any party hereto under this Agreement or any other Loan Document shall be in writing or by facsimile and addressed or delivered to such party at its address set forth below or at such other address as may be designated by such party in a notice to the other parties. Any notice, if mailed and properly addressed with postage prepaid, shall be deemed given when received; any notice, if transmitted by facsimile, shall be deemed given when transmitted. Notice may be given as follows:

To Guarantors:

c/o Ramco-Gershenson Properties, L.P. Suite 300
31500 Northwestern Highway Farmington Hills, Michigan 48334 Attn: Chief Financial Officer Telecopy No.:
(248) 350-9925

With a copy to:

Honigman Miller Schwartz & Cohn LLP Suite 100
38500 Woodward Avenue
Bloomfield Hills, Michigan 48304-5048 Attn: Richard J. Burstein
Telecopy No.: (248) 566-8431

If to the Administrative Agent or any Lender, to its address set forth in the Credit

15. This Guaranty shall be binding upon the heirs, executors, legal and personal representatives, successors and assigns of Guarantors and shall inure to the benefit of the Administrative Agent and the Lenders' successors and assigns. Notwithstanding the foregoing, no Guarantor shall assign or transfer any of its rights or obligations under this Guaranty without the prior written consent of the Administrative Agent and the Lenders.

16. THIS GUARANTY SHALL PURSUANT TO NEW YORK GENERAL OBLIGATIONS LAW SECTION 5-1401 BE CONSTRUED AND ENFORCED UNDER THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

17. **GUARANTORS, THE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENT AND THE LENDERS, BY THEIR ACCEPTANCE HEREOF, EACH HEREBY WAIVE ANY RIGHT TO A TRIAL BY JURY IN ANY ACTION OR PROCEEDING TO ENFORCE OR DEFEND ANY RIGHT UNDER THIS GUARANTY OR ANY OTHER LOAN DOCUMENT OR RELATING THERETO OR ARISING FROM THE LENDING RELATIONSHIP WHICH IS THE SUBJECT OF THIS GUARANTY AND AGREE THAT ANY SUCH ACTION OR PROCEEDING SHALL BE TRIED BEFORE A COURT AND NOT BEFORE A JURY.**

18. Neither the execution and delivery by the Guarantors of this Guaranty, nor the consummation of the transactions contemplated by the Credit Agreement, nor compliance with the provisions thereof will violate any law, rule, regulation, order, writ, judgment, injunction, decree or award binding on any of the Guarantors or their respective articles of organization, articles of formation, certificates of trust, limited partnership certificates, operating agreements, trust agreements, or limited partnership agreements, or the provisions of any indenture, instrument or agreement to which any of the Guarantors is a party or is subject, or by which it, or its Property, is bound, or conflict with or constitute a default thereunder, except where such violation, conflict or default would not have a Material Adverse Effect, or result in the creation or imposition of any Lien (other than the Liens created pursuant to the Credit Agreement) in, of or on the Property of such Guarantor pursuant to the terms of any such indenture, instrument or agreement. No order, consent, approval, license, authorization, or validation of, or filing, recording or registration with, or exemption by, any governmental or public body or authority, or any subdivision thereof, is required to authorize, or is required in connection with the execution, delivery and performance of, or the legality, validity, binding effect or enforceability of, this Guaranty.

19. From time to time, additional parties may execute a joinder substantially in the form of Exhibit A hereto, and thereby become a party to this Guaranty. From and after delivery of such joinder, the Subsidiary delivering such joinder shall be a Guarantor, and be bound by all of the terms and provisions of this Guaranty. From time to time, certain Guarantors shall be released from their obligations under this Guaranty upon satisfaction of the conditions to such release established pursuant to Section 6.26 of the Credit Agreement.

20. Each Qualified ECP Contributing Party hereby jointly and severally absolutely, unconditionally and irrevocably undertakes to provide such funds or other support as may be needed from time to time by each other Contributing Party to honor all of its obligations under this Guaranty or the other Loan Documents in respect of the Related Swap Obligations (provided, however, that each Qualified ECP Contributing Party shall only be liable under this Paragraph 20 for the maximum amount of such liability that can be incurred without rendering its obligations under this Paragraph 20, or otherwise under this Guaranty or the other Loan Documents, voidable under applicable law relating to fraudulent conveyance or fraudulent transfer, and not for any greater amount). The obligations of each Qualified ECP Contributing Party under this Paragraph 20 shall remain in full force and effect until a discharge of the obligations of Guarantors under this Guaranty if such Qualified ECP Contributing Party is a Guarantor, or of Borrower under the Credit Agreement and the other Loan Documents and the documents for the Related Swap Obligations if such Qualified ECP Contributing Party is the Borrower. Each Qualified ECP Contributing Party intends that this Paragraph 20 constitute, and this Paragraph 20 shall be deemed to constitute, a keepwell, support, or other agreement for the benefit of each other Contributing Party for all purposes of Section 1a(IS)(A)(v) (JI) of the Commodity Exchange Act. For purposes of Paragraph 20 of this Guaranty, the term "Qualified ECP Contributing Party" means in respect of any Related Swap Obligation, each Contributing Party that has total assets exceeding \$10,000,000 at the time the time such party becomes a party to this Guaranty or grant of the relevant security interest becomes effective with respect to such Related Swap Obligations or such other person as constitutes an "eligible contract participant" under the Commodity Exchange Act or any regulations promulgated thereunder and can cause another person to qualify as an "eligible contract participant" at such time by entering into a keepwell under Section 1a(IS)(A)(v)(II) of the Commodity Exchange Act. For the purposes of this Paragraph 20, "Contributing Party" shall mean Borrower and each Guarantor, collectively.

(Remainder of page intentionally left blank.)

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, Guarantors have delivered this Guaranty as of the date first written above

RAMCO-GERSHENSON -PROPERTIES TRUST, a
Maryland real estate investment trust

By: /s/ GEOFFREY BEDROSIAN
Name: Geoffrey Bedrosian
Title: Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

RAMCO GATEWAYLLC, a Delaware limited liability company

By: /s/ GEOFFREY BEDROSIAN
Name: Geoffrey Bedrosian
Title: Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

RAMCO PARKWAY LLC, a Delaware limited liability company

By: /s/ GEOFFREY BEDROSIAN
Name: Geoffrey Bedrosian
Title: Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

RAMCO CENTENNIAL SHOPS LLC, a Delaware limited liability company

By: /s/ GEOFFREY BEDROSIAN
Name: Geoffrey Bedrosian
Title: Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

CROFTON 450 LLC, a Delaware limited liability company

By: /s/ GEOFFREY BEDROSIAN
Name: Geoffrey Bedrosian
Title: Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

RAMCO WEBSTER PLACE LLC, a Delaware limited liability company

By: /s/ GEOFFREY BEDROSIAN
Name: Geoffrey Bedrosian
Title: Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

The undersigned Borrower joins on the execution of this Guaranty to evidence its agreement to be bound by the terms of Paragraph 20 of the Guaranty

BORROWER:

RAMCO-GERSHENSON PROPERTIES, L.P.,
a Delaware limited partnership

By: Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust, a Maryland real estate investment trust, its General Partner

By: /s/ GEOFFREY BEDROSIAN
Name: Geoffrey Bedrosian
Title: Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Secretary

Accepted:

KEYBANK NATIONAL ASSOCIATION,
as Administrative Agent

By: /s/ DANIEL L. SILBERT
Name: Daniel L. Silbert
Title: Sr. Banker

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Section 3: EX-10.8 (EXHIBIT 10.8)

Exhibit 10.8

**SUMMARY OF COMPENSATION FOR
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF
RAMCO-GERSHENSON PROPERTIES TRUST**

The following table sets forth the compensation program for non-employee Trustees:

Annual cash retainer ⁽¹⁾		\$ 40,000
Additional cash retainer:		
	Chairman	100,000
	Audit Committee chair	15,000
	Compensation Committee chair	10,000
	Nominating and Governance Committee chair	10,000
	Executive Committee chair	5,000
	Executive Committee members	—

Annual equity retainer (value of restricted shares) ⁽²⁾	90,000
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⁽¹⁾ The annual cash retainer is equal to \$130,000 less the grant date fair value, which approximates \$90,000, of the restricted shares granted in the applicable year.

⁽²⁾ Grants are made under the Trust's 2012 LTIP. The restricted shares vest over one year. The grant is made on July 1st or, if not a business day, the business day prior to July 1st. During 2017, 5,814 shares were granted to each Trustee that was in service as of the July 1st date.

The Trust also reimburses all Trustees for all expenses incurred in connection with attending any meetings or performing their duties as Trustees.

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Section 4: EX-12.1 (EXHIBIT 12.1)

Exhibit 12.1

Computation of Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Dividends

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
	(In thousands, except ratio computation)				
Net income (loss) before adjustment for noncontrolling interest	\$ 70,719	\$ 61,112	\$ 66,895	\$ (2,412)	\$ 8,371
Add back:					
Fixed charges	45,820	45,416	44,039	37,274	31,918
Distributed income of equity investees	738	1,799	15,842	4,919	3,793
Deduct:					
Equity in (earnings) loss of equity investees	(273)	(454)	(17,696)	4,759	(3,248)
Capitalized interest	(345)	(743)	(1,613)	(1,862)	(1,161)
Earnings as Defined	<u>\$ 116,659</u>	<u>\$ 107,130</u>	<u>\$ 107,467</u>	<u>\$ 42,678</u>	<u>\$ 39,673</u>
Fixed Charges					
Interest expense including amortization of deferred financing fees	\$ 44,866	\$ 44,514	\$ 42,211	\$ 35,188	\$ 30,522
Capitalized interest	345	743	1,613	1,862	1,161
Interest portion of rent expense	609	159	215	224	235
Fixed Charges	<u>\$ 45,820</u>	<u>\$ 45,416</u>	<u>\$ 44,039</u>	<u>\$ 37,274</u>	<u>\$ 31,918</u>
Preferred share dividends	6,701	6,838	7,250	7,250	7,250
Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Dividends	<u>\$ 52,521</u>	<u>\$ 52,254</u>	<u>\$ 51,289</u>	<u>\$ 44,524</u>	<u>\$ 39,168</u>
Ratio of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Dividends	<u>2.22</u>	<u>2.06</u>	<u>2.11</u>	<u>(a)</u>	<u>1.25</u>

(a) Due to the loss, as restated for discontinued operations, for year ended December 31, 2014, the ratio coverage was less than 1:1. We would have needed to generate additional earnings of \$9.7 million to achieve a coverage of 1:1 for 2014.

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Section 5: EX-21.1 (EXHIBIT 21.1)

Subsidiaries

Name	Jurisdiction
Ramco-Gershenson, Inc.	Michigan
Ramco-Gershenson, Properties L.P.	Delaware
Ramco Lion LLC	Delaware
Ramco/Lion Venture L.P.	Delaware
Ramco Properties GP, L.L.C.	Michigan

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Section 6: EX-23.1 (EXHIBIT 23.1)

Exhibit 23.1

CONSENT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

We have issued our reports dated February 22, 2018, with respect to the consolidated financial statements, schedules, and internal control over financial reporting included in the Annual Report of Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017. We hereby consent to the incorporation by reference of said reports in the Registration Statements of Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust on Form S-3 (File No. 333-211925) and on Forms S-8 (File No. 333-121008, File No. 333-160168 and File No. 333-182514).

/s/ GRANT THORNTON LLP

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
February 22, 2018

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Section 7: EX-31.1 (EXHIBIT 31.1)

Exhibit 31.1

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Dennis E. Gershenson, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:

- a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based upon such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
- a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 22, 2018

/s/ Dennis E. Gershenson

Dennis E. Gershenson

President and Chief Executive Officer

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Section 8: EX-31.2 (EXHIBIT 31.2)

Exhibit 31.2

CERTIFICATIONS

I, Geoffrey Bedrosian, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this annual report on Form 10-K of Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a) designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;

- b) designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c) evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based upon such evaluation; and
 - d) disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of the registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
- a) all significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonably likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b) any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

Date: February 22, 2018

/s/ Geoffrey Bedrosian
Geoffrey Bedrosian
Chief Financial Officer

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Section 9: EX-32.1 (EXHIBIT 32.1)

Exhibit 32.1

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2017, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Dennis E. Gershenson, President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company, certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Dennis E. Gershenson
Dennis E. Gershenson
President and Chief Executive Officer
February 22, 2018

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Section 10: EX-32.2 (EXHIBIT 32.2)

**CERTIFICATION PURSUANT TO
18 U.S.C. SECTION 1350
AS ADOPTED PURSUANT TO
SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002**

In connection with the Annual Report of Ramco-Gershenson Properties Trust (the "Company") on Form 10-K for the period ended December 31, 2017, as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on the date hereof (the "Report"), I, Geoffrey Bedrosian, Chief Financial Officer of the Company, certify pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, that:

1. The Report fully complies with the requirements of Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
2. The information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of the Company.

/s/ Geoffrey Bedrosian
Geoffrey Bedrosian
Chief Financial Officer
February 22, 2018

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