

REGENCY CENTERS CORP
Form 10-Q
May 09, 2007
Table of Contents

United States

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington DC 20549

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2007

-or-

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File Number 1-12298

REGENCY CENTERS CORPORATION

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Florida
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)

One Independent Drive, Suite 114

Jacksonville, Florida 32202

59-3191743
(IRS Employer

Identification No.)

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(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)

(904) 598-7000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

Former Address

121 West Forsyth Street, Suite 200

Jacksonville, Florida 32202

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a large accelerated filer, an accelerated filer, or a non-accelerated filer. See definition of accelerated filer and large accelerated filer in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act (Check One):

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer

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

(Applicable only to Corporate Registrants)

As of May 7, 2007, there were 69,477,582 shares outstanding of the Registrant's common stock.

Table of Contents**TABLE OF CO NTENTS****Form 10-Q
Report Page****PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION**

Item 1.	<u>Financial Statements</u>	
	<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006</u>	1
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006</u>	2
	<u>Consolidated Statement of Stockholders' Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss) as of March 31, 2007</u>	3
	<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006</u>	4
	<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	6
Item 2.	<u>Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	30
Item 3.	<u>Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	49
Item 4.	<u>Controls and Procedures</u>	50

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1.	<u>Legal Proceedings</u>	51
Item 1A.	<u>Risk Factors</u>	51
Item 2.	<u>Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds</u>	51
Item 3.	<u>Defaults Upon Senior Securities</u>	52
Item 4.	<u>Submission of Matters to a Vote of Security Holders</u>	52
Item 5.	<u>Other Information</u>	52
Item 6.	<u>Exhibits</u>	52

<u>SIGNATURE</u>		53
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Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements****REGENCY CENTERS CORPORATION****Consolidated Balance Sheets****March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006****(in thousands, except share data)**

	2007	2006
	(unaudited)	
<u>Assets</u>		
Real estate investments at cost:		
Land	\$ 843,384	862,851
Buildings and improvements	1,923,384	1,963,634
	2,766,768	2,826,485
Less: accumulated depreciation	441,432	427,389
	2,325,336	2,399,096
Properties in development, net	747,163	615,450
Operating properties held for sale, net	74,695	25,608
Investments in real estate partnerships	435,251	434,090
Net real estate investments	3,582,445	3,474,244
Cash and cash equivalents	29,164	34,046
Notes receivable	19,979	19,988
Tenant receivables, net of allowance for uncollectible accounts of \$3,871 and \$3,961 at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively	59,631	67,162
Deferred costs, less accumulated amortization of \$38,006 and \$36,227 at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively	43,880	40,989
Acquired lease intangible assets, less accumulated amortization of \$11,257 and \$10,511 at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively	11,569	12,315
Other assets	30,266	23,041
	\$ 3,776,934	3,671,785
<u>Liabilities and Stockholders' Equity</u>		
Liabilities:		
Notes payable	\$ 1,438,932	1,454,386
Unsecured line of credit	236,000	121,000
Accounts payable and other liabilities	144,865	140,940
Acquired lease intangible liabilities, net	7,344	7,729
Tenants' security and escrow deposits	10,561	10,517
Total liabilities	1,837,702	1,734,572

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Preferred units	49,158	49,158
Exchangeable operating partnership units	15,274	16,941
Limited partners' interest in consolidated partnerships	14,613	17,797
Total minority interest	79,045	83,896
Commitments and contingencies		
Stockholders' equity:		
Preferred stock, \$.01 par value per share, 30,000,000 shares authorized; 3,000,000 Series 5 and 800,000 Series 3 and 4 shares issued and outstanding at both March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 with liquidation preferences of \$25 and \$250 per share, respectively	275,000	275,000
Common stock \$.01 par value per share, 150,000,000 shares authorized; 74,701,025 and 74,431,787 shares issued at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively	747	744
Treasury stock at cost	(111,414)	(111,414)
Additional paid in capital	1,742,188	1,744,201
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(10,799)	(13,317)
Distributions in excess of net income	(35,535)	(41,897)
Total stockholders' equity	1,860,187	1,853,317
	\$ 3,776,934	3,671,785

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**REGENCY CENTERS CORPORATION****Consolidated Statements of Operations****For the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006****(in thousands, except per share data)****(unaudited)**

	2007	2006
Revenues:		
Minimum rent	\$ 77,456	71,640
Percentage rent	735	438
Recoveries from tenants	22,143	20,472
Management, acquisition and other fees	6,381	7,260
Total revenues	106,715	99,810
Operating expenses:		
Depreciation and amortization	21,518	20,223
Operating and maintenance	13,106	11,694
General and administrative	12,297	10,803
Real estate taxes	11,374	10,107
Other expenses	460	3,658
Total operating expenses	58,755	56,485
Other expense (income):		
Interest expense, net of interest income of \$719 and \$1,591 in 2007 and 2006, respectively	19,389	19,218
Gain on sale of operating properties and properties in development	(25,645)	(15,680)
Total other expense (income)	(6,256)	3,538
Income before minority interests and equity in income of investments in real estate partnerships	54,216	39,787
Minority interest of preferred units	(931)	(931)
Minority interest of exchangeable operating partnership units	(540)	(641)
Minority interest of limited partners	(278)	(511)
Equity in income of investments in real estate partnerships	3,788	755
Income from continuing operations	56,255	38,459
Discontinued operations, net:		
Operating income from discontinued operations	733	1,975
Gain on sale of operating properties and properties in development		30,341
Income from discontinued operations	733	32,316
Net income	56,988	70,775

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Preferred stock dividends	(4,919)	(4,919)
Net income for common stockholders	\$ 52,069	65,856
Income per common share basic:		
Continuing operations	\$ 0.74	0.49
Discontinued operations	0.01	0.48
Net income for common stockholders per share	\$ 0.75	0.97
Income per common share diluted:		
Continuing operations	\$ 0.74	0.49
Discontinued operations	0.01	0.48
Net income for common stockholders per share	\$ 0.75	0.97

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

REGENCY CENTERS CORPORATION

Consolidated Statement of Stockholders Equity and Comprehensive Income (Loss)

For the three months ended March 31, 2007

(in thousands, except per share data)

(unaudited)

	Preferred Stock	Common Stock	Treasury Stock	Additional Paid In Capital	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Distributions in Excess of Net Income	Total Stockholders Equity
Balance at December 31, 2006	\$ 275,000	744	(111,414)	1,744,201	(13,317)	(41,897)	1,853,317
Comprehensive Income:							
Net income						56,988	56,988
Amortization of loss on derivative instruments					327		327
Change in fair value of derivative instruments					2,191		2,191
Total comprehensive income							59,506
Restricted stock issued, net of amortization				4,675			4,675
Common stock redeemed for taxes withheld for stock based compensation, net		2		(8,468)			(8,466)
Common stock issued for partnership units exchanged		1		2,786			2,787
Reallocation of minority interest				(1,006)			(1,006)
Cash dividends declared:							
Preferred stock						(4,919)	(4,919)
Common stock (\$0.66 per share)						(45,707)	(45,707)
Balance at March 31, 2007	\$ 275,000	747	(111,414)	1,742,188	(10,799)	(35,535)	1,860,187

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents**REGENCY CENTERS CORPORATION****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****For the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006****(in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	2007	2006
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 56,988	70,775
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	21,518	21,146
Deferred loan cost and debt premium amortization	711	823
Stock based compensation	5,034	4,521
Minority interest of preferred units	931	931
Minority interest of exchangeable operating partnership units	547	1,180
Minority interest of limited partners	278	511
Equity in income of investments in real estate partnerships	(3,788)	(755)
Net gain on sale of properties	(25,645)	(46,527)
Distribution of earnings from operations of investments in real estate partnerships	8,055	8,730
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Tenant receivables	7,531	4,844
Deferred leasing costs	(1,990)	(1,935)
Other assets	(8,249)	(4,214)
Accounts payable and other liabilities	(24,148)	(29,974)
Above and below market lease intangibles, net	(357)	(238)
Tenants' security and escrow deposits	44	(70)
Net cash provided by operating activities	37,460	29,748
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Development of real estate including land acquired	(158,056)	(77,150)
Proceeds from sale of real estate investments	65,734	194,467
Repayment of notes receivable, net	9	14,589
Investments in real estate partnerships	(3,808)	(4,791)
Distributions received from investments in real estate partnerships	2,651	
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(93,470)	127,115
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Net proceeds from common stock issuance	2,332	1,637
(Distributions to) contributions from limited partners in consolidated partnerships	(3,535)	205
Distributions to exchangeable operating partnership unit holders	(432)	(715)
Distributions to preferred unit holders		(931)
Dividends paid to common stockholders	(44,638)	(39,596)
Dividends paid to preferred stockholders		(4,919)
Proceeds from (repayment of) unsecured line of credit, net	115,000	(54,000)
Repayment of notes payable	(14,243)	(11,790)
Scheduled principal payments	(1,094)	(1,156)
Deferred loan costs	(2,262)	

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Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	51,128	(111,265)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and cash equivalents	(4,882)	45,598
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the period	34,046	42,458
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the period	\$ 29,164	88,056

Table of Contents**REGENCY CENTERS CORPORATION****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows****For the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006****(in thousands)****(unaudited)**

	2007	2006
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information cash paid for interest (net of capitalized interest of \$7,134 and \$5,145 in 2007 and 2006, respectively)	\$ 32,928	34,023
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash transactions:		
Common stock issued for partnership units exchanged	\$ 2,787	4,615
Real estate contributed as investments in real estate partnerships	\$ 3,518	
Common stock issued for dividend reinvestment plan	\$ 1,069	966
Notes receivable taken in connection with out-parcel sales	\$	2,401
Change in fair value of derivative instrument	\$ 2,191	2,814

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

1. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Organization and Principles of Consolidation

General

Regency Centers Corporation (Regency or the Company) began its operations as a Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) in 1993, and is the managing general partner of its operating partnership, Regency Centers, L.P. (RCLP or the Partnership). Regency currently owns approximately 99% of the outstanding common partnership units (Units) of the Partnership. Regency engages in the ownership, management, leasing, acquisition, and development of retail shopping centers through the Partnership, and has no other assets or liabilities other than through its investment in the Partnership. At March 31, 2007, the Partnership directly owned 220 retail shopping centers and held partial interests in an additional 189 retail shopping centers through investments in joint ventures.

Consolidation

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company and the Partnership and its wholly owned subsidiaries, and joint ventures in which the Partnership has a controlling interest. The equity interests of third parties held in the Partnership or its controlled joint ventures are included in the consolidated financial statements as preferred units, exchangeable operating partnership units or limited partners' interest in consolidated partnerships. All significant inter-company balances and transactions have been eliminated in the consolidated financial statements.

Investments in joint ventures not controlled by the Company (Unconsolidated Joint Ventures) are accounted for under the equity method. The Company has evaluated its investment in the Unconsolidated Joint Ventures and has concluded that they are not variable interest entities as defined in the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) Interpretation No. 46(R) Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FIN 46R). Further, the venture partners in the Unconsolidated Joint Ventures have significant ownership rights, including approval over operating budgets and strategic plans, capital spending, sale or financing, and admission of new partners; therefore, the Company has concluded that the equity method of accounting is appropriate for these interests as they do not require consolidation under EITF Issue No. 04-5 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 . Under the equity method of accounting, investments in the Unconsolidated Joint Ventures are initially recorded at cost, and subsequently increased for additional contributions and allocations of income and reduced for distributions received and allocation of losses. These investments are included in the consolidated financial statements as Investments in real estate partnerships.

Ownership of the Company

Regency has a single class of common stock outstanding and three series of preferred stock outstanding (Series 3, 4, and 5 Preferred Stock). The dividends on the Series 3, 4, and 5 Preferred Stock are cumulative and payable in arrears on the last day of each calendar quarter. The Company owns corresponding Series 3, 4, and 5 preferred unit interests (Series 3, 4, and 5 Preferred Units) in the Partnership that entitle the Company to income and distributions from the Partnership in amounts equal to the dividends paid on the Company's Series 3, 4, and 5 Preferred Stock.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

(a) Organization and Principles of Consolidation (continued)

Ownership of the Operating Partnership

The Partnership's capital includes general and limited common partnership Units, Series 3, 4, and 5 Preferred Units owned by the Company, and Series D Preferred Units owned by institutional investors.

At March 31, 2007, the Company owned approximately 99% or 69,210,414 Partnership Units of the total 69,877,308 Partnership Units outstanding. Each outstanding common Partnership Unit not owned by the Company is exchangeable for one share of Regency common stock. The Company revalues the minority interest associated with the Units each quarter to maintain a proportional relationship between the book value of equity associated with common stockholders relative to that of the Unit holders since both have equivalent rights and Units are convertible into shares of common stock on a one-for-one basis.

Net income and distributions of the Partnership are allocable first to the Preferred Units, and the remaining amounts to the general and limited partners' Units in accordance with their ownership percentage. The Series 3, 4, and 5 Preferred Units owned by the Company are eliminated in consolidation.

(b) Revenues

The Company leases space to tenants under agreements with varying terms. Leases are accounted for as operating leases with minimum rent recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease regardless of when payments are due. Accrued rents are included in tenant receivables. As part of the leasing process, the Company may provide the lessee with an allowance for the construction of leasehold improvements. Leasehold improvements are capitalized as part of the building and recorded as tenant improvements and depreciated over the shorter of the useful life of the improvements or the lease term. If the allowance represents a payment for a purpose other than funding leasehold improvements, or in the event the Company is not considered the owner of the improvements, the allowance is considered to be a lease incentive and is recognized over the lease term as a reduction of rental revenue. Factors considered during this evaluation include, among others, who holds legal title to the improvements, and other controlling rights provided by the lease agreement (e.g. unilateral control of the tenant space during the build-out process). Determination of the appropriate accounting for a tenant allowance is made on a case-by-case basis, considering the facts and circumstances of the individual tenant lease. Lease revenue recognition commences when the lessee is given possession of the leased space upon completion of tenant improvements when the Company is the owner of the leasehold improvements; however, when the leasehold improvements are owned by the tenant, the lease inception date is when the tenant obtains possession of the leased space for purposes of constructing its leasehold improvements.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

(b) Revenues (continued)

Substantially all of the lease agreements contain provisions that provide for additional rents based on tenants' sales volume (percentage rent) and reimbursement of the tenants' share of real estate taxes, insurance and common area maintenance (CAM) costs.

Percentage rents are recognized when the tenants achieve the specified targets as defined in their lease agreements. Recovery of real estate taxes, insurance and CAM costs are recognized as the respective costs are incurred in accordance with the lease agreements.

The Company accounts for profit recognition on sales of real estate in accordance with Statement of Financial Accounting Standards (SFAS) Statement No. 66, Accounting for Sales of Real Estate. In summary, profits from sales will not be recognized by the Company 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's receivable, if applicable, is not subject to future subordination; the Company has transferred to the buyer the usual risks and rewards of ownership; and the Company does not have substantial continuing involvement with the property.

The Company has been engaged by joint ventures under agreements to provide asset management, property management; and leasing, investing and financing services for such ventures' shopping centers. The fees are market based and generally calculated as a percentage of either revenues earned or the estimated values of the properties managed, and are recognized as services are rendered, when fees due are determinable and collectibility is reasonably assured.

(c) Real Estate Investments

Land, buildings and improvements are recorded at cost. All specifically identifiable costs related to development activities are capitalized into properties in development on the consolidated balance sheets. The capitalized costs include pre-development costs essential to the development of the property, development costs, construction costs, interest costs, real estate taxes, and direct employee costs incurred during the period of development.

The Company incurs costs prior to land acquisition including 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 properties in development. If the Company determines that the development of a particular shopping center is no longer probable, any related pre-development costs previously incurred are immediately expensed. At March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the Company had capitalized pre-development costs of \$23.9 million and \$23.3 million, respectively of which \$9.4 million and \$10.0 million, respectively were refundable deposits.

The Company's method of capitalizing interest is based upon applying its weighted average borrowing rate to that portion of the actual development costs expended. The Company generally ceases interest cost capitalization when the property is available for occupancy upon substantial completion of tenant improvements, but in no event would the Company capitalize interest on the project beyond 12 months after substantial completion of the building shell.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

(c) Real Estate Investments (continued)

Maintenance and repairs that do not improve or extend the useful lives of the respective assets are recorded in operating and maintenance expense.

Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method over estimated useful lives of up to 40 years for buildings and improvements, the minimum lease term for tenant improvements, and three to seven years for furniture and equipment.

The Company and the unconsolidated joint ventures allocate the purchase price of assets acquired (net tangible and identifiable intangible assets) and liabilities assumed based on their relative fair values at the date of acquisition pursuant to the provisions of SFAS No. 141, *Business Combinations* (Statement 141). Statement 141 provides guidance on allocating a portion of the purchase price of a property to intangible assets. The Company's methodology for this allocation includes estimating an as-if vacant fair value of the physical property, which is allocated to land, building and improvements. The difference between the purchase price and the as-if vacant fair value is allocated to intangible assets. There are three categories of intangible assets to be considered: (i) value of in-place leases, (ii) above and below-market value of in-place leases and (iii) customer relationship value.

The value of in-place leases is estimated based on the value associated with the costs avoided in originating leases compared to the acquired in-place leases as well as the value associated with lost rental and recovery revenue during the assumed lease-up period. The value of in-place leases is recorded to amortization expense over the remaining initial term of the respective leases.

Above-market and below-market in-place lease values for acquired properties are recorded based on the present value 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 comparable in-place leases, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease. The value of above-market leases is amortized as a reduction of minimum rent over the remaining terms of the respective leases. The value of below-market leases is accreted as an increase to minimum rent over the remaining terms of the respective leases, including below market renewal options, if applicable.

The Company allocates no value to customer relationship intangibles if it has pre-existing business relationships with the major retailers in the acquired property since they provide no incremental value over the Company's existing relationships.

The Company follows the provisions of SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (Statement 144). In accordance with Statement 144, the Company classifies an operating property as held-for-sale when it determines that the property is available for immediate sale in its present condition, the property is being actively marketed for sale and management believes it is probable that a sale will be consummated. Operating properties held-for-sale are carried at the lower of cost or fair value less costs to sell. Depreciation and amortization are suspended during the held-for-sale period.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

(c) Real Estate Investments (continued)

In accordance with Statement 144, when the Company sells a property or classifies a property as held for sale and will not have continuing involvement or significant cash flows after disposition, the operations and cash flows of the property are eliminated from continuing operations and its operations including any mortgage interest and gain on sale are reported in discontinued operations so that the operations and cash flows are clearly distinguished. Once classified in discontinued operations, these properties are eliminated from ongoing operations. Prior periods are also represented to reflect the operations of these properties as discontinued operations. When the Company sells operating properties to its joint ventures or to third parties, and it will have continuing involvement, the operations and gains on sales are included in income from continuing operations.

The Company reviews its real estate portfolio for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable based upon expected undiscounted cash flows from the property. The Company determines impairment by comparing the property's carrying value to an estimate of fair value based upon varying methods such as i) estimating future discounted cash flows, ii) determining resale values by market, or iii) applying a capitalization rate to net operating income using prevailing rates in a given market. These methods of determining fair value can fluctuate significantly as a result of a number of factors, including changes in the general economy of those markets in which the Company operates, tenant credit quality and demand for new retail stores. In the event that the carrying amount of a property is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value, the Company will write down the asset to fair value for held-and-used assets and to fair value less costs to sell for held-for-sale assets. If there was an impairment recorded on properties subsequently sold to third parties it would be included in operating income from discontinued operations.

(d) Income Taxes

The Company believes it qualifies, and intends to continue to qualify, as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code (the Code). As a REIT, the Company will generally not be subject to federal income tax, provided that distributions to its stockholders are at least equal to REIT taxable income.

Income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated tax consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which these temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

Earnings and profits, which determine the taxability of dividends to stockholders, differs from net income reported for financial reporting purposes primarily because of differences in depreciable lives and cost bases of the shopping centers, as well as other timing differences.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

(d) Income Taxes (continued)

Regency Realty Group, Inc. (RRG), a wholly-owned subsidiary of RCLP, is a Taxable REIT Subsidiary as defined in Section 856(l) of the Code. RRG is subject to federal and state income taxes and files separate tax returns. During the three months ended March 31, 2007, the Company recorded a tax benefit of \$1.3 million as compared to a provision of \$3.0 million for the same period in the prior year.

In July 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (FIN 48). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting and reporting for uncertainties in income tax law. This Interpretation prescribes a comprehensive model for the financial statement recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in income tax returns. Under FIN 48, tax positions shall initially be recognized in the financial statements when it is more likely than not the position will be sustained upon examination by the tax authorities. Such tax positions shall initially and subsequently be measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the tax authority assuming full knowledge of the position and relevant facts. The Company adopted this Interpretation effective January 1, 2007 and the adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

(e) Deferred Costs

Deferred costs include leasing costs and loan costs, net of accumulated amortization. Such costs are amortized over the periods through lease expiration or loan maturity, respectively. Deferred leasing costs consist of internal and external commissions associated with leasing the Company's shopping centers. Net deferred leasing costs were \$34.4 million and \$33.3 million at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. Deferred loan costs consist of initial direct and incremental costs associated with financing activities. Net deferred loan costs were \$9.5 million and \$7.7 million at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively.

(f) Earnings per Share and Treasury Stock

Basic net income per share of common stock is computed based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted net income per share also includes common share equivalents for stock options, restricted stock and exchangeable operating partnership units, if dilutive. See note 11 for the calculation of earnings per share (EPS).

Repurchases of the Company's common stock are recorded at cost and are reflected as Treasury stock in the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss). Outstanding shares do not include treasury shares.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

(g) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Any instruments which have an original maturity of 90 days or less when purchased are considered cash equivalents. Cash distributions of normal operating earnings from investments in real estate partnerships are included in cash flows from operations in the consolidated statements of cash flows. Cash distributions from the sale or loan proceeds from the placement of debt on a property included in investments in real estate partnerships is included in cash flows from investing activities in the consolidated statements of cash flows.

(h) Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

(i) Stock-Based Compensation

Regency grants stock-based compensation to its employees and directors. When Regency issues common shares as compensation, it receives a comparable number of common units from the Partnership including stock options. Regency is committed to contribute to the Partnership all proceeds from the exercise of stock options or other stock-based awards granted under Regency's Long-Term Omnibus Plan. Accordingly, Regency's ownership in the Partnership will increase based on the amount of proceeds contributed to the Partnership for the common units it receives. As a result of the issuance of common units to Regency for stock-based compensation, the Partnership accounts for stock-based compensation in the same manner as Regency.

The Company recognizes stock based compensation in accordance with SFAS No. 123(R) Share-Based Payment (Statement 123(R)). The Company early adopted Statement 123(R) effective January 1, 2005 by applying the modified prospective method in which compensation cost is recognized beginning with the effective date (a) based on the requirements of Statement 123(R) for all share-based payments granted after the effective date and (b) based on the requirements of Statement 123 for all awards granted to employees prior to the effective date of Statement 123(R) that remain unvested on the effective date. See Note 10 for further discussion.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

(j) Segment Reporting

The Company's business is investing in retail shopping centers through direct ownership or through joint ventures. The Company actively manages its portfolio of retail shopping centers and may from time to time make decisions to sell lower performing properties or developments not meeting its long-term investment objectives. The proceeds from sales are reinvested into higher quality retail shopping centers through acquisitions or new developments, which management believes will meet its planned rate of return. It is management's intent that all retail shopping centers will be owned or developed for investment purposes; however, the Company may decide to sell all or a portion of a development upon completion. The Company's revenue and net income are generated from the operation of its investment portfolio. The Company also earns fees from third parties for services provided to manage and lease retail shopping centers owned through joint ventures.

The Company's portfolio is located throughout the United States; however, management does not distinguish or group its operations on a geographical basis for purposes of allocating resources or measuring performance. The Company reviews operating and financial data for each property on an individual basis, therefore, the Company defines an operating segment as its individual properties. No individual property constitutes more than 10% of the Company's combined revenue, net income or assets, and thus the individual properties have been aggregated into one reportable segment based upon their similarities with regard to both the nature and economics of the centers, tenants and operational processes, as well as long-term average financial performance. In addition, no single tenant accounts for 7% or more of revenue and none of the shopping centers are located outside the United States.

(k) Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company adopted SFAS No. 133 Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities (Statement 133) as amended by SFAS No. 149. Statement 133 requires that all derivative instruments, whether designated in hedging relationships or not, be recorded on the balance sheet at their fair value. 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's use of derivative financial instruments is normally to mitigate its interest rate risk on a related financial instrument or forecasted transaction through the use of interest rate swaps. The Company designates these interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges.

Statement 133 requires that changes in fair value of derivatives that qualify as cash flow hedges be recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI) while the ineffective portion of the derivative's change in fair value be recognized in the income statement as interest expense. Upon the settlement of a hedge, gains and losses associated with the transaction are recorded in OCI and amortized over the underlying term of the hedge transaction. The Company formally documents all relationships between hedging instruments and hedged items, as well as its risk management objectives and strategies for undertaking various hedge transactions. The Company assesses, both at inception of the hedge and on an ongoing basis, whether the derivatives that are used in hedging transactions are highly effective in offsetting changes in the cash flows of the hedged items.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

(k) Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

In assessing the hedge, the Company uses standard market conventions and techniques such as discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models and termination costs at each balance sheet date. All methods of assessing fair value result in a general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized. See Note 8 for further discussion.

(l) Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity

In May 2003, the FASB issued SFAS No. 150, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of Both Liabilities and Equity (Statement 150). Statement 150 affects the accounting for certain financial instruments, which requires companies having consolidated entities with specified termination dates to treat minority owners' interests in such entities as liabilities in an amount based on the fair value of the entities. Although Statement 150 was originally effective July 1, 2003, the FASB has indefinitely deferred certain provisions related to classification and measurement requirements for mandatory redeemable financial instruments that become subject to Statement 150 solely as a result of consolidation, including minority interests of entities with specified termination dates.

At March 31, 2007, the Company held a majority interest in three consolidated entities with specified termination dates through 2049. The minority owners' interests in these entities will be settled upon termination by distribution or transfer of either cash or specific assets of the underlying entities. The estimated fair value of minority interests in entities with specified termination dates was approximately \$9.0 million at March 31, 2007. The related carrying value is \$1.7 million and \$1.3 million as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively which is included within limited partners' interest in consolidated partnerships in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet. The Company has no other financial instruments that are affected by Statement 150.

(m) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2007, the FASB Issued Statement No. 159, The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities. This Statement permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. The Statement also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between entities that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. Statement No. 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, although early application is allowed. The Company does not believe that the adoption of Statement 159 will have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements; however, the Company will continue to evaluate the application of this Statement.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement No. 157 Fair Value Measurements. This Statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies to accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, except for share-based payments transactions under FASB Statement No. 123(R). This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. As Statement No. 157 does not require any new fair value measurements or remeasurements of previously computed fair values, the Company does not believe adoption of this Statement will have a material effect on its consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

(n) Reclassifications

Certain reclassifications have been made to the 2006 amounts to conform to classifications adopted in 2007.

2. Real Estate Investments

During 2007, the Company's acquisition activity was through its joint ventures discussed further in Note 4.

3. Discontinued Operations

Regency maintains a conservative capital structure to fund its growth programs without compromising its investment-grade ratings. This approach is founded on a self-funding business model which utilizes center recycling as a key component and requires ongoing monitoring of each center to ensure that it meets Regency's investment standards. This recycling strategy calls for the Company to sell properties that do not measure up to its standards and re-deploy the proceeds into new, higher-quality developments and acquisitions that are expected to generate sustainable revenue growth and more attractive returns.

During the three months ended March 31, 2007, the Company had four properties classified as held for sale and their revenues of \$1.4 million were reclassified to operating income from discontinued operations. The revenues from these four properties, including properties sold in 2006 were \$4.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2006. The operating income and gains from properties included in discontinued operations are reported net of minority interest of exchangeable operating partnership units and income taxes, if the property is sold by RRG, as follows (in thousands):

	For the three months ended			
	March 31, 2007		March 31, 2006	
	Operating Income	Gain on sale of properties	Operating Income	Gain on sale of Properties
Operations and gain	\$ 740		2,008	30,847
Less: Minority interest	7		33	506
Discontinued operations, net	\$ 733		1,975	30,341

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

4. Investments in Real Estate Partnerships

The Company accounts for all investments in which it owns 50% or less and does not have a controlling financial interest using the equity method. The Company has determined that these investments are not variable interest entities as defined in FIN 46(R) and do not require consolidation under EITF 04-5 or SOP 78-9, and therefore are subject to the voting interest model in determining its basis of accounting. Major decisions, including property acquisitions and dispositions, financings, annual budgets and dissolution of the ventures are subject to the approval of all partners. The Company's combined investment in these partnerships was \$435.3 million and \$434.1 million at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. Any difference between the carrying amount of these investments and the underlying equity in net assets is amortized or accreted to equity in income (loss) of investments in real estate partnerships over the expected useful lives of the properties and other intangible assets which range in lives from 10 to 40 years. Net income from these partnerships, which includes all operating results, as well as gains on sales of properties within the joint ventures, is allocated to the Company in accordance with the respective partnership agreements. Such allocations of net income or loss are recorded in equity in income (loss) of investments in real estate partnerships in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations.

Investments in real estate partnerships are comprised primarily of joint ventures with three unrelated co-investment partners and a recently formed open-end real estate fund (Regency Retail Partners or the Fund), as further described below. In addition to the Company earning its pro-rata share of net income (loss) in each of the partnerships, these partnerships pay the Company fees for asset management, property management, investment and financing services. During the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, the Company received fees from these joint ventures of \$6.4 million and \$7.2 million, respectively.

The Company co-invests with the Oregon Public Employees Retirement Fund in three joint ventures (collectively Columbia) in which the Company has ownership interests of 20% or 30%. As of March 31, 2007, Columbia owned 20 shopping centers, had total assets of \$562.0 million, and net income of \$3.1 million. The Company's share of Columbia's total assets and net income was \$124.7 million and \$631,280 respectively.

The Company co-invests with the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) in a joint venture (RegCal) in which the Company has an ownership interest of 25%. As of March 31, 2007, RegCal owned nine shopping centers, had total assets of \$181.7 million, and net income of \$419,010. The Company's share of RegCal's total assets and net income was \$45.4 million and \$128,704, respectively.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

4. Investments in Real Estate Partnerships (continued)

The Company co-invests with Macquarie CountryWide Trust of Australia (MCW) in four joint ventures, two in which the Company has an ownership interest of 25% (collectively, MCWR I), and two in which it has an ownership interest of 24.95% (collectively, MCWR II).

As of March 31, 2007, MCWR I owned 50 shopping centers, had total assets of \$733.2 million, and net income of \$10.3 million. Regency 's share of MCWR I 's total assets and net income was \$183.4 million and \$3.9 million, respectively. During 2007 MCWR I purchased one shopping center from a third party for \$23.0 million. The Company contributed \$2.2 million for its proportionate share of the purchase price, which was net of \$10.8 million of assumed mortgage debt by MCWR I. During 2007, MCWR I sold one shopping center to an unrelated party for \$33.4 million for a gain of \$7.9 million.

On June 1, 2005, MCWR II closed on the acquisition of a retail shopping center portfolio (the First Washington Portfolio) for a purchase price of approximately \$2.8 billion, including the assumption of approximately \$68.6 million of mortgage debt and the issuance of approximately \$1.6 billion of new mortgage loans on the properties acquired. The First Washington Portfolio acquisition was accounted for as a purchase business combination by MCWR II. At December 31, 2005, MCWR II was owned 64.95% by an affiliate of MCW, 34.95% by Regency and 0.1% by Macquarie-Regency Management, LLC (US Manager). US Manager is owned 50% by Regency and 50% by an affiliate of Macquarie Bank Limited. On January 13, 2006, the Company sold a portion of its investment in MCWR II to MCW which reduced its ownership interest from 35% to 24.95% for net cash of \$113.2 million which is reflected in proceeds from sale of real estate investments in the consolidated statements of cash flows. The proceeds from the sale were used to reduce the unsecured line of credit.

Regency has the ability to receive additional acquisition fees of approximately \$5.2 million (the Contingent Acquisition Fees) deferred from the original acquisition date that are subject to achieving cumulative targeted income levels through 2008. The Contingent Acquisition Fees will only be recognized if earned, and the recognition of income will be limited to that percentage of MCWR II, or 75.05%, of the joint venture not owned by the Company.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

4. Investments in Real Estate Partnerships (continued)

As of March 31, 2007, MCWR II owned 97 shopping centers, had total assets of \$2.7 billion and recorded a net loss of \$5.7 million. Regency's share of MCWR II's total assets and net loss was \$668.6 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. As a result of the significant amount of depreciation and amortization expense recorded by MCWR II in connection with the acquisition of the First Washington Portfolio, the joint venture may continue to report a net loss in future years, but is expected to produce positive cash flow from operations.

In December 2006, Regency formed Regency Retail Partners (the Fund), an open-end, infinite-life investment fund in which its ownership interest is 26.8%. During the first quarter, the Company reduced its ownership interest to 20% with the admission of additional partners into the Fund and recognized a gain of \$2.2 million that had previously been deferred. The Fund will have the exclusive right to acquire all Regency-developed large format community centers upon stabilization that meet the Fund's investment criteria.

As of March 31, 2007, the Fund owned four shopping centers, had total assets of \$140.2 million, and recorded net income of \$109,587. Regency's share of the Fund's total assets and net income was \$27.9 million and \$40,500, respectively. During 2007, the Fund acquired two community shopping centers from the Company for a sales price of \$61.0 million, for which the Company received cash of \$57.6 million for the Fund's proportionate share and recognized a gain of \$22.1 million.

Recognition of gains from sales to joint ventures is recorded on only that portion of the sales not attributable to the Company's ownership interest. The gains, operations and cash flows are not recorded as discontinued operations because of Regency's substantial continuing involvement in these shopping centers. Columbia, RegCal, and the joint ventures with MCW and the Fund intend to continue to acquire retail shopping centers, some of which they may acquire directly from the Company. For those properties acquired from third parties, the Company is required to contribute its pro-rata share of the purchase price to the partnerships.

Our investments in real estate partnerships as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 consist of the following (in thousands):

	Ownership	2007	2006
Macquarie CountryWide-Regency (MCWR I)	25.00%	\$ 62,789	60,651
Macquarie CountryWide Direct (MCWR I)	25.00%	6,705	6,822
Macquarie CountryWide-Regency II (MCWR II)	24.95%	229,548	234,378
Macquarie CountryWide-Regency III (MCWR II)	24.95%	1,087	1,140
Columbia Regency Retail Partners (Columbia)	20.00%	35,635	36,096
Cameron Village LLC (Columbia)	30.00%	20,876	20,826
Columbia Regency Partners II (Columbia)	20.00%	11,814	11,516
RegCal, LLC (RegCal)	25.00%	18,280	18,514
Regency Retail Partners (the Fund) ⁽¹⁾	20.00%	8,710	5,139
Other investments in real estate partnerships	50.00%	39,807	39,008
Total		\$ 435,251	434,090

⁽¹⁾ At December 31, 2006, Regency's ownership interest in the Fund was 26.8%.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

4. Investments in Real Estate Partnerships (continued)

Summarized financial information for the unconsolidated investments on a combined basis, is as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2007	December 31, 2006
Investment in real estate, net	\$ 4,068,841	4,029,389
Acquired lease intangible assets, net	192,451	200,835
Other assets	149,442	135,451
Total assets	4,410,734	4,365,675
Notes payable	2,469,787	2,435,229
Acquired lease intangible liabilities, net	72,104	69,336
Other liabilities	68,261	70,295
Members' capital	1,800,582	1,790,815
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 4,410,734	4,365,675

Unconsolidated investments in real estate partnerships had notes payable of \$2.5 billion and \$2.4 billion as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively and the Company's proportionate share of these loans was \$614.5 million and \$610.8 million, respectively. The loans are primarily non-recourse, but for those that are guaranteed by a joint venture, Regency's guarantee does not extend beyond its ownership percentage of the joint venture.

The revenues and expenses for the unconsolidated investments on a combined basis are summarized as follows for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Total revenues	\$ 108,012	101,463
Operating expenses:		
Depreciation and amortization	43,171	45,281
Operating and maintenance	15,021	14,255
General and administrative	3,506	1,577
Real estate taxes	12,545	12,020
Total operating expenses	74,243	73,133
Other expense (income):		
Interest expense, net	32,366	30,571
Gain on sale of real estate	(7,916)	(5,206)

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Other income	117	116
Total other expense (income)	24,567	25,481
Net income	\$ 9,202	2,849

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

5. Notes Receivable

The Company has notes receivables outstanding of \$20.0 million at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively. The notes bear interest ranging from 6.75% to 8.0% with maturity dates through November 2014.

6. Acquired Lease Intangibles

The Company has acquired lease intangible assets of \$11.6 million and \$12.3 million at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively of which \$11.0 million and \$11.7 million, respectively relates to in-place leases. The aggregate amortization expense recorded for these in-place leases was approximately \$718,603 and \$866,317 for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. The Company has above market lease intangible assets of \$595,828 recorded net of a reduction to minimum rent of \$27,302 at March 31, 2007. The Company has acquired lease intangible liabilities of \$7.3 million and \$7.7 million as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, respectively related to below-market rents recorded net of previously accreted minimum rent of \$4.7 million and \$3.1 million, respectively.

7. Notes Payable and Unsecured Line of Credit

The Company's outstanding debt at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 consists of the following (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Notes Payable:		
Fixed rate mortgage loans	\$ 171,435	186,897
Variable rate mortgage loans	68,622	68,662
Fixed rate unsecured loans	1,198,875	1,198,827
Total notes payable	1,438,932	1,454,386
Unsecured Line of Credit	236,000	121,000
Total	\$ 1,674,932	1,575,386

In February, 2007, Regency entered into a new loan agreement under the Line of credit (the Line) with a commitment of \$600 million and the right to expand the Line by an additional \$150 million subject to additional lender syndication. The Line has a four-year term which expires in 2011 with a one-year extension at the Company's option with an interest rate of LIBOR plus .55%. At March 31, 2007, the balance on the Line was \$236 million. Contractual interest rates were 5.925% at March 31, 2007 and 6.125% at December 31, 2006 based on LIBOR plus .75%.

The spread paid on the Line is dependent upon the Company maintaining specific investment-grade ratings. The Company is also required to comply, and is in compliance, with certain financial covenants such as Minimum Net Worth, Total Liabilities to Gross Asset Value (GAV) and Recourse Secured Debt to GAV, Fixed Charge Coverage and other covenants customary with this type of unsecured financing. The Line is used primarily to finance the development of real estate, but is also available for general working-capital purposes.

Mortgage loans are secured by certain real estate properties and may be prepaid, but could be subject to a yield-maintenance premium or prepayment penalty. Mortgage loans are generally

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

7. Notes Payable and Unsecured Line of Credit (continued)

due in monthly installments of interest and principal and mature over various terms through 2017. The Company intends to repay mortgage loans at maturity from proceeds from the Line. Variable interest rates on mortgage loans are currently based on LIBOR plus a spread in a range of 90 to 130 basis points. Fixed interest rates on mortgage loans range from 5.22% to 8.95%.

The fair value of the Company's variable rate notes payable and the Line are considered to approximate fair value, since the interest rates on such instruments re-price based on current market conditions. The fair value of fixed rate loans are estimated using cash flows discounted at current market rates available to the Company for debt with similar terms and average maturities. Fixed rate loans assumed in connection with real estate acquisitions are recorded in the accompanying consolidated financial statements at fair value. Based on the estimates used by the Company, the fair value of notes payable and the Line is approximately \$1.7 billion at March 31, 2007.

As of March 31, 2007, scheduled principal repayments on notes payable and the Line were as follows (in thousands):

Scheduled Principal Payments by Year	Scheduled Principal Payments	Term Loan Maturities	Total Payments
2007	\$ 2,629	77,660	80,289
2008	3,352	19,603	22,955
2009	3,352	53,090	56,442
2010	3,190	177,229	180,419
2011 (includes the Line)	3,191	487,151	490,342
Beyond 5 Years	8,787	834,294	843,081
Unamortized debt premiums		1,404	1,404
Total	\$ 24,501	1,650,431	1,674,932

8. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative instruments primarily to manage exposures to interest rate risks. In order to manage the volatility relating to interest rate risk, the Company may enter into interest rate hedging arrangements from time to time. None of the Company's derivatives are designated as fair value hedges. The Company does not utilize derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

On March 10, 2006, the Company entered into four forward-starting interest rate swaps totaling \$396.7 million with fixed rates of 5.399%, 5.415%, 5.399% and 5.415%. The Company designated these swaps as cash flow hedges to fix \$400 million fixed rate financing expected to occur in 2010 and 2011. The change in fair value of these swaps from inception generated a liability of \$740,008 at March 31, 2007, which is recorded in accounts payable and other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

On April 1, 2005, the Company entered into three forward-starting interest rate swaps of approximately \$65.6 million each with fixed rates of 5.029%, 5.05% and 5.05% to fix the rate on unsecured notes issued in July 2005. On July 13, 2005, the Company settled the swaps with a

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

8. Derivative Financial Instruments (continued)

payment to the counter-parties for \$7.3 million. During 2003, the Company entered into two forward-starting interest rate swaps for a total of \$144.2 million to fix the rate on a refinancing in April 2004. On March 31, 2004, the Company settled these swaps with a payment to the counter-party for \$5.7 million. The adjustment to interest expense recorded in 2007 related to the settlement of these swaps is \$326,511 and the unamortized balance at March 31, 2007 is \$10.1 million.

All of these swaps qualify for hedge accounting under Statement 133. Realized losses associated with the swaps settled in 2005 and 2004 and unrealized losses associated with the swaps entered into in 2006 have been included in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statement of stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss). The unamortized balance of the realized losses is being amortized as additional interest expense over the ten year terms of the hedged loans. Unrealized losses will not be amortized until such time that the expected debt issuance is completed in 2010 and 2011 as long as the swaps continue to qualify for hedge accounting.

9. Stockholders' Equity and Minority Interest

(a) Preferred Units

At March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, the face value of the Series D Preferred Units was \$50 million with a fixed distribution rate of 7.45% and recorded on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets net of original issuance costs.

Terms and conditions for the Series D Preferred Units outstanding as of March 31, 2007 are summarized as follows:

Units Outstanding	Amount Outstanding	Distribution Rate	Callable by Company	Exchangeable by Unit holder
500,000	\$ 50,000,000	7.450%	09/29/09	01/01/16

The Preferred Units, which may be called by RCLP at par beginning September 29, 2009, have no stated maturity or mandatory redemption and pay a cumulative, quarterly dividend at a fixed rate. The Preferred Units may be exchanged by the holder for Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock (Preferred Stock) at an exchange rate of one share for one unit. The Preferred Units and the related Preferred Stock are not convertible into common stock of the Company.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

9. Stockholders' Equity and Minority Interest (continued)

(b) Preferred Stock

Terms and conditions of the three series of Preferred stock outstanding as of March 31, 2007 are summarized as follows:

Series	Shares Outstanding	Depository Shares	Liquidation Preference	Distribution Rate	Callable by Company
Series 3	300,000	3,000,000	\$ 75,000,000	7.450%	04/03/08
Series 4	500,000	5,000,000	125,000,000	7.250%	08/31/09
Series 5	3,000,000		75,000,000	6.700%	08/02/10
	3,800,000	8,000,000	\$ 275,000,000		

In 2005, the Company issued 3 million shares, or \$75 million, of 6.70% Series 5 Preferred Stock with a liquidation preference of \$25 per share of which the proceeds were used to reduce the balance of the Line. The Series 3 and 4 depository shares, which have a liquidation preference of \$25, and the Series 5 preferred shares are perpetual, are not convertible into common stock of the Company, and are redeemable at par upon Regency's election five years after the issuance date. None of the terms of the Preferred Stock contain any unconditional obligations that would require the Company to redeem the securities at any time or for any purpose.

(c) Common Stock

On April 5, 2005, the Company entered into an agreement to sell 4,312,500 shares of its common stock to an affiliate of Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (Citigroup) at \$46.60 per share, in connection with a forward sale agreement (the Forward Sale Agreement). On August 1, 2005, the Company issued 3,782,500 shares to Citigroup for net proceeds of approximately \$175.5 million and on September 7, 2005, the remaining 530,000 shares were issued for net proceeds of \$24.4 million. The proceeds from the sale were used to reduce the Line and redeem the Series E and Series F Preferred Units.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

10. Stock-Based Compensation

The Company recorded stock-based compensation expense for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 as follows, the components of which are further described below (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Restricted stock	\$ 4,675	4,179
Stock options	256	240
Directors' fees paid in common stock	103	102
 Total	 \$ 5,034	 4,521

The recorded amounts of stock-based compensation expense represent amortization of deferred compensation related to share based payments in accordance with Statement 123(R). Compensation expense that is specifically identifiable to development activities is capitalized to the associated development project and is included above.

The Company has a Long-Term Omnibus Plan (the Plan) under which the Board of Directors may grant stock options and other stock-based awards to officers, directors and other key employees. The Plan allows the Company to issue up to 5.0 million shares in the form of common stock or stock options, but limits the issuance of common stock excluding stock options to no more than 2.75 million shares. At March 31, 2007, there were approximately 1.4 million shares available for grant under the Plan either through options or restricted stock. The Plan also limits outstanding awards to no more than 12% of outstanding common stock.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

10. Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

Stock options are granted under the Plan with an exercise price equal to the stock's fair market value at the date of grant. All stock options granted have ten-year lives, contain vesting terms of one to five years from the date of grant and some have dividend equivalent rights. Stock options granted prior to 2005 also contained reload rights, which allowed an option holder to receive new options each time existing options were exercised if the existing options were exercised under specific criteria provided for in the Plan. In 2005, the Company acquired the reload rights of existing employees' stock options from the option holders by granting 771,645 options for an exercise price of \$51.36, the fair value on the date of grant, and granted 7,906 restricted shares representing value of \$363,664, substantially canceling all of the reload rights on existing stock options. In March 2007, the Company acquired the reload rights of existing directors' stock options from the option holders by granting 13,353 options for an average exercise price of \$89.95, the fair value on the date of grant, and granted 1,654 restricted shares representing value of \$148,725, canceling all of the reload rights on existing directors' stock options. These stock options and restricted shares vest 25% per year and are expensed over a four-year period beginning in year of grant in accordance with Statement 123(R). Options granted under the reload buy-out plan do not earn dividend equivalents.

The fair value of each option award is estimated on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes-Merton closed-form (Black Scholes) option valuation model that uses the assumptions noted in the following table. Expected volatilities are based on historical volatility of the Company's stock and other factors. The Company uses historical data and other factors to estimate option exercises and employee terminations within the valuation model. The expected term of options granted is derived from the output of the option valuation model and represents the period of time that options granted are expected to be outstanding. The risk-free rate for periods within the contractual life of the option is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

The Company believes that the use of the Black-Scholes model meets the fair value measurement objectives of Statement 123(R) and reflects all substantive characteristics of the instruments being valued. The following table represents the assumptions used for the Black-Scholes option-pricing model for options granted for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006:

	2007	2006
Per share weighted average value of stock options	\$ 8.78	8.62
Expected dividend yield	3.1%	3.6%
Risk-free interest rate	4.9%	4.8%
Expected volatility	19.8%	21.0%
Expected life in years	2.7	2.3

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

10. Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

The following table reports stock option activity during the three months ended March 31, 2007:

	Number of Options	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Intrinsic Value (in thousands)
Outstanding December 31, 2006	1,195,551	\$ 48.90		
Granted	17,122	88.78		
Exercised	(465,704)	48.56		\$ 19,914
Outstanding March 31, 2007	746,969	\$ 50.02	7.8	\$ 25,043
Vested and expected to vest March 31, 2007	732,473	\$ 49.99	7.8	\$ 24,581
Exercisable March 31, 2007	354,435	\$ 47.08	7.8	\$ 12,926

As of March 31, 2007, there was \$1.9 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested stock options granted under the Plan which is expected to be expensed through 2011. The Company issues new shares to fulfill option exercises from its authorized shares available.

The following table presents information regarding unvested option activity during the period ended March 31, 2007:

	Non-vested Number of Options	Weighted Average Grant-Date Fair Value
Non-vested at January 1, 2007	568,771	\$ 5.90
Granted	17,122	8.78
Less: 2007 Vesting	193,359	6.24
Non-vested at March 31, 2007	392,534	\$ 6.00

The Company grants restricted stock under the Plan to its employees as a form of long-term compensation and retention. The terms of each grant vary depending upon the participant's responsibilities and position within the Company. The Company's stock grants to date can be categorized into three types: (a) 4-year vesting, (b) performance-based vesting, and (c) 8-year cliff vesting.

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The 4-year vesting grants vest 25% per year beginning in the year of grant. These grants are not subject to future performance measures.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

10. Stock-Based Compensation (continued)

Performance grants are earned subject to future performance measurements, which include individual performance measures, annual growth in earnings, compounded three-year growth in earnings, and a three-year total shareholder return peer comparison (TSR Grant). Once the performance criteria are met and the actual number of shares earned is determined, certain shares will vest immediately while others will vest over an additional service period.

The 8-year cliff vesting grants fully vest at the end of the eighth year from the date of grant; however, as a result of the achievement of future performance, primarily growth in earnings, the vesting of these grants may be accelerated over a shorter term.

Performance grants and 8-year cliff vesting grants are currently only granted to the Company's senior management. The Company considers the likelihood of meeting the performance criteria based upon management's estimates and analysis of future earnings growth from which it determines the amounts recognized as expense on a periodic basis. The Company determines the grant date fair value of TSR Grants based upon a Monte Carlo Simulation model. Compensation expense is measured at the grant date and recognized over the vesting period.

The following table reports restricted stock activity during the year ended March 31, 2007:

	Number of Shares	Intrinsic Value (in thousands)	Weighted Average Grant Price
Unvested at December 31, 2006	779,060		
Shares Granted	207,958		\$ 84.90
Shares Vested and Distributed	(368,235)		
Unvested at March 31, 2007	618,783	\$ 51,699	\$ 83.55

The total intrinsic value of restricted stock vested during the three months ended March 31, 2007 was \$29.7 million. As of March 31, 2007, there was \$37.1 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to non-vested restricted stock granted under the Plan, which is recorded when recognized in additional paid in capital of the consolidated statements of stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss). This unrecognized compensation cost is expected to be recognized over the next four years, through 2011.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

11. Earnings per Share

The following summarizes the calculation of basic and diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively (in thousands except per share data):

	2007	2006
<u>Numerator:</u>		
Income from continuing operations	\$ 56,255	38,459
Discontinued operations	733	32,316
Net income	56,988	70,775
Less: Preferred stock dividends	4,919	4,919
Net income for common stockholders	52,069	65,856
Less: Dividends paid on unvested restricted stock	366	415
Net income for common stockholders - basic	51,703	65,441
Add: Dividends paid on Treasury Method restricted stock	77	73
Net income for common stockholders - diluted	\$ 51,780	65,514
<u>Denominator:</u>		
Weighted average common shares outstanding for basic EPS	68,618	67,408
Incremental shares to be issued under common stock options using the Treasury method	281	319
Incremental shares to be issued under unvested restricted stock using the Treasury method	116	122
Weighted average common shares outstanding for diluted EPS	69,015	67,849
<u>Income per common share - basic</u>		
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.74	0.49
Discontinued operations	0.01	0.48
Net income for common stockholders per share	\$ 0.75	0.97
<u>Income per common share - diluted</u>		
Income from continuing operations	\$ 0.74	0.49
Discontinued operations	0.01	0.48
Net income for common stockholders per share	\$ 0.75	0.97

The exchangeable operating partnership units were anti-dilutive to diluted EPS for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 and therefore, the units and the related minority interest of exchangeable operating partnership units are excluded from the calculation of diluted EPS.

Table of Contents

Regency Centers Corporation

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

March 31, 2007

12. Commitments and Contingencies

The Company is involved in litigation on a number of matters and is subject to certain claims which arise in the normal course of business, none of which, in the opinion of management, is expected to have a material adverse effect on the Company's consolidated financial position, results of operations or liquidity. The Company is also subject to numerous environmental laws and regulations as they apply to real estate pertaining to chemicals used by the dry cleaning industry, the existence of asbestos in older shopping centers, and underground petroleum storage tanks (UST's). The Company believes that the tenants who currently operate dry cleaning plants or gas stations do so in accordance with current laws and regulations. The Company has placed environmental insurance, where possible, on specific properties with known contamination, in order to mitigate its environmental risk. The Company monitors the shopping centers containing environmental issues and in certain cases voluntarily remediates the sites. The Company also has legal obligations to remediate certain sites and is in the process of doing so. The Company estimates the cost associated with these legal obligations to be approximately \$4.3 million, all of which has been accrued. The Company believes that the ultimate disposition of currently known environmental matters will not have a material effect on its financial position, liquidity, or operations; however, it can give no assurance that existing environmental studies with respect to the shopping centers have revealed all potential environmental liabilities; that any previous owner, occupant or tenant did not create any material environmental condition not known to it; that the current environmental condition of the shopping centers will not be affected by tenants and occupants, by the condition of nearby properties, or by unrelated third parties; or that changes in applicable environmental laws and regulations or their interpretation will not result in additional environmental liability to the Company.

Table of Contents**Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations**
Forward-Looking Statements

In addition to historical information, the following information contains forward-looking statements as defined under federal securities laws. These forward-looking statements include statements about anticipated growth in revenues, the size of our development program, earnings per share, returns and portfolio value and expectations about our liquidity. These statements are based on current expectations, estimates and projections about the industry and markets in which Regency Centers Corporation (Regency or Company) operates, and management's beliefs and assumptions. Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance and involve certain known and unknown risks and uncertainties that could cause actual results to differ materially from those expressed or implied by such statements. Such risks and uncertainties include, but are not limited to, changes in national and local economic conditions; financial difficulties of tenants; competitive market conditions, including pricing of acquisitions and sales of properties and out-parcels; changes in expected leasing activity and market rents; timing of acquisitions, development starts and sales of properties and out-parcels; our inability to exercise voting control over the joint ventures through which we own or develop many of our properties; weather; consequences of any armed conflict or terrorist attack against the United States; the ability to obtain governmental approvals; and meeting development schedules. For additional information, see Risk Factors in our annual report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2006. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the accompanying Consolidated Financial Statements and Notes thereto of Regency Centers Corporation appearing elsewhere within.

Overview and Operating Philosophy

Regency is a qualified real estate investment trust (REIT), which began operations in 1993. Our primary operating and investment goal is long-term growth in earnings per share and total shareholder return, which we work to achieve by focusing on a strategy of owning, operating and developing high-quality community and neighborhood shopping centers that are tenanted by market-dominant grocers, category-leading anchors, specialty retailers and restaurants located in areas with above average household incomes and population densities. All of our operating, investing and financing activities are performed through our operating partnership, Regency Centers, L.P. (RCLP), RCLP's wholly owned subsidiaries, and through its investments in joint ventures with third parties. Regency currently owns 99% of the outstanding operating partnership units of RCLP.

At March 31, 2007, we directly owned 220 shopping centers (the Consolidated Properties) located in 22 states representing 24.7 million square feet of gross leasable area (GLA). Our cost of these shopping centers is \$3.6 billion before depreciation. Through joint ventures, we own partial interests in 189 shopping centers (the Unconsolidated Properties) located in 25 states and the District of Columbia representing 22.7 million square feet of GLA. Our investment, at cost, in the Unconsolidated Properties is \$435.3 million. Certain portfolio information described below is presented (a) on a Combined Basis, which is a total of the Consolidated Properties and the Unconsolidated Properties, (b) for our Consolidated Properties only and (c) for the Unconsolidated Properties that we own through joint ventures. We believe that presenting the information under these methods provides a more complete understanding of the properties that we wholly-own versus those that we partially-own, but for which we provide full property management, asset management, investing and financing services. The shopping center portfolio that we manage, on a Combined Basis, represents 409 shopping centers located in 28 states and the District of Columbia and contains 47.4 million square feet of GLA.

We earn revenues and generate cash flow by leasing space in our shopping centers to market-leading grocers, major retail anchors, specialty side-shop retailers, and restaurants, including ground leasing or selling building pads (out-parcels) to these tenants. We experience growth in revenues by increasing occupancy and rental rates at currently owned shopping centers, and by acquiring and developing new shopping centers. Community and neighborhood shopping centers generate substantial daily traffic by conveniently offering daily necessities and services. This high traffic generates increased sales, thereby driving higher occupancy and rental-rate growth, which we expect will sustain our growth in earnings per share and increase the value of our portfolio over the long term.

Table of Contents

We seek a range of strong national, regional and local specialty retailers, for the same reason that we choose to anchor our centers with leading grocers and major retailers who provide a mix of goods and services that meet consumer needs. We have created a formal partnering process – the Premier Customer Initiative (PCI) – to promote mutually beneficial relationships with our specialty retailers. The objective of PCI is for Regency to build a base of specialty tenants who represent the best-in-class operators in their respective merchandising categories. Such retailers reinforce the consumer appeal and other strengths of a center’s anchor, help to stabilize a center’s occupancy, reduce re-leasing downtime, reduce tenant turnover and yield higher sustainable rents.

We grow our shopping center portfolio through acquisitions of operating centers and new shopping center development, where we acquire the land and construct the building. Development is customer driven, meaning we generally have an executed lease from the anchor before we start construction. Developments serve the growth needs of our anchors, and specialty retailers, resulting in modern shopping centers with long-term anchor leases that produce attractive returns on our invested capital. This development process can require up to 36 months, or longer, from initial land or redevelopment acquisition through construction, lease-up and stabilization of rental income, depending upon the size of the project. Generally, anchor tenants begin operating their stores prior to the completion of construction of the entire center, resulting in rental income during the development phase.

We intend to maintain a conservative capital structure to fund our growth programs, which should preserve our investment-grade ratings. Our approach is founded on our self-funding business model. This model utilizes center recycling as a key component, which requires ongoing monitoring of each center to ensure that it continues to meet our investment standards. We sell the operating properties that no longer measure up to our standards. We also develop certain retail centers because of their attractive profit margins with the intent of selling them to joint ventures or other third parties upon completion. These sale proceeds are re-deployed into new, higher-quality developments and acquisitions that are expected to generate sustainable revenue growth and more attractive returns.

Joint venturing of shopping centers also provides us with a capital source for new developments and acquisitions, as well as the opportunity to earn fees for asset and property management services. As asset manager, we are engaged by our partners to apply similar operating, investment, and capital strategies to the portfolios owned by the joint ventures. Joint ventures grow their shopping center investments through acquisitions from third parties or direct purchases from Regency. Although selling properties to joint ventures reduces our ownership interest, we continue to share in the risks and rewards of centers that meet our high quality standards and long-term investment strategy. We have no obligations or liabilities of the joint ventures beyond our ownership interest percentage.

We have identified certain significant risks and challenges affecting our industry, and we are addressing them accordingly. An economic downturn could result in declines in occupancy levels at our shopping centers, which would reduce our rental revenues; however, we believe that our investment focus on neighborhood and community shopping centers that conveniently provide daily necessities will minimize the impact of a downturn in the economy. Increased competition from super-centers and industry consolidation could result in retailer store closings; however, we closely monitor the operating performance and tenants’ sales in our shopping centers that operate near super-centers as well as those tenants operating retail formats that are experiencing significant changes in competition or business practice. We also continue to monitor retail trends and market our shopping centers based on consumer demand. A significant slowdown in retailer demand for new stores could cause a corresponding reduction in our shopping center development program that would likely reduce our future rental revenues and profits from development sales; as well as, increase our operating expenses as a result of reducing our capitalized employee costs (See Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates – Capitalization of Costs described further below). However, based upon our current pipeline of development projects undergoing due diligence, which is our best indication of retailer expansion plans, the presence of our development teams in key markets in combination with their excellent relationships with leading anchor tenants, we anticipate that we will be able to sustain our development program at historical levels of investment for the next three years.

Table of Contents**Shopping Center Portfolio**

The following tables summarize general operating statistics related to our shopping center portfolio, which we use to evaluate and monitor our performance. The portfolio information below is presented (a) on a Combined Basis, (b) for Consolidated Properties and (c) for Unconsolidated Properties, the definitions of which are provided above:

	March 31,	December 31,
	2007	2006
Number of Properties (a)	409	405
Number of Properties (b)	220	218
Number of Properties (c)	189	187
Properties in Development (a)	48	47
Properties in Development (b)	44	43
Properties in Development (c)	4	4
Gross Leasable Area (a)	47,353,926	47,187,462
Gross Leasable Area (b)	24,694,836	24,654,082
Gross Leasable Area (c)	22,659,090	22,533,380
Percent Leased (a)	91.0%	91.0%
Percent Leased (b)	87.5%	87.3%
Percent Leased (c)	94.9%	95.0%

We seek to reduce our operating and leasing risks through diversification which we achieve by geographically diversifying our shopping centers; avoiding dependence on any single property, market, or tenant, and owning a portion of our shopping centers through joint ventures.

Table of Contents

The following table is a list of the shopping centers summarized by state and in order of largest holdings presented on a Combined Basis:

Location	# Properties	March 31, 2007			# Properties	December 31, 2006		
		GLA	% of Total GLA	% Leased		GLA	% of Total GLA	% Leased
California	73	9,578,800	20.2%	88.0%	71	9,521,497	20.2%	88.6%
Florida	55	6,163,594	13.0%	93.5%	55	6,175,929	13.1%	93.1%
Texas	39	4,789,035	10.1%	86.7%	39	4,779,440	10.1%	86.1%
Virginia	32	3,746,268	7.9%	95.0%	33	3,884,864	8.2%	94.1%
Georgia	32	2,735,719	5.8%	92.6%	32	2,735,441	5.8%	92.6%
Colorado	21	2,342,215	5.0%	92.5%	21	2,345,224	5.0%	91.8%
Ohio	16	2,293,977	4.8%	85.4%	16	2,292,515	4.9%	85.3%
Illinois	16	2,256,682	4.8%	94.1%	16	2,256,682	4.8%	95.8%
North Carolina	16	2,193,420	4.6%	91.9%	16	2,193,420	4.6%	92.4%
Maryland	18	2,058,329	4.3%	95.0%	18	2,058,329	4.4%	94.6%
Pennsylvania	13	1,649,570	3.5%	91.8%	13	1,649,570	3.5%	90.1%
Washington	11	1,172,684	2.5%	94.6%	11	1,172,684	2.5%	94.5%
Oregon	11	1,088,278	2.3%	91.5%	10	1,011,678	2.1%	91.5%
Delaware	5	654,687	1.4%	90.9%	5	654,687	1.4%	91.3%
South Carolina	10	616,148	1.3%	92.3%	9	536,847	1.1%	97.5%
Massachusetts	3	564,899	1.2%	82.2%	3	568,099	1.2%	83.7%
Arizona	4	496,087	1.1%	99.3%	4	496,087	1.1%	99.3%
Tennessee	7	488,050	1.0%	94.5%	7	488,050	1.0%	94.4%
Minnesota	3	483,938	1.0%	96.3%	3	483,938	1.0%	96.5%
Michigan	4	303,412	0.6%	87.0%	4	303,412	0.6%	87.6%
Kentucky	2	302,670	0.6%	94.6%	2	302,670	0.6%	95.0%
Wisconsin	2	269,128	0.6%	97.3%	2	269,128	0.6%	97.3%
Nevada	2	218,377	0.5%	94.2%	1	119,313	0.3%	87.4%
Alabama	2	193,558	0.4%	82.2%	2	193,558	0.4%	82.2%
Indiana	5	193,370	0.4%	73.3%	5	193,370	0.4%	70.9%
Connecticut	1	179,730	0.4%	100.0%	1	179,730	0.4%	100.0%
New Jersey	2	156,482	0.3%	97.8%	2	156,482	0.3%	97.8%
New Hampshire	2	125,173	0.3%	76.1%	2	125,173	0.3%	74.8%
Dist. of Columbia	2	39,646	0.1%	89.8%	2	39,645	0.1%	89.4%
Total	409	47,353,926	100.0%	91.0%	405	47,187,462	100.0%	91.0%

Table of Contents

The following table is a list of the shopping centers summarized by state and in order of largest holdings presented for the Consolidated Properties:

Location	# Properties	March 31, 2007			December 31, 2006			
		GLA	% of Total GLA	% Leased	GLA	% of Total GLA	% Leased	
California	46	5,739,079	23.2%	83.8%	46	5,861,515	23.8%	84.9%
Florida	34	4,054,269	16.4%	94.2%	34	4,054,604	16.4%	93.6%
Texas	30	3,645,110	14.8%	83.5%	30	3,629,118	14.7%	82.5%
Ohio	14	2,038,796	8.3%	83.8%	14	2,037,134	8.3%	83.6%
Georgia	16	1,408,685	5.7%	90.4%	16	1,408,407	5.7%	89.7%
Colorado	13	1,155,661	4.7%	89.2%	13	1,158,670	4.7%	89.0%
Virginia	9	1,014,432	4.1%	90.3%	9	1,018,531	4.1%	89.1%
North Carolina	9	947,413	3.8%	96.0%	9	947,413	3.8%	95.3%
Oregon	8	733,608	3.0%	89.2%	7	657,008	2.7%	88.8%
Pennsylvania	4	587,592	2.4%	85.4%	4	587,592	2.4%	78.1%
Washington	6	555,666	2.2%	90.3%	6	555,666	2.3%	90.3%
Tennessee	7	488,050	2.0%	94.5%	7	488,050	2.0%	94.4%
Illinois	3	415,011	1.7%	87.5%	3	415,011	1.7%	93.6%
Arizona	3	388,440	1.6%	99.1%	3	388,440	1.6%	99.1%
Massachusetts	2	379,620	1.5%	73.8%	2	382,820	1.5%	76.1%
Michigan	4	303,412	1.2%	87.0%	4	303,412	1.2%	87.6%
Delaware	2	240,418	1.0%	98.3%	2	240,418	1.0%	98.7%
South Carolina	3	170,662	0.7%	77.4%	2	91,361	0.4%	94.7%
Maryland	1	129,940	0.5%	67.1%	1	129,940	0.5%	67.0%
New Hampshire	2	125,173	0.5%	76.1%	2	125,173	0.5%	74.8%
Nevada	1	119,313	0.5%	89.4%	1	119,313	0.5%	87.4%
Indiana	3	54,486	0.2%	27.4%	3	54,486	0.2%	23.5%
Total	220	24,694,836	100.0%	87.5%	218	24,654,082	100.0%	87.3%

The Consolidated Properties are encumbered by mortgage loans of \$240.1 million.

Table of Contents

The following table is a list of the shopping centers summarized by state and in order of largest holdings presented for the Unconsolidated Properties owned in joint ventures:

Location	March 31, 2007				December 31, 2006			
	# Properties	GLA	% of Total GLA	% Leased	# Properties	GLA	% of Total GLA	% Leased
California	27	3,839,721	16.9%	94.3%	25	3,659,982	16.2%	94.5%
Virginia	23	2,731,836	12.1%	96.7%	24	2,866,333	12.7%	95.8%
Florida	21	2,109,325	9.3%	92.1%	21	2,121,325	9.4%	92.1%
Maryland	17	1,928,389	8.5%	96.9%	17	1,928,389	8.6%	96.4%
Illinois	13	1,841,671	8.1%	95.6%	13	1,841,671	8.2%	96.3%
Georgia	16	1,327,034	5.9%	94.9%	16	1,327,034	5.9%	95.7%
North Carolina	7	1,246,007	5.5%	88.8%	7	1,246,007	5.5%	90.1%
Colorado	8	1,186,554	5.2%	95.7%	8	1,186,554	5.3%	94.5%
Texas	9	1,143,925	5.1%	96.9%	9	1,150,322	5.1%	97.4%
Pennsylvania	9	1,061,978	4.7%	95.3%	9	1,061,978	4.7%	96.8%
Washington	5	617,018	2.7%	98.5%	5	617,018	2.7%	98.3%
Minnesota	3	483,938	2.1%	96.3%	3	483,938	2.2%	96.5%
South Carolina	7	445,486	2.0%	98.0%	7	445,486	2.0%	98.0%
Delaware	3	414,269	1.8%	86.6%	3	414,269	1.8%	87.0%
Oregon	3	354,670	1.6%	96.1%	3	354,670	1.6%	96.5%
Kentucky	2	302,670	1.3%	94.6%	2	302,670	1.3%	95.0%
Wisconsin	2	269,128	1.2%	97.3%	2	269,128	1.2%	97.3%
Ohio	2	255,181	1.1%	98.5%	2	255,381	1.1%	99.0%
Alabama	2	193,558	0.9%	82.2%	2	193,558	0.9%	82.2%
Massachusetts	1	185,279	0.8%	99.4%	1	185,279	0.8%	99.4%
Connecticut	1	179,730	0.8%	100.0%	1	179,730	0.8%	100.0%
New Jersey	2	156,482	0.7%	97.8%	2	156,482	0.7%	97.8%
Indiana	2	138,884	0.6%	91.3%	2	138,884	0.6%	89.5%
Arizona	1	107,647	0.5%	100.0%	1	107,647	0.5%	100.0%
Dist. of Columbia	2	39,646	0.2%	89.8%	2	39,645	0.2%	89.4%
Total	189	22,659,090	100.0%	94.9%	187	22,533,380	100.0%	95.0%

The Unconsolidated Properties are encumbered by mortgage loans of \$2.4 billion.

Table of Contents

The following summarizes the four largest grocery tenants occupying our shopping centers at March 31, 2007:

Grocery Anchor	Number of Stores (a)	Percentage of Company-owned GLA (b)	Percentage of Annualized Base Rent (b)
Kroger	67	9.2%	6.4%
Publix	68	6.2%	4.2%
Safeway	68	5.7%	3.9%
Super Valu	34	3.4%	2.8%

(a) For the Combined Properties including stores owned by grocery anchors that are attached to our centers.

(b) GLA and annualized base rent include the Consolidated Properties plus Regency's pro-rata share of the Unconsolidated Properties. Although base rent is supported by long-term lease contracts, tenants who file bankruptcy are able to cancel their leases and close their related stores. In the event that a tenant with a significant number of leases in our shopping centers files bankruptcy and cancels its leases, we could experience a significant reduction in our revenues. We continually monitor industry trends and sales data to help us identify declines in retail categories or tenants who might be experiencing financial difficulties. We continue to monitor the video rental industry while its operators transition to different rental formats including on-line rental programs. At March 31, 2007, we had leases with 133 video rental stores representing \$9.7 million of annual rental income pertaining to Consolidated Properties and our pro rata share of the Unconsolidated Properties. We are not aware at this time of the current or pending bankruptcy of any of our tenants that would cause a significant reduction in our revenues, and no tenant represents more than 7% of the total of our annual base rental revenues and our pro-rata share of the base revenues of the Unconsolidated Properties.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

We expect that cash generated from operating activities combined with gains on the sale of development properties will provide the necessary funds to pay our operating expenses, interest expense, scheduled principal payments on outstanding indebtedness, capital expenditures necessary to maintain and improve our shopping centers, and dividends to stockholders. Net cash provided by operating activities was \$37.5 million and \$29.7 million, and gains on the sale of development properties were \$25.6 million and \$15.7 million, for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, we incurred capital expenditures of \$2.0 million and \$2.1 million to improve our shopping centers, we paid scheduled principal payments of \$1.1 million and \$1.2 million to our lenders on mortgage loans, and we paid dividends to our stockholders and unit holders of \$45.1 million and \$46.2 million, respectively. The increase in dividends during 2007 relates to the 10.9% increase in our annual dividend rate.

We intend to continue to grow our portfolio by investing in shopping centers through ground up development of new centers or acquisition of existing centers. Because development and acquisition activities are discretionary in nature, they are not expected to burden the capital resources we have currently available for liquidity requirements. We expect to meet our long-term capital investment requirements for development and acquisitions, as well as, the redemption of preferred stock and the repayment of maturing debt from: (i) residual cash generated from operating activities after the payments described above, (ii) proceeds from the sale of real estate, (iii) joint venturing of real estate, (iv) refinancing of debt, and (v) equity raised in the capital markets.

Table of Contents

The following table summarizes net cash flows related to operating, investing and financing activities for the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006 (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 37,460	29,748
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(93,470)	127,115
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	51,128	(111,265)
Net (decrease) increase in cash and equivalents	\$ (4,882)	45,598

At March 31, 2007, we had an unlimited amount under our shelf registration for equity securities based on the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) rules and RCLP had \$600 million available for debt under its shelf registration. We believe that our ability to access the capital markets as a source of funds to meet capital requirements is good.

At March 31, 2007 we had 48 properties under construction or undergoing major renovations on a Combined Basis, which when completed, will represent a net investment of \$1.1 billion after projected sales of adjacent land and out-parcels. This compares to 47 projects that were under construction at the end of 2006 representing an investment of \$1.1 billion upon completion. We estimate that we will earn an average return on our investment on our current development projects in a range of 8% to 8.5% on a fully allocated basis including direct internal costs and the cost to acquire any residual interests held by minority development partners. Average returns have declined over previous years primarily the result of higher costs associated with the acquisition of land and construction. The Company believes that our development returns are sufficient on a risk adjusted basis. Costs necessary to complete the current development projects, net of projected land sales are estimated to be \$485.1 million and will likely be expended through 2010. The costs to complete these developments will be funded from our \$600 million line of credit, which had \$364 million of available funding at March 31, 2007, and from expected proceeds from the future sale of shopping centers as part of the capital recycling program described above.

Investments in Unconsolidated Real Estate Partnerships (Joint Ventures)

At March 31, 2007, we had investments in unconsolidated real estate partnerships of \$435.3 million. The following is a summary of unconsolidated combined assets and liabilities of these joint ventures and our pro-rata share (see note below) at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 (dollars in thousands):

	2007	2006
Number of Joint Ventures	18	18
Regency's Ownership	20%-50%	20%-50%
Number of Properties	189	187
Combined Assets	\$ 4,410,734	\$ 4,365,675
Combined Liabilities	2,610,152	2,574,860
Combined Equity	1,800,582	1,790,815
Regency's Share of ⁽¹⁾ :		
Assets	\$ 1,109,680	\$ 1,106,803
Liabilities	649,841	646,346

⁽¹⁾ Pro rata financial information is not, and is not intended to be, a presentation in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. However, management believes that providing such information is useful to investors in assessing the impact of its unconsolidated real estate partnership activities on the operations of Regency, which includes such items on a single line presentation under the equity method in its consolidated financial statements.

Table of Contents

We account for all investments in which we own 50% or less and do not have a controlling financial interest using the equity method. We have determined that these investments are not variable interest entities as defined in FIN 46(R) and do not require consolidation under EITF 04-5 or SOP 78-9, and therefore are subject to the voting interest model in determining our basis of accounting. Major decisions, including property acquisitions not meeting pre-established investment criteria, dispositions, financings, annual budgets and dissolution of the ventures are subject to the approval of all partners. Investments in real estate partnerships are primarily composed of joint ventures where we invest with three co-investment partners and a recently formed open-end real estate fund (Regency Retail Partners or the Fund), as further described below. In addition to earning our pro-rata share of net income in each of these partnerships, we receive fees for asset management, property management, investment and financing services. During the three months ended March 31, 2007 and 2006, we received fees from these joint ventures of \$6.4 million and \$7.2 million, respectively. Our investments in real estate partnerships as of March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 consist of the following (in thousands):

	Ownership	2007	2006
Macquarie CountryWide-Regency (MCWR I)	25.00%	\$ 62,789	60,651
Macquarie CountryWide Direct (MCWR I)	25.00%	6,705	6,822
Macquarie CountryWide-Regency II (MCWR II)	24.95%	229,548	234,378
Macquarie CountryWide-Regency III (MCWR II)	24.95%	1,087	1,140
Columbia Regency Retail Partners (Columbia)	20.00%	35,635	36,096
Cameron Village LLC (Columbia)	30.00%	20,876	20,826
Columbia Regency Partners II (Columbia)	20.00%	11,814	11,516
RegCal, LLC (RegCal)	25.00%	18,280	18,514
Regency Retail Partners (the Fund) ⁽¹⁾	20.00%	8,710	5,139
Other investments in real estate partnerships	50.00%	39,807	39,008
Total		\$ 435,251	434,090

⁽¹⁾ At December 31, 2006, our ownership interest in Regency Retail Partners was 26.8%.

We co-invest with the Oregon Public Employees Retirement Fund in three joint ventures (collectively Columbia), in which we have ownership interests of 20% or 30%. As of March 31, 2007, Columbia owned 20 shopping centers, had total assets of \$562.0 million, and net income of \$3.1 million for the three months ended. Our share of Columbia's total assets and net income was \$124.7 million and \$631,280, respectively. Our share of Columbia represents 3.3% of our total assets and 1.2% of our net income available for common stockholders.

We co-invest with the California State Teachers' Retirement System (CalSTRS) in a joint venture (RegCal) in which we have a 25% ownership interest. As of March 31, 2007, RegCal owned nine shopping centers, had total assets of \$181.7 million, and had net income of \$419,010 for the three months ended. Our share of RegCal's total assets and net income was \$45.4 million and \$128,704, respectively. Our share of RegCal represents 1.2% of our total assets and less than 1% of our net income available for common stockholders, respectively.

We co-invest with Macquarie CountryWide Trust of Australia (MCW) in four joint ventures, two in which we have an ownership interest of 25% (MCWR I), and two in which we have an ownership interest of 24.95% (MCWR II).

As of March 31, 2007, MCWR I owned 50 shopping centers, had total assets of \$733.2 million, and net income of \$10.3 million for the three months ended. Our share of MCWR I's total assets and net income was \$183.4 million and \$3.9 million, respectively. During 2007, MCWR I sold one shopping center for \$33.4 million to an unrelated party for a gain of \$7.9 million, and acquired one shopping center from an unrelated party for a purchase price of \$23.0 million. We contributed \$2.2 million for our proportionate share of the purchase price, which was net of assumed mortgage debt.

Table of Contents

As of March 31, 2007, MCWR II owned 97 shopping centers, had total assets of \$2.7 billion and a net loss of \$5.7 million for the three months ended. Our share of MCWR II's total assets and net loss was \$668.6 million and \$1.4 million, respectively. As a result of the significant amount of depreciation and amortization expense being recorded by MCWR II in connection with the acquisition of the First Washington Portfolio in 2005, the joint venture may continue to report a net loss in future years, but is expected to produce positive cash flow from operations.

Our investment in the four joint ventures with MCW totals \$300.1 million and represents 7.9% of our total assets at March 31, 2007. Our pro-rata share of the assets and net income of these ventures was \$852.0 million and \$2.5 million, respectively, which represents 22.6% and 4.9% of our total assets and net income available for common stockholders, respectively.

In December, 2006, we formed Regency Retail Partners (the Fund), an open-end, infinite-life investment fund with an ownership interest of 26.8%. During the first quarter of 2007, we reduced our ownership interest to 20% with the admission of additional partners into the Fund and recognized a gain of \$2.2 million that had previously been deferred. The Fund will have the exclusive right to acquire all future Regency-developed large format community centers upon stabilization that meet the Fund's investment criteria. A community center is generally defined as a shopping center with at least 250,000 square feet of GLA including tenant-owned GLA.

As of March 31, 2007, the Fund owned four shopping centers, had total assets of \$140.2 million and net income of \$109,587 for the three months ended. The Fund acquired two community shopping centers from us for a sales price of \$61.0 million, or \$57.6 million on a net basis after excluding our ownership interest and we recognized a gain of \$22.1 million. Our share of the Fund's total assets and net income was \$27.9 million and \$40,500, respectively. Our share of the Fund represents 1.6% of our total assets and less than 1% of net income available for common stockholders.

Recognition of gains from sales to joint ventures is recorded on only that portion of the sales not attributable to our ownership interest. The gains and operations are not recorded as discontinued operations because of our continuing involvement in these shopping centers. Columbia, RegCal, the joint ventures with MCW, and the Fund intend to continue to acquire retail shopping centers, some of which they may acquire directly from us. For those properties acquired from unrelated parties, we are required to contribute our pro-rata share of the purchase price to the partnerships.

Notes Payable

Outstanding debt at March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006 consists of the following (in thousands):

	2007	2006
Notes Payable:		
Fixed rate mortgage loans	\$ 171,435	186,897
Variable rate mortgage loans	68,622	68,662
Fixed rate unsecured loans	1,198,875	1,198,827
Total notes payable	1,438,932	1,454,386
Unsecured Line of Credit	236,000	121,000
Total	\$ 1,674,932	1,575,386

Mortgage loans are secured and may be prepaid, but could be subject to yield maintenance premiums. Mortgage loans are generally due in monthly installments of interest and principal, and mature over various terms through 2017. We intend to repay mortgage loans at maturity from proceeds from the Line. Variable interest rates on mortgage loans are currently based on LIBOR, plus a spread in a range of 90 to 130 basis points. Fixed interest rates on mortgage loans range from 5.22% to 8.95% and average 6.52%.

Table of Contents

In February, 2007, we entered into a new loan agreement under our unsecured revolving line of credit (the Line) which increased the commitment to \$600 million with the right to increase the facility size an additional \$150 million subject to additional lender syndication. The Line has a four-year term which expires in 2011 with a one-year extension at our option with an interest rate of LIBOR plus .55%. At March 31, 2007, the balance on the Line was \$236 million. Contractual interest rates were 5.925% at March 31, 2007 and 6.125% at December 31, 2006 based on LIBOR plus .75%.

The spread on the Line is dependent upon maintaining specific investment-grade ratings. We are also required to comply, and are in compliance, with certain financial covenants such as Minimum Net Worth, Total Liabilities to Gross Asset Value (GAV), Recourse Secured Debt to GAV, Fixed Charge Coverage and other covenants customary with this type of unsecured financing. The Line is used primarily to finance the development and acquisition of real estate, but is also available for general working-capital purposes.

As of March 31, 2007, scheduled principal repayments on notes payable and the Line were as follows (in thousands):

Scheduled Principal Payments by Year	Scheduled Principal Payments	Term Loan Maturities	Total Payments
2007	\$ 2,629	77,660	80,289
2008	3,352	19,603	22,955
2009	3,352	53,090	56,442
2010	3,190	177,229	180,419
2011 (includes the Line)	3,191	487,151	490,342
Beyond 5 Years	8,787	834,294	843,081
Unamortized debt premiums		1,404	1,404
Total	\$ 24,501	1,650,431	1,674,932

Our investments in real estate partnerships had notes and mortgage loans payable of \$2.5 billion at March 31, 2007, which mature through 2028. Our proportionate share of these loans was \$614.5 million, of which 94.9% had average fixed interest rates of 5.2% and the remaining had variable interest rates based on LIBOR plus a spread in a range of 80 to 120 basis points. The loans are primarily non-recourse, but for those that are guaranteed by a joint venture, our liability does not extend beyond our ownership percentage of the joint venture.

We are exposed to capital market risk such as changes in interest rates. In order to manage the volatility related to interest-rate risk, we originate new debt with fixed interest rates, or we may enter into interest-rate hedging arrangements. We do not utilize derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. We engage outside experts who evaluate and make recommendations about hedging strategies when appropriate. We account for derivative instruments under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards SFAS No. 133, Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities as amended (Statement 133). On March 10, 2006, we entered into four forward-starting interest rate swaps totaling \$396.7 million with fixed rates of 5.399%, 5.415%, 5.399% and 5.415%. The Company designated these swaps as cash flow hedges to fix the rate on \$400 million of new financing expected to occur in 2010 and 2011 the proceeds of which will be used to repay maturing debt at that time. The change in fair value of these swaps from inception was a liability of \$740,008 at March 31, 2007, and is recorded in accounts payable and other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet and in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) in the consolidated statement of stockholders' equity and comprehensive income (loss).

At March 31, 2007, 81.8% of our total debt had fixed interest rates, compared with 88.0% at December 31, 2006. We intend to limit the percentage of variable interest-rate debt to be no more than 30% of total debt, which we believe to be an acceptable risk. Currently, our variable rate debt represents 18.2% of our total debt. Based upon the variable interest-rate debt outstanding at March 31, 2007, if variable interest rates were to increase by 1%, our annual interest expense would increase by \$3.0 million.

Table of Contents

Equity Transaction

From time to time, we issue equity in the form of exchangeable operating partnership units or preferred units of RCLP, or in the form of common or preferred stock of Regency Centers Corporation. As previously discussed, these sources of long-term equity financing allow us to fund our growth while maintaining a conservative capital structure.

Preferred Units

We have issued Preferred Units in various amounts since 1998, the net proceeds of which were used to reduce the balance of the Line. We issue Preferred Units primarily to institutional investors in private placements. Generally, the Preferred Units may be exchanged by the holders for Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock at an exchange rate of one share for one unit. The Preferred Units and the related Preferred Stock are not convertible into Regency common stock. At March 31, 2007 and December 31, 2006, only the Series D Preferred Units were outstanding with a face value of \$50 million and a fixed distribution rate of 7.45%. These Units may be called by us in 2009, and have no stated maturity or mandatory redemption. Included in the Series D Preferred Units are original issuance costs of \$842,023 that will be expensed if they are redeemed in the future.

Preferred Stock

As of March 31, 2007 we had three series of Preferred stock outstanding, two of which underlie depositary shares held by the public. The depositary shares each represent 1/10th of a share of the underlying preferred stock and have a liquidation preference of \$25 per depositary share. In 2003, we issued 7.45% Series 3 Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock underlying 3 million depositary shares. In 2004, we issued 7.25% Series 4 Cumulative Redeemable preferred stock underlying 5 million depositary shares. In 2005, we issued 3 million shares, or \$75 million of 6.70% Series 5 Preferred Stock, with a liquidation preference of \$25 per share. All series of Preferred Stock are perpetual, are not convertible into common stock of the Company and are redeemable at par upon our election five years after the issuance date. The terms of the Preferred Stock do not contain any unconditional obligations that would require us to redeem the securities at any time or for any purpose.

Common Stock

On April 5, 2005, we entered into an agreement to sell 4,312,500 shares of common stock to an affiliate of Citigroup Global Markets Inc. (Citigroup) at \$46.60 per share, in connection with a forward sale agreement (the Forward Sale Agreement). On August 1, 2005, we issued 3,782,500 shares to Citigroup for net proceeds of approximately \$175.5 million and on September 7, 2005, the remaining 530,000 shares were issued for net proceeds of \$24.4 million. The proceeds from the sale were used to reduce the unsecured line of credit and redeem the Series E Preferred Units.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Knowledge about our accounting policies is necessary for a complete understanding of our financial results, and discussion and analysis of these results. The preparation of our financial statements requires that we make certain estimates that impact the balance of assets and liabilities at a financial statement date and the reported amount of income and expenses during a financial reporting period. These accounting estimates are based upon, but not limited to, our judgments about historical results, current economic activity, and industry accounting standards. They are considered to be critical because of their significance to the financial statements and the possibility that future events may differ from those judgments, or that the use of different assumptions could result in materially different estimates. We review these estimates on a periodic basis to ensure reasonableness. However, the amounts we may ultimately realize could differ from such estimates.

Table of Contents

Revenue Recognition and Tenant Receivables Tenant receivables represent revenues recognized in our financial statements, and include base rent, percentage rent, and expense recoveries from tenants for common area maintenance costs, insurance and real estate taxes. We analyze tenant receivables, historical bad debt levels, customer credit worthiness and current economic trends when evaluating the adequacy of our allowance for doubtful accounts. In addition, we analyze the accounts of tenants in bankruptcy, and we estimate the recovery of pre-petition and post-petition claims. Our reported net income is directly affected by our estimate of the recoverability of tenant receivables.

Recognition of Gains from the Sales of Real Estate We account for profit recognition on sales of real estate in accordance with SFAS Statement No. 66, Accounting for Sales of Real Estate. Profits from sales of real estate will not be recognized by us unless (i) a sale has been consummated; (ii) the buyer's initial and continuing investment is adequate to demonstrate a commitment to pay for the property; (iii) we have transferred to the buyer the usual risks and rewards of ownership; and (iv) we do not have significant continuing involvement with the property. Recognition of gains from sales to joint ventures is recorded on only that portion of the sales not attributable to our ownership interest.

Capitalization of Costs We capitalize the acquisition of land, the construction of buildings and other specifically identifiable development costs incurred by recording them into Properties in Development on our consolidated balance sheets. Other development costs include pre-development costs essential to the development of the property, as well as, interest, real estate taxes, and direct employee costs incurred during the development period. Pre-development costs are incurred prior to land acquisition during the due diligence phase and include contract deposits, legal, engineering and other professional fees related to evaluating the feasibility of developing a shopping center. If we were to determine that the development of a specific project undergoing due diligence was no longer probable, we would immediately expense all related capitalized pre-development costs not considered recoverable. Interest costs are capitalized into each development project based on applying our weighted average borrowing rate to that portion of the actual development costs expended. We generally cease interest cost capitalization when the property is available for occupancy upon substantial completion of tenant improvements, but in no event would we capitalize interest on the project beyond 12 months after substantial completion of the building shell. We have a large staff of employees who support the due diligence, land acquisition, construction, leasing, financial analysis and accounting of our development program. All direct internal costs related to development activities are capitalized as part of each development project. If future accounting standards limit the amount of internal costs that may be capitalized, or if our development activity were to decline significantly without a proportionate decrease in internal costs, we could incur a significant increase in our operating expenses.

Real Estate Acquisitions Upon acquisition of operating real estate properties, we estimate the fair value of acquired tangible assets (consisting of land, building and improvements), and identified intangible assets, liabilities (consisting of above- and below-market leases, in-place leases and tenant relationships) and assumed debt in accordance with SFAS No. 141, Business Combinations (Statement 141). Based on these estimates, we allocate the purchase price to the applicable assets and liabilities. We utilize methods similar to those used by independent appraisers in estimating the fair value of acquired assets and liabilities. We evaluate the useful lives of amortizable intangible assets each reporting period and account for any changes in estimated useful lives over the revised remaining useful life.

Valuation of Real Estate Investments Our long-lived assets, primarily real estate held for investment, are carried at cost unless circumstances indicate that the carrying value of the assets may not be recoverable. We review long-lived assets for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate such an evaluation is warranted. The review involves a number of assumptions and estimates used to determine whether impairment exists. Depending on the asset, we use varying methods to determine fair value of the asset such as i) estimating discounted future cash flows, ii) determining resale values by market, or iii) applying a capitalization rate to net operating income using prevailing rates in a given market. These methods of determining fair value can fluctuate significantly as a result of a number of factors, including changes in the general economy of those markets in which we operate, tenant credit quality and demand for new retail stores. If we determine that the carrying amount of a property is not recoverable and exceeds its fair value, we will write down the asset to fair value for held-and-used assets and to fair value less costs to sell for held-for-sale assets.

Table of Contents

Discontinued Operations The application of current accounting principles that govern the classification of any of our properties as held-for-sale on the balance sheet, or the presentation of results of operations and gains on the sale of these properties as discontinued, requires management to make certain significant judgments. In evaluating whether a property meets the criteria set forth by SFAS No. 144 Accounting for the Impairment and Disposal of Long-Lived Assets (Statement 144), the Company makes a determination as to the point in time that it is probable that a sale will be consummated. Given the nature of all real estate sales contracts, it is not unusual for such contracts to allow potential buyers a period of time to evaluate the property prior to formal acceptance of the contract. In addition, certain other matters critical to the final sale, such as financing arrangements often remain pending even upon contract acceptance. As a result, properties under contract may not close within the expected time period, or may not close at all. Due to these uncertainties, it is not likely that the Company can meet the criteria of Statement 144 prior to the sale formally closing. Therefore, any properties categorized as held for sale represent only those properties that management has determined are probable to close within the requirements set forth in Statement 144. Prior to sale, the Company also makes judgments regarding the extent of involvement it will have with a property subsequent to its sale, in order to determine if the results of operations and gain on sale should be reflected as discontinued. Consistent with Statement 144, any property sold to an entity in which the Company has significant continuing involvement (most often joint ventures) is not considered to be discontinued. In addition, any property which the Company sells to an unrelated third party, but retains a property or asset management function, is also not considered discontinued. Therefore, only properties sold, or to be sold, to unrelated third parties that the Company, in its judgment, has no significant continuing involvement with are classified as discontinued.

Investments in Real Estate Joint Ventures In addition to owning real estate directly, we invest in real estate through our co-investment joint ventures. Joint venturing provides us with a capital source to acquire real estate, and to earn our pro-rata share of the net income from the joint ventures in addition to fees for services. As asset and property manager, we conduct the business of the Unconsolidated Properties held in the joint ventures in the same way that we conduct the business of the Consolidated Properties that are wholly-owned; therefore, the Critical Accounting Policies as described are also applicable to our investments in the joint ventures. We account for all investments in which we do not have a controlling financial interest using the equity method. We have determined that these investments are not variable interest entities as defined in the FASB Interpretation No. 46(R) Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities and do not require consolidation under EITF Issue No. 04-5 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 or SOP 78-9, and therefore, are subject to the voting interest model in determining our basis of accounting. Major decisions, including property acquisitions and dispositions, financings, annual budgets and dissolution of the ventures are subject to the approval of all partners, or in the case of The Fund, its advisory committee.

Income Tax Status The prevailing assumption underlying the operation of our business is that we will continue to operate in order to qualify as a REIT, as defined under the Internal Revenue Code. We are required to meet certain income and asset tests on a periodic basis to ensure that we continue to qualify as a REIT. As a REIT, we are allowed to reduce taxable income by all or a portion of our distributions to stockholders. We evaluate the transactions that we enter into and determine their impact on our REIT status. Determining our taxable income, calculating distributions, and evaluating transactions requires us to make certain judgments and estimates as to the positions we take in our interpretation of the Internal Revenue Code. Because many types of transactions are susceptible to varying interpretations under federal and state income tax laws and regulations, our positions are subject to change at a later date upon final determination by the taxing authorities.

Table of Contents

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In February 2007, the FASB Issued Statement No. 159, *The Fair Value Option for Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities*. This Statement permits entities to choose to measure many financial instruments and certain other items at fair value that are not currently required to be measured at fair value. The Statement also establishes presentation and disclosure requirements designed to facilitate comparisons between entities that choose different measurement attributes for similar types of assets and liabilities. Statement No. 159 is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007, although early application is allowed. We will be evaluating the application of this Statement and its effect on our financial position and results of operations.

In September 2006, the FASB issued Statement No. 157 *Fair Value Measurements*. This Statement defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in generally accepted accounting principles, and expands disclosures about fair value measurements. This Statement applies to accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements, except for share-based payments transactions under FASB Statement No. 123(R). This Statement is effective for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2007. As Statement No. 157 does not require any new fair value measurements or remeasurements of previously computed fair values, we do not believe adoption of this Statement will have a material effect on our consolidated financial statements.

In June 2006, the FASB issued FASB Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes*, an interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109 (*FIN 48*). FIN 48 clarifies the accounting and reporting for uncertainties in income tax law. This Interpretation prescribes a comprehensive model for the financial statement recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of uncertain tax positions taken or expected to be taken in income tax returns. Under FIN 48, tax positions shall initially be recognized in the financial statements when it is more likely than not the position will be sustained upon examination by the tax authorities. Such tax positions shall initially and subsequently be measured as the largest amount of tax benefit that is greater than 50% likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the tax authority assuming full knowledge of the position and relevant facts. We adopted this Interpretation effective January 1, 2007 and the adoption of FIN 48 did not have a material effect on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Table of ContentsResults from Operations

Comparison of the three months ended March 31, 2007 to 2006

Our revenues increased by \$6.9 million, or 6.9% to \$106.7 million as of March 31, 2007 as compared to the three month period in 2006 summarized in the following table (in thousands):

	2007	2006	Change
Minimum rent	\$ 77,456	71,640	5,816
Percentage rent	735	438	297
Recoveries from tenants	22,143	20,472	1,671
Management and other fees	6,381	7,260	(879)
Total revenues	\$ 106,715	99,810	6,905

The increase in revenues was primarily related to higher minimum rent from growth in rental rates from renewing expiring leases or re-leasing vacant space in the operating properties, and from new minimum rent generated from recently completed developments commencing operations in the current year. In addition to collecting minimum rent from our tenants, we also collect percentage rent based upon their sales volumes. Recoveries from tenants represents reimbursements from tenants for their pro-rata share of the operating, maintenance and real estate tax expenses that we incur to operate our shopping centers.

We earn fees for asset management, property management, leasing, investing and financing services that we provide to our joint ventures and third parties summarized as follows (in thousands):

	2007	2006	Change
Property management fees	\$ 3,300	2,555	745
Asset management fees	2,598	1,320	1,278
Commissions	22	26	(4)
Investing and financing fees	461	3,359	(2,898)
	\$ 6,381	7,260	(879)

Property management fees increased for the three months ending March 31, 2007 as a result of managing the entire First Washington Portfolio for MCWR II as compared to managing approximately 50% of the portfolio for the same period in 2006. Asset management fees increased for the three months ended March 31, 2007 as a result of fees earned from MCWR II that were not earned in 2006 per the joint venture agreement. Investing and financing fees are transaction based and not necessarily recurring. These fees earned in 2006 are the recognition of a deferred portion of the initial acquisition fee from MCWR II for the buy-down of our interest from 35% to 24.95% and debt structuring fees.

Table of Contents

Our equity in income of real estate partnerships (joint ventures) increased \$3.0 million to \$3.8 million as of March 31, 2007 as follows (in thousands):

	2007	2006	Change
Macquarie CountryWide-Regency (MCWR I)	\$ 3,846	2,134	