

KITE REALTY GROUP TRUST
Form 10-K
March 16, 2009

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

FORM 10-K

(Mark One)

Annual report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2008

Transition report pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number: 001-32268

Kite Realty Group Trust

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

State of Organization:

Maryland

IRS Employer Identification Number:

11-3715772

30 S. Meridian Street, Suite 1100

Indianapolis, Indiana 46204

Telephone: (317) 577-5600

(Address, including zip code and telephone number, including area code, of principal executive offices)

Title of each class

Common Shares, \$0.01 par value

Name of each Exchange on which registered

New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller reporting company	<input type="checkbox"/>
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(do not check if a smaller reporting company)

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

The aggregate market value of the voting shares held by non-affiliates of the Registrant as the last business day of the Registrant's most recently completed second quarter was \$345.6 million based upon the closing price of \$12.50 per share on the New York Stock Exchange on such date.

The number of Common Shares outstanding as of March 6, 2009 was 34,187,241 (\$.01 par value).

Documents Incorporated by Reference

Portions of the Proxy Statement relating to the Registrant's Annual Meeting of Shareholders, scheduled to be held on May 5, 2009, to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, are incorporated by reference into Part III, Items 10-14 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K as indicated herein.

KITE REALTY GROUP TRUST
Annual Report on Form 10-K
For the Fiscal Year Ended
December 31, 2008

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PART I

Forward-Looking Statements

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

- .
national and local economic, business, real estate and other market conditions, particularly in light of the current recession and governmental action and policies;
- .
financing risks, including accessing capital on acceptable terms;
- .
the level and volatility of interest rates;
- .
the financial stability of tenants, including their ability to pay rent;
- .
the competitive environment in which the Company operates;
- .
acquisition, disposition, development and joint venture risks;
- .
property ownership and management risks;
- .
the Company's ability to maintain its status as a real estate investment trust (REIT) for federal income tax purposes;
- .
potential environmental and other liabilities;

other factors affecting the real estate industry generally; and

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

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

ITEM 1.

BUSINESS

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

Overview

We are a full-service, vertically integrated real estate company engaged in the ownership, operation, management, leasing, acquisition, construction, expansion and development of neighborhood and community shopping centers and certain commercial real estate properties in selected markets in the United States. We also provide real estate facility management, construction, development and other advisory services to third parties.

We conduct all of our business through our Operating Partnership, of which we are the sole general partner. As of December 31, 2008, we held an approximate 81% interest in our Operating Partnership. Limited partners owned the remaining 19% of the interests in our Operating Partnership at December 31, 2008.

As of December 31, 2008, we owned interests in a portfolio of 52 retail operating properties totaling approximately 8.4 million square feet of gross leasable area (including approximately 3.4 million square feet of non-owned anchor space). Our retail operating portfolio was 91.2% leased as of December 31, 2008 to a diversified

retail tenant base, with no single retail tenant accounting for more than 3.6% of our total annualized base rent. See Item 2. Properties for a list of our top 25 tenants by annualized base rent.

As of December 31, 2008, we also had an interest in eight retail properties in our development and redevelopment pipelines. Upon completion, our development and redevelopment properties are anticipated to have approximately 1.2 million square feet of gross leasable area (including approximately 0.3 million square feet of non-owned anchor space). In addition to our current development and redevelopment pipelines, we have a visible shadow development pipeline which includes land parcels that are undergoing pre-development activities and are in various stages of preparation for construction to commence, including pre-leasing activity and negotiations for third party financings.

As of December 31, 2008, this visible shadow pipeline consisted of six projects that are expected to contain approximately 2.9 million square feet of total gross leasable area (including non-owned anchor space) upon completion.

We also own interests in three commercial operating properties totaling approximately 0.5 million square feet of net rentable area and an associated parking garage, all located in Indiana. Occupancy of our commercial operating portfolio was 96.5% as of December 31, 2008.

In addition, as of December 31, 2008, we owned interests in other land parcels comprising approximately 105 acres. These land parcels are classified as Land held for development in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and may be used for future expansion of existing properties, development of new retail or commercial properties or sold to third parties.

Our operating portfolio, current development and redevelopment pipelines and land parcels are located in the states of Indiana, Florida, Texas, Illinois, New Jersey, Georgia, Washington, North Carolina, Ohio, and Oregon.

Current economic conditions are having a negative impact on consumer confidence and spending. This, in turn, is causing the retail industry to be negatively impacted as retailers struggle to sell goods and services. As an owner and developer of community and neighborhood shopping centers, our performance is directly linked to economic conditions in the retail industry in those markets where our operating centers and development properties are located. See Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, within this Form 10-K for further discussion of the current economic conditions and the impact on us.

Significant 2008 Activities

2008 Finance and Capital Raising Activities. As discussed in more detail below in Business Objectives and Strategies, our primary business objectives are to generate increasing cash flow, achieve long-term growth and maximize shareholder value primarily through the operation, development, redevelopment and acquisition of well-located community and neighborhood shopping centers. However, as discussed in Item 7 Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, current economic and financial market conditions have created a need for most REITs, including us, to place a significant amount of emphasis on our financing and capital preservation strategy. As such, our primary objective recently has been, and in the future will continue to be, the strengthening of our balance sheet, managing our debt maturities and conserving cash. We ended 2008 with approximately \$87 million of cash and borrowing capacity. We will remain focused on 2009 and 2010 refinancing activity and will continue to aggressively manage our operating portfolio.

During 2008, we successfully completed various finance and capital-raising activities. As a result of the actions listed below, we reduced the amount outstanding under our unsecured revolving credit facility to \$105 million (net of additional borrowings) at December 31, 2008 from \$153 million at December 31, 2007. The significant financing and capital raising activities completed during 2008 included the following:

New Financings

In December 2008, we placed variable rate debt, secured by our Glendale Town Center property, with an interest rate of LIBOR + 2.75% and a maturity date of December 2011. This variable rate loan has a total commitment of \$24.0 million and at December 31, 2008, approximately \$21.8 million was outstanding. The proceeds from this loan were primarily used to repay the variable rate construction loans at three of our properties, as discussed below;

In December 2008, we closed on our Eddy Street Commons variable rate construction loan. This loan has a total commitment of \$29.5 million, an interest rate of LIBOR + 2.30% and a maturity date of December 2011. As of December 31, 2008, there were no amounts outstanding under this loan; and

In July 2008, we entered into a \$30 million unsecured term loan agreement (the Term Loan) and in August 2008, amended the original agreement and increased the amount of our borrowings under the Term Loan to \$55 million. The Term Loan matures in July 2011 and bears interest at LIBOR + 2.65%. A significant portion of the \$55 million proceeds from the Term Loan were used to pay down borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility.

Refinancings & Maturity Date Extensions

In December 2008, we extended the maturity date of our variable rate loan at our Bayport Commons property from December 2009 to December 2011. As of December 31, 2008, \$20.5 million was outstanding under this loan. As discussed in the last bullet below, we had previously extended the maturity date of this debt in early 2008;

In December 2008, we extended the maturity date from January 2009 to July 2009 on our \$9.4 million variable rate land loan at our Delray Marketplace property;

In October 2008, we extended the maturity dates from 2009 to 2010 on approximately \$60.9 million of our variable rate debt at four properties (Estero Town Center, Tarpon Springs Plaza, Rivers Edge Shopping Center, and Bridgewater Marketplace);

In October 2008, we refinanced variable rate debt at our Gateway Shopping Center and extended the maturity date from August 2009 to October 2011. At the time of the loan's original maturity, approximately \$19.2 million was outstanding. As refinanced, at December 31, 2008, approximately \$20.1 million was outstanding under the new loan, which has a \$22.5 million total loan commitment. As discussed in the last bullet below, we had previously extended the maturity date of this debt in early 2008;

In February 2008, we refinanced approximately \$4.0 million of fixed rate debt at our Indiana State Motor Pool commercial property, replacing the fixed rate with a variable rate at LIBOR + 1.35%. We also extended the maturity date from March 2008 to February 2011; and

In January and February 2008, we refinanced or extended the maturity date of approximately \$56.7 million of variable rate debt at six of our consolidated properties (Fishers Station, Bayport Commons, Bridgewater Marketplace, Gateway Shopping Center, Red Bank Commons, and South Elgin Commons) and extended the maturity dates from 2008 to

2009. As discussed below, we repaid the outstanding indebtedness at Red Bank Commons in December 2008.

Repayment of Outstanding Indebtedness

In December 2008, we repaid the entire combined outstanding balance of \$22.4 million on the variable rate construction loans at three of our operating properties (Naperville Marketplace, Trader s Point II and Red Bank Commons) primarily using the proceeds from the debt placed on our Glendale Town Center property.

Equity Offering

In October 2008, we completed an equity offering of 4,750,000 common shares at an offering price of \$10.55 per share for net offering proceeds of approximately \$47.8 million, all of which was used to repay borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility.

2008 Development and Redevelopment Activities

During 2008, we completed the following development and redevelopment projects and transitioned them to our operating portfolio:

Bridgewater Marketplace, a 50,820 square foot neighborhood shopping center (including 24,800 square feet of non-owned anchor space) located in a suburb of Indianapolis, Indiana, was transitioned into our operating portfolio in the first quarter of 2008 and is anchored by a non-owned Walgreens;

Naperville Marketplace, a 169,600 square foot neighborhood shopping center (including 86,310 square feet of non-owned anchor space) located in Chicago, Illinois, was transitioned into our operating portfolio in the first quarter of 2008 and is anchored by T.J. Maxx and PetSmart, both of which are Company-owned;

54th & College, a 20,100 square foot shopping center located in Indianapolis, Indiana, consists entirely of non-owned space. We ground lease the land underlying the shopping center to Fresh Market. This property was transitioned into our operating portfolio in the second quarter of 2008;

Glendale Town Center is a 685,827 square foot power center (including 282,500 square feet of non-owned anchor space) located in Indianapolis, Indiana that we recently redeveloped. This center's primary non-owned anchor, a newly constructed 129,000 square foot Target, opened in July 2008. This center also includes Macy's, Lowe's Home Improvement (non-owned), Staples, Kerasotes Theatre, Panera Bread, Walgreens (non-owned), the Indianapolis-Marion County Public Library, a number of new small shops and professional office spaces and one additional outlot. The redevelopment of this center was substantially completed in the third quarter of 2008;

Bayport Commons, a 268,556 square foot neighborhood shopping center (including 173,800 square feet of non-owned anchor space, consisting of a non-owned Target) located in a suburb of Tampa, Florida, was transitioned into our operating portfolio in the third quarter of 2008 and is anchored by PetSmart, Best Buy, and Michaels;

Gateway Shopping Center, a 285,200 square foot neighborhood shopping center (including 184,251 square feet of non-owned anchor space, including non-owned Kohls and Winco Foods) located in Seattle, Washington, was transitioned into our operating portfolio in the third quarter of 2008 and is anchored by PetSmart, Ross Dress for Less, and Rite Aid, all of which are Company-owned; and

Sandifur Plaza, a 12,552 square foot shopping center located in Pasco, Washington which is comprised of three small shop buildings and a non-owned Walgreens, was transitioned into our operating portfolio in the fourth quarter of 2008.

Also during 2008, we added two projects to our development pipeline and reclassified four operating properties to our redevelopment pipeline:

Eddy Street Commons, Phase I, South Bend, Indiana. In March 2008, we added this property to our development pipeline. Once completed, we expect this phase of the development property to be an estimated 465,000 square feet of retail, office space, and multi-family components (including a 300,000 square foot non-owned multi-family component). Our share of the current estimated cost of this project is approximately \$35 million;

South Elgin Commons, Phase I, Chicago, Illinois. In June 2008, we added this property to our development pipeline as a merchant building asset. Once completed, this phase of the development will consist of a 45,000 square foot single tenant building. Our estimated cost of this project is approximately \$9.2 million. Upon completion, we will evaluate a potential sale of this asset;

Bolton Plaza, Jacksonville, Florida. In June 2008, we transferred this 172,938 square foot shopping center from our operating portfolio to our redevelopment pipeline. Upon the expiration of the former anchor tenant's lease with us, it relocated to a supercenter in the same trade area. We are currently marketing this space to several potential anchor tenants. Our estimated cost of this redevelopment is approximately \$2.0 million;

Rivers Edge Shopping Center, Indianapolis, Indiana. In February 2008, we purchased this 110,875 square foot neighborhood shopping center for approximately \$18.3 million with the intent to redevelop it, and transferred the property into our redevelopment pipeline shortly thereafter. To fund our purchase of the property, we utilized approximately \$2.7 million of proceeds we received from the November 2007 sale of our 176th & Meridian property. The remaining purchase price was financed initially through a draw on our unsecured revolving credit facility and subsequently financed with a variable rate borrowing. The current anchor tenant's lease at this property will expire in March 2010 and we are currently marketing the space to several potential anchor tenants for the center in the event the current anchor tenant does not renew its lease. Our estimated cost of this redevelopment is approximately \$2.5 million;

Courthouse Shadows, Naples, Florida. In September 2008, we transferred this 134,867 square foot neighborhood shopping center from our operating portfolio to our redevelopment pipeline. We intend to modify the existing façade, pylon signage, and upgrade the landscaping and lighting. Publix recently purchased the lease of the former anchor tenant, performed certain improvements and intends to occupy the space in the first half of 2009. In addition to the existing center, we may construct an additional building to support approximately 6,000 square feet of small shop space. We currently anticipate our total investment in the redevelopment at Courthouse Shadows will be approximately \$2.5 million; and

Four Corner Square, Seattle, Washington. In September 2008, we transferred this 29,177 square foot neighborhood shopping center from our operating portfolio to our redevelopment pipeline. In addition to the existing center, we also own approximately ten acres of land that is in our visible shadow pipeline that is adjacent to the center that may be used as part of the redevelopment. Our estimated cost of this redevelopment is approximately \$0.5 million.

2008 Property Dispositions

During 2008, we sold the following properties:

Spring Mill Medical, Phase I. In December 2008, our 50% owned unconsolidated joint venture sold Spring Mill Medical, Phase I, a commercial operating property located in Indianapolis, Indiana. This property was sold for approximately \$17.5 million, resulting in a gain on sale of approximately \$3.5 million, our share of which was approximately \$1.2 million, net of the write-off of our excess investment. Net proceeds of approximately \$14.4 million from the sale of this property were utilized to defease the related mortgage loan. Our share of the remaining proceeds were primarily used to pay down borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility;

Spring Mill Medical, Phase II. Also in December 2008, our 50% owned consolidated joint venture sold Spring Mill Medical, Phase II, a build-to-suit commercial asset located in Indianapolis, Indiana that was owned in our taxable REIT subsidiary. The proceeds of this sale were approximately \$10.6 million, and the associated construction costs were approximately \$9.4 million, including a \$0.9 million payment to our joint venture partner to acquire their partnership interest prior to the sale to a third party. Our share of net proceeds of approximately \$1.2 million from this sale were primarily used to pay down borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility; and

Silver Glen Crossing. In December 2008, we sold our Silver Glen Crossing property located in a suburb of Chicago, Illinois for net proceeds of approximately \$17.2 million and a recognized loss on sale, net of Limited Partners interests, of \$2.1 million. The majority of the net proceeds from the sale of this property were used to pay down borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility.

2008 Property Acquisitions

In addition to the purchase of our Rivers Edge Shopping Center, as discussed above, we also made the following property acquisitions:

In July 2008, we purchased approximately 123 acres of development land in Holly Springs, North Carolina for \$21.6 million, which was financed with borrowings from our unsecured revolving credit facility. In addition, on October 1, 2008, we purchased an additional 18 acres of land adjacent to this location for approximately \$5.0 million, which was also financed with borrowings from our unsecured revolving credit facility. These land parcels may be used for future development purposes; and

In April 2008, one of our consolidated joint ventures, in which we own an 85% interest, purchased approximately four acres of land in Indianapolis, Indiana, commonly known as Pan Am Plaza. We funded the joint venture's purchase with borrowings from our unsecured revolving credit facility. This land is situated across the street from the Indiana Convention Center and adjacent to the recently constructed Indianapolis Colts football stadium. The joint venture intends to develop restaurants and retail space on this property.

2008 Cash Distributions

In 2008, we declared four quarterly cash distributions of \$0.205 per common share, or \$0.82 per common share on an annual basis.

Business Objectives and Strategies

Our primary business objectives are to generate increasing cash flow, achieve sustainable long-term growth and maximize shareholder value primarily through the operation, development and acquisition of well-located community and neighborhood shopping centers. We seek to implement our business objectives by focusing on the following strategies, each of which are described in more detail below:

.

Operating Strategy: Maximizing the internal growth in revenue from our operating properties by leasing and re-leasing those properties to a diverse group of tenants at increasing rental rates, when possible, *and* redeveloping certain properties to make them more attractive to existing and prospective tenants or to permit additional or more productive uses of the properties;

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Investment Strategy: Using debt and equity capital prudently to redevelop or renovate our existing properties *and to selectively acquire and develop additional shopping centers on land parcels that we currently own where we project that investment returns would meet or exceed expectations; and*

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Finance and Capital Strategy: *Financing our capital requirements with borrowings under our existing credit facility and newly issued secured debt, internally generated funds and proceeds from selling properties that no longer fit our strategy, and by accessing the public securities markets when market conditions permit.*

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

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maintaining an efficient property management and leasing strategy by emphasizing and maximizing rent growth and cost-effective facilities;

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maintaining a diverse tenant mix in an effort to limit our exposure to the financial condition of any one tenant;

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maintaining strong tenant and retailer relationships in order to avoid rent interruptions and reduce marketing, leasing and tenant improvement costs that result from re-tenanting space;

increasing rental rates upon the renewal of expiring leases or re-leasing of space to new tenants while minimizing vacancy to the extent possible;

.

evaluating redevelopment and renovation opportunities that we believe will make our properties more attractive for leasing or re-leasing to tenants; and

.

taking advantage of under-utilized land or existing square footage, or reconfiguring properties for better use.

We implemented our operating strategy in 2008 in a number of ways, including maintaining a diverse tenant mix with no tenant accounting for more than 3.6% of our annualized base rent. See Item 2 Properties for a list of our top 25 tenants by gross leasable area and annualized base rent.

As another example of our implementation of our operating strategy, in the third quarter of 2008, we successfully transitioned our Glendale Town Center property from our redevelopment portfolio to our operating portfolio, as the redevelopment work was substantially completed. As of December 31, 2008, this property was approximately 92% leased. Also, throughout 2008, we transferred four additional properties (Rivers Edge, Courthouse Shadows, Four Corner Square, and Bolton Plaza) into our redevelopment pipeline, as these properties are undergoing major redevelopment in an attempt to better meet our current and future tenants' needs.

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Investment Strategy. While we currently focus on conserving capital, our investment strategy also includes the selective deployment of resources to projects that are expected to generate investment returns that meet or exceed our expectations. We seek to implement our investment strategy in a number of ways, including:

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successfully completing the construction and lease-up of our development portfolio;

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maximizing the occupancy of our existing operating portfolio;

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redeveloping, renovating, expanding and/or reconfiguring our existing operating properties;

·
disposing of certain assets that no longer meet our long-term investment criteria and recycling the capital; and

·
continuing to selectively pursue the purchase of retail properties or portfolios and/or land parcels in markets with attractive demographics that we believe can support retail development and therefore attract strong retail tenants.

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

·
the expected returns on investments relative to our combined cost of capital in making such investment, as well as the anticipated risks in achieving the expected return;

·
the configuration of the property, including ease of access, abundance of parking, maximum visibility, and the demographics of the surrounding area;

·
the current tenant mix at the property or the potential future tenant mix that the demographics of the property could support, including the presence of one or more additional anchors, for example, value retailers, grocers, soft goods stores, office supply stores, sporting goods retailers, as well as an overall diverse tenant mix that includes restaurants, shoe and clothing retailers, specialty shops and service retailers such as banks, dry cleaners and hair salons, some of which provide staple goods to the community and offer a high level of convenience;

·
the level of success of our existing investments, if any, in the same or nearby markets;

the current and projected cash flow and market value of the property, and the potential to increase cash flow and market value if the property were to be successfully redeveloped; and

the price being offered for the property, the current and projected operating performance of the property, the tax consequences of the sale and other factors.

We implemented our investing strategy in 2008 in a number of ways, including our recycling of capital during 2008 as evidenced by the December 2008 sale of two operating properties, Silver Glen Crossing, a wholly-owned community shopping center, and Spring Mill Medical, Phase I, an unconsolidated commercial property that was owned 50% through a joint venture with a third party. In addition, our 50% owned consolidated joint venture sold Spring Mill Medical, Phase II, a build-to-suit commercial asset located in Indianapolis, Indiana that was owned in our taxable REIT subsidiary. Utilizing the net proceeds of these sales, we were able to generate net cash of approximately \$23.6 million, which was primarily used to pay down borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility.

In addition, in February 2008, we utilized the \$2.7 million of net proceeds from the November 2007 sale of our 176th & Meridian property to complete a like-kind transaction under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code and purchased Rivers Edge Shopping Center, a neighborhood shopping center located in Indianapolis, Indiana, for \$18.3 million. The remaining \$15.6 million of the purchase price was financed initially through a draw on our unsecured credit facility and subsequently with a variable rate loan.

Finance and Capital Strategy. Our primary finance and capital strategy is to maintain a strong balance sheet with sufficient flexibility to fund our operating and investment activities in a cost-effective way. We consider a number of factors when evaluating our level of indebtedness and when making decisions regarding additional borrowings, including the purchase price of properties to be developed or acquired with debt financing, the estimated market value of our properties and our Company as a whole upon consummation of the refinancing and the ability of particular properties to generate cash flow to cover expected debt service. As discussed in more detail in Item 7 Management Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, the current

market conditions has created a need for most REITs, including us, to place a significant emphasis on financing strategies and capital preservation. While these conditions continue, including the turmoil in the credit markets, our continuing efforts to strengthen our balance sheet are imperative to our business. We seek to implement our financing and capital strategies in a number of ways, including:

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prudently managing our balance sheet, including reducing the aggregate amount of indebtedness outstanding under our unsecured credit facility so that we have additional capacity available to fund our development and redevelopment projects and pay down maturing debt if refinancing that debt is not feasible;

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extending or refinancing our borrowings maturing in 2009 and 2010;

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managing our exposure to variable-rate debt through interest rate hedging transactions;

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entering into new project-specific construction loans, property loans, and other borrowings;

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using joint venture arrangements to access less expensive capital and to mitigate risk; and

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considering the raising of additional capital through the issuance of common shares, preferred shares or other securities.

We implemented our financing and capital strategy in 2008 in a number of ways, including completing an equity offering of 4,750,000 common shares at an offering price of \$10.55 per common share for net offering proceeds of approximately \$47.8 million, the majority of which were used to repay the borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility. In addition, as discussed above in 2008 Significant Activities, we have engaged in a number of financing and refinancing activities in 2008. As a result of these activities, we were able to reduce the amount outstanding under our unsecured revolving credit facility to \$105 million, net of additional borrowings, at December 31, 2008 from \$153 million at December 31, 2007. In addition, we reduced our 2009 maturities to \$87 million at December 31, 2008.

Business Segments

Our principal business is the development, construction, acquisition, ownership and operation of high-quality neighborhood and community shopping centers in selected markets in the United States. We have aligned our operations into two business segments: (1) real estate operation and development, and (2) construction and advisory services. See Note 15 Segment Information in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, contained in this Form 10-K, for information on our two business segments and the reconciliation of total segment revenues to total revenues, total segment operating income to operating income, total segment net income to net income and total segment assets to total assets for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

Competition

We believe that competition for the development, acquisition and operation of neighborhood and community shopping centers is highly fragmented. We face competition from institutional investors, other REITs and owner-operators engaged in the development, acquisition, ownership and leasing of shopping centers as well as from numerous local, regional and national real estate developers and owners in each of our markets. We also face significant competition in leasing available space to prospective tenants at our development and operating properties. Recent economic conditions have caused a greater than normal amount of space to be available for lease generally and in the markets in which our properties are located. The actual competition for tenants varies depending upon the characteristics of each local market (including current economic conditions) in which we own and manage property. We believe that the principal competitive factors in attracting tenants in our market areas are location, demographics, price, the presence of anchor stores, and maintenance appearance of properties.

Government Regulation

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

litigants. The obligation to make readily accessible accommodations is an ongoing one, and we will continue to assess our properties and make alterations as appropriate in this respect.

Environmental Regulations. Some properties in our portfolio contain, may have contained or are adjacent to or near other properties that have contained or currently contain underground storage tanks for the storage of petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances. These operations may have released, or have the potential to release, such substances into the environment. In addition, some of our properties have tenants which may use hazardous or toxic substances in the routine course of their businesses.

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

Insurance

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

Offices

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

Employees

As of December 31, 2008, we had 107 full-time employees. Of these employees, 77 were home office executive and administrative personnel and 30 were on-site construction and maintenance personnel.

Available Information

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

Also available on our website, free of charge, are copies of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, our Code of Ethics for Principal Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers, our Corporate Governance Guidelines, and the charters for each of the committees of our Board of Trustees the Audit Committee, the Corporate Governance and Nominating Committee, and the Compensation Committee. Copies of our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, our Code of Ethics for Principal Executive Officer and Senior Financial Officers, our Corporate Governance Guidelines,

and our committee charters are also available from us in print and free of charge to any shareholder upon request. Any person wishing to obtain such copies in print should contact our Investor Relations department by mail at our principal executive office.

ITEM 1A.

RISK FACTORS

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

We have separated the risks into three categories:

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risks related to our operations;

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risks related to our organization and structure; and

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risks related to tax matters.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR OPERATIONS

Current challenging conditions in the United States and global economy, the challenges being faced by our retail tenants and non-owned anchor tenants and the decrease in demand for retail space may have a material adverse affect on our financial condition and results of operations.

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

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

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

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

The United States economy is in a recession. Similarly, the specific markets in which we operate are currently facing very challenging economic conditions that will likely continue into the future. In particular, as of December 31, 2008, approximately 40% of our owned square footage and approximately 39% of our total annualized base rent is located in the State of Indiana, approximately 21% of our owned square footage and approximately 22% of our total annualized base rent is located in the State of Florida and approximately 21% of our owned square footage and approximately 19% of our total annualized base rent is located in the State of Texas. This level of concentration exposes us to greater economic risks than if we owned properties in numerous geographic regions. These states

are currently dealing with state fiscal budget shortfalls, rising unemployment rates, and home foreclosure rates that, in some cases, are above the national average. Continued adverse economic or real estate developments in Indiana, Florida, Texas, or the surrounding regions, or any continued decrease in demand for retail space resulting from the local regulatory environment, business climate or fiscal problems in these states, could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the trading price of our common shares and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to our shareholders.

Recent disruptions in the financial markets could affect our ability to obtain financing for development of our properties and other purposes on reasonable terms, or at all, and have other material adverse effects on our business.

The United States financial and credit markets have recently experienced significant price volatility, dislocations and liquidity disruptions, which have caused market prices of many financial instruments to fluctuate substantially and the spreads on prospective debt financings to widen considerably. These circumstances have materially impacted liquidity in the financial markets, making terms for certain financings less attractive, and in some cases have resulted in the unavailability of financing.

Continued uncertainty in the stock and credit markets may negatively impact our ability to access additional financing for development of our properties and other purposes at reasonable terms, or at all, which may materially adversely affect our business. A prolonged downturn in the financial markets may cause us to seek alternative sources of potentially less attractive financing, and may require us to adjust our business plan accordingly. If we are not successful in refinancing our outstanding debt when it becomes due, we may be forced to dispose of properties on disadvantageous terms, which might adversely affect our ability to service other debt and to meet our other obligations. In addition, we may be unable to obtain permanent financing on development projects we financed with construction loans or mezzanine debt. Our inability to obtain such permanent financing on favorable terms, if at all, could delay the completion of our development projects and/or cause us to incur additional capital costs in connection with completing such projects, either of which could have a material adverse effect on our business and our ability to execute our business strategy. These events also may make it more difficult or costly for us to raise capital through the issuance of our common stock or preferred stock. The disruptions in the financial markets may have a material adverse effect on the market value of our common stock and have other adverse effects on our business.

We had approximately \$678 million of consolidated indebtedness outstanding as of December 31, 2008, which may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and reduce our ability to incur additional indebtedness to fund our growth.

Required repayments of debt and related interest may materially adversely affect our operating performance. We had approximately \$678 million of consolidated outstanding indebtedness as of December 31, 2008. At December 31, 2008, approximately \$345 million of this debt bore interest at variable rates (approximately \$147 million when reduced by our \$198 million of interest rate swaps for fixed interest rates). Interest rates are currently low relative to historical levels and may increase significantly in the future. If our interest expense increased significantly, it could materially adversely affect our results of operations.

We use a combination of interest rate protection agreements, including interest rate swaps and locks, to manage risk associated with interest rate volatility. This may expose us to additional risks, including a risk that a counterparty to a hedging arrangement may fail to honor its obligations. Developing an effective interest rate risk strategy is complex and no strategy can completely insulate us from risks associated with interest rate fluctuations. There can be no assurance that our hedging activities will have the desired beneficial impact on our results of operations or financial condition.

We also intend to incur additional debt in connection with future developments and acquisitions of properties. Our organizational documents do not limit the amount of indebtedness that we may incur. We may borrow new funds to

develop or acquire properties. In addition, we may incur or increase our mortgage debt by obtaining loans secured by some or all of the real estate properties we develop or acquire. We also may borrow funds if necessary to satisfy the requirement that we distribute to shareholders at least 90% of our annual REIT taxable income, or otherwise as is necessary or advisable to ensure that we maintain our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes or otherwise avoid paying taxes that can be eliminated through distributions to our shareholders.

Our substantial debt could materially and adversely affect our business and results of operations by, among other things:

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requiring us to use a substantial portion of our funds from operations to pay interest, which reduces the amount available for distributions;

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placing us at a competitive disadvantage compared to our competitors that have less debt;

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making us more vulnerable to economic and industry downturns and reducing our flexibility in responding to changing business and economic conditions; and

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limiting our ability to borrow more money for operating or capital needs or to finance acquisitions in the future.

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

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

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

As of December 31, 2008, a significant amount of our indebtedness was secured by our real estate assets. If a property or group of properties is mortgaged to secure payment of debt and we are unable to meet mortgage payments, the holder of the mortgage or lender could foreclose on the property, resulting in loss of our investment. Also, certain of these mortgages contain customary covenants which, among other things, limit our ability, without the prior consent of the lender, to further mortgage the property, to enter into new leases or materially modify existing leases, and to discontinue insurance coverage.

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

Our ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders depends on our ability to generate substantial revenues from our properties. In periods of economic slowdown or recession, such as the current period, rising interest rates or declining demand for real estate, or the public perception that any of these events may occur, could result in a general decline in rents or an increased incidence of defaults under existing leases. Such events would materially and

adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, per share trading price of our common shares and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to make distributions to our shareholders.

In addition, other events and conditions generally applicable to owners and operators of real property that are beyond our control may decrease cash available for distribution and the value of our properties. These events include:

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adverse changes in the national, regional and local economic climate, particularly in: Indiana, where approximately 40% of our owned square footage and 39% of our total annualized base rent is located; Florida, where approximately 21% of our owned square footage and 22% of our total annualized base rent is located; and Texas, where approximately 21% of our owned square footage and 19% of our total annualized base rent is located;

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local oversupply, increased competition or reduction in demand for space;

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inability to collect rent from tenants;

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vacancies or our inability to rent space on favorable terms;

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changes in market rental rates;

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inability to finance property development, tenant improvements and acquisitions on favorable terms;

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increased operating costs, including costs incurred for maintenance, insurance premiums, utilities and real estate taxes;

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the need to periodically fund the costs to repair, renovate and re-let space;

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decreased attractiveness of our properties to tenants;

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weather conditions that may increase or decrease energy costs and other weather-related expenses;

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costs of complying with changes in governmental regulations, including those governing usage, zoning, the environment and taxes;

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civil unrest, acts of terrorism, earthquakes, hurricanes and other national disasters or acts of God that may result in underinsured or uninsured losses;

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the relative illiquidity of real estate investments;

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changing demographics; and

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changing traffic patterns.

Failure by any major tenant with leases in multiple locations to make rental payments to us, because of a deterioration of its financial condition or otherwise, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

We derive the majority of our revenue from tenants who lease space from us at our properties. Therefore, our ability to generate cash from operations is dependent on the rents that we are able to charge and collect from our tenants. Our leases generally do not contain provisions designed to ensure the creditworthiness of our tenants. At any time, our tenants may experience a downturn in their business that may significantly weaken their financial condition, particularly during periods of economic uncertainty such as what we are currently experiencing. As a result, our tenants may delay lease commencements, decline to extend or renew leases upon expiration, fail to make rental payments when due, close a number of stores or declare bankruptcy. Any of these actions could result in the termination of the tenant's leases and the loss of rental income attributable to the terminated leases. In addition, lease terminations by a major tenant or non-owned anchor or a failure by that major tenant or non-owned anchor to occupy the premises could result in lease terminations or reductions in rent by other tenants in the same shopping centers under the terms of some leases. In that event, we may be unable to re-lease the vacated space at attractive rents or at all. The occurrence of any of the situations described above, particularly if it involves a substantial tenant or a non-owned anchor with ground leases in multiple locations, could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations. As of December 31, 2008, the five largest tenants in our operating portfolio in terms of annualized base rent were Lowe's Home Improvement, Publix, PetSmart, the State of Indiana, and Marsh Supermarkets, with annualized base rents for each representing 3.6%, 3.3%, 2.8%, 2.3%, and 2.3%, respectively, of our total annualized base rent.

We face potential material adverse effects from increasing numbers of tenant bankruptcies and we may be unable to collect balances due from any tenant bankruptcy.

Bankruptcy filings by our retail tenants occur from time to time. Such bankruptcies may increase in times of economic uncertainty such as what we are currently experiencing. The number of bankruptcies among U.S. companies has increased significantly in 2008 and current economic conditions suggest this trend could continue or worsen. Similar to U.S. businesses as a whole, bankruptcies of tenants renting space at properties in our portfolio increased sharply in 2008. We cannot make any assurance that any tenant that files for bankruptcy protection will continue to pay us rent. A bankruptcy filing by or relating to one of our tenants or a lease guarantor would bar all efforts by us to collect pre-bankruptcy debts from that tenant or the lease guarantor, or their property, unless we receive an order permitting us to do so from the bankruptcy court. A tenant or lease guarantor bankruptcy could delay our efforts to collect past due balances under the relevant leases, and could ultimately preclude collection of these sums. If a lease is assumed by the tenant in bankruptcy, all pre-bankruptcy balances due under the lease must be paid to us in full. However, if a lease is rejected by a tenant in bankruptcy, we would have only a general unsecured claim for damages. Any unsecured claim we hold may be paid only to the extent that funds are available and only in the same percentage as is paid to all other holders of unsecured claims, and there are restrictions under

bankruptcy laws that limit the amount of the claim we can make if a lease is rejected. As a result, it is likely that we will recover substantially less than the full value of any unsecured claims we hold from a tenant in bankruptcy.

As an example of a recent bankruptcy by one of our significant tenants, in November 2008, Circuit City Stores, Inc. filed a petition for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy laws and, in January 2009, declared that it would be liquidating and closing all of its stores. As of December 31, 2008, Circuit City leased space at three of our properties and represented a total of approximately 2.2% of our total operating portfolio annualized base rent and approximately 1.7% of our total operating portfolio owned gross leasable area. At December 31, 2008, as a result of the liquidation, we wrote off all depreciable fixed assets and uncollected accounts and straight-line rent receivables from Circuit City, which reduced our net income by approximately \$4.1 million on a quarter and year to date basis.

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

Our financial covenants may restrict our operating and acquisition activities.

Our unsecured revolving credit facility and unsecured term loan contain certain financial and operating covenants, including, among other things, certain coverage ratios, as well as limitations on our ability to incur debt, make dividend payments, sell all or substantially all of our assets and engage in mergers and consolidations and certain acquisitions. These covenants may restrict our ability to pursue certain business initiatives or certain acquisition transactions. In addition, failure to meet any of the financial covenants could cause an event of default under and/or accelerate some or all of our indebtedness, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

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

As of December 31, 2008, we owned eight of our operating properties through joint ventures, one of which was accounted for using the equity method as we do not exercise requisite control for consolidation treatment. For the twelve months ended December 31, 2008, the eight properties represented approximately 9.9% of our annualized base rent. In addition, one of the properties in our current development pipeline and two properties in our visible shadow pipeline are currently owned through joint ventures, one of which was accounted for under the equity method as of December 31, 2008 as we do not exercise requisite control for consolidation treatment. We have also entered into an agreement with Prudential Real Estate Investors to pursue joint venture opportunities for the development and selected acquisition of community shopping centers in the United States. These joint ventures involve risks not present with respect to our wholly owned properties, including the following:

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we may share decision-making authority with our joint venture partners regarding major decisions affecting the ownership or operation of the joint venture and the joint venture property, such as the sale of the property or the making of additional capital contributions for the benefit of the property, which may prevent us from taking actions that are opposed by our joint venture partners;

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prior consent of our joint venture partners may be required for a sale or transfer to a third party of our interests in the joint venture, which restricts our ability to dispose of our interest in the joint venture;

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our joint venture partners might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions, which may delay construction or development of a property or increase our financial commitment to the joint venture;

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our joint venture partners may have business interests or goals with respect to the property that conflict with our business interests and goals, which could increase the likelihood of disputes regarding the ownership, management or disposition of the property;

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disputes may develop with our joint venture partners over decisions affecting the property or the joint venture, which may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and distract our officers and/or trustees from focusing their time and effort on our business, and possibly disrupt the day-to-day operations of the property such as by delaying the implementation of important decisions until the conflict or dispute is resolved; and

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

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

We face significant competition, which may impede our ability to renew leases or re-let space as leases expire, require us to undertake unbudgeted capital improvements, or impede our ability to make future developments or acquisitions or increase the cost of these developments or acquisitions.

We compete with numerous developers, owners and operators of retail shopping centers for tenants. These competitors include institutional investors, other REITs and other owner-operators of community and neighborhood shopping centers, some of which own or may in the future own properties similar to ours in the same submarkets in which our properties are located, but which have greater capital resources. If our competitors offer space at rental rates below current market rates, or below the rental rates we currently charge our tenants, we may lose potential tenants and we may be pressured to reduce our rental rates below those we currently charge in order to retain tenants when our tenants' leases expire. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, trading price of our common shares and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to our shareholders may be materially adversely affected. As of December 31, 2008, leases were scheduled to expire on a total of approximately 4.8% of the space at our properties in 2009. In addition, increased competition for tenants may require us to make capital improvements to properties that we would not have otherwise planned to make. Any unbudgeted capital improvements we undertake may reduce cash available for distributions to shareholders.

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

We currently have three properties in our current development pipeline and six properties in our visible shadow pipeline. New developments and acquisitions are subject to a number of risks, including, but not limited to:

abandonment of development activities after expending resources to determine feasibility;

construction delays or cost overruns that may increase project costs;

our investigation of a property or building prior to our acquisition, and any representations we may receive from the seller, may fail to reveal various liabilities or defects or identify necessary repairs until after the property is acquired, which could reduce the cash flow from the property or increase our acquisition costs;

financing risks;

the failure to meet anticipated occupancy or rent levels;

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failure to receive required zoning, occupancy, land use and other governmental permits and authorizations and changes in applicable zoning and land use laws; and

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Real estate property investments generally cannot be sold quickly. In connection with our formation at the time of our IPO, we entered into an agreement that restricts our ability, prior to December 31, 2016, to dispose of six of our properties in taxable transactions and limits the amount of gain we can trigger with respect to certain other properties without incurring reimbursement obligations owed to certain limited partners of our Operating Partnership. We have agreed that if we dispose of any interest in six specified properties in a taxable transaction before December 31, 2016, we will indemnify the contributors of those properties for their tax liabilities attributable to the built-in gain that exists with respect to such property interest as of the time of our IPO (and tax liabilities incurred as a result of the reimbursement payment). The six properties to which our tax indemnity obligations relate represented approximately 19% of our annualized base rent in the aggregate as of December 31, 2008. These six properties are International Speedway Square, Shops at Eagle Creek, Whitehall Pike, Ridge Plaza Shopping Center, Thirty South and Market Street Village. We also agreed to limit the aggregate gain certain limited partners of our Operating Partnership would recognize, with respect to certain other contributed properties through December 31, 2016, to not more than \$48 million in total, with certain annual limits, unless we reimburse them for the taxes attributable to the excess gain (and any taxes imposed on the reimbursement payments), and to take certain other steps to help them avoid incurring taxes that were deferred in connection with the formation transactions.

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

Also, the tax laws applicable to REITs require that we hold our properties for investment, rather than primarily for sale in the ordinary course of business, which may cause us to forego or defer sales of properties that otherwise would be in our best interest. Therefore, we may be unable to adjust our portfolio mix promptly in response to market

conditions, which may adversely affect our financial position. In addition, we will be subject to income taxes on gains from the sale of any properties owned by any taxable REIT subsidiary.

Potential losses may not be covered by insurance.

We do not carry insurance for generally uninsurable losses such as loss from riots, war or acts of God, and, in some cases, flooding. Some of our policies, such as those covering losses due to terrorism and floods, are insured subject to limitations involving large deductibles or co-payments and policy limits that may not be sufficient to

cover all losses. If we experience a loss that is uninsured or that exceeds policy limits, we could lose the capital invested in the damaged properties as well as the anticipated future cash flows from those properties. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations, and other factors also might make it impractical or undesirable to use insurance proceeds to replace a property after it has been damaged or destroyed. In addition, if the damaged properties are subject to recourse indebtedness, we would continue to be liable for the indebtedness, even if these properties were irreparably damaged.

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

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

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

Our existing properties and any properties we develop or acquire in the future are and will be subject to operating risks common to real estate in general, any or all of which may negatively affect us. The expenses of owning and operating properties are not necessarily reduced when circumstances such as market factors and competition cause a reduction in income from the properties. As a result, if any property is not fully occupied or if rents are being paid in an amount that is insufficient to cover operating expenses, we could be required to expend funds for that property's operating expenses. As of December 31, 2008, our retail operating portfolio was approximately 91% leased compared to approximately 95% as of December 31, 2007. Our properties continue to be subject to increases in real estate and other tax rates, utility costs, operating expenses, insurance costs, repairs and maintenance and administrative expenses, regardless of such properties' occupancy rates. Therefore, rising operating expenses could reduce our cash flow and funds available for future distributions, particularly if such expenses are not off-set by corresponding revenues.

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

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, an owner or operator of real estate may be required to investigate and clean up hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum product releases at a property and may be held liable to a governmental entity or to third parties for property damage and for investigation and clean up costs incurred by such parties in connection with contamination. The cost of investigation, remediation or removal of such substances may be substantial, and the presence of such substances, or the failure to properly remediate such substances, may adversely affect the owner's ability to sell or rent such property or to borrow using such property as collateral. In connection with the ownership, operation and management of real properties, we are potentially liable for removal or remediation costs, as well as certain other related costs, including governmental fines and injuries to persons and property. We may also be liable to third parties for damage and injuries resulting from environmental contamination emanating from the real estate.

Some of the properties in our portfolio contain, may have contained or are adjacent to or near other properties that have contained or currently contain underground storage tanks for the storage of petroleum products or other

hazardous or toxic substances. These operations may have released, or have the potential to release, such substances into the environment. In addition, some of our properties have tenants that may use hazardous or toxic substances in the routine course of their businesses. In general, these tenants have covenanted in their leases with us to use these substances, if any, in compliance with all environmental laws and have agreed to indemnify us for any damages that we may suffer as a result of their use of such substances. However, these lease provisions may not fully protect us in the event that a tenant becomes insolvent. Finally, one of our properties has contained asbestos-containing building

materials, or ACBM, and another property may have contained such materials based on the date of its construction. Environmental laws require that ACBM be properly managed and maintained, and may impose fines and penalties on building owners or operators for failure to comply with these requirements. The laws also may allow third parties to seek recovery from owners or operators for personal injury associated with exposure to asbestos fibers.

Our properties must also comply with Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, or ADA, to the extent that such properties are public accommodations as defined by the ADA. The ADA may require removal of structural barriers to access by persons with disabilities in certain public areas of our properties where such removal is readily achievable. Noncompliance with the ADA could result in imposition of fines or an award of damages to private litigants.

Our efforts to identify environmental liabilities may not be successful.

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

.
existing environmental studies with respect to our properties reveal all potential environmental liabilities;

.
any previous owner, occupant or tenant of one of our properties did not create any material environmental condition not known to us;

.
the current environmental condition of our properties will not be affected by tenants and occupants, by the condition of nearby properties, or by other unrelated third parties; or

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

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

Most of our leases contain provisions requiring the tenant to pay its share of operating expenses, including common area maintenance, real estate taxes and insurance. However, increased inflation could have a more pronounced negative impact on our mortgage and debt interest and general and administrative expenses, as these costs could increase at a rate higher than our rents. Also, inflation may adversely affect tenant leases with stated rent increases or limits on such tenant's obligation to pay its share of operating expenses, which could be lower than the increase in inflation at any given time. Inflation could also have an adverse effect on consumer spending, which could impact our tenants' sales and, in turn, our average rents, and in some cases, our percentage rents, where applicable.

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

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

the market price of our publicly traded securities are the following:

.

our financial condition and operating performance and the performance of other similar companies;

.

actual or anticipated differences in our quarterly operating results;

.

changes in our revenues or earnings estimates or recommendations by securities analysts;

.

publication by securities analysts of research reports about us or our industry;

.

additions and departures of key personnel;

.

strategic decisions by us or our competitors, such as acquisitions, divestments, spin-offs, joint ventures, strategic investments or changes in business strategy;

.

the reputation of REITs generally and the reputation of REITs with portfolios similar to ours;

the attractiveness of the securities of REITs in comparison to securities issued by other entities (including securities issued by other real estate companies);

an increase in market interest rates, which may lead prospective investors to demand a higher distribution rate in relation to the price paid for our shares;

the passage of legislation or other regulatory developments that adversely affect us or our industry;

speculation in the press or investment community;

actions by institutional shareholders or hedge funds;

changes in accounting principles;

terrorist acts; and

general market conditions, including factors unrelated to our performance.

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

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

If our shareholders sell, or the market perceives that our shareholders intend to sell, substantial amounts of our common shares in the public market, the market price of our common shares could decline significantly. These sales also might make it more difficult for us to sell equity or equity-related securities in the future at a time and price that we deem appropriate. As of December 31, 2008, we had outstanding 34,181,179 common shares. Of these shares, approximately 32,436,000 are freely tradable, and the remainder of which are mostly held by our affiliates, as that term is defined by Rule 144 under the Securities Act. In addition, approximately 8.1 million units of our Operating Partnership are owned by certain of our executive officers and other individuals, and are redeemable by the holder for cash or, at our election, common shares. Pursuant to registration rights of certain of our executive officers and other individuals, we filed a registration statement with the SEC in August 2005 to register 9,115,149 common shares issued (or issuable upon redemption of units in our Operating Partnership) in our formation transactions. As units are

redeemed for common shares, the market price of our common shares could drop significantly if the holders of such shares sell them or are perceived by the market as intending to sell them.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR ORGANIZATION AND STRUCTURE

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

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

(1) *There are ownership limits and restrictions on transferability in our declaration of trust.* In order for us to qualify as a REIT, no more than 50% of the value of our outstanding shares may be owned, actually or constructively, by five or fewer individuals at any time during the last half of each taxable year. To make sure that we will not fail to satisfy this requirement and for anti-takeover reasons, our declaration of trust generally prohibits any shareholder (other than an excepted holder or certain designated investment entities, as defined in our declaration of trust) from owning (actually, constructively or by attribution), more than 7% of the value or number of our outstanding common shares. Our declaration of trust provides an excepted holder limit that allows members of the Kite family (Al Kite, John Kite and Paul Kite, their family members and certain entities controlled by one or more of the Kites), as a group, to own more than 7% of our outstanding common shares, so long as, under the applicable tax attribution rules, no one excepted holder treated as an individual would hold more than 21.5% of our common shares, no two excepted holders treated as individuals would own more than 28.5% of our common shares, no three excepted holders treated as individuals would own more than 35.5% of our common shares, no four

excepted holders treated as individuals would own more than 42.5% of our common shares, and no five excepted holders treated as individuals would own more than 49.5% of our common shares. Currently, one of the excepted holders would be attributed all of the common shares owned by each other excepted holder and, accordingly, the excepted holders as a group would not be allowed to own in excess of 21.5% of our common shares. If at a later time, there were not one excepted holder that would be attributed all of the shares owned by the excepted holders as a group, the excepted holder limit would not permit each excepted holder to own 21.5% of our common shares. Rather, the excepted holder limit would prevent two or more excepted holders who are treated as individuals under the applicable tax attribution rules from owning a higher percentage of our common shares than the maximum amount of common shares that could be owned by any one excepted holder (21.5%), plus the maximum amount of common shares that could be owned by any one or more other individual common shareholders who are not excepted holders (7%). Certain entities that are defined as designated investment entities in our declaration of trust, which generally includes pension funds, mutual funds, and certain investment management companies, are permitted to own up to 9.8% of our outstanding common shares, so long as each beneficial owner of the shares owned by such designated investment entity would satisfy the 7% ownership limit if those beneficial owners owned directly their proportionate share of the common shares owned by the designated investment entity. Our Board of Trustees may waive the 7% ownership limit or the 9.8% designated investment entity limit for a shareholder that is not an individual if such shareholder provides information and makes representations to the board that are satisfactory to the board, in its reasonable discretion, to establish that such person's ownership in excess of the 7% limit or the 9.8% limit, as applicable, would not jeopardize our qualification as a REIT. In addition, our declaration of trust contains certain other ownership restrictions intended to prevent us from earning income from related parties if such income would cause us to fail to comply with the REIT gross income requirements. The various ownership restrictions may:

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

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

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

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

Certain provisions of Maryland law could inhibit changes in control.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Certain members of our executive management team have outside business interests that could require time and attention.

Certain members of our executive management team own interests in properties that are not part of our Company. These properties include a 243-room Indianapolis hotel and condominium development that opened in 2006 and various outlots and land parcels that are held for sale. In some cases, one or more of these individuals or their affiliates will have certain management and fiduciary obligations that may conflict with such person's responsibilities as an officer or trustee of our company and may adversely affect our operations.

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

Our future success depends, to a significant extent, upon the continued services of our existing executive officers. Our executive officers' experience in real estate acquisition, development and finance are critical elements of our future success. We have employment agreements with each of our executive officers that provided for a term that ended in December 2008, with automatic one-year renewals unless either we or the officer elects not to renew the agreement. These agreements were automatically renewed for our three remaining executive officers through December 31, 2009. If one or more of our key executives were to die, become disabled or otherwise leave the company's employ,

we may not be able to replace this person with an executive officer of equal skill, ability, and industry expertise. Until suitable replacements personnel could be identified and hired, if at all, our operations and financial condition could be impaired.

We depend on external capital to fund our capital needs.

To qualify as a REIT, we will be required to distribute to our shareholders each year at least 90% of our net taxable income excluding net capital gains. In order to eliminate federal income tax, we will be required to distribute annually 100% of our net taxable income, including capital gains. Partly because of these distribution requirements, we will not be able to fund all future capital needs, including capital for property development and acquisitions, with

income from operations. We therefore will have to rely on third-party sources of capital, which may or may not be available on favorable terms, if at all. Our access to third-party sources of capital depends on a number of things, including the market's perception of our growth potential and our current and potential future earnings and our ability to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes.

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

Maryland law provides that a director or officer has no liability in that capacity if he or she performs his or her duties in good faith, in a manner he or she reasonably believes to be in our best interests that an ordinarily prudent person in a like position would use under similar circumstances. Our declaration of trust and bylaws require us to indemnify our trustees and officers for actions taken by them in those capacities to the extent permitted by Maryland law. As a result, we and our shareholders may have more limited rights against our trustees and officers than might otherwise exist under common law. Accordingly, in the event that actions taken in good faith by any of our trustees or officers impede the performance of our company, our shareholders' ability to recover damages from such trustee or officer will be limited.

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

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

TAX RISKS

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

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

If we fail to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, and are unable to avail ourselves of certain savings provisions set forth in the Internal Revenue Code, we would be subject to federal income tax at regular corporate rates. As a taxable corporation, we would not be allowed to take a deduction for distributions to shareholders in

computing our taxable income or pass through long term capital gains to individual shareholders at favorable rates. We also could be subject to the federal alternative minimum tax and possibly increased state and local taxes. We would not be able to elect to be taxed as a REIT for four years following the year we first failed to qualify unless the IRS were to grant us relief under certain statutory provisions. If we failed to qualify as a REIT, we would have to pay significant income taxes, which would reduce our net earnings available for investment or distribution to our shareholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT, such failure would cause an event of default under our credit facility and may adversely affect our ability to raise capital and to service our debt. This likely would

have a significant adverse effect on our earnings and the value of our securities. In addition, we would no longer be required to pay any distributions to shareholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes and are able to avail ourselves of one or more of the statutory savings provisions in order to maintain our REIT status, we would nevertheless be required to pay penalty taxes of \$50,000 or more for each such failure.

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

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

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

ITEM 1B.

UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None

ITEM 2.**PROPERTIES***Retail Operating Properties*

As of December 31, 2008, we owned interests in a portfolio of 52 retail operating properties totaling approximately 8.4 million square feet of gross leasable area (GLA) (including non-owned anchor space). The following tables set forth more specific information with respect to the Company's retail operating properties as of December 31, 2008:

OPERATING RETAIL PROPERTIES - TABLE I

Property^{1,2}	State	MSA	Year Built/ Renovated	Year Added to Operating Portfolio	Acquired, Redeveloped, or Developed	Total GLA²	Owned GLA²	Percentage of Owned GLA Leased³
Bayport Commons	FL	Tampa	2008	2008	Developed	268,556	94,756	90.8%
Circuit City Plaza ⁴	FL	Ft. Lauderdale	2004	2004	Developed	405,906	45,906	81.9%
Eagle Creek Lowe's	FL	Naples	2006	2006	Developed	165,000		*
Estero Town Commons ⁵	FL	Naples	2006	2007	Developed	206,600	25,600	75.8%
Indian River Square	FL	Vero Beach	1997/2004	2005	Acquired	379,246	144,246	97.6%
International Speedway Square ⁴	FL	Daytona	1999	1999	Developed	233,901	220,901	96.6%
Kings Lake Square	FL	Naples	1986	2003	Acquired	85,497	85,497	96.2%
Pine Ridge Crossing	FL	Naples	1993	2006	Acquired	258,874	105,515	96.4%
Riverchase Plaza	FL	Naples	1991/2001	2006	Acquired	78,340	78,340	98.0%
Tarpon Springs Plaza	FL	Naples	2007	2007	Developed	276,346	82,546	98.5%
Wal-Mart Plaza	FL	Gainesville	1970	2004	Acquired	177,826	177,826	98.0%
Waterford Lakes Village	FL	Orlando	1997	2004	Acquired	77,948	77,948	92.6%
Kedron Village	GA	Atlanta	2006	2006	Developed	282,125	157,408	88.6%
Publix at Acworth	GA	Atlanta	1996	2004	Acquired	69,628	69,628	98.0%
Publix Centre at Panola	GA	Atlanta	2001	2004	Acquired	73,079	73,079	100.0%
	IL	Chicago	2002	2005	Acquired	99,072	99,072	84.7%

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Fox Lake Crossing									
Naperville Marketplace	IL	Chicago	2008	2008	Developed	169,600	83,290	87.3%	
50 South Morton	IN	Indianapolis	1999	1999	Developed	2,000	2,000	100.0%	
54 th & College	IN	Indianapolis	2008	2008	Developed	20,100		*	
Beacon Hill ⁵	IN	Crown Point	2006	2007	Developed	127,821	57,321	60.4%	
Boulevard Crossing	IN	Kokomo	2004	2004	Developed	213,696	123,696	96.3%	
Bridgewater Marketplace	IN	Indianapolis	2008	2008	Developed	50,820	26,000	17.3%	
Cool Creek Commons	IN	Indianapolis	2005	2005	Developed	137,107	124,578	95.6%	
Fishers Station ⁶	IN	Indianapolis	1989	2004	Acquired	114,457	114,457	79.5%	
Geist Pavilion	IN	Indianapolis	2006	2006	Developed	64,114	64,114	83.6%	
Glendale Town Center	IN	Indianapolis	1958/2008	2008	Redeveloped	685,827	403,327	92.4%	
Greyhound Commons	IN	Indianapolis	2005	2005	Developed	153,187		*	
Hamilton Crossing Centre	IN	Indianapolis	1999	2004	Acquired	87,424	82,424	98.4%	
Martinsville Shops	IN	Martinsville	2005	2005	Developed	10,986	10,986	100.0%	
Red Bank Commons	IN	Evansville	2005	2006	Developed	324,308	34,308	69.8%	
Stoney Creek Commons	IN	Indianapolis	2000	2000	Developed	189,527	49,330	100.0%	
The Centre ⁷	IN	Indianapolis	1986	1986	Developed	80,689	80,689	96.5%	
The Corner Shops	IN	Indianapolis	1984/2003	1984	Developed	42,545	42,545	96.4%	
Traders Point	IN	Indianapolis	2005	2005	Developed	348,835	279,558	98.2%	
Traders Point II	IN	Indianapolis	2005	2005	Developed	46,600	46,600	61.4%	
Whitehall Pike	IN	Bloomington	1999	1999	Developed	128,997	128,997	100.0%	
Zionsville Place	IN	Indianapolis	2006	2006	Developed	12,400	12,400	90.3%	
Ridge Plaza	NJ	Oak Ridge	2002	2003	Acquired	115,088	115,088	89.7%	
Eastgate Pavilion	OH	Cincinnati	1995	2004	Acquired	236,230	236,230	100.0%	
Cornelius Gateway									
Build-to-Suit ⁵	OR	Portland	2006	2007	Developed	35,800	21,000	53.7%	
Shops at Otty ⁸	OR	Portland	2004	2004	Developed	154,845	9,845	89.6%	
Burlington Coat Factory ⁹	TX	San Antonio	1992/2000	2000	Redeveloped	107,400	107,400	100.0%	
Cedar Hill Village	TX	Dallas	2002	2004	Acquired	139,092	44,262	94.2%	
Galleria Plaza ¹⁰	TX	Dallas	2002	2004	Acquired	44,306	44,306	14.9%	

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Market Street Village ⁴	TX	Ft. Worth	1970/2004	2005	Acquired	163,625	156,625	99.2%
Plaza at Cedar Hill	TX	Dallas	2000	2004	Acquired	299,847	299,847	86.5%
Plaza Volente	TX	Austin	2004	2005	Acquired	160,333	156,333	93.4%
Preston Commons	TX	Dallas	2002	2002	Developed	142,539	27,539	92.5%
Sunland Towne Centre	TX	El Paso	1996	2004	Acquired	312,450	307,474	89.0%
50 th & 12 th	WA	Seattle	2004	2004	Developed	14,500	14,500	100.0%
Gateway Shopping Center ⁵	WA	Seattle	2008	2008	Developed	285,200	100,949	76.2%
Sandifur Plaza ⁵	WA	Pasco	2008	2008	Developed	12,552	12,552	82.5%
TOTAL						8,372,791	4,958,838	91.2%

OPERATING RETAIL PROPERTIES - **TABLE I** (continued)

*

Property consists of ground leases only and, therefore, no Owned GLA. As of December 31, 2008, the following were leased: Eagle Creek Lowes and 54th & College single ground lease property; Greyhound Commons two of four outlots leased.

1

All properties are wholly owned, except as indicated. Unless otherwise noted, each property is owned in fee simple by the Company.

2

Owned GLA represents gross leasable area that we own. Total GLA includes Owned GLA, square footage attributable to non-owned anchor space, and non-owned structures on ground leases.

3

Percentage of Owned GLA Leased reflects Owned GLA/NRA leased as of December 31, 2008, except for Greyhound Commons, 54th & College, and Eagle Creek Lowes (see *).

4

In November 2008, Circuit City, a tenant at this property, filed a petition for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. In January 2009, it announced that it was liquidating operations. The tenant continues to occupy the space at three of our retail centers until it rejects our leases.

5

We own and manage the following properties through joint ventures with third parties: Estero Town Commons (40%); Beacon Hill (50%); Cornelius Gateway (80%); Gateway Shopping Center (50%); and Sandifur Plaza (95%).

6

This property is divided into two parcels: a grocery store and small shops. We own a 25% interest in the small shops parcel through a joint venture and a 100% interest in the grocery store. The joint venture partner is entitled to an annual preferred payment of \$96,000. All remaining cash flow is distributed to us.

7

We own a 60% interest in this property through a joint venture with a third party that manages the property.

8

We do not own the land at this property. We have leased the land pursuant to two ground leases that expire in 2017. We have six five-year options to renew this lease.

9

We do not own the land at this property. We have leased the land pursuant to a ground lease that expires in 2012. We have six five-year renewal options and a right of first refusal to purchase the land.

10

We do not own the land at this property. We have leased the land pursuant to a ground lease that expires in 2027. We have five five-year renewal options.

25

OPERATING RETAIL PROPERTIES TABLE II

Property	State	MSA	Encumbrances	Annualized			Percentage	Base	Major Tenants and Non-Owned Anchors ³
				Annualized Ground Annualized Lease Revenue	Annualized Retail Revenue	Annualized Retail Revenue	of Annualized Retail Revenue	Rent Per Leased Owned GLA ²	
Bayport Commons	FL	Tampa	\$ 20,329,896	\$ 1,563,448	\$ 1,563,448	\$ 1,563,448	2.52%	\$ 18.18	PetSmart, Best Buy, Michaels
Circuit City Plaza	FL	Ft. Lauderdale		713,202	713,202	713,202	1.15%	18.97	Circuit City, Lowe's Home Improvement (non-owned), Wal-Mart (non-owned)
Eagle Creek Lowe's	FL	Naples		800,000	800,000	800,000	1.29%		Lowe's Home Improvement
Esterio Town Commons ⁴	FL	Naples	15,438,740	549,885,000	1,420,685	1,420,685	2.29%	28.32	Lowe's Home Improvement, Ruby Tuesday, Mattress Giant
Indian River Square	FL	Vero Beach	13,300,000	1,436,956	1,436,956	1,436,956	2.32%	10.21	Bealls, Target (non-owned), Lowe's Home Improvement (non-owned), Office Depot
International Speedway Square	FL	Daytona	18,902,633	2,377,368,900	2,740,688	2,740,688	4.42%	11.14	Bed Bath & Beyond, Circuit City, Stein Mart, Old Navy, Staples, Michaels
Kings Lake Square	FL	Naples		1,126,931	1,126,931	1,126,931	1.82%	13.71	Publix, Retro Fitness
Pine Ridge Crossing	FL	Naples	17,500,000	1,556,141	1,556,141	1,556,141	2.51%	15.29	Publix, Target (non-owned), Bealls (non-owned)
Riverchase Plaza	FL	Naples	10,500,000	1,136,969	1,136,969	1,136,969	1.83%	14.41	Publix
Tarpon Springs	FL	Naples	17,937,448	1,825,918,820	1,954,737	1,954,737	3.15%	22.45	Cost Plus, A.C. Moore, Staples

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Plaza								
Wal-Mart Plaza	FL	Gainesville		934,273	934,273	1.51%	5.36	Books-A-Million, Save-A-Lot, Wal-Mart
Waterford Lakes Village	FL	Orlando		835,113	835,113	1.35%	11.53	Winn-Dixie
Kedron Village	GA	Atlanta	29,700,000	2,461,682	2,461,682	3.97%	17.66	Target (non-owned), Bed Bath & Beyond, Ross Dress for Less, PETCO
Publix at Acworth	GA	Atlanta		809,765	809,765	1.31%	11.87	Publix
Publix Centre at Panola	GA	Atlanta	3,838,820	880,338	880,338	1.42%	12.05	Publix
Fox Lake Crossing	IL	Chicago	11,514,970	1,175,099	1,175,099	1.90%	14.01	Dominick's
Naperville Marketplace	IL	Chicago		921,210	921,210	1.49%	12.67	T.J. Maxx, PetSmart
50 South Morton	IN	Indianapolis		114,000	114,000	0.18%	57.00	N/A
54th & College	IN	Indianapolis		260,000	260,000	0.42%		The Fresh Market (non-owned)
Beacon Hill	IN	Crown Point	11,895,707	614,560,000	674,579	1.09%	17.75	Strack & VanTil (non-owned)
Boulevard Crossing	IN	Kokomo	11,908,446	1,603,704	1,603,704	2.59%	13.46	PETCO, T.J. Maxx, Kohl's (non-owned)
Bridgewater Marketplace	IN	Indianapolis	8,520,137	91,989	91,989	0.15%	20.40	
Cool Creek Commons	IN	Indianapolis	18,000,000	1,984,074	1,984,074	3.20%	16.66	The Fresh Market, Stein Mart, Cardinal Fitness
Fishers Station	IN	Indianapolis	4,239,798	1,100,316	1,100,316	1.78%	12.10	Marsh Supermarkets
Geist Pavilion	IN	Indianapolis	11,125,000	896,539	896,539	1.45%	16.73	Party Tree, Ace Hardware
Glendale Town Center	IN	Indianapolis	21,750,000	2,104,070,996	2,273,075	3.67%	5.65	Federated Department Stores, Inc., Kerasotes Theatres, Staples, Indianapolis

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								Library, Lowe's Home Improvement (non-owned), Target (non-owned)
Greyhound Commons	IN	Indianapolis		202,500	202,500	0.33%		Lowe's Home Improvement (non-owned)
Hamilton Crossing Centre	IN	Indianapolis	1,424,298	1,498,500	1,495,798	2.41%	17.55	Office Depot
Martinsville Shops	IN	Martinsville		160,818	160,818	0.26%	14.64	Walgreens (non-owned)
Red Bank Commons	IN	Evansville		358,792	358,792	0.58%	14.98	Wal-Mart (non-owned), Home Depot (non-owned)
Stoney Creek Commons	IN	Indianapolis		464,755	464,755	0.75%	9.42	Lowe's Home Improvement (non-owned), HH Gregg, Office Depot
The Centre ^{4,5}	IN	Indianapolis		1,059,381	1,059,381	1.71%	13.60	Osco Drug
The Corner Shops	IN	Indianapolis	1,655,882	611,143	611,143	0.99%	14.90	Hancock Fabrics
Traders Point	IN	Indianapolis	48,000,000	3,957,335,000	4,392,335	7.09%	14.41	Dick's Sporting Goods, Kerasotes Theatres, Marsh Supermarkets, Bed Bath & Beyond, Michaels, Old Navy, PetSmart
Traders Point II	IN	Indianapolis		762,418	762,418	1.23%	26.65	N/A

OPERATING RETAIL PROPERTIES TABLE II (continued)

Property	State	MSA	Encumbrances	Annualized Base Rent Revenue ¹	Annualized Ground Lease Revenue	Annualized Total Retail Revenue	Percentage of Annualized Total Retail Revenue	Base Rent Per Leased Owned GLA ²	Major Tenants and Non-Owned Anchors ³
Whitehall Lake	IN	Bloomington	\$ 8,767,254	\$ 1,014,000	\$	\$ 1,014,000	1.64%	\$ 7.86	Lowe's Home Improvement
Consville Place	IN	Indianapolis		234,020		234,020	0.38%	20.89	N/A
Edge Plaza	NJ	Oak Ridge	15,952,261	1,665,073		1,665,073	2.69%	16.12	A&P Grocer CVS
Westgate Mansion	OH	Cincinnati		2,366,522		2,366,522	3.82%	10.02	Best Buy, Dick's Sporting Goods, Value City Furniture
Ornelius Gateway	OR	Portland		216,550		216,550	0.35%	19.21	FedEx/Kinko
Shops at City	OR	Portland		249,665	136,300	385,965	0.62%	28.29	Wal-Mart (non-owned)
Burlington Coat Factory	TX	San Antonio		510,150		510,150	0.82%	4.75	Burlington Coat Factory
Red Hill Village	TX	Dallas		686,247		686,247	1.11%	16.45	24 Hour Fitness, JC Penney (non-owned)
Gallegos Plaza	TX	Dallas		177,876		177,876	0.29%	27.00	N/A
Market Street Village	TX	Ft. Worth		2,008,858	115,700	2,124,558	3.43%	12.92	Circuit City, Jo-Ann Fabric, Ross Dress For Less
Plaza at Red Hill	TX	Dallas	25,987,249	3,299,215		3,299,215	5.32%	12.71	Hobby Lobby, Office Max, Ross Dress For Less, Old Navy, Marshalls,

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Property Name	State	City	GLA (sq ft)	Annualized Base Rent (\$)	Debt (\$)	Total Debt (\$)	Capex (\$)	Yield (%)	FFO Yield	Anchor Tenants
Plaza Solente	TX	Austin	28,680,000	2,229,470	100,000	2,329,470	3.76%	15.27		Sprouts Farmers Market H-E-B Grocery
Weston Commons	TX	Dallas	4,383,934	640,708		640,708	1.03%	25.15		Lowe's Home Improvement (non-owned)
Midland Towne Centre	TX	El Paso	25,000,000	2,629,500	104,809	2,734,309	4.41%	9.61		HMY RoomStore, Kmart, Bed Bath & Beyond
North & South	WA	Seattle	4,442,876	475,000		475,000	0.77%	32.76		Walgreens
Gateway Shopping Center	WA	Seattle	20,131,508	1,728,968	229,500	1,958,468	3.16%	22.47		PetSmart, Ross Dress for Less, Rit Aid
Midland Plaza	WA	Pasco		196,320		196,320	0.32%	18.96		Walgreens (non-owned)
TOTAL			\$ 429,402,559	\$ 57,940,879	\$ 4,047,025	\$ 61,987,904	100%	\$ 12.81		

1

Annualized Base Rent represents the contractual rent for December 2008 for each applicable property, multiplied by 12. This table does not include Annualized Base Rent from development property tenants open for business as of December 31, 2008.

2

Owned GLA represents gross leasable area that we own. Total GLA includes Owned GLA, square footage attributable to non-owned anchor space and non-owned structures on ground leases.

3

Represents the three largest tenants that occupy at least 10,000 square feet of GLA at the property, including non-owned anchors.

4

A third party manages this property.

5

We own a 60% interest in this property through a joint venture. Our portion of debt encumbering this property at December 31, 2008 was \$2,132,729.

Commercial Properties

As of December 31, 2008, we owned interests in three operating commercial properties totaling approximately 0.5 million square feet of net rentable area (NRA) and an associated parking garage. The following sets forth more specific information with respect to the Company's commercial properties as of December 31, 2008:

OPERATING COMMERCIAL PROPERTIES

MSA	Year Built/ Renovated	Acquired, Redeveloped or Developed	Encumbrances	Owned NRA	Percentage Of Owned NRA Leased	Annualized Base Rent ¹	Percentage of Annualized Commercial Base Rent	Base Rent Per Leased Sq. Ft.	Major Use
Indianapolis	1905/2002	Redeveloped	\$ 22,039,196	298,346	94.2%	\$ 4,963,090	77.1%	\$ 16.64	India Supr City Kite Grou
Indianapolis	2003	Acquired		85,875	100.0%	834,705	13.0%	9.72	India of Adm
Indianapolis	1986	Acquired		N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Deni Parki Mana Agre
Indianapolis	2004	Developed	3,828,492	115,000	100.0%	639,400	9.9%	5.56	India of Adm
			\$ 25,867,688	499,221	96.5%	\$ 6,437,195	100.0%	\$ 12.89	

1

Annualized Base Rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 2008 for each applicable property, multiplied by 12.

2

Annualized Base Rent includes \$890,942 from the Company and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008.

3

The garage is managed by a third party.

Retail Development Properties

In addition to our operating retail properties, as of December 31, 2008, we owned three retail development properties that are expected to contain approximately 0.7 million square feet of gross leasable area (including non-owned anchor space) upon completion. The following sets forth more specific information with respect to the Company's retail development properties as of December 31, 2008:

Company Ownership			Actual/ Projected Opening Date ¹	Projected Owned GLA ²	Projected Total GLA ³	Percent of Owned GLA Occupied ⁴	Percent of Owned GLA Pre-Leased/Committed ⁵	Total Estimated Project Cost ⁶	Cost Incurred as of Dec. 31, 2008 ⁶
50%	Ft. Lauderdale	\$ 30,466,817	Q2 2009	157,957	163,600	0.0%	80.3%	\$ 47,000	\$ 37,317
100%	Chicago	6,150,774	Q2 2009	45,000	45,000	0.0%	100.0%	9,200	4,697
100%	South Bend		Q4 2009	165,000	465,000	0.0%	58.4%	35,000	6,409
		\$ 36,617,591		367,957	673,600	0.0%	72.9%	\$ 91,200	\$ 48,423

1

Opening Date is defined as the first date a tenant is open for business or a ground lease payment is made. Stabilization (i.e., 85% occupied) typically occurs within six to twelve months after the opening date.

2

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

3

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

4

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

5

Excludes outlot land parcels owned by the Company and ground leased to tenants. Includes leases under negotiation for approximately 10,932 square feet for which the Company has signed non-binding letters of intent.

6

Dollars in thousands. Reflects both the Company's and partners' share of costs, except Eddy Street Commons (see Note 8).

7

The Company owns Cobblestone Plaza through a joint venture.

8

The Company is the master developer for this project. The total estimated cost of Phase I is approximately \$70 million; however, the Company's share of Phase I estimated project cost is approximately \$35 million and 165,000 square feet. The remaining approximately \$35 million of the project cost is attributable to the apartments which will be funded by a third party.

Redevelopment Properties

In addition to our current development pipeline, as displayed in the table above, as of December 31, 2008, we owned five retail redevelopment properties that contain approximately 0.5 million square feet of gross leasable area. The following sets forth more specific information with respect to the Company's retail redevelopment properties as of December 31, 2008:

Redevelopment Projects ¹	Company Ownership %	MSA	Encumbrances ²	Existing Owned GLA	Projected Owned GLA ³	Projected Total GLA ⁴	Total Estimated Project Cost ²	Cost Incurred as of Dec. 31, 2008 ²	Major Tenants and Non-owned Anchors
								\$	
Shops at Eagle Creek, FL ⁵	100%	Naples	\$	72,271	72,271	72,271	\$ 3,500	\$ 3,342	Staples
Rivers Edge, IN	100%	Indianapolis	14,940	110,875	110,875	110,875	2,500	39	Pending
Bolton Plaza, FL	100%	Jacksonville		172,938	172,938	172,938	2,000	225	Pending
Courthouse Shadows, FL	100%	Naples		134,867	134,867	134,867	2,500	268	Publix, Office Max
Four Corner Square, WA	100%	Seattle		29,177	29,177	29,177	500	25	Johnson Hardware Store
TOTAL			\$ 14,940	520,128	520,128	520,128	\$ 11,000	\$ 3,899	

1

Redevelopment properties have been removed from the operating portfolio statistics.

2

Dollars in thousands. Reflects both the Company's and partners' share of costs.

3

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

4

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

5

The Company is in the process of re-tenanting the anchor space at this property. The Company has an executed lease with Staples for approximately one-half of the former grocery space.

Other Development Activity

In addition to our current retail development and redevelopment pipeline, as displayed in the tables above, we have a visible shadow development pipeline, which includes land parcels that are in various stages of preparation for construction to commence, including pre-leasing activity and negotiations for third party financings. As of December 31, 2008, this visible shadow pipeline consisted of six projects that are expected to contain approximately 2.9 million square feet at a total estimated project cost of approximately \$382.6 million, our share of which is expected to be approximately \$243.8 million, including our share of the unconsolidated project.

Project	MSA	KRG		Estimated Start Date	Estimated Total GLA ¹	Estimated Project Cost ^{1,2,3}	Total Incurred as of Dec. 31, 2008 ³	Potential Tenancy
		Ownership %	Encumbrances					
Unconsolidated Projects								
Parkside Town Commons, NC ⁴	Raleigh	40%	\$ 55,000,000	TBD	1,500,000	\$ 148,000	\$ 57,375	Frank Theatres, Discount Department Store, Jr. Boxes, Restaurants
KRG Current Share of Unconsolidated Project Cost						\$ 59,200	\$ 22,950	
Consolidated Projects								
Delray Marketplace, FL ⁵	Delray Beach	50%	9,425,000	TBD	318,000	100,000	39,512	Publix, Frank Theatres, Jr. Boxes, Shops, Restaurants
Maple Valley, WA ²	Seattle	100%		TBD	126,823	32,000	9,403	Hardware Store, Shops, Drug Store

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Broadstone Station, NC	Raleigh	100%	TBD	345,000	25,600	16,113	Super Wal-Mart (non-owned), Shops, Pad Sales, Jr. Boxes
South Elgin Commons, IL - II	Chicago	100%	TBD	263,000	17,000	9,671	Jr. Boxes, Super Target (non-owned)
New Hill Place, NC ¶	Raleigh	100%	TBD	364,000	60,000	15,233	Target, Frank Theatres
TOTAL				\$ 9,425,000	1,416,823	234,600	89,932
KRG Current Share of Consolidated Project Cost					\$ 184,600	\$ 70,176	

1

Total Estimated Project Cost and Estimated Total GLA based on preliminary site plans and includes non-owned anchor space that exists or is currently under construction.

2

Total Estimated Project Cost includes a portion of the acquisition cost of the Four Corner Square shopping center which is a component of the Maple Valley redevelopment.

3

Dollars in thousands. Reflects both the Company's and partners' share of costs.

4

Parkside Town Commons is owned through a joint venture with Prudential Real Estate Investors. The Company's interest in this joint venture is 40% as of December 31, 2008 and will be reduced to 20% upon the commencement of construction.

5

The Company owns Delray Marketplace through a joint venture.

6

The Company also owns an additional approximately 77 acres of land that it intends to develop as part of a second phase.

Land Held for Future Development

As of December 31, 2008, we owned interests in land parcels comprising approximately 105 acres that may be used for future expansion of existing properties, development of new retail or commercial properties or sold to third parties.

Tenant Diversification

No individual retail or commercial tenant accounted for more than 3.6% of the portfolio's annualized base rent for the year ended December 31, 2008. The following table sets forth certain information for the largest 10 tenants and non-owned anchor tenants (based on total GLA) open for business or for which ground lease payments are being made at the Company's retail properties based on minimum rents in place as of December 31, 2008:

TOP 10 RETAIL TENANTS BY GROSS LEASABLE AREA

Tenant	Number of Locations	Total GLA	Number of Leases	Company Owned GLA¹	Number of Anchor Owned Locations	Anchor Owned GLA²
Lowe's Home Improvement ³	9	1,247,630	3	128,997	6	1,118,633
Target	6	665,732	0	0	6	665,732
Wal-Mart	4	618,161	1	103,161	3	515,000
Federated Department Stores	1	237,455	1	237,455	0	0
Publix	6	289,779	6	289,779	0	0
PetSmart	6	147,069	6	147,069	0	0
Home Depot	1	140,000	0	0	1	140,000
Bed Bath & Beyond	5	134,298	5	134,298	0	0
Office Depot	5	129,099	5	129,099	0	0
Dick's Sporting Goods	2	126,672	2	126,672	0	0
	45	3,735,895	29	1,296,530	16	2,439,365

1

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

2

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

3

The Company has entered into two ground leases with Lowe's Home Improvement for a total of 328,000 square feet, which is included in Anchor Owned GLA.

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The following table sets forth certain information for the largest 25 tenants open for business at the Company's retail and commercial properties based on minimum rents in place as of December 31, 2008:

TOP 25 TENANTS BY ANNUALIZED BASE RENT

Tenant	Type of Property	Number of Locations	Leased GLA/NRA ¹	% of Owned GLA/NRA of the Portfolio	Annualized Base Rent ^{2,3}	Annualized	
						Base Rent per Sq. Ft.	% of Total Portfolio Annualized Base Rent
Lowe's Home Improvement ⁴	Retail	3	128,997	2.2%	\$ 2,564,000	\$ 5.61	3.6%
Publix	Retail	6	289,779	5.0%	2,366,871	8.17	3.3%
PetSmart	Retail	6	147,069	2.6%	2,045,138	13.91	2.8%
State of Indiana Marsh Supermarkets	Commercial	3	210,393	3.7%	1,635,911	7.78	2.3%
Bed Bath & Beyond	Retail	2	124,902	2.2%	1,633,958	13.08	2.3%
Circuit City ⁵	Retail	5	134,298	2.3%	1,581,884	11.78	2.2%
Office Depot	Retail	3	99,352	1.7%	1,566,365	15.77	2.2%
Indiana Supreme Court	Retail	5	129,099	2.2%	1,353,866	10.49	1.9%
Staples	Commercial	1	75,488	1.3%	1,339,164	17.74	1.9%
Dick's Sporting Goods	Retail	4	89,797	1.6%	1,220,849	13.60	1.7%
Ross Stores	Retail	2	126,672	2.2%	1,220,004	9.63	1.7%
HEB Grocery Company	Retail	4	117,761	2.0%	1,210,784	10.28	1.7%
Best Buy	Retail	1	105,000	1.8%	1,155,000	11.00	1.6%
Kmart	Retail	2	75,045	1.3%	934,493	12.45	1.3%
Michaels	Retail	1	110,875	1.9%	850,379	7.67	1.2%
TJX Companies	Retail	3	68,989	1.2%	823,544	11.94	1.1%
Kerasotes Theaters ⁴	Retail	3	88,550	1.5%	805,312	9.09	1.1%
Dominick's	Retail	2	43,050	0.7%	776,496	8.92	1.1%
City Securities Corporation	Retail	1	65,977	1.1%	775,230	11.75	1.1%
The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co.	Commercial	1	38,810	0.8%	771,155	19.87	1.1%
Old Navy	Retail	1	58,732	1.1%	763,516	13.00	1.1%
Petco	Retail	3	64,868	1.2%	748,693	11.54	1.0%
Beall's	Retail	3	40,778	0.8%	595,945	14.61	0.8%
	Retail	2	79,611	1.5%	576,000	7.24	0.8%

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Burlington Coat Factory	Retail	1	107,400	1.7%	510,151	4.75	0.5%
TOTAL			2,621,292	45.6%	\$ 29,824,708	\$ 9.96	41.4%

1

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

2

Annualized base rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 2008 for each applicable tenant multiplied by 12.

3

Excludes tenants at development properties that are designated as build-to-suits for sale.

4

Annualized Base Rent per Sq. Ft. is adjusted to account for the estimated square footage attributed to structures on land owned by the Company and ground leased to tenants.

5

In November 2008, Circuit City filed a petition for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection. In January 2009, it announced that it was liquidating its operations. The tenant continues to occupy the space at three of our retail centers until it rejects our leases.

Geographic Information

The Company owns 52 operating retail properties, totaling approximately 5.0 million of owned square feet in nine states. As of December 31, 2008, the Company owned interests in three operating commercial properties, totaling approximately 0.5 million square feet of net rentable area, and an associated parking garage. All of these commercial properties are located in the state of Indiana. The following table summarizes the Company's operating properties by state as of December 31, 2008:

	Number of Operating Properties¹	Owned GLA/NRA²	Percent of Owned GLA/NRA	Total Number of Leases	Annualized Base Rent³	Percent of Annualized Base Rent	Annualized Base Rent per Leased Sq. Ft.
Indiana	24	2,182,551	40.0%	228	\$ 24,993,435	38.8%	\$ 12.43
<i>Retail</i>	<i>20</i>	<i>1,683,330</i>	<i>30.8%</i>	<i>214</i>	<i>18,556,240</i>	<i>28.8%</i>	<i>12.14</i>
<i>Commercial</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>499,221</i>	<i>9.2%</i>	<i>14</i>	<i>6,437,195</i>	<i>10.0%</i>	<i>13.36</i>
Florida	12	1,139,081	20.9%	151	14,056,424	21.8%	12.95
Texas	8	1,143,786	21.0%	82	12,182,024	18.9%	11.89
Georgia	3	300,115	5.5%	59	4,151,786	6.5%	14.79
Washington	3	128,001	2.4%	17	2,400,288	3.7%	22.92
Ohio	1	236,230	4.3%	7	2,366,522	3.7%	10.02
Illinois	2	182,362	3.3%	17	2,096,309	3.3%	13.39
New Jersey	1	115,088	2.1%	15	1,665,073	2.6%	16.12
Oregon	2	30,845	0.5%	11	466,215	0.7%	23.19
	56	5,458,059	100.0%	587	\$ 64,378,076	100.0%	\$ 12.82

1

This table includes operating retail properties, operating commercial properties, and ground lease tenants who commenced paying rent as of December 31, 2008. This table excludes properties in our current development and redevelopment pipelines.

2

Owned GLA/NRA represents gross leasable area or net leasable area owned by the Company. It does not include 23 parcels or outlots owned by the Company and ground leased to tenants, which contain 23 non-owned structures totaling approximately 484,441 square feet. It also excludes the square footage of Union Station Parking Garage.

3

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Annualized Base Rent excludes \$4,047,025 in annualized ground lease revenue attributable to parcels and outlots owned by the Company and ground leased to tenants.

Lease Expirations

Approximately 5.9% of total annualized base rent and approximately 4.8% of total GLA/NRA expire in 2009. The following tables show scheduled lease expirations for retail and commercial tenants and development and redevelopment property tenants open for business as of December 31, 2008, assuming none of the tenants exercise renewal options. The tables include tenants open for business at operating retail and commercial properties as of December 31, 2008.

LEASE EXPIRATION TABLE OPERATING PORTFOLIO

	Number of Expiring Leases^{1,2}	Expiring GLA/NRA³	% of Total GLA/NRA Expiring	Expiring Annualized Base Rent⁴	% of Total Annualized Base Rent	Expiring Annualized Base Rent per Sq. Ft.	Expiring Ground Lease Revenue
2009	82	258,003	4.8%	\$ 4,061,397	5.9%	\$ 15.74	\$ 800,000
2010	89	515,253	9.7%	6,621,828	9.6%	12.85	0
2011	98	657,932	12.3%	6,606,147	9.6%	10.04	0
2012	104	445,984	8.4%	7,269,398	10.6%	16.30	0
2013	70	498,339	9.3%	5,993,659	8.7%	12.03	0
2014	51	515,773	9.7%	6,225,323	9.0%	12.07	0
2015	38	503,637	9.4%	6,164,687	8.9%	12.24	427,900
2016	26	234,371	4.4%	2,992,020	4.3%	12.77	181,504
2017	26	396,288	7.4%	5,725,960	8.3%	14.45	0
2018	24	371,968	7.0%	4,850,662	7.0%	13.04	435,296
Beyond	29	933,305	17.6%	12,425,003	18.1%	13.31	2,202,325
	637	5,330,853	100.0%	\$ 68,936,084	100.0%	\$ 12.93	\$ 4,047,025

LEASE EXPIRATION TABLE OPERATING PORTFOLIO(continued)

1
Excludes tenants at development properties that are designated as build-to-suits for sale.

2
Lease expiration table reflects rents in place as of December 31, 2008, and does not include option periods; 2008 expirations include 17 month-to-month tenants. This column also excludes ground leases.

3
Expiring GLA excludes estimated square footage attributable to non-owned structures on land owned by the Company and ground leased to tenants.

4
Annualized base rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 2008 for each applicable tenant multiplied by 12. Excludes ground lease revenue.

LEASE EXPIRATION TABLE RETAIL ANCHOR TENANTS

	Number of Expiring Leases^{1,2}	Expiring GLA/NRA³	% of Total GLA/NRA Expiring	Expiring Annualized Base Rent⁴	% of Total Annualized Base Rent	Expiring Annualized Base Rent per Sq. Ft.	Expiring Ground Lease Revenue
2009	3	67,022	1.3%	\$ 567,270	0.8%	\$ 8.46	\$ 800,000
2010	14	332,886	6.2%	3,185,500	4.6%	9.57	0
2011	7	433,404	8.1%	2,182,015	3.2%	5.03	0
2012	8	179,471	3.4%	1,678,862	2.4%	9.35	0
2013	3	222,521	4.2%	993,053	1.4%	4.46	0
2014	10	247,834	4.7%	2,440,651	3.5%	9.85	0
2015	11	377,371	7.1%	3,585,414	5.2%	9.50	0
2016	5	153,782	2.9%	1,318,562	1.9%	8.57	0
2017	11	277,102	5.2%	3,383,722	4.9%	12.21	0
2018	10	335,578	6.3%	3,925,642	5.7%	11.70	0
Beyond	22	900,031	16.8%	11,629,852	17.0%	12.92	990,000
	104	3,527,002	66.2%	\$ 34,890,543	50.6%	\$ 9.89	\$ 1,790,000

1

Retail anchor tenants are defined as tenants that occupy 10,000 square feet or more. Excludes tenants at development properties that are designated as build-to-suits for sale.

2

Lease expiration table reflects rents in place as of December 31, 2008, and does not include option periods; 2008 expirations include one month-to-month tenant. This column also excludes ground leases.

3

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

4

Annualized base rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 2008 for each applicable property multiplied by 12. Excludes ground lease revenue.

LEASE EXPIRATION TABLE RETAIL SHOPS

	Number of		% of Total	Expiring	% of Total	Expiring	
	Expiring	Expiring	GLA/NRA	Annualized	Annualized	Base Rent	Expiring
	Leases¹	GLA/NRA^{1,2}	Expiring	Base Rent³	Base Rent	per Sq. Ft.	Revenue
2009	78	180,949	3.4%	\$ 3,384,134	4.9%	\$ 18.70	\$ 0
2010	73	173,269	3.3%	3,254,448	4.7%	18.78	0
2011	90	207,490	3.9%	4,134,475	6.0%	19.93	0
2012	94	229,461	4.3%	4,995,069	7.3%	21.77	0
2013	63	147,464	2.8%	3,381,067	4.9%	22.93	0
2014	39	114,129	2.1%	2,374,117	3.4%	20.80	427,900
2015	26	75,300	1.4%	1,688,332	2.5%	22.42	181,504
2016	21	80,589	1.5%	1,673,458	2.4%	20.77	0
2017	14	43,698	0.8%	1,003,074	1.5%	22.95	435,296
2018	14	36,390	0.7%	925,020	1.3%	25.42	128,820
Beyond	7	33,274	0.6%	795,151	1.2%	23.90	1,083,505
	519	1,322,013	24.8%	\$ 27,608,345	40.1%	\$ 20.88	\$ 2,257,025

1

Lease expiration table reflects rents in place as of December 31, 2008, and does not include option periods; 2008 expirations include 16 month-to-month tenants. This column also excludes ground leases.

2

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

3

Annualized base rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 2008 for each applicable property multiplied by 12. Excludes ground lease revenue.

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LEASE EXPIRATION TABLE COMMERCIAL TENANTS

							Expiring
	Number of	Expiring	% of	Expiring	% of Total	Annualized	Annualized
	Expiring	NLA¹	NRA	Annualized	Annualized	Base Rent	Base Rent
	Leases¹		Expiring	Base Rent²	Base Rent	per Sq. Ft.	
2009	1	10,032	0.2%	\$ 109,992	0.2%	\$ 10.96	
2010	2	9,098	0.2%	181,880	0.3%	19.99	
2011	1	17,038	0.3%	289,656	0.4%	17.00	
2012	2	37,052	0.7%	595,467	0.9%	16.07	
2013	4	128,354	2.4%	1,619,540	2.4%	12.62	
2014	2	153,810	2.9%	1,410,555	2.1%	9.17	
2015	1	50,966	1.0%	890,942	1.3%	17.48	
2016	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.00	
2017	1	75,488	1.3%	1,339,164	1.7%	17.74	
2018	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.00	
Beyond	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.00	
	14	481,838	9.0%	\$ 6,437,196	9.3%	\$ 13.36	

1

Lease expiration table reflects rents in place as of December 31, 2008, and does not include option periods. This column also excludes ground leases.

2

Annualized base rent represents the monthly contractual rent for December 2008 for each applicable property multiplied by 12.

ITEM 3.**LEGAL PROCEEDINGS**

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

ITEM 4.**SUBMISSION OF MATTERS TO A VOTE OF SECURITY HOLDERS**

No matter was submitted to a vote of security holders through the solicitation of proxies or otherwise during the fourth quarter of 2008.

PART II**ITEM 5.****MARKET FOR REGISTRANT'S COMMON EQUITY, RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES***Market Information*

Our common shares are currently listed and traded on the New York Stock Exchange (NYSE) under the symbol KRG . On March 6, 2009, the last reported sales price of our common shares on the NYSE was \$2.93.

The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low sales prices and the closing prices for the Company's common shares:

	High	Low	Closing
Quarter Ended March 31, 2007	\$ 21.14	\$ 18.24	\$ 19.95
Quarter Ended June 30, 2007	\$ 21.80	\$ 18.05	\$ 19.02
Quarter Ended September 30, 2007	\$ 19.49	\$ 15.02	\$ 18.80
Quarter Ended December 31, 2007	\$ 20.60	\$ 13.95	\$ 15.27
Quarter Ended March 31, 2008	\$ 15.65	\$ 11.50	\$ 14.00
Quarter Ended June 30, 2008	\$ 15.52	\$ 12.49	\$ 12.50
Quarter Ended September 30, 2008	\$ 13.44	\$ 9.78	\$ 11.00
Quarter Ended December 31, 2008	\$ 11.67	\$ 1.94	\$ 5.56

Holdings

The number of registered holders of record of our common shares was 133 as of March 6, 2009. This total excludes beneficial or non-registered holders that held their shares through various brokerage firms.

Distributions

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

Distribution			
Quarter	Record Date	Per Share	Payment Date
1 st 2007	April 5, 2007	\$ 0.1950	April 17, 2007
2 nd 2007	July 6, 2007	\$ 0.1950	July 18, 2007
3 rd 2007	October 4, 2007	\$ 0.2050	October 16, 2007
4 th 2007	January 7, 2008	\$ 0.2050	January 15, 2008
1 st 2008	April 4, 2008	\$ 0.2050	April 17, 2008
2 nd 2008	July 7, 2008	\$ 0.2050	July 17, 2008

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3 rd 2008	October 7, 2008	\$	0.2050	October 17, 1008
4 th 2008	January 7, 2009	\$	0.2050	January 16, 2009

In February 2009, our Board of Trustees declared a quarterly cash distribution of \$0.1525 per common share for the quarter ending March 31, 2009 to shareholders of record as of April 7, 2009. This distribution will be paid on or about April 17, 2009.

Our executive management and Board of Trustees will continue to evaluate the Company's distribution policy on a quarterly basis as they monitor the capital markets and the impact of the economy on the Company's operations. In February 2009, our Board of Trustees declared a quarterly cash distribution of \$0.1525 per common share for the quarter ending March 31, 2009. This distribution represents a reduction from the amount paid in the prior quarter thereby allowing the Company to conserve additional liquidity. Future distributions will be declared and paid at the discretion of our Board of Trustees, and will depend upon a number of factors, including cash generated by operating activities, our financial condition, capital requirements, annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and such other factors as our Board of Trustees deem relevant.

Distributions by us to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits for federal income tax purposes will be taxable to shareholders as either ordinary dividend income or capital gain income if so declared by us. Distributions in excess of earnings and profits generally will be treated as a non-taxable return of capital. These

distributions have the effect of deferring taxation until the sale of a shareholder's common shares. In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must make annual distributions to shareholders of at least 90% of our taxable income. Under certain circumstances, we could be required to make distributions in excess of cash available for distributions in order to meet such requirements. For the taxable year ended December 31, 2008, approximately 76% of our distributions to shareholders constituted a return of capital, approximately 13% constituted taxable ordinary income dividends and approximately 11% constituted taxable capital gains.

Under our revolving credit facility, we are permitted to make distributions to our shareholders that do not exceed 95% of our Funds From Operations (FFO) provided that no event of default exists. See page 65 for a discussion of FFO. If an event of default exists, we may only make distributions sufficient to maintain our REIT status. However, we may not make any distributions if any event of default resulting from nonpayment or bankruptcy exists, or if our obligations under the credit facility are accelerated.

The Company did not repurchase any of its common shares or sell any unregistered securities during the period covered by this report.

Performance Graph

Notwithstanding anything to the contrary set forth in any of our filings under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, that might incorporate Securities and Exchange Commission filings, in whole or in part, the following performance graph will not be incorporated by reference into any such filings.

The following graph compares the cumulative total shareholder return of our common shares for the period from August 11, 2004, the date that our common shares began trading on NYSE, to December 31, 2008, to the S&P 500 Index and to the published NAREIT All Equity REIT Index over the same period. The graph assumes that the value of the investment in our common shares and each index was \$100 at August 11, 2004 and that all cash distributions were reinvested. The shareholder return shown on the graph below is not indicative of future performance.

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Index	8/11/04	12/04	6/05	12/05	6/06	12/06	6/07	12/07	6/08	12/08
Kite Realty Group Trust	100.00	117.54	120.69	126.04	119.92	143.23	146.31	117.46	96.15	42.77
S & P 500	100.00	110.86	109.96	116.30	119.45	134.68	144.05	142.08	125.15	89.51
NAREIT All Equity REIT Index	100.00	124.30	132.23	139.42	157.42	188.30	177.21	158.75	135.04	98.86

ITEM 6.**SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA**

The following tables set forth, on a historical basis, selected financial and operating information. The financial information has been derived from the consolidated balance sheets and statements of operations of the Company and the combined statements of operations of our Predecessor. This information should be read in conjunction with the audited consolidated financial statements of the Company and Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations appearing elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

	The Company				The Predecessor	
	Year Ended December 31, 2008¹	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006	Year Ended December 31, 2005	Period August 16, 2004 through December 31, 2004	Period January 1, 2004 through August 15, 2004
	<i>(\$ in thousands, except share and per share data)</i>					
Operating Data:						
Revenues:						
Rental related revenue	\$ 103,597	\$ 101,494	\$ 89,703	\$ 72,296	\$9,618	\$ 12,824
Construction and service fee revenue	39,103	37,260	41,447	26,420	9,334	5,257
Total revenue	142,700	138,754	131,150	98,716	28,952	18,081
Expenses:						
Property operating	17,108	15,121	13,580	12,337	3,667	4,033
Real estate taxes	11,977	11,917	11,260	7,456	1,927	1,409
Cost of construction and services	33,788	32,077	35,901	21,823	8,787	4,405
General, administrative, and other	5,884	6,299	5,323	5,328	1,781	1,477
Depreciation and amortization	35,447	31,851	29,579	21,696	7,629	3,270
Total expenses	104,204	97,265	95,643	68,640	23,791	14,594
Operating income	38,496	41,489	35,507	30,076	5,161	3,487
Interest expense	(29,372)	(25,965)	(21,222)	(17,836)	(4,377)	(4,557)
Loss on sale of asset			(764)			
					(1,671)	

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Loan prepayment penalties and expenses							
Income tax expense of taxable REIT subsidiary	(1,928)	(762)	(966)	(1,041)			
Other income, net	158	779	345	215	30		111
Minority interest income of consolidated subsidiaries	(62)	(587)	(117)	(1,267)	(126)		215
Income from unconsolidated entities	843	291	286	253	134		164
Gain on sale of unconsolidated property	1,233						
Limited Partners interests in the continuing operations of the Operating Partnership	(2,014)	(3,400)	(2,966)	(3,309)	258		
Income (loss) from continuing operations	7,354	11,845	10,103	7,091	(591)		(580)
Discontinued operations:							
Operating income from discontinued operations, net of Limited Partners interests	851	96	77	820	259		388
(Loss) gain on sale of operating property, net of Limited Partners interests	(2,112)	1,582		5,525			
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	(1,261)	1,678	77	6,345	259		388
Net income (loss)	\$ 6,093	\$ 13,523	\$ 10,180	\$ 13,436	\$ (332)	\$	(192)
Income (loss) per common share basic:							
Continuing operations	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.35	\$ 0.33	\$(0.03)		N/A

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Discontinued operations		(0.04)		0.06			0.30	0.01	N/A	
	\$	0.20	\$	0.47	\$	0.35	\$	0.63	\$(0.02)	N/A
Income (loss) per common share diluted:										
Continuing operations	\$	0.24	\$	0.40	\$	0.35	\$	0.33	\$(0.03)	N/A
Discontinued operations		(0.04)		0.06				0.29	0.01	N/A
	\$	0.20	\$	0.46	\$	0.35	\$	0.62	\$(0.02)	N/A
Weighted average Common Shares outstanding basic		30,328,408		28,908,274		28,733,228		21,406,980	18,727,977	N/A
Weighted average Common Shares outstanding diluted		30,340,449		29,180,987		28,903,114		21,520,061	18,727,977	N/A
Distributions declared per Common Share	\$	0.820	\$	0.800	\$	0.765	\$	0.750	\$0.281	N/A

1

In December 2008, we sold our Silver Glen Crossing property located in Chicago, Illinois for net proceeds of approximately \$17.2 million and recognized a loss on the sale of \$2.1 million, net of Limited Partners' interests. The loss on sale and operating results for this property have been reflected as discontinued operations for fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. Amounts were not reclassified for fiscal years 2007 or prior as they were not considered material to the financial statements.

The Company
Year Ended December 31

	2008	2007	2006	2005	2004
	<i>(\$ in thousands)</i>				
Balance Sheet Data:					
Investment properties, net	\$ 1,035,454	\$ 965,583	\$ 892,625	\$ 738,734	\$ 521,078
Cash and cash equivalents	\$ 9,918	\$ 19,002	\$ 23,953	\$ 15,209	\$ 10,103
Total assets	\$ 1,112,052	\$ 1,048,235	\$ 983,161	\$ 799,230	\$ 563,544
Mortgage and other indebtedness	\$ 677,661	\$ 646,834	\$ 566,976	\$ 375,246	\$ 283,479
Total liabilities	\$ 759,817	\$ 714,100	\$ 634,435	\$ 436,106	\$ 336,922
Limited partners' interests in the operating partnership	\$ 67,277	\$ 74,512	\$ 78,812	\$ 84,245	\$ 68,423
Shareholders' equity	\$ 284,958	\$ 259,623	\$ 269,914	\$ 278,879	\$ 158,199
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 1,112,052	\$ 1,048,235	\$ 983,161	\$ 799,230	\$ 563,544

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

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

Overview

In the following overview, we discuss the status of our business and properties, the effect that current U.S. economic conditions is having on our retail tenants and us, and the current state of the financial markets as pertaining to our debt maturities and our ability to secure financing.

Our Business and Properties

Kite Realty Group Trust, through its majority-owned subsidiary, Kite Realty Group, L.P., is engaged in the ownership, operation, management, leasing, acquisition, construction, expansion and development of neighborhood and community shopping centers and certain commercial real estate properties in selected markets in the United States. We derive revenues primarily from rents and reimbursement payments received from tenants under existing leases at each of our properties. We also derive revenues from providing management, leasing, real estate development, construction and real estate advisory services through our taxable REIT subsidiary. Our operating results therefore depend materially on the ability of our tenants to make required rental payments, our ability to provide such services

to third parties, conditions in the U.S. retail sector and overall real estate market conditions.

As of December 31, 2008, we owned interests in a portfolio of 52 operating retail properties totaling approximately 8.4 million square feet of gross leasable area (including non-owned anchor space) and also owned interests in three operating commercial properties totaling approximately 0.5 million square feet of net rentable area and an associated parking garage. Also, as of December 31, 2008, we had an interest in eight properties in our development and redevelopment pipelines. Upon completion, we anticipate our development and redevelopment properties to have approximately 1.2 million square of total gross leasable area.

In addition to our current development and redevelopment pipelines, we have a visible shadow development pipeline which includes land parcels that are undergoing pre-development activity and are in various stages of preparation for construction to commence, including pre-leasing activity and negotiations for third party financings. As of December 31, 2008, this visible shadow pipeline consisted of six projects that are expected to contain approximately 2.9 million square feet of total gross leasable area upon completion.

Finally, as of December 31, 2008, we also owned interests in other land parcels comprising approximately 105 acres that may be used for future expansion of existing properties, development of new retail or commercial properties or sold to third parties. These land parcels are classified as Land held for development in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

Current Economic Conditions and Impact on Our Retail Tenants

2008 was a very difficult year for the U.S. economy, businesses and consumers. Initial weakness in the housing market in 2007 escalated into a credit crisis whereby businesses and consumers had difficulty obtaining financing on favorable terms, if at all. These conditions accelerated the deterioration of the U.S. economy, and in late 2008 the National Bureau of Economic Research, a group of economists that characterize American business cycles, declared that a recession began in the U.S. in December 2007. Throughout 2008 and into the first quarter of 2009, the U.S. economy continued to struggle with difficult market conditions, including a shortage of financing, decreased home values and increased home foreclosures, rising unemployment rates, personal and business bankruptcies, and sharp declines in consumer confidence. The U.S. Congress, the new Presidential Administration, which took office in January 2009, and the Federal Reserve Bank have taken various steps in an effort to curtail the recession and promote stability in the U.S. economy as a whole. It is not yet known what effect, if any, these stimulus packages and other governmental and monetary packages will have on financial institutions and markets or the economy.

These difficult economic conditions had a negative impact on consumer spending during 2008, and we expect these conditions to continue into 2009 and possibly beyond. Factors contributing to consumers spending less at stores owned and/or operated by our retail tenants include, among others:

Shortage or Unavailability of Financing: Lending institutions have substantially tightened credit standards, making it significantly more difficult for individuals and companies to obtain financing. The shortage of financing has caused, among other things, consumers to have less disposable income available for retail spending.

Decreased Home Values and Increased Home Foreclosures: U.S. home values have decreased sharply, and difficult economic conditions have also contributed to a record number of home foreclosures. The historically high level of delinquencies and foreclosures, particularly among sub-prime mortgage borrowers, is expected to continue into the foreseeable future.

Rising Unemployment Rates: The U.S. unemployment rate continues to rise dramatically. According to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, in 2008, approximately 2.6 million Americans became unemployed, the highest level in more than six decades. A total of approximately 1.9 million of these jobs were lost in the last four months of 2008, with over half a million lost in December 2008 alone. This trend continued through January and February 2009, with unemployment rising to approximately 4.4 million Americans, or 8.1%, the highest level in 25 years. Rising unemployment rates could cause further decreases in consumer spending, thereby negatively affecting the businesses of our retail tenants.

Decreasing Consumer Confidence: Consumer confidence is at its lowest level in decades, leading to consumers spending less money on discretionary purchases. The significant increase during 2008 in both personal and business bankruptcies reflects an economy in distress, with financially over-extended consumers less likely to purchase goods and/or services from our retail tenants.

During 2008, decreasing consumer spending had a negative impact on the businesses of our retail tenants. For example, same-store sales for many retailers declined in late 2008, particularly in November and December. As discussed below, these conditions in turn had a negative impact on our business. To the extent these conditions persist

or deteriorate further, our tenants may be required to curtail or cease their operations, which could materially and negatively affect our business in general and our cash flow in particular.

Impact of Economy on REITs, Including Us

As an owner and developer of community and neighborhood shopping centers, our operating and financial performance is directly affected by economic conditions in the retail sector of those markets in which our operating centers and development properties are located. This is particularly true in the states of Indiana, Florida and Texas, where the majority of our properties are located, and in North Carolina, where a significant portion of our development projects and land parcels held for development are located. As discussed above, due to the challenges facing U.S. consumers, the operations of many of our retail tenants are being negatively affected. In turn, this is having a negative impact on our business, including in the following ways:

Difficulty In Collecting Rent; Rent Adjustments. When consumers spend less, our tenants typically experience decreased revenues and cash flows. This makes it more difficult for some of our tenants to pay their rent obligations, which is the primary source of our revenues. The number of tenants requesting decreases or deferrals in their rent obligations increased in 2008. If granted, such decreases or deferrals negatively affect our cash flows.

Termination of Leases. If our tenants continue to struggle to meet their rental obligations, they may be forced to terminate their leases with us. During 2008, several tenants terminated their leases with us and in some cases we were able to negotiate lease termination fees from these tenants but in other cases we were not.

Tenant Bankruptcies. The number of bankruptcies by U.S. businesses surged in the third and fourth quarter of 2008. This trend continued through January and February 2009 and may continue into the foreseeable future. Likewise, bankruptcies of our retail tenants also increased sharply in 2008 and into 2009. For example, in November 2008, Circuit City Stores, Inc. filed a petition for bankruptcy protection under Chapter 11 of the federal bankruptcy laws and, in January 2009, declared that it would be liquidating and closing all of its stores. As of December 31, 2008, Circuit City leased space at three of our properties and represented a total of approximately 2.2% of our total operating portfolio annualized base rent and approximately 1.7% of our total operating portfolio owned gross leasable area. As a result of the liquidation, we wrote off all assets and uncollected amounts from Circuit City in December 2008, which reduced our net income by approximately \$4.1 million.

Decrease in Demand for Retail Space. Reflecting the extremely difficult current market conditions, demand for retail space at our shopping centers has decreased while availability has increased due to tenant terminations and bankruptcies. As a result, the overall tenancy at our shopping centers declined over the last 12 months and may continue to decline in the future until financial markets, consumer confidence, and the economy stabilize. As of December 31, 2008, our retail operating portfolio was approximately 91% leased compared to approximately 95% leased as of December 31, 2007. In addition, these conditions have made it significantly more difficult for us to lease space in our development projects, which may adversely affect the expected returns from these projects or delay their completion.

The factors discussed above, among others, had a negative impact on our business during 2008. We expect that these conditions may continue well into the foreseeable future.

Financing Strategy and 2009 Maturities

Our ability to obtain financing on satisfactory terms and to refinance borrowings as they mature has also been affected by the condition of the economy in general and by the current instability of the financial markets in particular. As of December 31, 2008, approximately \$84 million of our consolidated indebtedness was scheduled to mature in 2009 (approximately \$108 million including our share of unconsolidated debt), excluding scheduled monthly principal payments for 2009. We believe we have good relationships with a number of banks and other financial institutions that will allow us to refinance these borrowings with the existing lenders or replacement lender. However, in this current challenging environment, it is imperative that we identify alternative sources of financing and other capital in the event we are not able to refinance these loans on satisfactory terms, or at all. It is also important for us to obtain financing in order to complete our development and redevelopment projects.

To strengthen our balance sheet, we engaged in certain financing transactions in 2008. Specifically, we have raised a combined \$102.8 million in proceeds from a new term loan that matures in July 2011 and from an offering of 4,750,000 of our common shares. These funds were primarily used to pay down borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility, which created additional availability under this facility to pay down borrowings as they mature, if necessary. As of December 31, 2008, approximately \$77 million was available to be drawn under this facility and we had an additional approximately \$10 million of cash and cash equivalents on hand.

In addition to raising new capital, we have also been successful in obtaining extensions for loans originally maturing in 2008. As part of our financing strategy, we will continue to seek to refinance and/or extend our debt that is maturing in 2009 and 2010. For example, in October, we negotiated the extension of the maturity dates from 2009 to 2010 on our debt at four of our consolidated properties (Estero Town Center, Tarpon Springs Plaza, Rivers Edge Shopping Center, and Bridgewater Marketplace). In addition, in October and December 2008, we refinanced debt at our Gateway Shopping Center and Bayport Commons properties, respectively, and extended the maturity dates from

2009 to 2011. As a result of these actions, we extended the maturity dates to 2010 or later on approximately \$100.6 million of indebtedness originally due in 2009. While we can give no assurance, due to these efforts and the current status of negotiations with existing and alternative lenders for our near-term maturing indebtedness, we currently believe we will have the ability to extend, refinance, or repay all of our debt that is maturing through at least 2009, including, to the extent necessary, utilizing the availability on our unsecured credit facility.

Obtaining new financing also is important to our business due to the capital needs of our existing development and redevelopment projects. The properties in our development and redevelopment pipelines, which are primary drivers for our near-term growth, will require a substantial amount of capital to complete. As of December 31, 2008, our unfunded share of the total estimated cost of the properties in our current development and redevelopment pipelines was approximately \$45 million. While we believe we will have access to sufficient funding to be able to fund our investments in these projects through a combination of new and existing construction loans and draws on our unsecured credit facility (which, as noted above, has \$77 million of availability as of December 31, 2008), a prolonged credit crisis will make it more costly and difficult to raise additional capital, if necessary.

Summary of Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

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

Purchase Accounting

The purchase price of operating properties is allocated to tangible assets and identified intangibles acquired based on their fair values in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 141, *Business Combinations* (SFAS No. 141). In making estimates of fair values for the purpose of allocating purchase price, a number of sources are utilized. We also consider information about each property obtained as a result of its pre-acquisition due diligence, marketing and leasing activities in estimating the fair value of tangible assets and intangibles acquired.

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

.
the fair value of the building on an as-if-vacant basis and to land determined by real estate tax assessments, independent appraisals, or other relevant data;

.
above-market and below-market in-place lease values for acquired properties are based on the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over the remaining non-cancelable term of the leases. The capitalized above-market and below-market lease values are amortized as a reduction of or addition to rental income over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases. Should a tenant terminate its lease, the unamortized portion of the lease intangibles would be charged or credited to income; and

the value of leases acquired. We utilize independent sources for our estimates to determine the respective in-place lease values. Our estimates of value are made using methods similar to those used by independent appraisers. Factors we consider in our analysis include an estimate of costs to execute similar leases including tenant improvements, leasing commissions and foregone costs and rent received during the estimated lease-up period as if the space was vacant. The value of in-place leases is amortized to expense over the remaining initial terms of the respective leases.

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

Beginning fiscal year 2009, we will apply the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141(R) Business Combinations Revised to all assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. SFAS No. 141(R) will require us to measure the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at their fair values on the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date, with goodwill being the excess value over the net identifiable assets acquired. SFAS No. 141(R) will modify SFAS No. 141's cost-allocation process, which currently requires the cost of an acquisition to be allocated to the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. SFAS No. 141(R) requires the costs of an acquisition to be recognized in the period incurred. We do not believe the adoption of SFAS No. 141(R) will have a material impact on our financial position or results of operations.

Capitalization of Certain Pre-Development and Development Costs

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

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

Impairment of Investment Properties

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of (SFAS No. 144), management reviews investment properties for impairment on a property-by-property basis whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of investment properties may not be recoverable. Impairment analysis requires management to make certain assumptions and requires significant judgment. Management does not believe any investment properties were impaired at December 31, 2008.

Impairment losses for investment properties are recorded when the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by the investment properties during the expected holding period are less than the carrying amounts of those assets. Impairment losses are measured as the difference between the carrying value and the fair value of the asset.

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, operating properties held for sale include only those properties available for immediate sale in their present condition and for which management believes it is probable that a sale of the property will be completed within one year. Operating properties are carried at the lower of cost or fair value less costs to sell. Depreciation and amortization are suspended during the held-for-sale period.

Our properties have operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished from the rest of our activities. In accordance with SFAS No. 144, the operations reported in discontinued operations include those operating properties that were sold or were considered held-for-sale and for which operations and cash flows can be clearly distinguished. The operations from these properties are eliminated from ongoing operations, and we will not have a continuing involvement after disposition. When material, prior periods are reclassified to reflect the operations of these properties as discontinued operations.

Revenue Recognition

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

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

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

Gains and losses on sales of real estate are recognized in accordance with SFAS No. 66, Accounting for Sale of Real Estate. In summary, gains and losses from sales are not recognized unless a sale has been consummated, the buyer's initial and continuing investment is adequate to demonstrate a commitment to pay for the property, we have transferred to the buyer the usual risks and rewards of ownership, we do not have a substantial continuing financial involvement in the property and the collectability of any receivable from the sale is reasonably assured.

Revenues from construction contracts are recognized on the percentage-of-completion method, measured by the percentage of cost incurred to date to the estimated total cost for each contract. Project costs include all direct labor, subcontract, and material costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance costs incurred to date. Project costs do not include uninstalled materials. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions, and estimated profitability may result in revisions to costs and income, which are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined.

Development fees and fees from advisory services are recognized as revenue in the period in which the services are rendered. Performance-based incentive fees are recorded when the fees are earned.

Fair Value Measurements

On January 1, 2008, we adopted SFAS No. 157, Fair Value Measurements. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies to reported balances that are required or permitted to be measured at fair value under existing accounting pronouncements; accordingly, the standard does not require any new fair value measurements of reported balances. SFAS No. 157 emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. Therefore, a fair value measurement should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. As a basis for considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, SFAS No. 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs that are classified within Levels 1 and 2 of the hierarchy) and the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions (unobservable inputs classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy).

As further discussed in Note 12 of the accompanying consolidated financial statements, the only assets or liabilities that we record at fair value on a recurring basis are interest rate hedge agreements. To comply with the provisions of SFAS No. 157, we incorporate credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both our own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements. In adjusting the fair value of our derivative contracts for the effect of nonperformance risk, we have considered the impact of netting and any applicable credit enhancements, such as collateral postings, thresholds, mutual puts, and guarantees.

Although we have determined that the majority of the inputs used to value its derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with its derivatives utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads to evaluate the likelihood of default by ourselves and our counterparties. However, as of December 31, 2008, we have assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of its derivative positions and have determined that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of our derivatives. As a result, we have determined that our derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Income Taxes and REIT Compliance

We are considered a corporation for federal income tax purposes and qualify as a REIT. As such, we generally will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent we distribute our REIT taxable income to our shareholders. REITs are subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we will be subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. We may also be subject to certain federal, state and local taxes on its income and property and to federal income and excise taxes on our undistributed income even if we do qualify as a REIT. For example, we will be subject to income tax to the extent we distribute less than 90% of our REIT taxable income (including capital gains).

Results of Operations

At December 31, 2008, we owned interests in 56 operating properties (consisting of 52 retail properties, three operating commercial properties and an associated parking garage) and eight entities that held development or redevelopment properties in which we have an interest. These redevelopment properties include Shops at Eagle Creek, Bolton Plaza, Courthouse Shadows, and Four Corner Square properties, all of which are undergoing major redevelopment, and Rivers Edge, a shopping center purchased in February 2008 that we intend to redevelop. Of the 64 total properties held at December 31, 2008, one operating property and one parcel of pre-development land were owned through joint ventures and accounted for under the equity method.

At December 31, 2007, we owned interests in 55 operating properties (consisting of 50 retail properties, four commercial operating properties and an associated parking garage) and had interests in 11 entities that held development or redevelopment properties. These redevelopment properties included our Glendale Town Center and Shops at Eagle Creek properties, which were both undergoing major redevelopment. Of the 66 total properties held at December 31, 2007, two operating properties were owned through joint ventures that were accounted for under the equity method.

At December 31, 2006, we owned interests in 54 operating properties (consisting of 49 retail properties, four commercial operating properties and an associated parking garage) and had 11 properties under development. Of the 65 total properties held at December 31, 2006, two operating properties were owned through joint ventures that were accounted for under the equity method.

The comparability of results of operations is significantly affected by our development, redevelopment, and operating property acquisition and disposition activities in 2006, 2007 and 2008. Therefore, we believe it is most useful to review the comparisons of our 2006, 2007 and 2008 results of operations (as set forth below under *Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2008 and 2007* and *Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2007 and 2006*) in conjunction with the discussion of our significant development, redevelopment, and operating property acquisition and disposition activities during those periods, which such discussion is set forth directly below.

Development Activities

During the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, the following development properties became operational or partially operational:

Property Name	MSA	Economic Occupancy Date¹	Owned GLA
54 th & College	Indianapolis, IN	June 2008	N/A ²
Beacon Hill Phase II	Crown Point, IN	December 2007	19,160
Bayport Commons	Tampa, FL	September 2007	94,756
Cornelius Gateway	Portland, OR	September 2007	21,000
Tarpon Springs Plaza	Naples, FL	July 2007	82,546
Gateway Shopping Center	Marysville, WA	April 2007	100,949
Bridgewater Marketplace	Indianapolis, IN	January 2007	26,000
Sandifur Plaza	Tri-Cities, WA	January 2007	12,552
Naperville Marketplace	Chicago, IL	August 2006	83,290
Zionsville Place	Zionsville, IN	August 2006	12,400
Stoney Creek Commons Phase II	Indianapolis, IN	July 2006	49,330

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Beacon Hill Phase I	Crown Point, IN	June 2006	38,161
Estero Town Commons	Naples, FL	April 2006	25,600
Eagle Creek Lowes	Naples, FL	February 2006	N/A ²

1

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

2

Property is ground leased to a single tenant.

Property Acquisition Activities

During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2006, we acquired the following properties:

Property Name	MSA	Acquisition Date	Acquisition Cost (Millions)	Financing Method	Owned GLA
Rivers Edge Shopping Center ¹	Indianapolis, Indiana	February 2008	\$ 18.3	Primarily Debt ²	110,875
Courthouse Shadows	Naples, Florida	July 2006	19.8	Debt	134,8667
Pine Ridge Crossing	Naples, Florida	July 2006	22.6	Debt	105,515
Riverchase	Naples, Florida	July 2006	15.5	Debt	78,340
Kedron Village	Peachtree, Georgia	April 2006 ³	34.9 ⁴	Debt	157,408

1

This property was purchased with the intent to redevelop; therefore, it is included in our redevelopment pipeline, as discussed below. However, for purposes of the comparison of operating results, this property is classified as property acquired during 2008 in the comparison of operating results tables below.

2

To fund the purchase price, we utilized approximately \$2.7 million of proceeds from the November 2007 sale of our 176th & Meridian property, as discussed below. The remaining purchase price of \$15.6 million was funded initially through a draw on our unsecured revolving credit facility and subsequently refinanced with a variable rate loan bearing interest at LIBOR + 125 basis points and originally maturing on February 3, 2009. In October 2008, we extended the maturity date on this loan one additional year.

3

When purchased, Kedron Village was under construction and not an operating property. The property became partially operational in the third quarter of 2006 and became fully operational during the fourth quarter of 2006.

4

Total purchase price of approximately \$34.9 million is net of purchase price adjustments, including tenant improvement and leasing commission credits, of \$2.0 million.

No operating properties were acquired by us in fiscal year 2007.

Operating Property Disposition Activities

During the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, we sold the following operating properties:

Property Name	MSA	Disposition Date	Owned GLA
Spring Mill Medical, Phase I ¹	Indianapolis, Indiana	December 2008	63,431

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Silver Glen Crossing ²	Chicago, Illinois	December 2008	132,716
176 th & Meridian ³	Seattle, Washington	November 2007	14,560

1

We hold a 50% interest in this joint venture. In December 2008, the joint venture sold this property for \$17.5 million, resulting in a total gain on sale of approximately \$3.5 million. Net proceeds of approximately \$14.4 million from the sale of this property were utilized to defease the related mortgage loan. Our share of the gain on sale, was approximately \$1.2 million, net of our excess investment. We used the majority of our share of the net proceeds to pay down borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility. Prior to the sale of this property, the joint venture sold a parcel of land for net proceeds of approximately \$1.1 million, of which our share was \$0.6 million.

2

We realized net proceeds of approximately \$17.2 million from the sale of this property and recognized a loss on the sale of \$2.1 million, net of Limited Partners' interests. The majority of the net proceeds from the sale of this property were used to pay down borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility. The sale of this property and its operating results have been reflected as discontinued operations for fiscal year ended December 31, 2008. Amounts were not reclassified for fiscal years 2007 and 2006 as they were not considered material to the financial statements.

3

This property was sold for net proceeds of \$7.0 million and a gain, net of Limited Partners' interests, of \$1.6 million. We utilized the proceeds from the sale with the intention to execute a like-kind exchange under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code and, in February 2008 we did so by purchasing Rivers Edge Shopping Center, as discussed above. The sale of this property and its operating results have been reflected as discontinued operations for fiscal years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006.

No operating properties were sold by us in fiscal year 2006.

Redevelopment Activities

During the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, we transitioned the following properties from our operating portfolio to our redevelopment pipeline:

Property Name	MSA	Transition Date¹	Owned GLA
Courthouse Shadows ²	Naples, Florida	September 2008	134,867
Four Corner Square ³	Maple Valley, Washington	September 2008	73,099
Bolton Plaza ⁴	Jacksonville, Florida	June 2008	172,938
Rivers Edge ⁵	Indianapolis, Indiana	June 2008	110,875
Glendale Town Center ⁶	Indianapolis, Indiana	March 2007	685,000
Shops at Eagle Creek ⁷	Naples, Florida	December 2006	75,944

1

Transition date represents the date the property was transitioned from our operating portfolio to our redevelopment pipeline.

2

In addition to the existing center, we may construct an additional building to support approximately 6,000 square feet of small shop space. We anticipate our total investment in the redevelopment at this property will be approximately \$2.5 million.

3

In addition to the existing center, we also own approximately ten acres of land adjacent to the center which may be utilized in the redevelopment. We anticipate the majority of the existing center will remain open during the redevelopment. We anticipate our total investment in the redevelopment at this property will be approximately \$0.5 million.

4

The former anchor tenant's lease at the shopping center expired in May 2008 and was not renewed. We anticipate our total investment in the redevelopment at this property will be approximately \$2.0 million.

5

We purchased this property in February 2008 with the intent to redevelop. The existing anchor tenant's lease at this property will expire in March 2010 and we are currently marketing the space in the event the current anchor tenant does not renew its lease. We anticipate our total investment in the redevelopment at this property will be approximately \$2.5 million.

6

Property was transitioned to the operating portfolio in the third quarter of 2008 as redevelopment was substantially completed. However, because the property was under redevelopment during 2007 and the majority of 2008, it is classified as such in the comparison of operating results tables below.

7

We are currently redeveloping the space formerly occupied by Winn-Dixie at this property into two smaller spaces. Staples signed a lease for approximately 25,800 square feet of the space and opened for business in August 2008. We are continuing to market the remaining space for lease and have also completed a number of additional renovations at the property during 2008. We anticipate our total investment in the redevelopment at Shops at Eagle Creek will be approximately \$3.5 million.

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Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2008 and 2007

The following table reflects income statement line items from our consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007:

	Year Ended December 31		Increase (Decrease) 2008 to 2007
	2008	2007	
Revenue:			
Rental income (including tenant reimbursements)	\$ 89,598,507	\$ 90,484,289	\$ (885,782)
Other property related revenue	13,998,650	11,010,553	2,988,097
Construction and service fee revenue	39,103,151	37,259,934	1,843,217
Expenses:			
Property operating expense	17,108,464	15,121,325	1,987,139
Real estate taxes	11,977,099	11,917,299	59,800
Cost of construction and services	33,788,008	32,077,014	1,710,994
General, administrative, and other	5,884,152	6,298,901	(414,749)
Depreciation and amortization	35,446,575	31,850,770	3,595,805
Operating income	38,496,010	41,489,467	(2,993,457)
Add:			
Income from unconsolidated entities	842,425	290,710	551,715
Gain on sale of unconsolidated property	1,233,338		1,233,338
Other income, net	158,024	778,552	(620,528)
Deduct:			
Interest expense	29,372,181	25,965,141	3,407,040
Income tax expense of taxable REIT subsidiary	1,927,830	761,628	1,166,202
Minority interest in income of consolidated subsidiaries	61,707	587,413	(525,706)
Limited Partners' interests in the continuing operations of the Operating Partnership	2,014,136	3,399,534	(1,385,398)
Income from continuing operations	7,353,943	11,845,013	(4,491,070)
Operating income from discontinued operations, net of Limited Partners' interests	850,745	95,551	755,194
(Loss) gain on sale of operating property, net of Limited Partners' interests	(2,111,562)	1,582,119	(3,693,681)
Net income	\$ 6,093,126	\$ 13,522,683	\$ (7,429,557)

Rental income (including tenant reimbursements) decreased approximately \$0.9 million, or 1%, due to the following:

	Increase (Decrease) 2008 to 2007
Development properties that became operational or partially operational in 2007 or 2008	\$ 5,863,617
Property acquired during 2008	1,780,008

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Properties under redevelopment during 2007 and 2008	322,346
Property sold in 2008	(3,389,804)
Properties fully operational during 2007 and 2008 & other	(5,461,949)
Total	\$ (885,782)

Excluding the changes due to the acquisition of properties, transitioned development properties, properties under redevelopment, and the property that was sold, the net \$5.5 million decrease in rental income was primarily related to the following:

.

\$2.5 million net decrease at a number of our properties primarily due to the termination of leases with *tenants* in 2007 and 2008, which includes the loss of rent as well as the write-off to income of intangible lease related amounts;

.

\$1.5 million net decrease in real estate tax recoveries from tenants primarily due to real estate tax refunds at a number of our operating properties in 2008 due to decreased assessments, most of which was reimbursed to our tenants;

·
\$0.9 million net write-off of rental income amounts in connection with the bankruptcy and liquidation of Circuit City stores at three of our properties;

·
\$0.3 million decrease at our Union Station parking garage related to the change in structure of our agreement from a lease to a management agreement with a third party; and

·
\$0.3 million decrease in common area maintenance and property insurance recoveries at a number of our operating properties due to a decrease in the related costs.

Other property related revenue primarily consists of parking revenues, percentage rent, lease settlement income and gains from land sales. This revenue increased approximately \$3.0 million, or 27%, primarily as a result of the following:

·
\$3.2 million increased gains on land sales in 2008 compared to 2007; and

·
\$1.1 million net increase in parking revenue at our Union Station parking garage related to the change in structure of our agreement from a lease to a management agreement with a third party.

These increases were partially offset by the following:

·
\$0.9 million decrease in lease settlement income we received from tenants in connection with the termination of leases in 2008 compared to 2007; and

·
\$0.3 million decrease in percentage rent from our retail operating tenants in 2008 compared to 2007.

Construction revenue and service fees increased approximately \$1.8 million, or 5%. This increase is primarily due to the net increase in proceeds from build-to-suit assets, partially offset by the level and timing of third party construction contracts during 2008 compared to 2007. In 2008, we realized proceeds of \$10.6 million from the sale of our Spring Mill Medical, Phase II build-to-suit commercial development asset and in 2007, we realized proceeds of \$6.1 million from the sale of a build-to-suit asset at Sandifur Plaza.

Property operating expenses increased approximately \$2.0 million, or 13%, due to the following:

Increase (Decrease)

2008 to 2007

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Development properties that became operational or partially operational in 2007 or 2008	\$	1,257,519
Property acquired during 2008		314,322
Properties under redevelopment during 2007 and 2008		227,433
Property sold in 2008		(331,760)
Properties fully operational during 2007 and 2008 & other		519,625
Total	\$	1,987,139

Excluding the changes due to the acquisition of properties, transitioned development properties, properties under redevelopment, and the property sold, the net \$0.5 million increase in property operating expenses was primarily due the following:

·
\$0.6 million net increase in bad debt expense at a number of our operating properties; and

·
\$0.5 million increase in expenses at our Union Station parking garage property related to a change in the structure of our agreement from a lease to a management agreement with a third party.

This increase in operating expenses was partially offset by a net decrease of \$0.5 million in insurance and landscaping expenses at a number of our properties.

Real estate taxes increased approximately \$0.1 million, or 1%, due to the following:

		Increase (Decrease) 2008 to 2007
Development properties that became operational or partially operational in 2007 or 2008	\$	702,283
Property acquired during 2008		197,623
Properties under redevelopment during 2007 and 2008		140,173
Property sold in 2008		(502,642)
Properties fully operational during 2007 and 2008 & other		(477,637)
Total	\$	59,800

Excluding the changes due to the acquisition of properties, transitioned development properties, properties under redevelopment, and the property sold, the net \$0.5 million decrease in real estate taxes was primarily due to a decrease of approximately \$0.7 million due to real estate tax refunds received in 2008, net of related professional fees, at our Market Street Village, Galleria Plaza, and Cedar Hill Plaza properties, most of which was reimbursed to tenants. This decrease was partially offset by a \$0.2 million net increase in real estate tax assessments at a number of our operating properties.

Cost of construction and services increased approximately \$1.7 million, or 5%. This increase was primarily due to the increased costs associated with the sale of build-to-suit assets, partially offset by the level and timing of third party construction contracts during 2008 compared to 2007. In 2008, we had costs associated with the sale of our Spring Mill Medical, Phase II, build-to-suit commercial development asset of \$9.4 million, while in 2007, we had costs associated with the sale of a build-to-suit asset at Sandifur Plaza of \$4.1 million.

General, administrative and other expenses decreased approximately \$0.4 million, or 7%. In 2008, general, administrative and other expenses were 4.1% of total revenue and in 2007, general, administrative and other expenses were 4.5% of total revenue. This decrease in general, administrative and other expenses was primarily due to decreased salary, benefits and incentive compensation expense as a result of a decrease in overall headcount.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased approximately \$3.6 million, or 11%, due to the following:

	Increase (Decrease)
	2008 to 2007
Development properties that became operational or partially operational in 2007 or 2008	\$ 3,137,576
Property acquired during 2008	910,235
Properties under redevelopment during 2007 and 2008	(1,894,435)
Property sold in 2008	(1,558,814)
Properties fully operational during 2007 and 2008 & other	3,001,243
Total	\$ 3,595,805

Excluding the changes due to the acquisition of properties, transitioned development properties, properties under redevelopment, and the property sold, the net \$3.0 million increase in depreciation and amortization expense was primarily attributable to the acceleration of depreciable assets, including intangible lease assets, related to the termination of tenants, including the termination of leases with Circuit City stores at three of our properties that was recognized in 2008 in connection with Circuit City's bankruptcy and liquidation.

Income from unconsolidated entities increased \$0.6 million, or 190%. During 2008, one of our unconsolidated joint ventures (Spring Mill Medical, Phase I) sold a parcel of land for a net gain of approximately \$1.1 million, of which our share was \$0.6 million.

Gain on sale of unconsolidated property was \$1.2 million in 2008. In December 2008, we sold our interest in Spring Mill Medical, Phase I, one of our unconsolidated commercial operating properties. This property is located in Indianapolis, Indiana and was owned 50% through a joint venture. The joint venture sold the property for approximately \$17.5 million, resulting in a gain on the sale of approximately \$3.5 million. Net proceeds of approximately \$14.4 million from the sale of this property were utilized to defease the related mortgage loan. Our share of the gain on the sale of Spring Mill Medical, Phase I, was approximately \$1.2 million, net of our excess

investment. We used the majority of our share of the net proceeds to pay down borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility.

Other income, net decreased approximately \$0.6 million, or 80%, primarily as a result of a \$0.5 million payment received from a lender in consideration for our agreement to terminate a loan commitment in 2007.

Interest expense increased approximately \$3.4 million, or 13%, due to the following:

	Increase (Decrease)
	2008 to 2007
Development properties that became operational or partially operational in 2007 or 2008	\$ 2,609,255
Property acquired during 2008	593,808
Properties under redevelopment during 2007 and 2008	(112,367)
Properties fully operational during 2007 and 2008 & other	316,344
Total	\$ 3,407,040

Excluding the changes due to the acquisition of properties and transitioned development properties, the net \$0.3 million increase in interest expense was primarily due to increased interest expense related to the \$55 million outstanding on our term loan, which was entered into in July 2008. This was partially offset by lower LIBOR rates on our variable rate debt, including the line of credit, during fiscal year 2008 compared to 2007.

Income tax expense of our taxable REIT subsidiary increased \$1.2 million, or 153%, primarily due to the income taxes incurred by our taxable REIT subsidiary associated with the gain on the sale of land in the first quarter of 2008 as well as the sale of Spring Mill Medical, Phase II, a consolidated joint venture property. This build-to-suit commercial asset that we sold was adjacent to Spring Mill Medical I and was owned in our taxable REIT subsidiary through a 50% owned joint venture with a third party. Our proceeds of this sale were approximately \$10.6 million, and our associated construction costs were approximately \$9.4 million, including a \$0.9 million payment to our joint venture partner to acquire their partnership interest prior to the sale to a third party. Our share of net proceeds of approximately \$1.2 million from this sale were primarily used to pay down borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility.

Minority interest in income of consolidated subsidiaries decreased approximately \$0.5 million, or 89%. This decrease was primarily due to the following:

.
\$0.3 million decrease as a result of the minority partners' share of income related to the sale of a merchant building at our Sandifur Plaza property in 2007; and

.
\$0.2 million decrease as a result of the minority partners' share of income related to the sale of an outlot at our Beacon Hill property in 2007.

Operating income from discontinued operations, net of Limited Partners' interests, increased \$0.8 million and loss (gain) on sale of operating property, net of Limited Partners' interests, decreased \$3.7 million, for a net decrease of \$2.9 million, or 175%. In December 2008, we sold our Silver Glen Crossings property, located in Chicago, Illinois, for net proceeds of \$17.2 million and a loss on sale of \$2.1 million, net of Limited Partners' interests. In November 2007, we sold our 176th & Meridian property, located in Seattle, Washington, for net proceeds of \$7.0 million and a gain of \$1.6 million, net of Limited Partners' interests.

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Comparison of Operating Results for the Years Ended December 31, 2007 and 2006

The following table reflects income statement line items from our consolidated statements of operations for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006:

	Year Ended December 31		Increase (Decrease)
	2007	2006	2007 to 2006
Revenue:			
Rental income (including tenant reimbursements)	\$ 90,484,289	\$ 83,344,870	\$ 7,139,419
Other property related revenue	11,010,553	6,358,086	4,652,467
Construction and service fee revenue	37,259,934	41,447,364	(4,187,430)
Expenses:			
Property operating expense	15,121,325	13,580,369	1,540,956
Real estate taxes	11,917,299	11,259,794	657,505
Cost of construction and services	32,077,014	35,901,364	(3,824,350)
General, administrative, and other	6,298,901	5,322,594	976,307
Depreciation and amortization	31,850,770	29,579,123	2,271,647
Operating income	41,489,467	35,507,076	5,982,391
Add:			
Income from unconsolidated entities	290,710	286,452	4,258
Other income, net	778,552	344,537	434,015
Deduct:			
Interest expense	25,965,141	21,221,758	4,743,383
Loss on sale of asset		764,008	(764,008)
Income tax expense of taxable REIT subsidiary	761,628	965,532	(203,904)
Minority interest in income of consolidated subsidiaries	587,413	117,469	469,944
Limited Partners' interests in the continuing operations of the Operating Partnership	3,399,534	2,966,730	432,804
Income from continuing operations	11,845,013	10,102,568	1,742,445
Operating income from discontinued operations, net of Limited Partners' interests	95,551	77,082	18,469
Gain on sale of operating property, net of Limited Partners' interests	1,582,119		1,582,119
Net income	\$ 13,522,683	\$ 10,179,650	\$ 3,343,033

Rental income (including tenant reimbursements) increased approximately \$7.1 million, or 9%, due to the following:

	Increase (Decrease)
	2007 to 2006
Properties acquired during 2006	\$ 5,168,027
Development properties that became operational or partially operational in 2006 or 2007	3,151,994

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Properties under redevelopment during 2007	(1,839,652)
Properties fully operational during 2006 and 2007 & other	659,050
Total	\$ 7,139,419

Excluding the changes due to the acquisition of properties, transitioned development properties, and the properties under redevelopment, the net \$0.7 million increase in rental income was primarily related to the following:

.
\$0.8 million increase due to the write off of intangible lease obligations in connection with the termination of a lease at our Silver Glen Crossings property;

.
\$0.5 million net increase in real estate tax recoveries from tenants due to increased assessments at a number of our properties;

.
\$0.3 million of increased rental income at one of our properties due to two new tenants that began paying rent in the second half of 2006;

.
\$0.3 million of increased common area maintenance and property insurance recoveries from tenants at a number of our properties due to higher related expenses; and

\$0.2 million of increased rental income at one of our properties due to a new anchor tenants that began paying rent in the second half 2007.

These increases in rental income were partially offset by the following:

\$0.8 million decrease reflecting the termination of our lease with Marsh Supermarkets at Naperville Marketplace and the subsequent sale of the facility in the second quarter of 2006; and

\$0.7 million decrease due to the termination of a lease at our Thirty South property in the fourth quarter of 2006.

Other property related revenue primarily consists of parking revenues, percentage rent, lease settlement income and gains on land sales. This revenue increased approximately \$4.7 million, or 73%, primarily as a result of \$4.0 million increased gains on land sales and an increase of \$0.9 million in lease settlement income. This revenue increase was partially offset by a decrease of approximately \$0.3 million in specialty leasing income as a result of the redevelopment of Glendale Town Center.

Construction revenue and service fees decreased approximately \$4.2 million, or 10%. This decrease is primarily due to the level and timing of third party construction contracts during 2007 compared to 2006, partially offset by the net increase in proceeds from build-to-suit assets. In 2007, we had proceeds from the sale of a build-to-suit asset at Sandifur Plaza of \$6.1 million while, in 2006, we had proceeds from the sale of a build-to-suit asset at Bridgewater Marketplace of \$5.3 million.

Property operating expenses increased approximately \$1.5 million, or 11%, due to the following:

	Increase (Decrease)
	2007 to 2006
Properties acquired during 2006	\$ 958,716
Development properties that became operational or partially operational in 2006 or 2007	681,211
Properties under redevelopment during 2007	(714,967)
Properties fully operational during 2006 and 2007 & other	615,996
Total	\$ 1,540,956

Excluding the changes due to the acquisition of properties, transitioned development properties, and the properties under redevelopment, the net \$0.6 million increase in property operating expenses was primarily due to the following:

\$0.4 million increase in snow removal expense primarily at our Indiana and Illinois properties, the majority of which is recoverable from tenants;

\$0.2 million increase in landscaping and parking expense at a number of our operating properties, the majority of which is recoverable from tenants; and

.

\$0.2 million net increase in repair and maintenance expense at a number of our operating properties, some of which is recoverable from tenants.

These increases in property operating expenses were partially offset by the following:

.

\$0.1 million net decrease in bad debt expense at a number of our operating properties; and

.

\$0.1 million net decrease in non-recoverable legal expenses at one of our operating properties.

Real estate taxes increased approximately \$0.7 million, or 6%, due to the following:

	Increase (Decrease)
	2007 to 2006
Properties acquired during 2006	\$ 537,220
Development properties that became operational or partially operational in 2006 or 2007	364,184
Properties under redevelopment during 2007	(282,416)
Properties fully operational during 2006 and 2007 & other	38,517
Total	\$ 657,505

Excluding the changes due to the acquisition of properties, transitioned development properties, and the properties under redevelopment, the net \$38,517 increase in real estate taxes represented a net increase of

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approximately \$0.5 million in real estate tax assessments at a number of our properties, the most significant increases at properties located in Texas and Illinois. This increase in real estate taxes was partially offset by a real estate tax refund, net of related professional fees, of approximately \$0.5 million for fiscal years 2002 through 2004 at our Thirty South property, which was received in 2007.

Cost of construction and services decreased approximately \$3.8 million, or 11%. This decrease is primarily due to the level and timing of third party construction contracts during 2007 compared to 2006, partially offset by the net increase in costs associated with the sale of build-to-suit assets. In 2007, we had costs associated with the sale of a build-to-suit asset at Sandifur Plaza of \$4.1 million and in 2006 we had \$3.5 million of costs associated with the sale of a build-to-suit asset at Bridgewater Marketplace.

General, administrative and other expenses increased approximately \$1.0 million, or 18%. In 2007, general, administrative and other expenses were 4.5% of total revenue and in 2006, general, administrative and other expenses were 4.1% of total revenue. This increase in general, administrative and other expenses was primarily due to higher share-based incentive compensation costs and increased staffing attributable to our growth. The costs of operating as a public company remained relatively flat between years.

Depreciation and amortization expense increased approximately \$2.3 million, or 8%, due to the following:

	Increase (Decrease)
	2007 to 2006
Properties acquired during 2006	\$ 1,998,616
Development properties that became operational or partially operational in 2006 or 2007	802,052
Properties under redevelopment during 2007	(713,325)
Properties fully operational during 2006 and 2007 & other	184,304
Total	\$ 2,271,647

Excluding the changes due to the acquisition of properties, transitioned development properties, and the properties under redevelopment, the net \$0.2 million increase in depreciation and amortization expense was primarily due to the following:

\$0.9 million net increase in the acceleration of depreciation of vacated tenant costs at our fully operational properties during 2007 compared to 2006; and

\$0.8 million increase due to the write off of intangible lease assets in connection with the termination of a lease at our Silver Glen Crossings property in 2007.

These increases in depreciation and amortization expenses were partially offset by the following:

\$0.9 million decrease reflecting the termination of our lease with Marsh Supermarkets at Naperville Marketplace and the subsequent sale of the facility in the second quarter of 2006; and

\$0.6 million of intangible lease obligations written down related to our lease with Winn-Dixie at our Shops at Eagle Creek property, which was terminated in 2006.

Other income, net increased approximately \$0.4 million, or 126%, primarily as a result of a \$0.5 million payment received from a lender in consideration for our agreement to terminate a loan commitment in 2007.

Interest expense increased approximately \$4.7 million, or 22%, due to the following:

	Increase
	2007 to 2006
Properties acquired during 2006	\$ 1,201,928
Development properties that became operational or partially operational in 2006 or 2007	1,690,255
Properties fully operational during 2006 and 2007 & other	1,851,200
Total	\$ 4,743,383

Excluding the changes due to the acquisition of properties and transitioned development properties, the net \$1.9 million increase in interest expense was primarily due to the following:

\$2.1 million increase attributable to the addition of a fixed rate debt instrument on our Traders Point property in July of 2006;

\$0.1 million increase due to higher average balance on our line of credit; and

\$0.1 million increase due to fixed rate financing placed on one of our properties in December 2006.

These increases in interest expense were partially offset by a \$0.4 million decrease due to interest expense incurred in the first quarter of 2006 at the Naperville Marsh Supermarkets, which was sold during the second quarter of 2006.

Loss on sale of asset was \$0.8 million in 2006. In June 2006, we terminated our lease with Marsh Supermarkets and subsequently sold the store at our Naperville Marketplace property to Caputo's Fresh Markets and recorded a loss on the sale of approximately \$0.8 million (approximately \$0.5 million after tax). The total proceeds from these transactions of \$14 million included a \$2.5 million note from Marsh with monthly installments payable through June 30, 2008, and \$2.5 million of cash received from the termination of our lease with Marsh. As of December 31, 2008, all amounts had been collected under the note. Marsh Supermarkets at Naperville Marketplace was owned by our taxable REIT subsidiary. The net proceeds from this sale were used to pay off related indebtedness of approximately \$11.6 million. We continue to develop the remainder of the Naperville Marketplace development property.

Minority interest in income of consolidated subsidiaries increased approximately \$0.5 million, or 400%. This increase was primarily due to the following:

•
\$0.3 million increase as a result of the minority partners' share of income related to the sale of a merchant building at our Sandifur Plaza property in 2007; and

•
\$0.2 million increase as a result of the minority partners' share of income related to the sale of an outlot at our Beacon Hill property in 2007.

Gain on sale of operating property, net of Limited Partners' interests, was \$1.6 million in 2007. In November 2007, we sold our 176th & Meridian property, located in Seattle, Washington, for net proceeds of \$7.0 million and a gain, net of Limited Partners' interests, of \$1.6 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Current State of Capital Markets and Our Financing Strategy

Our primary finance and capital strategy is to maintain a strong balance sheet with sufficient flexibility to fund our operating and investment activities in a cost-effective way. We consider a number of factors when evaluating our level of indebtedness and when making decisions regarding additional borrowings, including the purchase price of properties to be developed or acquired with debt financing, the estimated market value of our properties and our Company as a whole upon consummation of the refinancing and the ability of particular properties to generate cash flow to cover expected debt service. As discussed in more detail above in *Overview*, the challenging market conditions that currently exist have created a need for most REITs, including us, to place a significant amount of emphasis on financing and capital strategies.

In 2008, we reduced the aggregate amount of indebtedness outstanding under our unsecured credit facility in an effort to have that source of financing available to fund our development and redevelopment projects and pay down maturing debt. In July and August 2008, we obtained \$55 million of proceeds from a term loan that matures in July 2011, as described in more detail below, majority of the proceeds of which were used to pay down borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility. In addition, in October 2008, we completed an offering of our common shares that raised approximately \$47.8 million of net proceeds, the majority of which was used to pay down outstanding borrowings under our unsecured credit facility. As a result, approximately \$77 million was available under that facility as of December 31, 2008.

In addition to raising new capital, we have also been successful in refinancing or extending the maturities of a significant portion of our debt that is scheduled to mature in 2009. For example, in October 2008, we extended the maturity dates from 2009 to 2010 on our debt at four of our consolidated properties (Estero Town Center, Tarpon Springs Plaza, Rivers Edge Shopping Center, and Bridgewater Marketplace). In addition, in October and December 2008, we refinanced debt at our Gateway Shopping Center and Bayport Commons properties, respectively, and extended the maturity dates from 2009 to 2011. As a result of these actions, we extended the maturity dates to 2010 or later on approximately \$100.6 million of indebtedness previously due in 2009. We continue to conduct negotiations with our existing and potential replacement lenders to refinance or obtain extensions on our remaining 2009 maturities, which total approximately \$83.9 million (approximately \$108.0 million when including our share of unconsolidated debt) at December 31, 2008, excluding scheduled monthly principal payments for 2009. While we can give no assurance, due to these efforts and the current status of negotiations with existing and alternative lenders

for our near-term maturing indebtedness, we currently believe we will have the ability to extend, refinance, or repay all of our debt that is maturing through at least 2009.

We were also able to effectively recycle capital by selling two of our operating properties, which is another aspect of our financing strategy. In December 2008 we sold our Silver Glen Crossing property, a wholly-owned property in our retail portfolio, and Spring Mill Medical, Phase I, an unconsolidated commercial property that was owned 50% through a joint venture with a third party. In addition, our 50% owned consolidated joint venture sold Spring Mill Medical, Phase II, a build-to-suit commercial asset located in Indianapolis, Indiana that was owned in our taxable REIT subsidiary. Utilizing the net proceeds of these sales, we were able to generate net cash of approximately \$23.6 million, which was primarily used to pay down borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility.

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

As of December 31, 2008, we had cash and cash equivalents on hand of \$10 million. We may be subject to concentrations of credit risk with regards to our cash and cash equivalents. We place our cash and temporary cash investments with high-credit-quality financial institutions. From time to time, such investments may temporarily be in excess of FDIC and SIPC insurance limits, however we attempt to limit our exposure at any one time.

Our Principal Capital Resources

Our Unsecured Revolving Credit Facility

Our Operating Partnership has entered into an amended and restated four-year \$200 million unsecured revolving credit facility with a group of lenders and Key Bank National Association, as agent (the unsecured facility). As of December 31, 2008, our outstanding indebtedness under the unsecured facility was approximately \$105 million, bearing interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 125 basis points. Factoring in our hedge agreements, at December 31, 2008, our weighted average interest rate on our unsecured revolving credit facility was approximately 5.06%.

The amount that we may borrow under the unsecured facility is based on the value of assets in the unencumbered property pool. We currently have 53 unencumbered properties and other assets, 51 of which are wholly owned and used to calculate the amount available for borrowing under the unsecured credit facility and two of which are owned through joint ventures. The major unencumbered assets include: Broadstone Station, Courthouse Shadows, Eagle Creek Lowes, Eastgate Pavilion, Four Corner Square, Hamilton Crossing, King's Lake, Market Street Village, Naperville Marketplace, PEN Products, Publix at Acworth, Red Bank Commons, Shops at Eagle Creek, Traders Point II, Union Station Parking Garage, Wal-Mart Plaza, and Waterford Lakes. As of December 31, 2008 the amounts available to us for future draws was approximately \$77 million.

We and several of the Operating Partnership's subsidiaries are guarantors of the Operating Partnership's obligations under the unsecured facility. The unsecured facility has a maturity date of February 20, 2011, with an option for a one-year extension. Borrowings under the unsecured facility bear interest at a variable interest rate of LIBOR plus 115 to 135 basis points, depending on our leverage ratio. The unsecured facility has a 0.125% to 0.20% commitment fee applicable to the average daily unused amount. Subject to certain conditions, including the prior consent of the lenders, we have the option to increase our borrowings under the unsecured facility to a maximum of \$400 million if there are sufficient unencumbered assets to support the additional borrowings. As discussed in more detail below under 2009 Debt Maturities, we may seek to increase the unencumbered asset pool related to the facility in order to increase our borrowing capacity. The unsecured facility also includes a short-term borrowing line of \$25 million with

a variable interest rate. Borrowings under the short-term line may not be outstanding for more than five days.

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

.

a maximum leverage ratio of 65% (or up to 70% in certain circumstances);

Adjusted EBITDA (as defined in the unsecured facility) to fixed charges coverage ratio of at least 1.50 to 1;

minimum tangible net worth (defined as Total Asset Value less Total Indebtedness) of \$300 million (plus 75% of the net proceeds of any future equity issuances);

ratio of net operating income of unencumbered property to debt service under the unsecured facility of at least 1.50 to 1;

minimum unencumbered property pool occupancy rate of 80%;

ratio of variable rate indebtedness to total asset value of no more than 0.35 to 1; and

ratio of recourse indebtedness to total asset value of no more than 0.30 to 1.

We were in compliance with all applicable covenants under the unsecured facility as of December 31, 2008.

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

Term Loan

On August 18, 2008, we entered into an amendment to a \$30 million unsecured term loan (the Term Loan Amendment) with KeyBank National Association, as Original Lender and Agent, Raymond James Bank and Royal Bank of Canada that was originally entered into on July 15, 2008. The Term Loan Amendment, among other things, increased the amount of borrowings under the original Term Loan agreement by an additional \$25 million, which amount was subsequently drawn, resulting in an aggregate amount outstanding under the Term Loan of \$55 million. The Operating Partnership is the borrower under the Term Loan and we and several of the Operating Partnership's subsidiaries are guarantors of the Operating Partnership's obligations there under. The majority of the proceeds of borrowings under the Term Loan were used to pay down borrowings under our unsecured revolving credit facility. In connection with the Term Loan, in September 2008, we entered into a cash flow hedge for \$55 million at a fixed interest rate of 5.92%.

The Term Loan has a scheduled maturity date of July 15, 2011. Borrowings under the Term Loan will bear interest at a variable interest rate of LIBOR plus 265 basis points. Our ability to borrow under the Term Loan will be subject to ongoing compliance by us, the Operating Partnership and our subsidiaries with various restrictive covenants,

including with respect to liens, indebtedness, investments, dividends, mergers and asset sales. In addition, the Term Loan requires that we satisfy certain financial covenants that are substantially the same as those under the unsecured credit facility, as described above. We were in compliance with all applicable covenants under the Term Loan as of December 31, 2008.

Capital Markets

We have filed a registration statement, and subsequent prospectus supplements related thereto, with the Securities and Exchange Commission allowing us to offer, from time to time, common shares or preferred shares for an aggregate initial public offering price of up to \$500 million. In October 2008, we issued 4,750,000 common shares for offering proceeds, net of offering costs, of approximately \$47.8 million. We will continue to monitor the capital markets and may consider raising additional capital through the issuance of our common shares, preferred shares or other securities.

Short and Long-Term Liquidity Needs

Overview

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

obligations, as discussed in more detail above in Overview on page 39. These conditions, in turn, are having a negative impact on our business. If the downturn in the financial markets and economy is prolonged, our cash flow from operations could be significantly affected.

Short-Term Liquidity Needs

The nature of our business, coupled with the requirements for qualifying for REIT status (which includes the stipulation that we distribute to shareholders at least 90% of our annual REIT taxable income) and to avoid paying tax on our income, necessitate that we distribute a substantial majority of our income on an annual basis, which will cause us to have substantial liquidity needs over both the short term and the long term. Our short-term liquidity needs consist primarily of funds necessary to pay operating expenses associated with our operating properties, interest expense and scheduled principal payments on our debt, expected dividend payments (including distributions to persons who hold units in our Operating Partnership) and recurring capital expenditures. Each quarter we discuss with our Board of Trustees (the Board) our liquidity requirements along with other relevant factors before the Board decides whether and in what amount to declare a distribution. In February 2009, our Board of Trustees declared a quarterly cash distribution of \$0.1525 per common share for the quarter ending March 31, 2009. This distribution represents a reduction from the amount paid in the prior quarter thereby allowing us to conserve additional liquidity.

We, along with our Board, will continue to evaluate our distribution policy on a quarterly basis as we monitor the capital markets and the impact of the economy on our operations.

When we lease space to new tenants, or renew leases for existing tenants, we also incur expenditures for tenant improvements and external leasing commissions. This amount, as well as the amount of recurring capital expenditures that we incur, will vary from year to year. During the year ended December 31, 2008, we incurred approximately \$0.5 million of costs for recurring capital expenditures on operating properties and also incurred approximately \$1.0 million of costs for tenant improvements and external leasing commissions. In addition, we currently anticipate incurring approximately \$2.2 million in additional tenant improvements and renovation costs within the next twelve months at our Cedar Hill Plaza property to replace the former anchor tenant's space with the property's new anchor.

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

2009 Debt Maturities

As of December 31, 2008, approximately \$83.9 million of our consolidated outstanding indebtedness was scheduled to mature in 2009 (approximately \$108.0 million when including our share of unconsolidated debt), excluding scheduled monthly principal payments for 2009. Our current plans with respect to each of these loans are as follows:

The construction loan on our Beacon Hill property (\$11.9 million) matures in March 2009. This loan has a five year extension option with a debt service coverage ratio of 1.2x. We currently anticipate paying down the loan with land sale proceeds and/or utilizing our unsecured revolving credit facility prior to original maturity;

The variable rate mortgage loan on our Fishers Station property (\$4.2 million) matures in June 2009. We are currently in discussions with lenders on a three to five year loan and anticipate closing on the loan in the second quarter of 2009;

.
The construction loan on our Cobblestone Plaza property (\$30.5 million) matures in June 2009. We are currently in discussions with the lender to extend the maturity date of that loan and anticipate closing on the loan in the first quarter of 2009;

.
The variable rate land loan on our Delray Marketplace property (\$9.4 million) matures in July 2009. We are currently in discussions with the lender on an extension of the current loan or a new construction loan at the property;

.
The fixed rate mortgage loan at our Ridge Plaza property (\$16.0 million) matures in October 2009. We currently plan to negotiate a three to five year loan in mid-2009 or utilize our unsecured revolving credit facility to pay it off prior to original maturity, while increasing total availability on the unsecured facility by increasing the unencumbered asset pool;

The fixed rate mortgage loan at our Boulevard Crossing property (\$11.9 million) matures in December 2009. We currently plan to negotiate a three to five year loan in mid-2009 or utilize our unsecured revolving credit facility to pay it off prior to original maturity, while increasing total availability on the unsecured facility by increasing the unencumbered asset pool; and

The variable rate land loan at our unconsolidated joint venture property Parkside Town Commons (\$55.0 million, our share of which is \$22.0 million) matures in August 2009. We are currently in discussions with the lender for an 18-month extension on the loan.

Long-Term Liquidity Needs

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

Redevelopment Properties. As of December 31, 2008, five of our properties (Shops at Eagle Creek, Bolton Plaza, Rivers Edge, Courthouse Shadows and Four Corner Square) were undergoing major redevelopment activities. We anticipate our investment in these redevelopment projects will be a total of approximately \$11 million, which we currently have sufficient financing in place to fund through borrowings through our unsecured credit facility.

Development Properties. As of December 31, 2008, we had three development projects in our current development pipeline. The total estimated cost, including our share and our joint venture partners' share, for these projects is approximately \$91 million, of which approximately \$48 million had been incurred as of December 31, 2008. Our share of the total estimated cost of these projects is approximately \$68 million, of which we have incurred approximately \$30 million as of December 31, 2008. We believe we currently have sufficient financing in place to fund these projects and expect to do so primarily through existing construction loans, including the construction loan on Eddy Street Commons that closed in December 2008, with a total loan commitment of approximately \$29.5 million, of which no amounts were outstanding at December 31, 2008. In addition, if necessary, we may make draws on our unsecured credit facility. See below for a more complete discussion of this development project.

The most significant project in our current development pipeline is Eddy Street Commons at the University of Notre Dame located adjacent to the university in South Bend, Indiana, that is expected to include retail, office, hotels, a parking garage, apartments and residential units. The Eddy Street Commons project is discussed in detail below under Contractual Obligations Obligations in Connection with Our Development, Redevelopment and Visible Shadow Pipeline .

Visible Shadow Development Pipeline. In addition to our current development pipeline, we have a visible shadow development pipeline which includes land parcels that are in various stages of preparation for construction to commence, including pre-leasing activity and negotiations for third party financing. As of December 31, 2008, this visible shadow pipeline consisted of six projects that are expected to contain approximately 2.9 million square feet of total leasable area. We currently anticipate the total estimated cost of these six projects will be approximately \$383 million, of which our share is currently expected to be approximately \$244 million. However, we are generally not contractually obligated to complete any developments in our visible shadow pipeline, as these projects consist of land parcels on which we have not yet commenced construction. With respect to each asset in the visible shadow pipeline, our policy is to not commence vertical construction until pre-established leasing thresholds are achieved and the requisite third-party financing is in place. Once these projects are transferred to the current development pipeline, we intend to fund our investment in these developments primarily through new construction loans and joint ventures, as

well as borrowings on our unsecured facility, if necessary.

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

We have entered into an agreement (the Venture) with Prudential Real Estate Investors (PREI) to pursue joint venture opportunities for the development and selected acquisition of community shopping centers in the United States. The agreement allows for the Venture to develop or acquire up to \$1.25 billion of well-positioned

community shopping centers in strategic markets in the United States. Under the terms of the agreement, we have agreed to present to PREI opportunities to develop or acquire community shopping centers, each with estimated project costs in excess of \$50 million. We have the option to present to PREI additional opportunities with estimated project costs under \$50 million. The agreement allows for equity capital contributions of up to \$500 million to be made to the Venture for qualifying projects. We expect contributions would be made on a project-by-project basis with PREI contributing 80% and us contributing 20% of the equity required. Our first project with PREI is Parkside Town Commons, which is currently in our visible shadow development pipeline.

Cash Flows

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2008 to the Year Ended December 31, 2007

Cash provided by operating activities was \$40.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2008, an increase of \$2.9 million from 2007. The increase was primarily due to a change in accounts payable, accrued expenses, deferred revenue and other liabilities of \$6.9 million between years, which was primarily due to construction related expenses as well as the conservation of cash. This increase was partially offset by a change in deferred costs and other assets of \$4.3 million between years.

Cash used in our investing activities totaled \$95.7 million in 2008, a decrease of \$1.0 million from 2007. The decrease in cash used in investing activities was primarily a result of an increase of \$17.0 million in net proceeds from the sale of an operating property, which was the result of the net proceeds from the 2008 sale of Silver Glen Crossings compared to the 2007 sale of 176th & Meridian. This was partially offset by an increase of \$12.4 million in acquisitions of interests in properties and capital expenditures.

Cash provided by financing activities totaled \$46.0 million during 2008, a decrease of \$8.0 million from 2007. The net of loan proceeds, transaction costs and payments decreased \$53.7 million between years primarily due to the \$118.1 million draw from the new unsecured credit facility in 2007 compared to the \$55 million proceeds received under the Term Loan in 2008, both of which were used to repay previously outstanding indebtedness. This was partially offset by the \$48.3 million of offering proceeds, the majority of which was received in October 2008 when we completed an equity offering of 4,750,000 common shares at an offering price of \$10.55 per share.

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2007 to the Year Ended December 31, 2006

Cash provided by operating activities was \$37.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2007, an increase of \$7.2 million from 2006. The increase resulted largely from the addition of four operating properties purchased in 2006, the opening of several properties that were under development during 2006, and the change in tenant receivables and deferred costs and other assets between years of \$13.1 million. These increases were partially offset by a change in accounts payable, accrued expenses, deferred revenues, and other liabilities between years of approximately \$8.3 million.

Cash used in our investing activities totaled \$96.7 million in 2007, a decrease of \$123.4 million from 2006. The decrease in cash used in investing activities was primarily a result of a decrease of \$123.6 million in property acquisition and capital expenditures in 2007 compared to 2006. In addition, during 2006, we realized net proceeds of \$11.1 million from the termination of our lease with Marsh Supermarkets at Naperville Marketplace and the related sale of this asset.

Cash provided by financing activities totaled \$54.1 million during 2007, a decrease of \$144.3 million from 2006. Proceeds from loan transactions, net of loan transaction costs, decreased approximately \$206.5 million between periods. This decrease was largely due to new debt obtained during 2006 for the purchase of four operating properties, an outside partners interest in a consolidated property, the financing of the acquisition of development land parcels, and the funding of development activity. In 2007, a significant portion of proceeds from loan transactions

was related to the draw of \$118.1 million from the new unsecured credit facility to repay the principal amount outstanding under our then-existing secured revolving credit facility and retire the secured revolving credit facility. Loan payments also decreased \$63.5 million between years, which was primarily the result of the repayment of short-term borrowings related to the acquisition of properties in 2006.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not currently have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a material current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, revenues or expenses, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources. We do, however, have certain obligations

to some of the projects in our current development pipeline, including our obligations in connection with our Eddy Street Commons development, as discussed below in *Contractual Obligations*, as well as our joint venture with PREI with respect to our Parkside Town Commons development, as discussed above. As of December 31, 2008, we owned a 40% interest in this joint venture which, under the terms of this joint venture, will be reduced to 20% upon project specific construction financing.

As of December 31, 2008, our share of unconsolidated joint venture indebtedness was \$24.1 million. Unconsolidated joint venture debt is the liability of the joint venture and is typically secured by the assets of the joint venture. As of December 31, 2008, the Operating Partnership had guaranteed unconsolidated joint venture debt of \$22.0 million in the event the joint venture partnership defaults under the terms of the underlying arrangement, all of which was related to the Parkside Town Commons development. Mortgages which are guaranteed by the Operating Partnership are secured by the property of the joint venture and that property could be sold in order to satisfy the outstanding obligation. See Note 6 *Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures* in our Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, contained in this Form 10-K, for information on our unconsolidated joint ventures for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006.

Contractual Obligations

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations to third parties, excluding interest.

	Construction Contracts	Tenant Allowances	Operating Leases	Consolidated Long-term Debt	Pro rata Share of Joint Venture Debt	Employment Contracts¹	Total²
2009	\$ 56,471,349	\$ 302,210	\$ 1,060,383	\$ 86,508,702	\$ 24,132,729	\$ 1,516,000	\$ 169,991,373
2010	8,405,048		983,300	66,131,832			75,520,180
2011			920,800	248,443,896			249,364,696
2012			972,775	38,904,933			39,877,708
2013			865,900	7,584,352			8,450,252
Thereafter			10,523,645	228,679,123			239,202,768
Unamortized Debt Premiums				1,408,628			1,408,628
Total	\$ 64,876,397	\$ 302,210	\$ 15,326,803	\$ 677,661,466	\$ 24,132,729	\$ 1,516,000	\$ 783,815,605

1

In connection with the Company's IPO and related formation transactions, we entered into employment agreements with certain members of senior management. Under the agreements, each person received a stipulated annual salary through December 31, 2008. Each agreement has an automatic one-year renewal unless we or the employee elects not to renew the agreement. The contracts were extended through December 31, 2009.

2

The table above includes contracts executed as of December 31, 2008.

In 2008, we incurred \$29.4 million of interest expense, net of amounts capitalized of \$10.1 million.

Although we cannot provide assurance of our ability to execute on our financing strategy, we intend to satisfy the approximately \$170 million of contractual obligations that are due in 2009 primarily by refinancing and/or extending the maturity dates of maturing indebtedness, draws on our revolving credit facility, and obtaining new financing, as well as cash generated from operations. See 2009 Maturities on page 59 for additional information with respect to our current plan to address our indebtedness maturing in fiscal year 2009.

In connection with our formation at the time of our IPO, we entered into an agreement that restricts our ability, prior to December 31, 2016, to dispose of six of our properties in taxable transactions and limits the amount of gain we can trigger with respect to certain other properties without incurring reimbursement obligations owed to certain limited partners. We have agreed that if we dispose of any interest in six specified properties in a taxable transaction before December 31, 2016, then we will indemnify the contributors of those properties for their tax liabilities attributable to their built-in gain that exists with respect to such property interest as of the time of our IPO (and tax liabilities incurred as a result of the reimbursement payment).

The six properties to which our tax indemnity obligations relate represented approximately 19% of our annualized base rent in the aggregate as of December 31, 2008. These six properties are International Speedway Square, Shops at Eagle Creek, Whitehall Pike, Ridge Plaza Shopping Center, Thirty South, and Market Street Village.

Construction Contracts

Construction contracts in the table above represent commitments for contracts executed as of December 31, 2008 related to new developments, redevelopments and third-party construction.

Obligations in Connection with Our Current Development, Redevelopment and Visible Shadow Pipeline

We are obligated under various contractual arrangements to complete the projects in our current development pipeline. We currently anticipate our share of the cost of the three projects in our current development pipeline will be approximately \$68 million (including \$35 million of costs associated with Phase I of our Eddy Street Commons development discussed below), of which approximately \$38 million of our share was unfunded as of December 31, 2008. We believe we currently have sufficient financing in place to fund these projects and expect to do so primarily through existing construction loans, including the construction loan on Eddy Street Commons that closed in December 2008, with a total loan commitment of approximately \$29.5 million, of which no amounts were outstanding at December 31, 2008. In addition, if necessary, we may make draws on our unsecured credit facility.

In addition to our current development pipeline, we also have a redevelopment pipeline and a visible shadow development pipeline, which includes land parcels that are undergoing pre-development activity and are in various stages of preparation for construction to commence, including pre-leasing activity and negotiations for third party financings. Generally, we are not contractually obligated to complete any projects in our redevelopment or visible shadow pipelines, as these consist of land parcels on which we have not yet commenced construction. With respect to each asset in the visible shadow pipeline, our policy is to not commence vertical construction until appropriate pre-leasing thresholds are met and the requisite third-party financing is in place.

Eddy Street Commons at the University of Notre Dame

The most significant project in our current development pipeline is Eddy Street Commons at the University of Notre Dame located adjacent to the university in South Bend, Indiana, that is expected to include retail, office, hotels, a parking garage, apartments and residential units. A portion of the office space will be leased to the University of Notre Dame. The City of South Bend has contributed \$35 million to the development, funded by tax increment financing (TIF) bonds issued by the City and a cash commitment from the City both of which are being used for the construction of a parking garage and infrastructure improvements in this project.

This development will be completed in several phases. The initial phase of the project is currently under construction and will consist of the retail, office and apartment and residential units with an estimated total cost of \$70 million, of which our share is estimated to be \$35 million. The ground beneath the initial phase of the development is leased from the University of Notre Dame over a 75 year term at a fixed rate for first two years and based on a percentage of certain revenues thereafter. The total estimated project costs for all phases of this development are currently estimated to be approximately \$200 million, our share of which is currently expected to be approximately \$64 million. Our exposure to this amount may be limited under certain circumstances.

We will own the retail and office components while the apartments will be owned by a third party. Portions of this initial phase are scheduled to open in late 2009. The hotel components of the project will be owned through a joint venture while the apartments and residential units are planned to be sold or operated through relationships with developers, owners and operators that specialize in residential real estate. We do not expect to own either the residential or the apartment complex components of the project, although we have jointly guaranteed the apartment developer's construction loan. At December 31, 2008, vertical construction had not yet commenced; therefore, the balance outstanding under the construction loan was not significant. We expect to receive development, construction management, loan guaranty and other fees from various aspects of this project.

We have a contractual obligation in the form of a completion guarantee to the University of Notre Dame and to the City of South Bend to complete all phases of the project, with the exception of certain of the residential units, consistent with commitments we typically make in connection with other bank-funded development projects. To the extent the hotel joint venture partner, the apartment developer/owner or the residential developer/owner fail to complete those aspects of the project, we will be required to complete the construction, at which time we expect that we would seek title to the assets and assume any construction borrowings related to the assets. We will have certain remedies against the developers if they were to fail to complete the construction. If we fail to fulfill our contractual obligations in connection with the project, but are using our best efforts, we may be held liable but we have limited our liability to both the University of Notre Dame and the City of South Bend.

Outstanding Indebtedness

The following table presents details of outstanding indebtedness as of December 31, 2008:

Property	Balance Outstanding	Interest Rate	Maturity
Fixed Rate Debt - Mortgage:			
50th & 12 th	\$ 4,442,876	5.67 %	11/11/2014
Boulevard Crossing	11,908,446	5.11 %	12/11/2009
Centre at Panola, Phase I	3,838,820	6.78 %	1/1/2022
Cool Creek Commons	18,000,000	5.88 %	4/11/2016
Corner Shops, The	1,655,882	7.65 %	7/1/2011
Fox Lake Crossing	11,514,970	5.16 %	7/1/2012
Geist Pavilion	11,125,000	5.78 %	1/1/2017
Indian River Square	13,300,000	5.42 %	6/11/2015
International Speedway Square	18,902,633	7.17 %	3/11/2011
Kedron Village	29,700,000	5.70 %	1/11/2017
Pine Ridge Crossing	17,500,000	6.34 %	10/11/2016
Plaza at Cedar Hill	25,987,249	7.38 %	2/1/2012
Plaza Volente	28,680,000	5.42 %	6/11/2015
Preston Commons	4,383,934	5.90 %	3/11/2013
Ridge Plaza	15,952,261	5.15 %	10/11/2009
Riverchase	10,500,000	6.34 %	10/11/2016
Sunland Towne Centre	25,000,000	6.01 %	7/1/2016
Thirty South	22,039,196	6.09 %	1/11/2014
Traders Point	48,000,000	5.86 %	10/11/2016
Whitehall Pike	8,767,254	6.71 %	7/5/2018
	331,198,521		
Floating Rate Debt - Hedged:			
Unencumbered Property Pool	50,000,000	6.32 %	2/20/2011
Unencumbered Property Pool	25,000,000	6.17 %	2/18/2011
Unsecured Term Loan	55,000,000	5.92 %	7/15/2011
Beacon Hill Shopping Center	11,000,000	5.13 %	3/30/2009
Delray Marketplace	4,020,647	6.75 %	1/3/2009
Estero Town Commons	15,438,740	5.55 %	1/3/2009
Gateway Shopping Center	19,500,000	4.88 %	10/31/2011
Tarpon Springs Plaza	17,937,448	5.55 %	1/3/2009
	197,896,835		
Net unamortized premium on assumed debt of acquired properties	1,408,628		

Total Fixed Rate Indebtedness \$ 530,503,984

Property	Balance Outstanding	Interest Rate	Maturity	Interest Rate at 12/31/08
<u>Variable Rate Debt - Mortgage:</u>				
Bayport Common ¹	\$ 20,329,896	LIBOR + 2.75%	12/27/2011	3.19 %
Estero Town Center ^{1, 3}	15,438,740	LIBOR + 1.55%	1/3/2010	1.99 %
Fishers Station	4,239,798	LIBOR + 1.50%	6/6/2009	1.94 %
Gateway Shopping Center ^{1, 3}	20,131,508	LIBOR + 1.90%	10/31/2011	2.34 %
Indiana State Motor Pool	3,828,492	LIBOR + 1.35%	2/4/2011	1.79 %
Rivers Edge Shopping Center	14,940,000	LIBOR + 1.25%	2/3/2010	1.69 %
Tarpon Springs Plaza ^{1, 3}	17,937,448	LIBOR + 1.55%	1/3/2010	1.99 %
Glendale Town Center	21,750,000	LIBOR + 2.75%	12/19/2011	3.19 %
Subtotal Mortgage Notes	118,595,882			
<u>Variable Rate Debt - Secured by Properties under Construction:</u>				
Beacon Hill Shopping Center ^{3,4}	11,895,707	LIBOR + 1.25%	3/30/2009	1.69 %
Bridgewater Marketplace ²	8,520,137	LIBOR + 1.85%	6/29/2010	2.29 %
Cobblestone Plaza	30,466,817	LIBOR + 1.60%	6/29/2009	2.04 %
Delray Marketplace ³	9,425,000	LIBOR + 2.75%	7/3/2009	2.74 %
South Elgin Commons	6,150,774	LIBOR + 1.90%	9/30/2010	2.34 %
Subtotal Construction Notes	66,458,435			
Line of Credit³	105,000,000	LIBOR + 1.25%	2/20/2011	1.69 %
Term Loan³	55,000,000	LIBOR + 2.65%	7/15/2011	3.09 %
<u>Floating Rate Debt - Hedged:</u>				
Unencumbered Property Pool	(50,000,000)	LIBOR + 1.25%	2/20/2011	1.79 %
Unencumbered Property Pool	(25,000,000)		2/18/2011	1.79 %

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		LIBOR +		
		1.25%		
Unsecured Term Loan	(55,000,000)	LIBOR +	7/15/2011	3.09 %
		2.65%		
Beacon Hill Shopping Center	(11,000,000)	LIBOR +	3/30/2009	1.69 %
		1.25%		
Delray Marketplace	(4,020,647)	LIBOR +	1/3/2009	3.19 %
		2.75%		
Estero Town Commons	(15,438,740)	LIBOR +	1/3/2009	1.99 %
		1.55%		
Gateway Shopping Center	(19,500,000)	LIBOR +	10/31/2011	2.34 %
		1.90%		
Tarpon Springs Plaza	(17,937,448)	LIBOR +	1/3/2009	1.99 %
	(197,896,835)	1.55%		
Total Variable Rate Indebtedness	147,157,482			
Total Indebtedness	\$ 677,661,466			

1

In December 2008, we reclassified this loan from a variable rate debt loan - secured by properties under construction to a variable rate mortgage loan, as construction activities were substantially completed at the property.

2

This loan has a LIBOR floor of 3.15%.

3

We entered into a cash flow hedge agreement on this debt instrument to fix the interest rate. See fixed rate within the fixed rate hedged details in the table above.

4

The interest rate decreases from LIBOR+125 to LIBOR+115 on \$11 million, which is the amount fixed through a cash flow hedge agreement.

Funds From Operations

Funds From Operations (FFO), is a widely used performance measure for real estate companies and is provided here as a supplemental measure of operating performance. We calculate FFO in accordance with the best practices described in the April 2002 National Policy Bulletin of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (NAREIT), which we refer to as the White Paper. The White Paper defines FFO as net income (computed in accordance with GAAP), excluding gains (or losses) from sales of depreciated property, plus depreciation and amortization, and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures.

Given the nature of our business as a real estate owner and operator, we believe that FFO is helpful to investors as a

starting point in measuring our operational performance because it excludes various items included in net income that do not relate to or are not indicative of our operating performance, such as gains (or losses) from sales of depreciated property and depreciation and amortization, which can make periodic and peer analyses of operating performance more difficult. FFO should not be considered as an alternative to net income (determined in accordance with GAAP) as an indicator of our financial performance, is not an alternative to cash flow from operating activities (determined in accordance with GAAP) as a measure of our liquidity, and is not indicative of funds available to satisfy our cash needs, including our ability to make distributions. Our computation of FFO may not be comparable to FFO reported by other REITs that do not define the term in accordance with the current NAREIT definition or that interpret the current NAREIT definitions differently than we do.

Our calculation of FFO (and reconciliation to net income) is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31, 2008	Year Ended December 31, 2007	Year Ended December 31, 2006
Funds From Operations:			
Net income	\$ 6,093,126	\$ 13,522,683	\$ 10,179,650
Add loss (gain) on sale of consolidated operating property	2,689,888	(2,036,189)	
Less gain on sale of unconsolidated property	(1,233,338)		
Add loss on sale of asset, net of tax			458,405
Add Limited Partners' interests in income	1,668,817	3,853,604	2,989,366
Add depreciation and amortization of consolidated entities and discontinued operations, net of minority interest	35,438,229	31,475,146	29,313,102
Add joint venture partners' interests in depreciation and amortization of unconsolidated entities	406,623	403,799	401,549
Funds From Operations of the Kite Portfolio ¹	45,063,345	47,219,043	43,342,072
Less Limited Partners' interests in Funds From Operations	(9,688,619)	(10,529,847)	(9,838,650)
Funds From Operations allocable to the Company ¹	\$ 35,374,726	\$ 36,689,196	\$ 33,503,422

1

Funds From Operations of the Kite Portfolio measures 100% of the operating performance of the Operating Partnership's real estate properties and construction and service subsidiaries in which the Company owns an interest.

Funds From Operations allocable to the Company reflects a reduction for the Limited Partners' weighted average diluted interest in the Operating Partnership.

ITEM 7A.

QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our future income, cash flows and fair values relevant to financial instruments depend upon prevailing interest rates. Market risk refers to the risk of loss from adverse changes in interest rates of debt instruments of similar maturities and terms.

Market Risk Related to Fixed Rate Debt

We had approximately \$677.7 million of outstanding consolidated indebtedness as of December 31, 2008 (inclusive of net premiums on acquired debt of \$1.4 million). As of December 31, 2008, we were party to eight consolidated interest rate hedge agreements for a total of \$197.9 million, with interest rates ranging from 4.88% to 6.75% and maturities over various terms through 2011. Including the effects of these hedge agreements, our fixed and variable rate debt would have been approximately \$529.1 million (78%) and \$147.2 million (22%), respectively, of our total consolidated indebtedness at December 31, 2008. Reflecting our share of unconsolidated debt and the effect of related

hedge agreements, our fixed and variable rate debt is also 78% and 22%, respectively, of total consolidated and our share of unconsolidated indebtedness at December 31, 2008.

Based on the amount of our fixed rate debt at December 31, 2008, a 100 basis point increase in market interest rates would result in a decrease in its fair value of approximately \$15.8 million. A 100 basis point decrease in market interest rates would result in an increase in the fair value of our fixed rate debt of approximately \$16.9 million. A 100 basis point increase or decrease in interest rates on our variable rate debt as of December 31, 2008 would increase or decrease our annual cash flow by approximately \$1.5 million.

As a matter of policy, we do not utilize financial instruments for trading or speculative transactions.

Inflation

Most of our leases contain provisions designed to mitigate the adverse impact of inflation by requiring the tenant to pay its share of operating expenses, including common area maintenance, real estate taxes and insurance. This helps reduce our exposure to increases in costs and operating expenses resulting from inflation.

ITEM 8.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

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

ITEM 9.

CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A.

CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e) under the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act)) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer have concluded that, as of the end of such period, the Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective in recording, processing, summarizing and reporting, on a timely basis, information required to be disclosed by the Company in the reports that it files or submits under the Exchange Act.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

In the second quarter of 2008, the Company began a phased implementation of a new information technology system to be used as our primary accounting system. The implementation was completed in multiple phases throughout 2008 and early 2009. The transition to the new information technology system included significant testing of the system prior to implementation, training of employees who use the system and updating of our internal control process and procedures that were impacted by the implementation. During each phase of the implementation, an appropriate level of testing and monitoring of the financial results recorded in the system was conducted and our management updated the system of internal control over the impacted areas.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, a portion of our accounting and financial reporting was performed on the new system. Accordingly, our system of internal control over accounting and financial reporting and related policies and procedures have been updated.

Other than the foregoing, there has been no change in the Company's internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) identified in connection with the evaluation required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934) as of December 31, 2008 that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Management Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

Control Integrated Framework, the Company's management has concluded that the Company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2008.

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

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

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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

We have audited Kite Realty Group Trust and Subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). Kite Realty Group Trust and Subsidiaries' management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting, and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

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

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

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

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In our opinion, Kite Realty Group Trust and Subsidiaries maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the consolidated balance sheets of Kite Realty Group Trust and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008 and the related financial statement schedule listed in the index at Item 15(a) as of December 31, 2008 of Kite Realty Group Trust and Subsidiaries and our report dated March 13, 2009 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana

March 13, 2009

ITEM 9B.

OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10.

DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

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

The remaining information required by this Item is hereby incorporated by reference to the material appearing in our 2009 Annual Meeting Proxy Statement (the Proxy Statement), which we intend to file within 120 days after our fiscal year-end, under the captions Proposal 1: Election of Trustees Nominees for Election for a One-Year Term Expiring at the 2010 Annual Meeting, Executive Officers, Information Regarding Governance and Board and Committee Meetings, Committee Charters and Corporate Governance, Information Regarding Corporate Governance and Board and Committee Meetings, Board Committees and Other Matters, Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance.

ITEM 11.

EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION

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

ITEM 12.

SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED SHAREHOLDER MATTERS

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

ITEM 13.

CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

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

ITEM 14.

PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTANT FEES AND SERVICES

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

PART IV

ITEM 15.

EXHIBITS, FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULE

(a)

Documents filed as part of this report:

(1)

Financial Statements:

Consolidated financial statements for the Company listed on the index immediately preceding the financial statements at the end of this report.

(2)

Financial Statement Schedule:

Financial statement schedule for the Company listed on the index immediately preceding the financial statements at the end of this report.

(3)

Exhibits:

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

(b)

Exhibits:

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

(c)

Financial Statement Schedule:

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

SIGNATURES

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

KITE REALTY GROUP TRUST

(Registrant)

March 16, 2009
(Date)

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

March 16, 2009
(Date)

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

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

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ JOHN A. KITE (John A. Kite)	Chairman, Chief Executive Officer, and Trustee (Principal Executive Officer)	March 16, 2009
/s/ WILLIAM E. BINDLEY (William E. Bindley)	Trustee	March 16, 2009
/s/ RICHARD A. COSIER (Richard A. Cosier)	Trustee	March 16, 2009
/s/ EUGENE GOLUB (Eugene Golub)	Trustee	March 16, 2009
/s/ GERALD L. MOSS (Gerald L. Moss)	Trustee	March 16, 2009
/s/ MICHAEL L. SMITH (Michael L. Smith)	Trustee	March 16, 2009

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/s/ DARELL E. ZINK, JR. Trustee March 16, 2009
(Darell E. Zink, Jr.)

/s/ DANIEL R. SINK Executive Vice President and Chief Financial March 16, 2009
(Daniel R. Sink) Officer (Principal Financial and Accounting
Officer)

**Kite Realty Group Trust
Index to Financial Statements**

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Kite Realty Group Trust and Subsidiaries as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the related consolidated statements of operations, shareholders' equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008. Our audit also included the financial statement schedule listed in the index at item 15(a). These financial statements and schedule are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedule based on our audits.

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

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of Kite Realty Group Trust and Subsidiaries at December 31, 2008 and 2007, and the consolidated results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2008, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedule, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, presents fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), Kite Realty Group Trust and Subsidiaries' internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2008, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated March 13, 2009, expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Ernst & Young LLP

Indianapolis, Indiana

March 13, 2009

F-1

Kite Realty Group Trust
Consolidated Balance Sheets

	December 31, 2008	December 31, 2007
Assets:		
Investment properties, at cost:		
Land	\$ 227,781,452	\$ 210,486,125
Land held for development	25,431,845	23,622,458
Buildings and improvements	690,161,336	624,500,501
Furniture, equipment and other	5,024,696	4,571,354
Construction in progress	191,106,309	187,006,760
	1,139,505,638	1,050,187,198
Less: accumulated depreciation	(104,051,695)	(84,603,939)
	1,035,453,943	965,583,259
Cash and cash equivalents	9,917,875	19,002,268
Tenant receivables, including accrued straight-line rent of \$7,221,882 and \$6,653,244, respectively, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts	17,776,282	17,200,458
Other receivables	10,357,679	7,124,485
Investments in unconsolidated entities, at equity	1,902,473	1,079,937
Escrow deposits	11,316,728	14,036,877
Deferred costs, net	21,167,288	20,563,664
Prepaid and other assets	4,159,638	3,643,696
Total Assets	\$ 1,112,051,906	\$ 1,048,234,644
Liabilities and Shareholders' Equity:		
Mortgage and other indebtedness	\$ 677,661,466	\$ 646,833,633
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	53,144,015	36,173,195
Deferred revenue and other liabilities	24,594,794	26,127,043
Cash distributions and losses in excess of net investment in unconsolidated entities, at equity		234,618
Minority interest	4,416,533	4,731,211
Total Liabilities	759,816,808	714,099,700
Commitments and contingencies		
Limited Partners' interests in Operating Partnership	67,276,904	74,512,093
Shareholders' Equity:		
Preferred Shares, \$.01 par value, 40,000,000 shares authorized, no shares issued and outstanding		
Common Shares, \$.01 par value, 200,000,000 shares authorized, 34,181,179 shares and 28,981,594 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively	341,812	289,816
Additional paid in capital and other	343,631,595	293,897,673
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(7,739,154)	(3,122,482)

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Accumulated deficit	(51,276,059)	(31,442,156)
Total Shareholders Equity	284,958,194	259,622,851
Total Liabilities and Shareholders Equity	\$ 1,112,051,906	\$ 1,048,234,644

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

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Kite Realty Group Trust
Consolidated Statements of Operations

Year Ended December 31,

	2008	2007	2006
Revenue:			
Minimum rent	\$ 71,862,956	\$ 72,083,108	\$ 66,713,135
Tenant reimbursements	17,735,551	18,401,181	16,631,735
Other property related revenue	13,998,650	11,010,553	6,358,086
Construction and service fee revenue	39,103,151	37,259,934	41,447,364
Total revenue	142,700,308	138,754,776	131,150,320
Expenses:			
Property operating	17,108,464	15,121,325	13,580,369
Real estate taxes	11,977,099	11,917,299	11,259,794
Cost of construction and services	33,788,008	32,077,014	35,901,364
General, administrative, and other	5,884,152	6,298,901	5,322,594
Depreciation and amortization	35,446,575	31,850,770	29,579,123
Total expenses	104,204,298	97,265,309	95,643,244
Operating income	38,496,010	41,489,467	35,507,076
Interest expense	(29,372,181)	(25,965,141)	(21,221,758)
Loss on sale of asset			(764,008)
Income tax expense of taxable REIT subsidiary	(1,927,830)	(761,628)	(965,532)
Other income, net	158,024	778,552	344,537
Minority interest in income of consolidated subsidiaries	(61,707)	(587,413)	(117,469)
Income from unconsolidated entities	842,425	290,710	286,452
Gain on sale of unconsolidated property	1,233,338		
Limited Partners' interests in the continuing operations of the Operating Partnership	(2,014,136)	(3,399,534)	(2,966,730)
Income from continuing operations	7,353,943	11,845,013	10,102,568
Discontinued operations:			
Operating income from discontinued operations, net of Limited Partners' interests	850,745	95,551	77,082
(Loss) gain on sale of operating property, net of Limited Partners' interests	(2,111,562)	1,582,119	
(Loss) income from discontinued operations	(1,260,817)	1,677,670	77,082
Net income	\$ 6,093,126	\$ 13,522,683	\$ 10,179,650
Income (loss) per common share - basic:			
Continuing operations	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.35

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Discontinued operations	(0.04)	0.06		
	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.47	\$	0.35
Income (loss) per common share - diluted:				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.40	\$	0.35
Discontinued operations	(0.04)	0.06		
	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.46	\$	0.35
Weighted average Common Shares outstanding basic	30,328,408	28,908,274		28,733,228
Weighted average Common Shares outstanding diluted	30,340,449	29,180,987		28,903,114
Dividends declared per Common Share	\$ 0.820	\$ 0.800	\$	0.765

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

Kite Realty Group Trust
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders Equity

	Common Shares		Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Deficit	Accumulated		Total
	Shares	Amount			Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Unearned Compensation	
Balances, December 31, 2005	28,555,187	\$ 285,552	\$ 288,976,563	\$ (10,001,777)	\$ 427,057	\$ (808,015)	\$ 278,879,380
Reclassify unearned compensation			(808,015)			808,015	
Stock compensation activity	73,595	736	1,040,450				1,041,186
Other comprehensive loss					(129,517)		(129,517)
Distributions declared				(22,009,416)			(22,009,416)
Net income				10,179,650			10,179,650
Exchange of Limited Partners interest for common stock	214,049	2,140	3,130,677				3,132,817
Adjustment to Limited Partners interests from the Limited Partners decreased ownership in the Operating Partnership			(1,180,028)				(1,180,028)
Balances, December 31, 2006	28,842,831	288,428	291,159,647	(21,831,543)	297,540		269,914,072
Stock compensation activity	47,396	474	799,564				800,038

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Controlled equity offering, net of costs	30,000	300	465,746			466,046
Other comprehensive loss					(3,420,022)	(3,420,022)
Distributions declared				(23,133,296)		(23,133,296)
Net income				13,522,683		13,522,683
Exchange of Limited Partners interest for common stock	61,367	614	960,393			961,007
Adjustment to Limited Partners interests from the Limited Partners increased ownership in the Operating Partnership			512,323			512,323
Balances, December 31, 2007	28,981,594	289,816	293,897,673	(31,442,156)	(3,122,482)	259,622,851
Stock compensation activity	98,619	986	1,134,747			1,135,733
Proceeds of common share offering, net of costs	4,810,000	48,100	48,257,025			48,305,125
Proceeds from employee share purchase plan	5,197	52	29,956			30,008
Other comprehensive loss					(4,616,672)	(4,616,672)
Distributions declared				(25,927,029)		(25,927,029)
Net income				6,093,126		6,093,126
Exchange of Limited Partners interest for	285,769	2,858	632,140			634,998

common stock							
Adjustment to							
Limited							
Partners							
interests from							
the Limited							
Partners							
decreased							
ownership in							
the Operating							
Partnership			(319,946)				(319,946)
Balances,							
December 31,							
2008	34,181,179	\$ 341,812	\$ 343,631,595	\$ (51,276,059)	\$ (7,739,154)	\$	\$ 284,958,194

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

Kite Realty Group Trust
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows

Year Ended December 31,

	2008	2007	2006
Cash flow from operating activities:			
Net income	\$ 6,093,126	\$ 13,522,683	\$ 10,179,650
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Net loss (gain) on sale of operating property	2,689,888	(2,036,189)	
Loss on sale of asset			764,008
Income from unconsolidated entities	(842,425)	(290,710)	(286,452)
Gain on sale of unconsolidated property	(1,233,338)		
Limited Partners interest in Operating Partnership	1,668,817	3,881,027	2,989,366
Minority interest in income of consolidated subsidiaries	61,707	587,413	117,469
Straight-line rent	(1,040,456)	(1,943,137)	(1,578,442)
Depreciation and amortization	37,256,010	32,886,267	31,541,571
Provision for credit losses, net of recoveries	1,212,604	319,360	344,564
Compensation expense for equity awards	803,687	569,022	549,838
Amortization of debt fair value adjustment	(430,858)	(430,858)	(430,858)
Amortization of in-place lease liabilities	(2,769,256)	(4,736,840)	(4,192,550)
Distributions of income from unconsolidated entities	428,910	331,732	259,406
Distributions to minority interest holders	(494,286)	(470,479)	(577,700)
Changes in assets and liabilities:			
Tenant receivables	(1,217,894)	(360,823)	(2,679,057)
Deferred costs and other assets	(6,095,991)	(1,772,879)	(12,515,990)
Accounts payable, accrued expenses, deferred revenue, and other liabilities	4,477,867	(2,403,868)	5,925,298
Net cash provided by operating activities	40,568,112	37,651,721	30,410,121
Cash flow from investing activities:			
Acquisitions of interests in properties and capital expenditures, net	(117,851,086)	(105,417,442)	(229,009,855)
	19,659,695	2,609,777	11,068,559

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Net proceeds from sales of operating properties			
Change in construction payables	579,721	2,274,195	(2,278,870)
Cash receipts on notes receivable	729,167	3,739,320	
Contributions to unconsolidated entities	(818,472)		
Distributions of capital from unconsolidated entities	2,012,430	106,728	156,594
Net cash used in investing activities	(95,688,545)	(96,687,422)	(220,063,572)
Cash flow from financing activities:			
Offering proceeds, net of issuance costs	48,335,133	465,746	
Loan proceeds	249,453,785	238,899,989	445,802,450
Loan transaction costs	(1,882,360)	(1,278,917)	(1,720,576)
Loan payments	(218,194,446)	(154,507,969)	(218,025,537)
Purchase of Limited Partners interest		(55,803)	
Distributions paid shareholders	(24,859,003)	(22,822,984)	(21,739,161)
Distributions paid unitholders	(6,817,069)	(6,635,296)	(6,446,765)
Proceeds from exercise of stock options		20,609	526,799
Net cash provided by financing activities	46,036,040	54,085,375	198,397,210
(Decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(9,084,393)	(4,950,326)	8,743,759
Cash and cash equivalents, beginning of year	19,002,268	23,952,594	15,208,835
Cash and cash equivalents, end of year	\$ 9,917,875	\$ 19,002,268	\$ 23,952,594

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

Kite Realty Group Trust
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements
December 31, 2008

Note 1. Organization and Basis of Presentation

Organization

Kite Realty Group Trust (the Company or REIT) was organized in Maryland in 2004 to succeed to the development, acquisition, construction and real estate businesses of Kite Property Group (the Predecessor). The Predecessor was owned by Al Kite, John Kite and Paul Kite (the Principals) and certain executives and other family members and consisted of the properties, entities and interests contributed to the Company or its subsidiaries by its founders and is the predecessor of Kite Realty Group Trust. The Company began operations in 2004 when it completed its initial public offering (IPO) of common shares and concurrently consummated certain other formation transactions.

The Company, through the Operating Partnership, is engaged in the ownership, operation, management, leasing, acquisition, expansion and development of neighborhood and community shopping centers and certain commercial real estate properties. The Company also provides real estate facilities management, construction, development and other advisory services to third parties through its taxable REIT subsidiaries.

At December 31, 2008, the Company owned interests in 56 operating properties (consisting of 52 retail properties, three commercial operating properties and an associated parking garage) and had interests in eight properties under development or redevelopment. Of the 64 total properties held at December 31, 2008, the Company owned a controlling interest in all but one operating property and one parcel of pre-development land (collectively the unconsolidated joint venture properties), both of which are accounted for under the equity method.

At December 31, 2007, the Company owned interests in 55 operating properties (consisting of 50 retail properties, four commercial operating properties and an associated parking garage) and had interests in 11 entities that held development or redevelopment properties. Of the 66 total properties held at December 31, 2007, two operating properties were owned through joint ventures that were accounted for under the equity method.

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying financial statements of Kite Realty Group Trust are presented on a consolidated basis and include all of the accounts of the Company, the Operating Partnership, the taxable REIT subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership and any variable interest entities (VIEs) in which the Company is the primary beneficiary.

The Company consolidates properties that are wholly-owned and properties in which it owns less than 100% but it controls. Control of a property is demonstrated by:

- .
- our ability to manage day-to-day operations;
- .
- our ability to refinance debt and sell the property without the consent of any other partner or owner;
- .
- the inability of any other partner or owner to replace us; or

being the primary beneficiary of a variable interest entity.

The Company's determination of the primary beneficiary of a VIE considers all relationships between the Company and the VIE, including management agreements and other contractual arrangements, when determining the party obligated to absorb the majority of the expected losses, as defined in Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued FASB Interpretation No. 46 (Revised December 2003), Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FIN 46R). There have been no changes during 2008 in conclusions about whether an entity qualifies as a VIE or whether the Company is the primary beneficiary of any previously identified VIE. During 2008, the Company has not provided financial or other support to a previously identified VIE that it was not previously contractually obligated to provide.

Of the 64 total properties held at December 31, 2008, the Company owned a controlling interest in all except one operating property and one parcel of pre-development land, both of which are accounted for under the equity method.

As of December 31, 2008 the Company had investments in six joint ventures that are VIEs in which the Company is the primary beneficiary. As of December 31, 2008, these VIEs had total debt of approximately \$105

million which is secured by assets of the VIEs with a book value of approximately \$175 million. The Operating Partnership guarantees the debt of these VIEs.

The Company allocates net operating results of the Operating Partnership based on the partners' respective weighted average ownership interest. The Company adjusts the limited partners' (Limited Partner) interests in the Operating Partnership at the end of each period to reflect their interests in the Operating Partnership. This adjustment is reflected in the Company's shareholders' equity. The Company's and the Limited Partners' weighted average interests in the Operating Partnership for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 were as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Company's weighted average interest in Operating Partnership	78.5 %	77.7 %	77.3 %
Limited Partners' weighted average interest in Operating Partnership	21.5 %	22.3 %	22.7 %

The Company's and the Limited Partners' interests in the Operating Partnership at December 31, 2008 and 2007 were as follows:

	Balance at December 31,	
	2008	2007
Company's interest in Operating Partnership	80.9 %	77.7 %
Limited Partners' interests in Operating Partnership	19.1 %	22.3 %

Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Use of Estimates

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

Purchase Accounting

The purchase price of properties is allocated to tangible assets and identified intangibles acquired based on their fair values in accordance with the provisions of Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) No. 141, Business Combinations (SFAS No. 141). In making estimates of fair values for the purpose of allocating purchase price, a number of sources are utilized. We also consider information about each property obtained as a result of its pre-acquisition due diligence, marketing and leasing activities in estimating the fair value of tangible assets and intangibles acquired.

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

.

the fair value of the building on an as-if-vacant basis and to land determined either by real estate tax assessments, independent appraisals or other relevant data;

.

above-market and below-market in-place lease values for acquired properties are based on the present value (using an

interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over the remaining non-cancelable term of the leases. The capitalized above-market and below-market lease values are amortized as a reduction of or addition to rental income over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases. Should a tenant vacate, terminate its lease, or otherwise notify the Company of its intent to do so, the unamortized portion of the lease intangibles would be charged or credited to income; and

.
the value of leases acquired. The Company utilizes independent sources for their estimates to determine the respective in-place lease values. The Company's estimates of value are made using methods similar to those used by independent appraisers. Factors the Company considers in their analysis include an estimate of costs to execute similar leases including tenant improvements, leasing

commissions and foregone costs and rent received during the estimated lease-up period as if the space was vacant. The value of in-place leases is amortized to expense over the remaining initial terms of the respective leases.

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

Beginning fiscal year 2009, the Company will apply the provisions of SFAS No. 141(R) Business Combinations Revised to all assets acquired and liabilities assumed in a business combination. SFAS No. 141(R) will require the Company to measure the identifiable assets acquired, the liabilities assumed and any non-controlling interest in the acquiree at their fair values on the acquisition date, measured at their fair values as of that date, with goodwill being the excess value over the net identifiable assets acquired. SFAS No. 141(R) will modify SFAS No. 141's cost-allocation process, which currently requires the cost of an acquisition to be allocated to the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed based on their estimated fair values. SFAS No. 141(R) requires the costs of an acquisition to be recognized in the period incurred.

Investment Properties

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

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

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

In accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, Accounting for the Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and for Long-Lived Assets to be Disposed Of (SFAS No. 144), management reviews investment properties and intangible assets within the real estate operation and development segment for impairment on a property-by-property basis whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value of investment properties may not be recoverable. Impairment analysis requires management to make certain assumptions and requires significant judgment. Management does not believe any investment properties were impaired at December 31, 2008.

Impairment losses for investment properties are recorded when the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by the investment properties during the expected holding period are less than the carrying amounts of those assets. Impairment losses are measured as the excess carrying value over the fair value of the asset. In connection with the Company's standard practice of regular evaluation of development-related assets, approximately \$0.1 million, \$0.5

million and \$0.1 million was written off in 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively (\$0.1 million, \$0.3 million and \$0.1 million after tax).

In accordance with SFAS No. 144, operating properties held for sale include only those properties available for immediate sale in their present condition and for which management believes it is probable that a sale of the property will be completed within one year. Operating properties are carried at the lower of cost or fair value less costs to sell. Depreciation and amortization are suspended during the held-for-sale period.

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The Company's properties generally have operations and cash flows that can be clearly distinguished from the rest of the Company. In accordance with SFAS No. 144, the operations reported in discontinued operations include those operating properties that were sold or considered held-for-sale and for which operations and cash flows can be clearly distinguished. The operations from these properties are eliminated from ongoing operations and the Company will not have a continuing involvement after disposition. Prior periods have been reclassified to reflect the operations of these properties as discontinued operations to the extent they are material to the results of operations.

Depreciation on buildings and improvements is provided utilizing the straight-line method over an estimated original useful lives ranging from 10 to 35 years. Depreciation on tenant allowances and improvements is provided utilizing the straight-line method over the term of the related lease. Depreciation on equipment and fixtures is provided utilizing the straight-line method over 5 to 10 years.

Escrow Deposits

Escrow deposits typically consist of cash held for real estate taxes, property maintenance, insurance and other requirements at specific properties as required by lending institutions. In addition, at December 31, 2007, proceeds from the sale of the Company's 17th & Meridian property that were held at an intermediary in anticipation of a future like-kind exchange under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code (see Note 9) and amounts received in connection with the Company's note with Marsh Supermarkets for the June 2006 termination of a lease and subsequent sale of the asset at Naperville Marketplace (see Note 10) were also classified as escrow deposits.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments purchased with an original maturity of 90 days or less to be cash and cash equivalents.

Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest, and cash paid for taxes for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was as follows:

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Cash Paid for Interest, net	\$ 28,439,879	\$ 25,870,012	\$ 30,705,377
Capitalized Interest	10,061,770	12,824,398	10,680,000
Cash Paid for Taxes	2,601,000	974,459	1,122,412

Accrued but unpaid distributions were \$8.7 million and \$7.6 million as of December 31, 2008 and 2007, respectively, and are included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Fair Value Measurements

Cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, escrows and deposits approximate fair value.

As of January 1, 2008, the Company began accounting for its derivative financial instruments at their fair value, calculated in accordance with SFAS No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, as discussed below under *Derivative Financial Instruments*. SFAS No. 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. SFAS No. 157 applies to reported balances that are required or permitted to be measured at fair value under existing accounting pronouncements; accordingly, the standard does not require any new fair value measurements of reported balances. SFAS No. 157 emphasizes that fair value is a market-based measurement, not an entity-specific measurement. Therefore, a fair value measurement should be determined based on the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. As a basis for

considering market participant assumptions in fair value measurements, SFAS No. 157 establishes a fair value hierarchy that distinguishes between market participant assumptions based on market data obtained from sources independent of the reporting entity (observable inputs that are classified within Levels 1 and 2 of the hierarchy) and the reporting entity's own assumptions about market participant assumptions (unobservable inputs classified within Level 3 of the hierarchy). As further discussed in Note 12, the Company has determined that its derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Revenue Recognition

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

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

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

Gains and losses on sales of real estate are recognized in accordance with SFAS No. 66, *Accounting for Sales of Real Estate*. In summary, gains and losses from sales are not recognized unless a sale has been consummated, the buyer's initial and continuing investment is adequate to demonstrate a commitment to pay for the property, the Company has transferred to the buyer the usual risks and rewards of ownership, and the Company does not have a substantial continuing financial involvement in the property. As part of the Company's ongoing business strategy, it will, from time to time, sell land parcels and outlots, some of which are ground leased to tenants. Gains realized on such sales were \$10.4 million, \$7.2 million, and \$3.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and are classified as other property related revenue in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Revenues from construction contracts are recognized on the percentage-of-completion method, measured by the percentage of cost incurred to date to the estimated total cost for each contract. Project costs include all direct labor, subcontract, and material costs and those indirect costs related to contract performance costs incurred to date. Project costs do not include uninstalled materials. Provisions for estimated losses on uncompleted contracts are made in the period in which such losses are determined. Changes in job performance, job conditions, and estimated profitability may result in revisions to costs and income, which are recognized in the period in which the revisions are determined.

From time to time, the Company will construct and sell build-to-suit merchant assets to third parties. Proceeds from the sale of build-to-suit merchant assets are included in construction and service fee revenue and the related costs of the sale of these assets are included in cost of construction and services in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Proceeds from such sales were \$10.6 million, \$6.1 million and \$5.3 million for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006, respectively, and the associated construction costs were \$9.4 million, \$4.1 million, and \$3.5 million, respectively.

Development and other advisory services fees are recognized as revenues in the period in which the services are rendered. Performance-based incentive fees are recorded when the fees are earned.

Accounting for Investments in Joint Ventures

In December 2003, the FASB issued FIN 46R, which replaces FASB Interpretation No. 46 which was issued in January 2003. FIN 46R explains how to identify variable interest entities and how to assess whether to consolidate such entities. In general, a variable interest entity (VIE) is a corporation, partnership, trust or any other legal structure used for business purposes that either (a) does not have equity investors with voting rights or (b) has equity investors that do not provide sufficient financial resources for the entity to support its activities. In addition, in June 2005, the FASB issued EITF 04-05, "Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights". EITF 04-05 requires the Company to consolidate certain entities in which it owns less than 100% of the equity interest if it is the general partner and the limited partners do not have substantive rights. The adoption of EITF 04-05 did not have a material

impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations. Prior to the issuance of FIN 46R and EITF 04-05, a company generally included another entity in its consolidated financial statements only if it controlled the entity through voting interests. FIN 46R and EITF 04-05 change that by requiring a VIE to be consolidated by a company if that company is subject to a majority of the risk of loss from the VIE's activities or entitled to receive a majority of the entity's residual returns or both or if the company is the general partner in an agreement that does not provide the limited partners with substantive rights.

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The Company accounts for its investments in unconsolidated joint ventures under the equity method of accounting as it exercises significant influence over, but does not control, operating and financial policies. These investments are recorded initially at cost and subsequently adjusted for equity in earnings and cash contributions and distributions.

The Company guarantees approximately \$99.5 million of consolidated joint venture indebtedness (\$121.5 million including the Company's share of unconsolidated joint venture indebtedness).

Tenant Receivables and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

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

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

	2008	2007	2006
Balance, beginning of year	\$ 745,479	\$ 561,282	\$ 1,030,020
Provision for credit losses, net of recoveries	1,212,604	319,360	344,564
Accounts written off	(1,150,059)	(135,163)	(813,302)
Balance, end of year	\$ 808,024	\$ 745,479	\$ 561,282

Other Receivables

Other receivables consist primarily of receivables due in the ordinary course of the Company's construction and advisory services business.

Concentration of Credit Risk

The Company may be subject to concentrations of credit risk with regards to its cash and cash equivalents. The Company places its cash and temporary cash investments with high-credit-quality financial institutions. From time to time, such investments may temporarily be in excess of FDIC and SIPC insurance limits. In addition, the Company's accounts receivable from tenants potentially subjects it to a concentration of credit risk related to its accounts receivable. At December 31, 2008, approximately 44%, 21% and 12% of property accounts receivable were due from tenants leasing space in the states of Indiana, Florida, and Texas, respectively.

Earnings Per Share

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

Potentially dilutive securities include outstanding share options, units in the Operating Partnership, which may be exchanged for cash or shares under certain circumstances, and deferred share units, which may be credited to the accounts of non-employee trustees in lieu of the payment of cash compensation or the issuance of common shares to such trustees. For the years ended December 31, 2008 and 2007, all of the Company's outstanding deferred share units had a potentially dilutive effect. In addition, for the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, outstanding share options also had a potentially dilutive effect. The dilutive effect of these securities was as follows:

	Year Ended		
	December 31		
	2008	2007	2006
Dilutive effect of outstanding share options to outstanding common shares		267,183	169,886
Dilutive effect of deferred share units to outstanding common shares	12,041	5,530	
Total dilutive effect	12,041	272,713	169,886

For the year ended December 31, 2008, all of the Company's outstanding common share options were excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share because their impact was anti-dilutive.

The effect of conversion of units of the Operating Partnership is not reflected in diluted common shares, as they are exchangeable for common shares on a one-for-one basis. The income allocable to such units is allocated on the same basis and reflected as Limited Partners' interests in the Operating Partnership in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations. Therefore, the assumed conversion of these units would have no effect on the determination of income per common share.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company applies SFAS No. 133 *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* which requires that all derivative instruments be recorded on the balance sheet at their fair value, calculated in accordance with SFAS No. 157. In accordance with SFAS No. 133, gains or losses resulting from changes in the values of those derivatives are accounted for depending on the use of the derivative and whether it qualifies for hedge accounting. The Company uses derivative financial instruments to mitigate its interest rate risk on a related financial instrument through the use of interest rate swaps or rate locks.

SFAS No. 133 requires that changes in fair value of derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges be recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) while any ineffective portion of the derivative's change in fair value be recognized immediately in earnings. Upon settlement of the hedge, gains and losses associated with the transaction are recorded in OCI and amortized over the underlying term of the hedge transaction. All of the Company's derivative instruments qualify for hedge accounting.

Income Taxes and REIT Compliance

The Company, which is considered a corporation for federal income tax purposes, qualifies as a REIT and generally will not be subject to federal income tax to the extent it distributes its REIT taxable income to its shareholders. REITs are subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements. If the Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, the Company will be subject to federal income tax on its taxable income at regular corporate rates. The Company may also be subject to certain federal, state and local taxes on its income and property and to federal income and excise taxes on its undistributed income even if it does qualify as a REIT. For example, the Company will be subject to income tax to the extent it distributes less than 90% of its REIT taxable income (including capital gains).

The Company has elected taxable REIT subsidiary (TRS) status for some of its subsidiaries under Section 856(1) of the Code. This enables the Company to receive income and provide services that would otherwise be impermissible for REITs. In accordance with SFAS No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes* (SFAS No. 109) and FASB Interpretation No. 48 *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes* (FIN No. 48), deferred tax assets and liabilities are established for temporary differences between the financial reporting bases and the tax bases of assets and liabilities at the enacted rates expected to be in effect when the temporary differences reverse. SFAS No. 109 and FIN No. 48 also require that deferred tax assets be reduced by a valuation allowance if it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax asset will not be realized.

Income tax provisions for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 were approximately \$1.9 million, \$0.8 million, \$1.0 million, respectively. Income tax provision for the year ended December 31, 2008 included approximately \$1.2 million incurred in connection with the Company's taxable REIT subsidiary sale of land in the first quarter of 2008 as well as \$0.5 million incurred in connection with the sale of Spring Mill Medical, Phase II, a consolidated joint venture property that owned a build-to-suit commercial asset.

Franchise and other taxes were not significant in any of the periods presented.

Note 3. Share-Based Compensation

Overview

The Company's 2004 Equity Incentive Plan (the "Plan") authorizes options and other share-based compensation awards to be granted to employees and trustees for up to 2,000,000 common shares of the Company. The Company accounts for its share-based compensation in accordance with the fair value recognition provisions provided under SFAS No. 123(R) Share-Based Payment .

The total share-based compensation expense, net of amounts capitalized, included in general and administrative expenses for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 was \$0.8 million, \$0.5 million, and

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\$0.3 million, respectively. Total share-based compensation cost capitalized for the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 was \$0.3 million, \$0.3 million, and \$0.2 million, respectively, related to development and leasing personnel.

As of December 31, 2008, there were 365,485 shares available for grant under the 2004 Equity Incentive Plan.

Share Options

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

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

The following summarizes the weighted average assumptions used for grants in fiscal periods 2008, 2007, and 2006:

	2008	2007	2006
Expected dividend yield	5.00%	4.00%	4.78%
Expected term of option	8 years	8 years	8 years
Risk-free interest rate	3.40%	5.08%	4.55%
Expected share price volatility	21.74%	15.56%	18.45%

A summary of option activity under the Plan as of December 31, 2008, and changes during the year then ended, is presented below:

	Options	Weighted-Average Exercise Price
Outstanding at January 1, 2008	961,993	\$ 13.48
Granted	523,173	12.30
Forfeited	(111,735)	13.22
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	1,373,431	\$ 13.05
Exercisable at December 31, 2008	758,555	\$ 13.32

The fair value on the respective grant dates of the 523,173, 43,750, and 37,000 options granted during the periods ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006 was \$1.43, \$2.74, and \$2.19 per option, respectively.

The aggregate intrinsic value of the 4,958 and 40,199 options exercised during the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006 was \$17,460 and \$97,800, respectively. No options were exercised during the year ended December 31, 2008.

The weighted average remaining contractual term of the outstanding and exercisable options at December 31, 2008 were as follows:

	Options	Weighted-Average Remaining
		Contractual Term (in years)
Outstanding at December 31, 2008	1,373,431	6.33
Exercisable at December 31, 2008	758,555	4.52

These options had no aggregate intrinsic value as of December 31, 2008 as the exercise price was greater than the Company's closing share price on December 31, 2008.

As of December 31, 2008, there was \$0.7 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to outstanding unvested share option awards. This cost is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of

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1.9 years. We expect to incur approximately \$0.3 million of this expense in fiscal year 2009, approximately \$0.2 million in fiscal year 2010, approximately \$0.2 million in fiscal year 2011 and the remainder in fiscal year 2012.

Restricted Shares

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

The following table summarizes all restricted share activity to employees and non-employee members of the Board of Trustees as of December 31, 2008 and changes during the year then ended:

	Restricted Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value per share
Restricted shares outstanding at January 1, 2008	62,344	\$ 18.59
Shares granted	99,126	12.74
Shares forfeited	(3,512)	14.91
Shares vested	(53,618)	16.52
Restricted shares outstanding at December 31, 2008	104,340	\$ 14.22

During the years ended December 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company granted 41,618 and 30,206 restricted shares to employees and non-employee members of the Board of Trustees with weighted average grant date fair values of \$20.21 and \$15.89, respectively. The total fair value of shares vested during the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007 and 2006 was \$0.5 million, \$0.3 million, and \$0.1 million.

As of December 31, 2008, there was \$1.0 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to restricted shares granted under the Plan, which is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 1.2 years. We expect to incur approximately \$0.5 million of this expense in fiscal year 2009, approximately \$0.3 million in fiscal year 2010, approximately \$0.1 million in fiscal year 2011 and the remainder in fiscal year 2012.

Deferred Share Units Granted to Trustees

In addition, the Plan allows for the deferral of certain equity grants into the Trustee Deferred Compensation Plan. The Trustee Deferred Compensation Plan authorizes the issuance of deferred share units to the Company's non-employee trustees. Each deferred share unit is equivalent to one common share of the Company. Non-employee trustees receive an annual retainer, fees for Board meetings attended, Board committee chair retainers and fees for Board committee meetings attended. Except as described below, these fees are typically paid in cash or common shares of the Company.

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

During the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006, three trustees elected to receive a portion of their compensation in deferred share units and an aggregate of 11,270, 4,611, and 3,610 deferred share units, respectively,

including dividends that were reinvested for additional share units, were credited to those non-employee trustees based on a weighted-average grant date fair value of \$9.28, \$17.21, and \$15.76, respectively. During each of the years ended December 31, 2008, 2007, and 2006, the Company incurred \$0.1 million of compensation expense related to deferred share units credited to non-employee trustees.

Other Equity Grants

During the years ended 2008, 2007 and 2006, the Company issued 3,006, 2,091 and 3,190 unrestricted common shares, respectively, with weighted average grant date fair values of \$12.47, \$17.91, and \$15.76 per share, respectively, to non-employee members of our Board of Trustees in lieu of 50% of their annual retainer compensation.

Note 4. Deferred Costs

Deferred costs consist primarily of financing fees incurred to obtain long-term financing and broker fees and capitalized salaries and related benefits incurred in connection with lease originations. Deferred financing costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective loan agreements. Deferred leasing costs include lease intangibles and other and are amortized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the related leases. At December 31, 2008 and 2007, deferred costs consisted of the following:

	2008	2007
Deferred financing costs	\$ 9,993,480	\$ 8,257,925
Acquired lease intangible assets	6,393,240	7,847,180
Deferred leasing costs and other	18,548,324	16,220,079
	34,935,044	32,325,184
Less accumulated amortization	(13,767,756)	(11,761,520)
Total	\$ 21,167,288	\$ 20,563,664

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

2009	\$ 667,311
2010	568,649
2011	451,884
2012	372,022
2013	320,852
Thereafter	1,128,344
Total	\$ 3,509,062

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

	For the year ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Amortization of deferred financing costs	\$ 1,272,333	\$ 1,035,497	\$ 1,875,193
Amortization of deferred leasing costs, leasing intangibles and other	4,293,540	3,044,341	2,495,041

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

Note 5. Deferred Revenue and Other Liabilities

Deferred revenue and other liabilities consist of the unamortized in-place lease liabilities, construction billings in excess of costs, construction retainages payable, tenant rents received in advance and deferred income taxes. The amortization of in-place lease liabilities is recognized as revenue over the remaining life of the leases through 2027. Construction contracts are recognized as revenue using the percentage of completion method. Tenant rents received in advance are recognized as revenue in the period to which they apply, usually the month following their receipt.

At December 31, 2008 and 2007, deferred revenue and other liabilities consisted of the following:

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	2008		2007
Unamortized in-place lease liabilities	\$ 15,667,652	\$	18,181,597
Construction billings in excess of cost	1,906,783		254,959
Construction retainages payable	4,636,725		4,449,289
Tenant rents received in advance	2,383,634		3,156,364
Deferred income taxes			84,834
Total	\$ 24,594,794	\$	26,127,043

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

2009	\$ 3,097,578
2010	2,727,399
2011	2,223,139
2012	1,729,614
2013	1,625,465
Thereafter	4,264,457
Total	\$ 15,667,652

Note 6. Investments in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures

As of December 31, 2008, the Company had one equity interest in an unconsolidated entity that owns and operates a rental property (The Centre). The Company owned a 60% interest in The Centre, which represents a sufficient interest in the entity in order to exercise significant influence, but not control, over operating and financial policies. Accordingly, this investment is accounted for using the equity method.

In addition, as of December 31, 2008, the Company owned a non-controlling interest in one pre-development land parcel (Parkside Town Commons), which was also accounted for under the equity method as the Company's ownership represents a sufficient interest in the entity in order to exercise significant influence, but not control, over operating and financial policies. Parkside Town Commons is owned through an agreement (the Venture) with Prudential Real Estate Investors (PREI). In September 2006, the Venture was established to pursue joint venture opportunities for the development and selected acquisition of community shopping centers in the United States. In December 2006, the Company contributed 100 acres of development land located in Cary, North Carolina, to the Venture at its cost of \$38.5 million, including the Venture's assumption of \$35.6 million of variable rate debt. In August 2007, the Venture purchased approximately 17 acres of additional land in Cary, North Carolina for a purchase price of approximately \$3.4 million, including assignment costs, which was funded through draws from the Venture's variable rate construction loan. This land is adjacent to land previously purchased by the Company in 2006. The Venture is in the process of developing this land, along with the 100 acres purchased in 2006, into an approximately 1.5 million total square foot mixed-use shopping center. As of December 31, 2008, the Company owned a 40% interest in the Venture which, under the terms of the Venture, will be reduced to 20% upon project specific construction financing.

In December 2008, the Company's 50% owned unconsolidated joint venture sold Spring Mill Medical, Phase I. This property is located in Indianapolis, Indiana and was sold for approximately \$17.5 million, resulting in a gain on the sale of approximately \$3.5 million, of which the Company's share was approximately \$1.2 million, net of the Company's excess investment. Net proceeds of approximately \$14.4 million from the sale of this property were utilized to purchase securities which were used to defease the related mortgage loan. The Company established legal isolation with respect to the mortgage and therefore the Company was released of its obligations under the mortgage. The joint venture was required by the buyer to defease the mortgage loan prior to closing and in doing so, incurred approximately \$2.7 million of expense, which is reflected as a reduction to the gain on sale of the property. The Company used the majority of its share of the remaining net proceeds to pay down borrowings under the Company's unsecured revolving credit facility.

Prior to the Company's sale of its interest in this property, the joint venture sold a parcel of land for net proceeds of approximately \$1.1 million, of which the Company's share was \$0.6 million.

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Combined summary financial information of entities accounted for using the equity method of accounting and a summary of the Company's investment in and share of income from these entities follows:

	2008	2007
Assets:		
Investment properties at cost:		
Land	\$ 1,310,561	\$ 2,552,075
Building and improvements	3,379,153	14,613,333
Furniture and equipment		10,581
Construction in progress	57,373,714	50,329,585
	62,063,428	67,505,574
Less: Accumulated depreciation	(1,952,012)	(3,719,540)
Investment properties, at cost, net	60,111,416	63,786,034
Cash and cash equivalents	852,270	817,417
Tenant receivables, net	792,359	260,242
Escrow deposits	29,447	324,542
Deferred costs and other assets	107,021	614,209
Total assets	\$ 61,892,513	\$ 65,802,444
Liabilities and Owners' Equity:		
Mortgage and other indebtedness	\$ 58,554,548	\$ 65,388,351
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	1,639,977	1,744,214
Total liabilities	60,194,525	67,132,565
Owners' equity (deficit)	1,697,988	(1,330,121)
Total liabilities and Owners' equity (deficit)	\$ 61,892,513	\$ 65,802,444
Company share of total assets	\$ 25,472,938	\$ 28,182,617
Company share of Owners' equity (deficit)	\$ 315,703	\$ (869,493)
Add: Excess investment	1,586,770	1,714,812
Company investment in joint ventures	\$ 1,902,473	\$ 845,319
Company share of mortgage and other indebtedness	\$ 24,132,729	\$ 28,093,670

	Year ended December 31,		
	2008	2007	2006
Revenue:			
Minimum rent	\$ 965,498	\$ 975,996	\$ 899,901
Tenant reimbursements	297,653	348,927	247,982
Other property related revenue		20,359	45,696
Total revenue	1,263,151	1,345,282	1,193,579
Expenses:			
Property operating	237,892	255,678	