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Urban Edge Properties  
Form 10-Q

November 04, 2015

UNITED STATES

SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2015

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: 001-36523

URBAN EDGE PROPERTIES

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland

47-6311266

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or  
organization)

(I.R.S. Employer Identification Number)

888 Seventh Avenue, New York, New York

10019

(Address of Principal Executive Offices)

(Zip Code)

Registrant's telephone number including area code:

(212) 956 2556

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

Title of Each Class

Name of Each Exchange on Which Registered

Common Shares, \$.01 par value per share

New York Stock Exchange

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

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. YES  NO   
Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). YES  NO

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

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer

Smaller Reporting

Company

(Do not check if smaller reporting  
company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act).

YES  NO

As of October 30, 2015, the registrant had 99,291,161 common shares outstanding.

URBAN EDGE PROPERTIES  
 QUARTERLY REPORT ON FORM 10-Q  
 QUARTER ENDED SEPTEMBER 30, 2015

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## PART I - FINANCIAL INFORMATION

## ITEM 1. Financial Statements

## URBAN EDGE PROPERTIES

## CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited, amounts in thousands, except share and per share amounts)

	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Real estate, at cost:		
Land	\$374,543	\$378,096
Buildings and improvements	1,616,769	1,632,228
Construction in progress	53,209	8,545
Furniture, fixtures and equipment	3,879	3,935
Total	2,048,400	2,022,804
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(500,654 )	(467,503 )
Real estate, net	1,547,746	1,555,301
Cash and cash equivalents	197,338	2,600
Cash held in escrow and restricted cash	9,832	9,967
Tenant and other receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,106 and \$2,432, respectively	9,741	11,424
Receivable arising from the straight-lining of rents, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$149 and \$0, respectively	88,888	89,199
Identified intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$21,660 and \$20,672, respectively	32,793	34,775
Deferred leasing costs, net of accumulated amortization of \$13,057 and \$12,121, respectively	17,674	17,653
Deferred financing costs, net of accumulated amortization of \$7,394 and \$6,813, respectively	11,702	10,353
Prepaid expenses and other assets	12,007	10,257
Total assets	\$1,927,721	\$1,741,529
<b>LIABILITIES AND EQUITY</b>		
Liabilities:		
Mortgages payable	\$1,246,155	\$1,288,535
Identified intangible liabilities, net of accumulated amortization of \$63,373 and \$62,395, respectively	154,507	160,667
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	38,008	26,924
Other liabilities	10,134	6,540
Total liabilities	1,448,804	1,482,666
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Common shares: \$0.01 par value; 500,000,000 shares authorized and 99,291,161 shares issued and outstanding	993	—
Additional paid-in capital	478,314	—
Accumulated earnings (deficit)	(33,852 )	—
Noncontrolling interests:		
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	33,104	—

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Noncontrolling interest in consolidated subsidiaries	358	341
Vornado equity	—	258,522
Total equity	478,917	258,863
Total liabilities and equity	\$1,927,721	\$1,741,529

See notes to consolidated and combined financial statements (unaudited).

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URBAN EDGE PROPERTIES  
CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF INCOME  
(Unaudited, in thousands, except per share data)

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
<b>REVENUE</b>				
Property rentals	\$58,111	\$58,125	\$173,077	\$173,175
Tenant expense reimbursements	19,188	18,052	63,942	61,751
Management and development fees	551	133	1,779	398
Other income	1,975	106	3,525	544
Total revenue	79,825	76,416	242,323	235,868
<b>EXPENSES</b>				
Depreciation and amortization	13,603	13,148	41,568	40,444
Real estate taxes	12,227	11,820	37,568	37,230
Property operating	10,494	11,074	38,002	38,973
General and administrative	6,385	4,606	25,503	14,275
Ground rent	2,527	2,593	7,606	7,803
Transaction costs	151	4,683	22,437	4,683
Provision for doubtful accounts	427	27	1,139	754
Total expenses	45,814	47,951	173,823	144,162
Operating income	34,011	28,465	68,500	91,706
Interest income	39	9	101	26
Interest and debt expense	(13,611)	) (14,303)	) (42,021)	) (40,571)
Income before income taxes	20,439	14,171	26,580	51,161
Income tax expense	(394)	) (525)	) (1,399)	) (1,575)
Net income	20,045	13,646	25,181	49,586
Less net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in:				
Operating partnership	(1,179)	) —	(1,605)	) —
Consolidated subsidiaries	(6)	) (5)	(17)	) (16)
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$18,860	\$13,641	\$23,559	\$49,570
Earnings per common share - Basic:	\$0.19	\$0.14	\$0.24	\$0.50
Earnings per common share - Diluted:	\$0.19	\$0.14	\$0.24	\$0.50
Weighted average shares outstanding - Basic	99,252	99,248	99,250	99,248
Weighted average shares outstanding - Diluted	99,286	99,248	99,272	99,248

See notes to consolidated and combined financial statements (unaudited).

URBAN EDGE PROPERTIES  
CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY  
(Unaudited, in thousands, except share amounts)

	Common Shares			Vornado Equity	Accumulated Earnings (Deficit)	Noncontrolling Interests ("NCI")		Total Equity
	Shares	Amount	Additional Paid-In Capital <sup>(2)</sup>			Redeemable NCI	NCI in Consolidated Subsidiaries	
Balance, January 1, 2015	—	—	—	\$ 258,522	—	—	\$ 341	\$258,863
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders <sup>(1)</sup>	—	—	—	(2,022 )	25,581	—	—	23,559
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	1,605	17	1,622
Limited interests issued to Vornado at separation	—	—	—	(27,651 )	—	27,651	—	—
Contributions from Vornado	—	—	—	248,799	—	—	—	248,799
Issuance of shares in connection with separation	99,247,806	993	476,655	(477,648 )	—	—	—	—
Common shares issued:								
Under Omnibus share plan	35,460	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Under dividend reinvestment plan	7,895	—	174	—	(174 )	—	—	—
Dividends on common shares (\$0.60 per share)	—	—	—	—	(59,392 )	—	—	(59,392 )
Share-based compensation expense	—	—	1,485	—	133	7,530	—	9,148
Distributions to redeemable NCI (\$0.60 per unit)	—	—	—	—	—	(3,682 )	—	(3,682 )
Balance, September 30, 2015	99,291,161	\$993	\$478,314	\$ —	\$(33,852 )	\$33,104	\$ 358	\$478,917

<sup>(1)</sup> Net loss earned from January 1, 2015 through January 15, 2015 is attributable to Vornado as it was the sole shareholder prior to January 15, 2015. Refer to Note 1 - Organization.

See notes to consolidated and combined financial statements (unaudited).



URBAN EDGE PROPERTIES  
CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS  
(Unaudited, in thousands)

	Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Net income	\$25,181	\$49,586
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	41,568	40,444
Amortization of deferred financing costs	2,079	1,216
Amortization of below market leases, net	(6,070)	(5,823)
Straight-lining of rental income	(68)	(1,502)
Share-based compensation expense	9,148	2,986
Non-cash separation costs paid by Vornado	17,403	—
Provision for doubtful accounts	1,139	754
Other non-cash adjustments	1,077	1,370
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Tenant and other receivables	922	(5,255)
Prepaid and other assets	(3,373)	(6,596)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,538	1,668
Other liabilities	3,308	896
Net cash provided by operating activities	99,852	79,744
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Real estate additions	(24,643)	(18,980)
Acquisition of real estate	(3,125)	(6,077)
Decrease in cash held in escrow and restricted cash	135	1,361
Net cash used in investing activities	(27,633)	(23,696)
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Debt repayments	(42,671)	(38,881)
Contributions from (distributions to) Vornado	231,462	(19,134)
Dividends paid to shareholders	(59,392)	—
Distributions to redeemable noncontrolling interests	(3,682)	—
Debt issuance costs	(3,198)	(2,290)
Proceeds from borrowings	—	130,000
Net cash provided by financing activities	122,519	69,695
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	194,738	125,743
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	2,600	5,223
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$197,338	\$130,966
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL DISCLOSURE OF CASH FLOW INFORMATION</b>		
Cash payments for interest (includes amounts capitalized of \$1,340 and \$0, respectively)	\$39,912	\$38,999
Cash payments for income taxes	\$1,907	\$1,339
<b>NON-CASH INVESTING AND FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Accrued capital expenditures included in accounts payable and accrued expenses	\$4,853	\$358
Write off of fully depreciated assets	\$4,495	\$2,136
See notes to consolidated and combined financial statements (unaudited).		





URBAN EDGE PROPERTIES  
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED AND COMBINED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS  
(Unaudited)

1. ORGANIZATION

Urban Edge Properties (“UE” or the “Company”) (NYSE: UE) is a Maryland real estate investment trust that owns, manages, acquires, develops, redevelops and operates retail real estate in high barrier-to-entry markets. Urban Edge Properties LP (“UEL” or the “Operating Partnership”) is a Delaware limited partnership formed to serve as the Company’s majority-owned partnership subsidiary and to own, through affiliates, all of the Company’s real estate properties and other assets. Prior to its separation on January 15, 2015, UE was a wholly owned subsidiary of Vornado Realty Trust (“Vornado”) (NYSE: VNO). UE and UEL were created to own the majority of Vornado’s former shopping center business.

As of September 30, 2015 our portfolio consisted of 79 shopping centers, three malls and a warehouse park totaling 14.8 million square feet. Prior to the separation, the portfolio is referred to as “UE Businesses”.

Unless the context otherwise requires, references to “we”, “us” and “our” refer to Urban Edge Properties after giving effect to the transfer of assets and liabilities from Vornado as well as to the UE Businesses prior to the date of the separation. Pursuant to a separation and distribution agreement between UE and Vornado (the “Separation Agreement”), the interests in certain properties held by Vornado’s operating partnership, Vornado Realty L.P. (“VRLP”), were contributed or otherwise transferred to UE in exchange for 100% of our outstanding common shares. Following that contribution, VRLP distributed 100% of our outstanding common shares to Vornado and the other common limited partners of VRLP, pro rata with respect to their ownership of common limited partnership units in VRLP. Vornado then distributed all of the UE common shares it had received from VRLP to Vornado common shareholders on a pro rata basis. As a result, VRLP common limited partners and Vornado common shareholders all received common shares of UE in the spin-off at a ratio of one common share of UE to every two common shares of Vornado.

Substantially concurrently with such distribution, the interests in certain properties held by VRLP, including interests in entities holding properties, were contributed or otherwise transferred to UEL in exchange for 5.4% of UEL’s outstanding units of interest in the Operating Partnership (“OP Units”).

As part of the separation, Vornado capitalized UE with \$225 million of cash. Vornado also paid \$21.9 million of the transaction costs incurred in connection with the separation, which is reflected within Contributions from Vornado on the statement of changes in equity. Of the \$21.9 million transaction costs, \$17.4 million were contingent on the completion of the separation. The remaining \$4.5 million of transaction costs were allocated to net loss attributable to Vornado in the statement of changes in equity.

We will elect to be treated as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) in connection with the filing of our federal income tax return for the period ending December 31, 2015, subject to our ability to meet the requirements to be treated as a REIT at the time of election, and we intend to maintain this status in future periods.

2. BASIS OF PRESENTATION AND PRINCIPLES OF CONSOLIDATION AND COMBINATION

The accompanying consolidated and combined financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the instructions to Form 10-Q and include all of the information and disclosures required by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (“GAAP”) for interim reporting. The consolidated balance sheet as of September 30, 2015 reflects the consolidation of properties that are wholly-owned and properties in which we own less than 100% interest in which we have a controlling interest. The consolidated and combined statements of income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 include the consolidated accounts of the Company and the combined accounts of UE Businesses. Accordingly, the results presented for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 reflect the aggregate operations, changes in cash flows and equity on a carved-out and combined basis for the period from January 1, 2015 through the date of separation and on a consolidated basis subsequent to the date of separation. The financial statements for the periods prior to the separation date are prepared on a carved-out and combined basis from the consolidated financial statements of Vornado as UE Businesses were under common

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control of Vornado prior to January 15, 2015. Such carved-out and combined amounts were determined using the historical results of operations and carrying amounts of the assets and liabilities transferred to the UE Businesses. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated in consolidation and combination. Additionally, the financial statements reflect the common shares as of the date of the separation as outstanding for all periods prior to the separation.

In the opinion of management, the consolidated and combined financial statements contain all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring accruals, necessary to present fairly the financial position of the Company and its results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods presented. The consolidated and combined financial statements should be read in conjunction with our

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Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”) on March 23, 2015. Certain information and note disclosures in the consolidated and combined financial statements required for annual financial statements have been condensed or excluded pursuant to SEC rules and regulations.

For periods presented prior to the date of the separation, our historical combined financial results for UE Businesses reflect charges for certain corporate costs which we believe are reasonable. These charges were based on either actual costs incurred by Vornado or a proportion of costs estimated to be applicable to the UE Businesses based on an analysis of key metrics including total revenues, real estate assets, leasable square feet and operating income. Such costs do not necessarily reflect what the actual costs would have been if the Company were operating as a separate stand-alone public company. These charges are discussed further in Note 5 — Related Party Transactions.

We review operating and financial information for each property on an individual basis and therefore, each property represents an individual operating segment. We aggregate all of our properties into one reportable segment due to their similarities with regard to the nature and economics of the properties, tenants and operations.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2014, \$5.0 million has been reclassified from general and administrative expenses to property operating expenses to conform to current period presentation.

### 3. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

**Use of Estimates** — The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

**Real Estate** — Real estate is carried at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and amortization. Expenditures for ordinary maintenance and repairs are expensed to operations as they are incurred. Significant renovations and improvements that improve or extend the useful lives of assets are capitalized. As real estate is undergoing redevelopment activities, all property operating expenses directly associated with and attributable to the redevelopment, including interest, are capitalized to the extent the capitalized costs of the property do not exceed the estimated fair value of the redeveloped property when completed. If the cost of the redeveloped property, including the net book value of the existing property, exceeds the estimated fair value of redeveloped property, the excess is charged to expense. We capitalize all property operating expenses directly associated with and attributable to the development of a project, including interest expense. The capitalization period begins when redevelopment activities are underway and ends when the project is substantially complete. Depreciation is recognized on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives which range from 3 to 40 years. Tenant related intangibles and improvements are amortized on a straight-line basis over the lease term, including any bargain renewal options.

Upon the acquisition of real estate, we assess the fair value of acquired assets (including land, buildings and improvements, identified intangibles, such as acquired above and below-market leases, acquired in-place leases and tenant relationships) and acquired liabilities and we allocate the purchase price based on these assessments. We assess fair value based on estimated cash flow projections utilizing appropriate discount and capitalization rates and available market information. Estimates of future cash flows are based on a number of factors including historical operating results, known trends, and market/economic conditions. We record acquired intangible assets (including acquired above-market leases, acquired in-place leases and tenant relationships) and acquired intangible liabilities (including below-market leases) at their estimated fair value separate and apart from goodwill. We amortize identified intangibles that have finite lives over the period they are expected to contribute directly or indirectly to the future cash flows of the property or business acquired.

Our properties, including any related intangible assets, are individually reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment exists when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds the aggregate projected future cash flows over the anticipated holding period on an undiscounted basis. An impairment loss is measured based on the excess of the property's carrying amount over its estimated fair value. Impairment analyses are based on our current plans, intended holding periods and available market information at the time the analyses are prepared. If our estimates of the projected future cash flows, anticipated holding periods, or market conditions change, our evaluation of impairment losses may be different and such differences could be material to our consolidated and combined financial statements. The evaluation of anticipated cash flows is subjective and is based, in part, on assumptions regarding future occupancy, rental rates and capital requirements that could differ materially from actual results. Plans to hold properties over longer periods decrease the likelihood of recording impairment losses. Based on our impairment analysis performed for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, we have determined there are no impairment losses.

**Cash and Cash Equivalents** — Cash and cash equivalents consist of highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less and are carried at cost, which approximates fair value due to their short-term maturities. The majority of our cash and cash equivalents consists of (i) deposits at major commercial banks, which may at times exceed the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation limit, (ii) United States Treasury Bills and (iii) Certificate of Deposits placed through an Account Registry Service (“CDARS”). To date we have not experienced any losses on our invested cash.

**Cash Held in Escrow and Restricted Cash** — Cash held in escrow and restricted cash consists of security deposits and cash escrowed under loan agreements for debt service, real estate taxes, property insurance, tenant improvements, leasing commissions and capital expenditures.

**Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts** — Accounts receivable includes unpaid amounts billed to tenants and accrued revenues for future billings to tenants for property expenses. We periodically evaluate the collectibility of amounts due from tenants and maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability of tenants to make required payments under the lease agreements. We also maintain an allowance for receivables arising from the straight-lining of rents. This receivable arises from earnings recognized in excess of amounts currently due under the lease agreements. Management exercises judgment in establishing these allowances and considers payment history and current credit status in developing these estimates. Accounts receivable are written-off when they are deemed to be uncollectible and we are no longer actively pursuing collection.

**Deferred Leasing Costs** — Deferred leasing costs include direct salaries, third-party fees and other costs incurred by us to originate a lease. Such costs are capitalized and amortized on a straight-line basis over the term of the related leases.

**Deferred Financing Costs** — Deferred financing costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the terms of the related debt agreements as a component of interest expense, which approximates the effective interest rate method, in accordance with the terms of the agreements to which they relate.

**Revenue Recognition** — We have the following revenue sources and revenue recognition policies:

**Base Rent** - income arising from minimum lease payments from tenant leases. These rents are recognized over the non-cancelable term of the related leases on a straight-line basis which includes the effects of rent steps and rent abatements under the leases. We commence rental revenue recognition when the tenant takes possession of the leased space and the leased space is substantially ready for its intended use. In addition, in circumstances where we provide a lease incentive to tenants, we recognize the incentive as a reduction of rental revenue on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

**Percentage Rent** - income arising from retail tenant leases that is contingent upon tenant sales exceeding defined thresholds. These rents are recognized only after the contingency has been removed (i.e., when tenant sales thresholds have been achieved) and can be estimated by the Company.

**Expense Reimbursements** - revenue arising from tenant leases which provide for the recovery of all or a portion of the operating expenses, real estate taxes and capital improvements of the respective property. This revenue is accrued in the same periods as the expenses are incurred.

**Management, Leasing and Other Fees** - income arising from contractual agreements with third parties. This revenue is recognized as the related services are performed under the respective agreements.

**Noncontrolling Interests** — Noncontrolling interests represent the portion of equity that we do not own in those entities that we consolidate. We identify our noncontrolling interests separately within the equity section on the consolidated and combined balance sheets.

**Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests** — Redeemable noncontrolling interests include OP units and limited partnership interests in the Operating Partnership in the form of long-term incentive plan (“LTIP”) unit awards held by third parties.

**Earnings Per Share** — Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average common shares outstanding during the period. Unvested share-based payment awards that entitle holders to receive non-forfeitable dividends, such as our restricted stock awards, are classified as “participating securities.” Because the awards are considered participating securities, we are required to apply the two-class method of computing basic and diluted earnings that would otherwise have been available to common shareholders. Under the two-class method, earnings for the period are allocated between common shareholders and other shareholders, based on their respective rights to receive dividends. During periods of net loss, losses are allocated only to the extent the participating securities are required to absorb their share of such

losses. Diluted earnings per common share reflects the potential dilution of the assumed exercises of shares including stock options and unvested restricted shares to the extent they are dilutive.

**Share-Based Compensation** — We grant stock options, LTIP units, OP units and restricted stock awards to our officers, trustees and employees. The term of each award is determined by the compensation committee of our Board of Trustees (the “Compensation Committee”), but in no event can such term be longer than ten years from the date of grant. The vesting schedule of each award is determined by the Compensation Committee, in its sole and absolute discretion, at the date of grant of the award. Dividends are paid on certain shares of non-vested restricted stock, which makes the restricted stock a participating security.

The fair value of each stock option awarded is based on the date of grant using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Expected volatilities, dividend yields and employee forfeitures are primarily based on available implied data and peer group companies historical data. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant.

Compensation expense for restricted stock awards is based on the fair value of our common shares at the date of the grant and is recognized ratably over the vesting period. For grants with a graded vesting schedule or a cliff vesting schedule, we have elected to recognize compensation expense on a straight-line basis. Also included in Share-based compensation expense is the unrecognized compensation expense of awards issued under Vornado’s outperformance plan (“OPP”) for the Company’s employees who were previously Vornado employees. The OPP unrecognized compensation expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the OPP awards issued. Share-based compensation expense is included in general and administrative expenses on the consolidated and combined statements of income.

**Concentration of Credit Risk** — A concentration of credit risk arises in our business when a national or regionally-based tenant occupies a substantial amount of space in multiple properties owned by us. In that event, if the tenant suffers a significant downturn in its business, it may become unable to make its contractual rent payments to us, exposing us to potential losses in rental revenue, expense recoveries, and percentage rent. Further, the impact may be magnified if the tenant is renting space in multiple locations. Generally, we do not obtain security from our national or regionally-based tenants in support of their lease obligations to us. We regularly monitor our tenant base to assess potential concentrations of credit risk. None of our tenants accounted for more than 10% of total revenues in the nine months ended September 30, 2015. As of September 30, 2015, The Home Depot was our largest tenant with 7 stores which comprised an aggregate of 865,353 square-feet and accounted for approximately \$10.7 million, or 6.5% of minimum rental income for the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

#### Recently Issued Accounting Literature

In May 2014, the FASB issued an update (“2014-09”) Revenue from Contracts with Customers to ASC Topic 606, which supersedes the revenue recognition requirements in ASC Topic 605, Revenue Recognition. ASU 2014-09 requires additional disclosure about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from customer contracts, including significant judgments and changes in judgments and assets recognized from costs incurred to obtain or fulfill a contract. In August 2015, the FASB issued an update (“2015-14”) Revenue from Contracts with Customers to ASC Topic 606, which defers the effective date of ASU 2014-09 for all entities by one year. ASU 2015-14 is effective beginning after December 15, 2017, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. Early adoption is permitted only for annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods within that reporting period. We are currently evaluating the impact this standard will have on our consolidated and combined financial statements.



In February 2015, the FASB issued an update (“ASU 2015-02”) Amendments to the Consolidation Analysis to ASC Topic 810 Consolidation. Under amendments in this update, all reporting entities are within the scope of Subtopic 810-10 Consolidation - Overall, including limited partnerships and similar legal entities, unless a scope exception applies. The presumption that a general partner controls a limited partnership has been eliminated. Overall the amendments in this update are to simplify the codification and reduce the number of consolidation models and place more emphasis on risk of loss when determining controlling financial interests. ASU 2015-02 is effective for public businesses for interim and annual periods beginning after December 15, 2015. We are currently evaluating the impact of the adoption of ASU 2015-02 on our consolidated and combined financial statements.

In April 2015, the FASB issued an update (“ASU 2015-03”) Simplifying the Presentation of Debt Issuance Costs to ASC Topic 835-30 Interest - Imputation of Interest. ASU 2015-03 requires that debt issuance costs related to a recognized debt liability be presented in the balance sheet as a direct deduction from that debt liability, consistent with the presentation of a debt discount. The recognition and measurement guidance for debt issuance costs is not affected by the amendments in ASU 2015-03. ASU 2015-03 is effective for public business entities for financial statements issued for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2015. We expect the adoption of the standard will result in the presentation of debt issuance costs, which are currently included in deferred financing costs in our consolidated and combined balance sheets, as a direct reduction from the carrying amount of the related debt instrument.

In August 2015, the FASB issued an update (“ASU 2015-15”) Presentation and Subsequent Measurement of Debt Issuance Costs Associated with Line-Of-Credit Arrangements. ASU 2015-15 is derived from SEC paragraphs pursuant to the SEC staff announcement at the June 2015 Emerging Issues Task Force meeting about the presentation and subsequent measurement of debt issuance costs associated with line-of-credit arrangements. The SEC paragraphs state that the SEC staff would not object to an entity deferring and presenting debt issuance costs as an asset and subsequently amortizing deferred debt issuance costs ratably over the term of the line-of-credit arrangement, regardless of whether there are outstanding borrowings under that line-of-credit arrangement. ASU 2015-15 is effective for public business entities for fiscal years, and interim periods within those fiscal years, beginning after December 15, 2015. The adoption of ASU 2015-15 will not have an impact on our consolidated and combined financial statements.

#### 4. ACQUISITIONS

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015 the company acquired two properties with existing leases, a 0.8 acre outparcel adjacent to Bergen Town Center with 7,700 square-feet of retail space for \$2.8 million on April 29, 2015 and a 0.4 acre outparcel adjacent to the existing Lawnside shopping center with 2,000 square-feet of retail space for \$0.4 million on June 29, 2015. Both acquisitions have been accounted for as business combinations. The purchase prices were allocated to the acquired assets based on their estimated fair values at date of acquisition. The preliminary measurements of fair value are subject to change. The Company expects to finalize the valuations and complete the purchase price allocation within one year from the dates of acquisition.

#### 5. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

For periods prior to the separation, certain corporate costs borne by Vornado for management and other services including, but not limited to, reporting, legal, tax, information technology and human resources have been allocated to the properties in the combined financial statements using a reasonable allocation methodology as described in Note 2. An allocation of \$2.2 million and \$6.6 million is included as a component of general and administrative expenses in the combined statements of income for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively.

Vornado has agreed to provide transition services to the Company for up to two years from the date of separation pursuant to a transition services agreement between the Company and Vornado including human resources, information technology, risk management and tax services. The fees charged to us by Vornado for these transition services approximate the actual cost incurred by Vornado in providing such services. As of September 30, 2015 there were no amounts due to Vornado related to such services. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, there were \$0.4 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, of costs paid to Vornado included in general and administrative expenses related to such services.

#### Management and Development Fees

In connection with the separation, the Company and Vornado entered into a property management agreement under which the Company provides management, development, leasing and other services to certain properties owned by Vornado and its affiliates, including Interstate Properties (“Interstate”) and Alexander’s, Inc. (NYSE:ALX). Interstate is a general partnership that owns retail properties in which Steven Roth, Chairman of Vornado’s Board and Chief Executive Officer of Vornado, and a member of our Board of Trustees, is the managing general partner. Interstate and its partners beneficially owned an aggregate of approximately 6.6% of the common shares of beneficial interest of Vornado. As of, and for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, Vornado owned 32.4% of Alexander’s, Inc. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, we recognized management and development fee income of \$0.6 million and \$1.8 million, respectively, and \$0.1 million and \$0.4 million, for the same periods in 2014. As of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014, there were \$0.4 million and \$0.2 million of fees, respectively, due

from Vornado included in Accounts receivable.

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## 6. IDENTIFIED INTANGIBLE ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Our identified intangible assets (acquired in-place and above and below-market leases) and liabilities (acquired below-market leases), net of accumulated amortization were \$32.8 million and \$154.5 million as of September 30, 2015, respectively, and \$34.8 million and \$160.7 million as of December 31, 2014, respectively.

Amortization of acquired below-market leases, net of acquired above-market leases resulted in additional rental income of \$2.0 million and \$6.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively, and \$1.9 million and \$5.8 million for the same periods in 2014. Estimated annual amortization of acquired below-market leases, net of acquired above-market leases for each of the five succeeding years commencing January 1, 2016 is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands)

2016	\$7,348
2017	7,296
2018	7,079
2019	7,022
2020	7,012

Amortization of acquired in-place leases and customer relationships resulted in additional depreciation and amortization expense of \$0.4 million and \$1.2 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively, and \$0.4 million and \$1.2 million for the same periods in 2014. Estimated annual amortization of these identified intangible assets for each of the five succeeding years commencing January 1, 2016 is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands)

2016	\$1,297
2017	1,222
2018	1,115
2019	1,082
2020	1,081

Certain of the shopping centers were acquired subject to ground leases or ground and building leases. Amortization of these acquired below-market leases resulted in additional rent expense of \$0.2 million and \$0.7 million in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively, and \$0.2 million and \$0.7 million for the same periods in 2014. Estimated annual amortization of these below-market leases for each of the five succeeding years commencing January 1, 2016 is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands)

2016	\$972
2017	972
2018	972
2019	972
2020	972

7. MORTGAGES PAYABLE

The following is a summary of mortgages payable as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

(Amounts in thousands)	Maturity	Interest Rate at September 30, 2015	September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Cross collateralized mortgage on 40 properties:				
Fixed Rate	9/10/2020	4.32%	\$536,953	\$547,231
Variable Rate <sup>(1)</sup>	9/10/2020	2.36%	60,000	60,000
Total cross collateralized			596,953	607,231
First mortgages secured by:				
Mount Kisco (A&P) <sup>(4)</sup>	2/11/2015	5.32%	—	12,076
North Bergen (Tonnel Avenue)	1/9/2018	4.59%	75,000	75,000
Staten Island (Forest Plaza) <sup>(3)</sup>	7/6/2018	1.47%	—	17,000
Englewood <sup>(5)</sup>	10/1/2018	6.22%	11,537	11,571
Montehiedra Town Center, Senior Loan <sup>(2)(6)</sup>	7/6/2021	5.33%	87,285	120,000
Montehiedra Town Center, Junior Loan <sup>(2)</sup>	7/6/2021	3.00%	30,000	—
Bergen Town Center	4/8/2023	3.56%	300,000	300,000
Las Catalinas	8/6/2024	4.43%	130,000	130,000
Mount Kisco (Target) <sup>(7)</sup>	11/15/2034	6.40%	15,380	15,657
			\$1,246,155	\$1,288,535

(1) Subject to a LIBOR floor of 1.00%, bears interest at LIBOR plus 136 bps.

(2) On January 6, 2015, we completed the modification of the \$120.0 million, 6.04% mortgage loan secured by Montehiedra Town Center. Refer to “Troubled Debt Restructuring” disclosure below.

(3) The loan secured by Staten Island (Forest Plaza) was repaid on March 10, 2015.

(4) The loan secured by Mount Kisco (A&P) was repaid on February 11, 2015.

(5) On March 30, 2015, we notified the lender that due to tenants vacating, the property’s operating cash flow will be insufficient to pay the debt service; accordingly, at our request, the mortgage loan was transferred to the special servicer. As of September 30, 2015 we remain in discussions with the special servicer to restructure the terms of the loan including the possibility that the lender will take possession of the property.

(6) The carrying value of the senior loan secured by Montehiedra is presented net of unamortized fees. Refer to “Troubled Debt Restructuring” disclosure below.

The mortgage payable balance on the loan secured by Mt. Kisco (Target) includes \$1.2 million of unamortized

(7) debt discount as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014. The effective interest rate including amortization of the debt discount is 7.30%.

The net carrying amount of real estate collateralizing the above indebtedness amounted to approximately \$866.0 million as of September 30, 2015. Our mortgage loans contain covenants that limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness on these properties and in certain circumstances, require lender approval of tenant leases and/or yield maintenance upon repayment prior to maturity. As of September 30, 2015, we were in compliance with all debt covenants.

As of September 30, 2015, the principal repayments for the next five years and thereafter are as follows:

(Amounts in thousands)	
Year Ending December 31,	
2016	\$16,041
2017	16,845
2018	99,769
2019	17,381

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2020	535,175
Thereafter	558,364

On January 15, 2015, we entered into a \$500 million Revolving Credit Agreement (the “Agreement”) with certain financial institutions. The Agreement has a four-year term with two six-month extension options. Borrowings under the Agreement currently bear interest at LIBOR plus 1.15% and we are required to pay an annual facility fee of 20 basis points which is expensed as incurred. Both the spread over LIBOR and the facility fee are based on our current leverage ratio and are subject to increase if

our leverage ratio increases above predefined thresholds. The Agreement contains customary financial covenants including a maximum leverage ratio of 60% and a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.5. No amounts have been drawn to date under the Agreement.

#### Troubled Debt Restructuring

During the year ended December 31, 2013, Montehiedra Town Center (“Montehiedra”), our property in the San Juan area of Puerto Rico, was experiencing financial difficulties which resulted in a substantial decline in its net operating cash flows. As such, we transferred the mortgage loan secured by Montehiedra to the special servicer and discussed restructuring the terms of the mortgage loan. In January 2015 we completed the modification of the \$120.0 million, 6.04% mortgage loan secured by Montehiedra. The loan has been extended from July 2016 to July 2021 and separated into two tranches, a senior \$90.0 million position with interest at 5.33% to be paid currently and a junior \$30.0 million position with interest accruing at 3%. As part of the planned redevelopment of the property, we committed to fund \$20.0 million through an intercompany loan for leasing and building capital expenditures of which \$8.0 million has been funded as of September 30, 2015. This \$20.0 million intercompany loan is senior to the \$30.0 million position noted above and accrues interest at 10%. Both the intercompany loan and related interest are eliminated in our consolidated financial statements. We incurred \$2.0 million of lender fees in connection with the loan modification which are treated as a reduction of the mortgage payable balance and amortized over the term of the loan in accordance with the provisions under the Troubled Debt Restructuring Topic of the FASB ASC. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, amortization of the lender fees included within interest and debt expense totaled \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, for a net \$1.8 million unamortized lender fees as of September 30, 2015.

#### 8. INCOME TAXES

We will elect to be taxed as a REIT under sections 856-860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, commencing with the filing of our tax return for the 2015 fiscal year. Under those sections, a REIT, which distributes at least 90% of its REIT taxable income as a dividend to its shareholders each year and which meets certain other conditions, will not be taxed on that portion of its taxable income which is distributed to its shareholders. Prior to the separation from Vornado, UE Businesses historically operated under Vornado’s REIT structure. As Vornado operates as a REIT and distributes 100% of taxable income, no provision has been made in the accompanying consolidated and combined financial statements for the periods prior to the separation. We intend to continue to adhere to these requirements and maintain our REIT status in future periods.

Our two Puerto Rico malls are subject to income taxes which are based on estimated taxable income and are included in income tax expense in the consolidated and combined statements of income. We are also subject to certain other taxes, including state and local taxes and franchise taxes which are included in general and administrative expenses in the consolidated and combined statements of income.

Our Puerto Rico properties are subject to a 29% non-resident withholding tax and a 0.5% Puerto Rico gross receipts tax. The Puerto Rico tax expense recorded was \$0.4 million, \$1.4 million, \$0.5 million, and \$1.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014, respectively.

#### 9. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENTS

ASC 820, Fair Value Measurement and Disclosures defines fair value and establishes a framework for measuring fair value. The objective of fair value is to determine the price that would be received upon the sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date (the exit price). ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy that prioritizes observable and unobservable inputs used to measure fair value

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into three levels: Level 1 - quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets that are accessible at the measurement date for assets or liabilities; Level 2 - observable prices based on inputs not quoted in active markets, but corroborated by market data; and Level 3 - unobservable inputs used when little or no market data is available. The fair value hierarchy gives the highest priority to Level 1 inputs and the lowest priority to Level 3 inputs. In determining fair value, we utilize valuation techniques that maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs to the extent possible as well as consider counterparty credit risk in our assessment of fair value.

### Financial Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value on a Recurring or Non-Recurring Basis

There were no financial assets or liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring or non-recurring basis as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.



Financial Assets and Liabilities not Measured at Fair Value

Financial assets and liabilities that are not measured at fair value on the consolidated and combined balance sheets include cash and cash equivalents and mortgages payable. Cash and cash equivalents are carried at cost, which approximates fair value. The fair value of mortgages payable is calculated by discounting the future contractual cash flows of these instruments using current risk-adjusted rates available to borrowers with similar credit ratings, which are provided by a third-party specialist. The fair value of cash and cash equivalents is classified as Level 1 and the fair value of mortgages payable is classified as Level 2. The table below summarizes the carrying amounts and fair value of these financial instruments as of September 30, 2015 and December 31, 2014.

(Amounts in thousands)	As of September 30, 2015		As of December 31, 2014	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Assets:				
Cash and cash equivalents	\$197,338	\$197,338	\$2,600	\$2,600
Liabilities:				
Mortgages payable	\$1,246,155	\$1,289,302	\$1,288,535	\$1,327,000

10. LEASES

As Lessor

We lease space to tenants under operating leases which expire from 2015 to 2072. The leases provide for the payment of fixed base rents payable monthly in advance as well as reimbursements of real estate taxes, insurance and maintenance costs. Retail leases may also provide for the payment by the lessee of additional rents based on a percentage of their sales.

Future base rental revenue under these non-cancelable operating leases excluding extension options is as follows:

(Amounts in thousands)	
Year Ending December 31,	
2016	\$218,786
2017	212,193
2018	198,455
2019	179,444
2020	154,596
Thereafter	1,001,998

These future minimum amounts do not include additional rents based on a percentage of tenants' sales or reimbursements. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, these additional rents were \$0.1 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, and \$0.2 million and \$1.1 million for the same periods in 2014.

As Lessee

We are a tenant under long-term ground leases or ground and building leases for certain of our properties. Lease expirations range from 2017 to 2102. Future lease payments under these agreements, excluding extension options, are as follows:

(Amounts in thousands)	
Year Ending December 31,	
2016	\$8,847

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2017	8,515
2018	7,186
2019	6,863
2020	4,619
Thereafter	39,158

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## 11. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

### Insurance

We maintain general liability insurance with limits of \$200 million per occurrence and all-risk property and rental value insurance coverage with limits of \$500 million per occurrence, with sub-limits for certain perils such as floods and earthquakes on each of our properties. We also maintain coverage for terrorism acts with limits of \$500 million per occurrence and in the aggregate (excluding coverage for nuclear, biological, chemical or radiological terrorism events) as defined by the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act, which expires in December 2020. Insurance premiums are charged directly to each of the retail properties as well as warehouses. We will be responsible for deductibles and losses in excess of insurance coverage, which could be material.

We continue to monitor the state of the insurance market and the scope and costs of coverage for acts of terrorism. However, we cannot anticipate what coverage will be available on commercially reasonable terms in the future.

Our mortgage loans are non-recourse and contain customary covenants requiring adequate insurance coverage. Although we believe that we currently have adequate insurance coverage for purposes of these agreements, we may not be able to obtain an equivalent amount of coverage at reasonable costs in the future. If lenders insist on greater coverage than we are able to obtain it could adversely affect our ability to finance our properties and expand our portfolio.

### Environmental Matters

Each of our properties has been subjected to varying degrees of environmental assessment at various times. Based on these assessments and the projected remediation costs, we accrued expenses of \$1.4 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 for potential remediation costs for environmental contamination at two properties. While this accrual reflects our best estimates of the potential costs of remediation at these properties, no amounts have currently been expended and there can be no assurance that the actual costs will not exceed this amount. With respect to our other properties, the environmental assessments did not reveal any material environmental contamination. However, there can be no assurance that the identification of new areas of contamination, changes in the extent or known scope of contamination, the discovery of additional sites, or changes in cleanup requirements would not result in significant costs to us.

### Other

There are various legal actions against us in the ordinary course of business. In our opinion, after consultation with legal counsel, the outcome of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations or cash flows.

Our mortgage loans are non-recourse to us. However, in certain cases we have provided master leased tenant space. These master leases terminate either upon the satisfaction of certain circumstances or the repayment of the underlying mortgage loans. As of September 30, 2015, the aggregate amount of these master leases was approximately \$9.6 million.

As of September 30, 2015, we have approximately \$105.7 million of redevelopment projects at various stages of completion and anticipate that these projects will require an additional \$80.1 million to complete, based on our current plans and estimates, which we anticipate will be expended over the next three years.



## 12. PREPAID EXPENSES AND OTHER ASSETS

The following is a summary of the composition of the prepaid expenses and other assets in the consolidated and combined balance sheets:

(Amounts in thousands)	Balance at September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Other assets	\$2,368	\$2,983
Prepaid expenses:		
Real estate taxes	5,274	4,298
Insurance	3,340	2,121
Rent	708	692
Licenses/Fees	317	163
Total Prepaid expenses and other assets	\$12,007	\$10,257

## 13. OTHER LIABILITIES

The following is a summary of the composition of other liabilities in the consolidated and combined balance sheets:

(Amounts in thousands)	Balance at September 30, 2015	December 31, 2014
Straight line ground rent expense	\$5,948	\$5,662
Deferred tenant revenue	2,807	878
Environmental remediation costs	1,379	—
Total Other liabilities	\$10,134	\$6,540

## 14. INTEREST AND DEBT EXPENSE

The following table sets forth the details of interest and debt expense.

(Amounts in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Interest expense	\$12,952	\$13,867	\$39,942	\$39,355
Amortization of deferred financing costs	659	436	2,079	1,216
Total Interest and debt expense	\$13,611	\$14,303	\$42,021	\$40,571

## 15. NONCONTROLLING INTEREST

## Redeemable Noncontrolling Interests

Redeemable noncontrolling interests include OP units and limited partnership interests in the Operating Partnership in the form of LTIP unit awards. In connection with the separation, the Company issued 5.7 million OP units, representing a 5.4% interest in the Operating Partnership to VRLP in exchange for interests in VRLP properties contributed. During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, 433,040 LTIP units were granted to certain executives pursuant to our 2015 Omnibus Share Plan (the "Omnibus Share Plan"). The total of the OP units and LTIP units represent a 5.8% weighted-average interest in the Operating Partnership for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015. Holders of outstanding vested LTIP units may, from and after two years from the date of issuance, redeem their LTIP units for the Company's common shares on a one-for-one basis, or, for cash, solely at our election. Holders of outstanding OP units may, at a determinable date, redeem their units for the Company's common shares on a one-for-one basis, or, for cash, solely at our election.

## Noncontrolling Interests

The noncontrolling interests relate to portions of consolidated subsidiaries held by noncontrolling interest holders. We own a 95% interest in our property in Walnut Creek, CA (Mt. Diablo). The net income attributable to noncontrolling interest is presented separately in our consolidated and combined statements of income.

## 16. SHARE-BASED COMPENSATION

On January 7, 2015 our board and initial shareholder approved the Urban Edge Properties 2015 Omnibus Share Plan, under which awards may be granted up to a maximum of 15,000,000 of our common shares or share equivalents. Pursuant to the Omnibus Share Plan, stock options, LTIP units, operating partnership units and restricted shares were granted on February 17, 2015, March 12, 2015, April 20, 2015, May 11, 2015, and August 17, 2015. We have a Dividend Reinvestment Plan (the "DRIP"), whereby shareholders may use their dividends to purchase shares. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 3,811 and 7,895 shares, respectively, were issued under the DRIP.

All stock options granted have ten-year lives, containing vesting terms of three to five years. The following table presents stock option activity during the nine months ended September 30, 2015:

	Shares Under Option	Weighted Average Exercise Price per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Expected Term (In years)
Outstanding at January 1, 2015	—	—	—
Granted	2,302,762	\$23.89	6.41
Exercised	—	—	—
Forfeited or expired	—	—	—
Outstanding at September 30, 2015	2,302,762	\$23.89	6.41
Exercisable at September 30, 2015	—	—	—

The following table presents information regarding restricted share activity during the nine months ended September 30, 2015:

	Unvested Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value per Share
Unvested at January 1, 2015	—	—
Granted	35,460	\$22.84

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Vested	—	—
Forfeited	—	—
Unvested at September 30, 2015	35,460	\$22.84

During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, we granted 2,190 and 35,460 restricted shares, respectively, that are subject to forfeiture and vest over periods ranging from one to five years. No restricted shares vested during the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

There were 433,040 LTIP units issued to executives during the nine months ended September 30, 2015, 343,232 of which were immediately vested. The remaining 89,808 units vest over a weighted average period of 2.7 years.

Share-based compensation expense, which is included in general and administrative (“G&A”) expenses in our consolidated and combined statements of income, is summarized as follows:

(Amounts in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30, 2015	Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015
Share-based compensation expense components included in G&A <sup>(2)</sup> :		
Restricted share expense	\$82	\$145
Stock option expense	552	1,338
LTIP expense	202	7,531
OPP expense <sup>(1)</sup>	43	134
Total Share-based compensation expense	\$879	\$9,148

<sup>(1)</sup> OPP Expense for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 is the unrecognized compensation expense of awards issued under Vornado’s OPP for UE employees who were previously Vornado employees. The remaining OPP unrecognized compensation expense was transferred from Vornado to UE as of the separation date and is amortized on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the OPP awards issued.

<sup>(2)</sup>We did not have any equity awards issued prior to the date of the separation.

As of September 30, 2015, we had a total of \$10.0 million of unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested and restricted share-based payment arrangements including unvested stock options, LTIP units, and restricted share awards which were granted under our Omnibus Share Plan as well as OPP awards issued by Vornado. This expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted-average period of 3.3 years.



## 17. EARNINGS PER SHARE

We have calculated earnings per share (“EPS”) under the two-class method. The two-class method is an earnings allocation methodology whereby EPS for each class of common shares and participating securities is calculated according to dividends declared and participating rights in undistributed earnings. Restricted shares issued pursuant to our share-based compensation program are considered participating securities, and as such have non-forfeitable rights to receive dividends.

The computation of diluted EPS reflects potential dilution of securities by adding potential common shares, including stock options and unvested restricted shares, to the weighted average number of common shares outstanding for the period. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, there were options outstanding for 2,302,762 shares that potentially could be exercised for common shares. These options, with exercise prices ranging from \$22.83 to \$24.46, have been excluded from the diluted EPS calculation, as their effect is anti-dilutive to the Company’s net income because the option prices were greater than the average market prices of our common shares during the periods presented below. In addition, there were 35,460 unvested restricted shares outstanding that potentially could become unrestricted common shares. The computation of diluted EPS for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 included the 34,341 and 22,426 weighted average unvested restricted shares outstanding, respectively, as their effect is dilutive.

The effect of the redemption of OP and LTIP units is not reflected in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share, as they are redeemable for common shares on a one-for-one basis. The income allocable to such units is allocated on this same basis and reflected as noncontrolling interests in the accompanying consolidated and combined financial statements. As such, the assumed redemption of these units would have no net impact on the determination of diluted earnings per share.

As described in Note 2, the common shares outstanding at the date of the separation are reflected as outstanding for all periods prior to the separation. The following table sets forth the computation of our basic and diluted earnings per share:

	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
(Amounts in thousands, except per share data)	2015	2014	2015	2014
Numerator:				
Net income	\$20,045	\$13,646	\$25,181	\$49,586
Less: Net income attributable to participating securities	(1,182)	(5)	(1,638)	(16)
Net income available for common shareholders	\$18,863	\$13,641	\$23,543	\$49,570
Denominator:				
Weighted average common shares outstanding - basic	99,252	99,248	99,250	99,248
Effect of dilutive securities:				
Restricted stock	34	—	22	—
Weighted average common shares outstanding - diluted	99,286	99,248	99,272	99,248
Earnings per share available to common shareholders:				
Earnings per common share - Basic	\$0.19	\$0.14	\$0.24	\$0.50
Earnings per common share - Diluted	\$0.19	\$0.14	\$0.24	\$0.50



18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Pursuant to the Subsequent Events Topic of the FASB ASC, we have evaluated subsequent events and transactions that occurred after our September 30, 2015 unaudited consolidated and combined balance sheet date for potential recognition or disclosure in our consolidated and combined financial statements.

On July 19, 2015, A&P Supermarkets (“A&P”), one of our tenants at two of our shopping centers in Mt. Kisco, NY and North Bergen, NJ, sought bankruptcy protection from its creditors, including the Company. A&P has announced plans to close all stores no later than November 25, 2015. On October 16, 2015 a bankruptcy court judge approved the sale of the Mt. Kisco A&P to Stop & Shop. The sale of the North Bergen Food Basics (owned by A&P) remains in process. As part of the bankruptcy sale process, the new owners will be responsible for all of the lease obligations previously pertaining to A&P. The termination of A&P’s leases did not have a material impact on our financial position, cash flows or results of operations.

On November 3, 2015, the Board of Trustees declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.20 per common share, payable on December 31, 2015 to stockholders of record on December 15, 2015.

ITEM 2. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Certain statements contained herein constitute forward-looking statements as such term is defined in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.

Forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance. They represent our intentions, plans, expectations and beliefs and are subject to numerous assumptions, risks and uncertainties. Our future results, financial condition and business may differ materially from those expressed in these forward-looking statements. You can find many of these statements by looking for words such as "approximates," "believes," "expects," "anticipates," "estimates," "intends," "plans," "would," "may" or other similar expressions in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Many of the factors that will determine the outcome of these and our other forward-looking statements are beyond our ability to control or predict. For further discussion of factors that could materially affect the outcome of our forward-looking statements, see "Risk Factors" in Part I, Item 1A, of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014, as amended. For these statements, we claim the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. You are cautioned not to place undue reliance on our forward-looking statements, which speak only as of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. All subsequent written and oral forward-looking statements attributable to us or any person acting on our behalf are expressly qualified in their entirety by the cautionary statements contained or referred to in this section. We do not undertake any obligation to release publicly any revisions to our forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances occurring after the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the consolidated and combined financial statements and notes thereto included in Part 1 of this Quarterly Report.

#### Overview

Urban Edge Properties ("UE" or the "Company") (NYSE: UE) is a Maryland real estate investment trust that owns, manages, acquires, develops, redevelops and operates retail real estate in high barrier-to-entry markets. Urban Edge Properties LP ("UEL" or the "Operating Partnership") is a Delaware limited partnership formed to serve as the Company's majority-owned partnership subsidiary and to own, through affiliates, all of our real estate properties and other assets. UE and UEL were created to own the majority of Vornado Realty Trust's ("Vornado") (NYSE: VNO) former shopping center business.

As of September 30, 2015 our portfolio consisted of 79 shopping centers, three malls and a warehouse park totaling 14.8 million square feet. Prior to the separation, the portfolio is referred to as "UE Businesses".

Prior to its separation on January 15, 2015, UE was a wholly owned subsidiary of Vornado. Pursuant to a separation and distribution agreement between UE and Vornado (the "Separation Agreement"), the interests in certain properties held by Vornado's operating partnership, Vornado Realty L.P. ("VRLP"), were contributed or otherwise transferred to UE in exchange for 100% of our outstanding common shares. Following that contribution, VRLP distributed 100% of our outstanding common shares to Vornado and the other common limited partners of VRLP, pro rata with respect to their ownership of common limited partnership units in VRLP. Vornado then distributed all of the UE common shares it had received from VRLP to Vornado common shareholders on a pro rata basis. As a result, VRLP common limited partners and Vornado common shareholders all received common shares of UE in the spin-off at a ratio of one common share of UE to every two common shares of Vornado.

Substantially concurrently with such distribution, the interests in certain properties held by VRLP, including interests in entities holding properties, were contributed or otherwise transferred to UEL in exchange for 5.4% of UEL's outstanding units of interest in the Operating Partnership ("OP Units").

We will elect to be treated as a real estate investment trust ("REIT") in connection with the filing of our federal income tax return as of December 31, 2015, subject to our ability to meet the requirements to be treated as a REIT at the time of election, and we intend to maintain this status in future periods.

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Unless the context otherwise requires, references to “we”, “us” and “our” refer to Urban Edge Properties after giving effect to the transfer of assets and liabilities from Vornado as well as to the UE Businesses prior to the date of the separation. For periods presented prior to the date of the separation, our historical combined financial results for UE Businesses reflect charges for certain corporate costs which we believe are reasonable. These charges were based on either actual costs incurred by Vornado or a proportion of costs estimated to be applicable to the UE Businesses based on an analysis of key metrics including total revenues, real estate assets, leasable square feet and operating income. Such costs do not necessarily reflect what the actual costs would have been if the Company were operating as a separate stand-alone public company. These charges are discussed further in Note

5 — Related Party Transactions in our unaudited consolidated and combined financial statements in Part 1, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

As part of the separation, Vornado capitalized UE with \$225 million of cash. Vornado also paid \$21.9 million of the transaction costs incurred in connection with the separation, which is reflected within Contributions from Vornado on the statement of changes in equity. Of the \$21.9 million transaction costs, \$17.4 million were contingent on the completion of the separation. The remaining \$4.5 million of transaction costs were allocated to net loss attributable to Vornado in the statement of changes in equity.

#### Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our 2014 Annual Report on Form 10-K contains a description of our critical accounting policies, including accounting for real estate, allowance for doubtful accounts and revenue recognition. For the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, there were no material changes to these policies.

#### Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Refer to Note 3 to the unaudited consolidated and combined financial statements in Part I, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for information regarding recent accounting pronouncements that may affect us.

#### Results of Operations

We derive substantially all of our revenue from rents received from tenants under existing leases on each of our properties. This revenue includes fixed based rents, recoveries of expenses that we have incurred and that we pass through to the individual tenants and percentage rents that are based on specified percentages of tenants' revenue, in each case as provided in the respective leases.

Our primary cash expenses consist of our property operating and capital expenses, general and administrative expenses, and interest and debt expense. Property operating expenses include: real estate taxes, repairs and maintenance, management expenses, insurance, and utilities; general and administrative expenses include payroll, office expenses, professional fees, acquisition costs, and other administrative expenses; and interest expense is primarily on our mortgage debt and amortization of deferred financing costs on our revolving credit facility. In addition, we incur substantial non-cash charges for depreciation and amortization on our properties. We also capitalize certain expenses, such as taxes, interest, and salaries related to properties under development or redevelopment until the property is ready for its intended use.

Our consolidated and combined results of operations often are not comparable from period to period due to the impact of property acquisitions, dispositions, developments and redevelopments. The results of operations of any acquired property are included in our financial statements as of the date of its acquisition.

The following provides an overview of our key financial metrics based on our consolidated and combined results of operations (refer to Net Operating Income ("NOI"), same-property NOI and Funds From Operations ("FFO") described later in this section):

(Amounts in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended September	
	September 30, 2015	2014	30, 2015	2014
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$18,860	\$13,641	\$23,559	\$49,570
FFO attributable to common shareholders	33,491	26,677	66,266	89,677
Net operating income	52,525	48,701	153,282	144,959
Same-property NOI	45,880	44,083	136,900	132,096
Significant Development/Redevelopment Activity				

We had approximately \$105.7 million of development and redevelopment projects underway of which \$80.1 million remained to be funded as of September 30, 2015. Active development and redevelopment projects increased \$26.2

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million during the quarter ended September 30, 2015 due to two additional projects, the expected re-tenanting of 29,000 square-feet at our property in Walnut Creek and the development of a 75,000 square-foot expansion at our shopping center in Garfield, to accommodate several new retailers.

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The renovation of warehouses at East Hanover is ahead of schedule and the stabilization date has moved up from 2018 to 2017. The conversion of Montehiedra Town Center, a 542,000 square-foot mall in Puerto Rico, into an outlet-focused retail mall remains on schedule for completion in late 2016.

We continue to focus on our redevelopment pipeline, which includes approximately \$175.0 million of planned expansions and renovations that we expect to complete over the next several years.

#### Acquisition Activity

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015 we acquired two properties with existing leases, a 0.8 acre outparcel adjacent to Bergen Town Center with 7,700 square-feet of retail space for \$2.8 million on April 29, 2015 and a 0.4 acre outparcel adjacent to the existing Lawnside shopping center with 2,000 square-feet of retail space for \$0.4 million on June 29, 2015.

#### Significant Debt and Equity Activity

##### Debt Activity

On January 15, 2015, we entered into a \$500 million Revolving Credit Agreement (the "Agreement") with certain financial institutions. The Agreement has a four-year term with two six-month extension options. Borrowings under the Agreement currently bear interest at LIBOR plus 1.15% and we are required to pay an annual facility fee of 20 basis points which is expensed as incurred. Both the spread over LIBOR and the facility fee are based on our current leverage ratio and are subject to increase if our leverage ratio increases above predefined thresholds. The Agreement contains customary financial covenants including a maximum leverage ratio of 60% and a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.5. No amounts have been drawn to date under the Agreement.

During the year ended December 31, 2013, Montehiedra was experiencing financial difficulties which resulted in a substantial decline in net operating cash flows. As such, we transferred the mortgage loan secured by Montehiedra to the special servicer and discussed restructuring the terms of the mortgage loan. On January 6, 2015, we completed the modification of the \$120.0 million, 6.04% mortgage loan secured by Montehiedra. The loan has been extended from July 2016 to July 2021 and the principal separated into two tranches, a senior \$90.0 million position with interest at 5.33% to be paid currently, and a junior \$30.0 million position with interest accruing at 3.0%. As part of the planned redevelopment of the property, we committed to fund \$20.0 million through an intercompany loan for leasing and building capital expenditures of which \$8.0 million has been funded as of September 30, 2015. The \$20.0 million intercompany loan is senior to the \$30.0 million position noted above and accrues interest at 10%. Both the intercompany loan and related interest are eliminated in our consolidated financial statements. We incurred \$2.0 million of lender fees in connection with the loan modification which are treated as a reduction of the mortgage payable balance and amortized over the term of the loan in accordance with the provisions under the Troubled Debt Restructuring Topic of the FASB ASC. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015, amortization of the lender fees included in interest and debt expense, totaled \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, for a total of \$1.8 million unamortized lender fees as of September 30, 2015.

On March 30, 2015, we notified the lender that due to tenants vacating the Englewood shopping center, the property's operating cash flow will be insufficient to pay the debt service. Accordingly, at our request, the mortgage loan secured by Englewood was transferred to the special servicer. As of September 30, 2015, we remain in discussions with the special servicer to restructure the terms of the loan including the possibility that the lender will take possession of the property.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2015, we repaid two mortgage loans for a total of \$29.1 million; the 1.47% variable rate \$17.0 million loan secured by our Staten Island Forest Plaza property and the 5.32% \$12.1 million loan secured by our Mount Kisco (A&P) property.

##### Equity Activity



Prior to the date of separation, our financial statements were carved-out from Vornado's books and records; thus, pre-separation ownership was solely that of Vornado and noncontrolling interests based on their respective ownership interests in VRLP on the date of the separation. Upon becoming a separate company on January 15, 2015, the Company's ownership is now classified under the typical shareholders' equity classifications of common shares, additional paid-in capital and accumulated earnings (deficit). In connection with the separation, 99,247,806 shares and 5,717,184 units of UELP's limited partnership interests were issued to shareholders of Vornado and unit holders of VRLP, respectively.

On January 7, 2015 our board and initial shareholder approved the Urban Edge Properties 2015 Omnibus Share Plan (the "Omnibus Share Plan"), under which awards may be granted up to a maximum of 15,000,000 of our common shares or share equivalents.

Pursuant to the Omnibus Share Plan, stock options, long-term incentive plan (“LTIP”) units, operating partnership units and restricted shares were granted on February 17, 2015, March 12, 2015, April 20, 2015, May 11, 2015 and August 17, 2015.

#### Comparison of the Three and Nine Months Ended September 30, 2015 to 2014

Net income attributable to common shareholders for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 was \$18.9 million and \$23.6 million, respectively, compared to net income of \$13.6 million and \$49.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014. The following table summarizes certain line items from our unaudited consolidated and combined statements of income that we believe are important in understanding our operations and/or those items which significantly changed in the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 as compared to the same periods of 2014:

(Amounts in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Total revenue	\$79,825	\$76,416	\$242,323	\$235,868
Property operating	\$10,494	\$11,074	\$38,002	\$38,973
General and administrative expenses	\$6,385	\$4,606	\$25,503	\$14,275
Transaction costs	\$151	\$4,683	\$22,437	\$4,683
Interest and debt expense	\$13,611	\$14,303	\$42,021	\$40,571
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	\$1,185	\$5	\$1,622	\$16

#### Three months ended September 30, 2015 to 2014

##### Total Revenues

Total revenues were \$79.8 million in the quarter ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$76.4 million in the prior year, an increase of \$3.4 million. The increase was primarily due to \$1.9 million of tenant bankruptcy settlement income and lease termination fees recognized during the quarter ended September 30, 2015 as well as a \$1.1 million increase in tenant expense reimbursements as a result of higher occupancy and recoverable costs as compared to the same period of 2014. We also recognized an additional \$0.4 million in management and development fees due to more properties under management in the quarter ended September 30, 2015.

##### Property Operating Expenses

Property operating expenses were \$10.5 million in the quarter ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$11.1 million in the prior year, a decrease of \$0.6 million as a result of higher repairs and maintenance incurred during the quarter ended September 30, 2014.

##### General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses were \$6.4 million in the quarter ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$4.6 million in the prior year, an increase of \$1.8 million. This increase was primarily due to expenses associated with operating as a separate, publicly traded company including added headcount and a separate executive team.

##### Transaction Costs

Transaction costs of \$4.7 million in the quarter ended September 30, 2014 were incurred in connection with the separation transaction. We incurred \$0.2 million of transaction related costs during the quarter ended September 30,

2015.

#### Interest and Debt Expense

Interest and debt expense was \$13.6 million in the quarter ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$14.3 million in the prior year, a decrease of \$0.7 million. This decrease is due to \$0.4 million of interest on \$29.0 million of loans repaid during the first quarter of 2015 and \$28.0 million of loans repaid in 2014, \$0.4 million decrease in interest as a result of the refinancing of the loan secured by Montehiedra in January 2015, as well as \$0.5 million of interest capitalized during the three months ended September 30, 2015 related to development projects. This decrease was offset by \$0.4 million of fees and amortization of deferred financing costs associated with the revolving credit facility secured in 2015 and \$0.2 million of additional interest incurred in the quarter ended September 2015 related to financing obtained for Las Catalinas on July 16, 2014.

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#### Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests during the quarter ended September 30, 2015 consisted of Walnut Creek's (Mt. Diablo) 5% noncontrolling interest in the property operations as well as net income of \$1.2 million allocated to the OP and LTIP unit holders, representing a 5.8% weighted average interest in the Operating Partnership.

Nine months ended September 30, 2015 to 2014

#### Total Revenues

Total revenues were \$242.3 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$235.9 million in the prior year, an increase of \$6.4 million. This increase was primarily due to \$3.0 million in tenant bankruptcy settlement income recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 as well as a \$2.2 million increase in tenant expense reimbursements as a result of higher occupancy and recoverable costs as compared to the same period of 2014. We also recognized an increase of \$1.4 million in management and development fees due to additional properties under management during the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

#### Property Operating Expenses

Property operating expenses were \$38.0 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$39.0 million in the prior year, a decrease of \$1.0 million. This decrease was primarily a result of costs associated with development projects capitalized and a decrease in reimbursable expenses, partially offset by environmental remediation costs accrued during the nine months ended September 30, 2015.

#### General and Administrative Expenses

General and administrative expenses were \$25.5 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$14.3 million in the prior year, an increase of \$11.2 million. This increase was primarily due to share-based compensation expenses, specifically the one-time issuance of LTIP Units to certain executives in connection with our separation which resulted in a higher expense of \$7.1 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2015. The remaining increase relates to expenses associated with operating as a separate, publicly traded company including added headcount and a separate executive team.

#### Transaction Costs

Transaction costs include \$21.9 million incurred in the nine months ended September 30, 2015 in connection with the separation transaction, including \$18.6 million of professional fees and \$3.3 million of transfer taxes. Transaction costs of \$4.7 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2014 were incurred in connection with the separation transaction.

#### Interest and Debt Expense

Interest and debt expense was \$42.0 million in the nine months ended September 30, 2015, compared to \$40.6 million in the prior year, an increase of \$1.4 million. This increase is primarily due to \$3.3 million of interest expense related to financing obtained for Las Catalinas on July 16, 2014 as well as \$1.3 million of fees and amortization of deferred financing costs associated with the revolving credit facility secured in 2015. This increase was offset by \$1.6 million of interest on \$29.0 million of loans repaid during the first quarter of 2015 and \$28.0 million of loans repaid in 2014. This increase is further offset by \$1.3 million of interest capitalized during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 related to development.

Net Income Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 consisted of Walnut Creek's (Mt. Diablo) 5% noncontrolling interest in the property operations as well as net income of \$1.6 million allocated to the OP and LTIP unit holders, representing a 5.8% weighted average interest in the Operating Partnership.

## Non-GAAP Financial Measures

### Same-Property NOI and Occupancy Information

We have provided in this section certain information on a “same-property” basis. Information provided on a same-property basis includes the results of operations that we consolidate (or combine), owned and operated for the entirety of both periods being compared except for non-retail properties, properties that are in the foreclosure process where we do not intend to own the asset, and properties for which significant development, redevelopment or expansion occurred during either of the periods being compared. While there is judgment surrounding changes in designations, a property is removed from the same-property pool when a property is considered to be a redevelopment property because it is undergoing significant renovation or re-tenanting pursuant to a formal plan and is expected to have a significant impact on property operating income. A development or redevelopment property is moved back to the same-property pool once a substantial portion of the growth expected from the development or redevelopment is reflected in both the current and comparable prior year period, generally the first full year in which the property is 90% leased.

In this section we present NOI, which is a non-GAAP financial measure. The most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to NOI is income before income taxes. NOI excludes certain components from net income attributable to common shareholders in order to provide results that are more closely related to a property’s results of operations. We calculate NOI by adjusting GAAP operating income to add back depreciation and amortization expense, general and administrative expenses, real estate impairment losses and non-cash ground rent expense, and deduct non-cash rental income resulting from the straight-lining of rents and amortization of acquired below market leases net of above market leases. Same-property NOI is calculated as NOI for properties that were owned and operated for the entirety of the reporting periods being compared, and excludes properties that were in the foreclosure process or were under development/redevelopment and properties acquired or sold during the periods being compared. The following properties were excluded from same-property NOI for all periods presented: Bruckner Boulevard (“Bruckner”), Montehiedra, Shoppes on Dean (“Englewood”) and East Hanover warehouses. Montehiedra, East Hanover warehouses and Bruckner were excluded from same-property NOI because their planned redevelopment projects are underway and Englewood is excluded from same-property NOI because it has been transferred to the special servicer. There were two parcels acquired during the periods being compared which are treated as additions to their adjacent properties which we own.

We believe NOI and same-property NOI are meaningful non-GAAP financial measures because real estate acquisitions and dispositions are evaluated based on, among other considerations, property NOI applied to market capitalization rates. We utilize these measures to make investment and capital allocation decisions and to compare the unlevered performance of our properties to our peers. Further, we believe NOI is useful to investors as a performance measure because, when compared across periods, NOI reflects the impact on operations from trends in occupancy rates, rental rates, operating costs and acquisition and disposition activity on an unleveraged basis, providing perspective not immediately apparent from operating income or net income. NOI and same-property NOI should not be considered substitutes for operating income or net income and may not be comparable to similarly titled measures employed by others.

NOI and same-property NOI are non-GAAP financial measures that aid in the assessment of the performance of our properties and portfolio as it relates to the total return on assets. The most directly comparable GAAP financial measure to NOI is income before income taxes. Same-property NOI for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 was \$45.9 million and \$136.9 million, respectively, compared to \$44.1 million and \$132.1 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, an increase of \$1.8 million, or 4.1% and \$4.8 million, or 3.6%, respectively.



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The following table reconciles income before income taxes to NOI and same-property NOI for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014.

(Amounts in thousands)	Three Months Ended September 30,		Nine Months Ended September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Income before income taxes	\$20,439	\$14,171	\$26,580	\$51,161
Interest income	(39	) (9	) (101	) (26
Interest and debt expense	13,611	14,303	42,021	40,571
Operating income	34,011	28,465	68,500	91,706
Depreciation and amortization	13,603	13,148	41,568	40,444
General and administrative expense	6,385	4,606	25,503	14,275
Transaction costs	151	4,683	22,437	4,683
Subtotal	54,150	50,902	158,008	151,108
Less: non-cash rental income	(1,943	) (2,643	) (5,741	) (7,325
Add: non-cash ground rent expense	318	442	1,015	1,176
NOI	52,525	48,701	153,282	144,959
Adjustments:				
NOI related to properties being redeveloped	(3,966	) (4,284	) (12,171	) (11,887
Tenant bankruptcy settlement and lease termination income	(1,947	) (44	) (3,207	) (260
Environmental remediation costs	—	—	1,379	—
Management and development fee income from non-owned properties	(551	) (133	) (1,779	) (398
Other	(181	) (157	) (604	) (318
Subtotal adjustments	(6,645	) (4,618	) (16,382	) (12,863
Same-property NOI	\$45,880	\$44,083	\$136,900	\$132,096





Funds From Operations

FFO for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 was \$33.5 million and \$66.3 million, respectively, compared to \$26.7 million and \$89.7 million, for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively.

We calculate FFO in accordance with the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts' ("NAREIT") definition. NAREIT defines FFO as net income (computed in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles), excluding gains (or losses) from sales of depreciated real estate assets, real estate impairment losses, real property depreciation and amortization expense. We believe FFO is a meaningful non-GAAP financial measure useful in comparing our levered operating performance both internally from period to period and among our peers because this non-GAAP measure excludes net gains on sales of depreciable real estate, real estate impairment losses, and rental property depreciation and amortization expense which implicitly assumes that the value of real estate diminishes predictably over time rather than fluctuating based on market conditions. FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities and is not necessarily indicative of cash available to fund cash requirements and should not be considered as an alternative to net income as a performance measure or cash flow as a liquidity measure. FFO may not be comparable to similarly titled measures employed by others.

(Amounts in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$18,860	\$13,641	\$23,559	\$49,570
Adjustments:				
Rental property depreciation and amortization	13,452	13,036	41,102	40,107
Limited partnership interests in operating partnership <sup>(1)</sup>	1,179	—	1,605	—
Funds from operations attributable to common shareholders	\$33,491	\$26,677	\$66,266	\$89,677
Funds from operations per diluted common share	\$0.32	\$0.25	\$0.63	\$0.85
Weighted average diluted shares <sup>(2)</sup>	105,436	105,436	105,351	105,351

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents earnings allocated to LTIP and OP unit holders for unissued common shares which have been excluded for purposes of calculating earnings per diluted share for the periods presented. FFO calculations include earnings allocated to LTIP and OP unit holders and the respective weighted average share totals include the shares that may be issued upon redemption of units as their inclusion is dilutive.

<sup>(2)</sup> Weighted average diluted shares used to calculate FFO per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2015 is higher than the GAAP diluted weighted average shares as a result of the dilutive impact on FFO per share of the 6.1 million OP and LTIP units which are redeemable for our common shares. These redeemable units are not included in the diluted weighted average share count for the periods presented for GAAP purposes because their inclusion is anti-dilutive.

FFO for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 and 2014 include certain items that affect comparability, which are included in the table below. The aggregate of these items increased FFO by \$1.6 million or \$0.02 per diluted share for the three months ended September 30, 2015 and decreased FFO by \$29.0 million, or \$0.27 per diluted share for the nine months ended September 30, 2015, respectively. During the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 there was \$4.7 million, or \$0.05 per diluted share of items that affected comparability.

(Amounts in thousands)	Three Months Ended		Nine Months Ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2015	2014	2015	2014
Items that affect comparability:				
Transaction costs	\$151	\$4,683	\$22,437	\$4,683
One-time equity awards related to the spin-off	—	—	7,143	—
Environmental remediation costs	—	—	1,379	—

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Tenant bankruptcy settlement income	(1,774	) —	(3,034	) —
Debt restructuring expenses	—	—	1,034	—
Items that affect comparability	\$(1,623	) \$4,683	\$28,959	\$4,683

## Liquidity and Capital Resources

Property rental income is our primary source of cash flow and is dependent on a number of factors including the occupancy level and rental rates, as well as our tenants' ability to pay rent. Our properties provide us with a relatively consistent stream of cash flow that enables us to pay operating expenses, debt service and recurring capital expenditures. Other sources of liquidity to fund cash requirements include proceeds from financings and asset sales. We anticipate that cash flows from continuing operations over the next 12 months, together with existing cash balances, will be adequate to fund our business operations, debt amortization and recurring capital expenditures.

## Dividends

Our Board of Trustees declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.20 per common share for each of the first three quarters in 2015 (an annual rate of \$0.80). On November 3, 2015, the Board of Trustees declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.20 per common share, payable on December 31, 2015 to stockholders of record on December 15, 2015. We expect to pay regular cash dividends, however, the timing, declaration, amount and payment of dividends to shareholders falls within the discretion of our Board of Trustees. Our Board of Trustees' decisions regarding the payment of dividends depends on many factors, such as maintaining our REIT tax status, our financial condition, earnings, capital requirements, debt service obligations, limitations under our financing arrangements, industry practice, legal requirements, regulatory constraints, and other factors.

## Financing Activities and Contractual Obligations

Below is a summary of our outstanding debt and maturities as of September 30, 2015.

(Amounts in thousands)	Maturity	Interest Rate at September 30, 2015	Principal Balance at September 30, 2015
Cross collateralized mortgage on 40 properties:			
Fixed Rate	9/10/2020	4.32%	\$536,953
Variable Rate <sup>(1)</sup>	9/10/2020	2.36%	60,000
Total cross collateralized			596,953
First mortgages secured by:			
North Bergen (Tonnelle Avenue)	1/9/2018	4.59%	75,000
Englewood <sup>(3)</sup>	10/1/2018	6.22%	11,537
Montehiedra Town Center, Senior Loan <sup>(2)(4)</sup>	7/6/2021	5.33%	87,285
Montehiedra Town Center, Junior Loan <sup>(2)</sup>	7/6/2021	3.00%	30,000
Bergen Town Center	4/8/2023	3.56%	300,000
Las Catalinas	8/6/2024	4.43%	130,000
Mount Kisco (Target)	11/15/2034	6.40%	15,380
			\$1,246,155

<sup>(1)</sup> Subject to a LIBOR floor of 1.00%, bears interest at LIBOR plus 136 bps.

On January 6, 2015, we completed the modification of the \$120.0 million, 6.04% mortgage loan secured by

<sup>(2)</sup> Montehiedra. Refer to Note 7- Mortgages Payable of our unaudited consolidated and combined financial statements included in Part 1, Item 1 of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

On March 30, 2015, we notified the lender that due to tenants vacating, the property's operating cash flow will be insufficient to pay the debt service; accordingly, at our request, the mortgage loan was transferred to the special servicer. As of September 30, 2015 we remain in discussions with the special servicer to restructure the terms of the loan including the possibility that the lender will take possession of the property.

<sup>(4)</sup> The carrying value of the senior loan secured by Montehiedra is presented net of unamortized fees. Refer to Note 7- Mortgages Payable of our unaudited consolidated and combined financial statements included in Part 1, Item 1

of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

The net carrying amount of real estate collateralizing the above indebtedness amounted to approximately \$866.0 million as of September 30, 2015. Our mortgage loans contain covenants that limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness on these properties and in certain circumstances, require lender approval of tenant leases and/or yield maintenance upon repayment prior to maturity.

On January 15, 2015, we entered into a \$500 million unsecured Revolving Credit Agreement (the "Agreement") with certain financial institutions. The Agreement has a four-year term with two six-month extension options. Borrowings under the Agreement currently bear interest at LIBOR plus 1.15% and we are required to pay an annual facility fee of 20 basis points. Both the spread

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over LIBOR and the facility fee are based on our current leverage ratio and are subject to increase if our leverage ratio increases above predefined thresholds. The Agreement contains customary financial covenants including a maximum leverage ratio of 60% and a minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of 1.5. No amounts have been drawn to date under the Agreement.

#### Capital Expenditures

The following table summarizes anticipated 2015 capital expenditures and leasing commissions.

(Amounts in thousands)

Maintenance Capital Expenditures	\$ 18,000
Tenant Improvements	3,000
Leasing commissions	2,000
Total capital expenditures and leasing commissions	\$ 23,000

As of September 30, 2015, we have approximately \$105.7 million of redevelopment projects at various stages of completion and anticipate that these projects will require an additional \$80.1 million to complete, based on our current plans and estimates, which we anticipate will be expended over the next three years. We expect to finance such projects from a variety of sources which may include cash on hand, borrowings under our line of credit and/or using secured debt, or issuing equity.

#### Insurance

We maintain general liability insurance with limits of \$200 million per occurrence and all-risk property and rental value insurance coverage with limits of \$500 million per occurrence, with sub-limits for certain perils such as floods and earthquakes on each of our properties. We also maintain coverage for terrorism acts with limits of \$500 million per occurrence and in the aggregate (excluding coverage for nuclear, biological, chemical or radiological terrorism events) as defined by the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act, which expires in December 2020. Insurance premiums are charged directly to each of the retail properties as well as warehouses. We will be responsible for deductibles and losses in excess of insurance coverage, which could be material.

We continue to monitor the state of the insurance market and the scope and costs of coverage for acts of terrorism. However, we cannot anticipate what coverage will be available on commercially reasonable terms in the future.

Our mortgage loans are non-recourse and contain customary covenants requiring adequate insurance coverage. Although we believe that we currently have adequate insurance coverage for purposes of these agreements, we may not be able to obtain an equivalent amount of coverage at reasonable costs in the future. If lenders insist on greater coverage than we are able to obtain it could adversely affect our ability to finance our properties and expand our portfolio.

#### Environmental Matters

Each of our properties has been subjected to varying degrees of environmental assessment at various times. Based on these assessments and the projected remediation costs, we accrued expenses of \$1.4 million during the nine months ended September 30, 2015 for potential remediation costs for environmental contamination at two properties. While this accrual reflects our best estimates of the potential costs of remediation at these properties, no amounts have currently been expended and there can be no assurance that the actual costs will not exceed this amount. With respect to our other properties, the environmental assessments did not reveal any material environmental contamination. However, there can be no assurance that the identification of new areas of contamination, changes in the extent or known scope of contamination, the discovery of additional sites, or changes in cleanup requirements would not result

in significant costs to us.

#### Bankruptcies

Although base rent is supported by long-term lease contracts, tenants who file bankruptcy may have the legal right to reject any or all of their leases and close 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 reduction in our revenues. We monitor the operating performance and rent collections of all tenants in our shopping centers, especially those tenants operating retail formats that are experiencing significant changes in competition, business practice, and store closings in other locations. We are not currently aware of the pending bankruptcy or announced store closings of any tenants in our shopping centers that would individually cause a material reduction in our revenues.

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Other

Our mortgage loans are non-recourse to us. However, in certain cases we have provided master leased tenant space. These master leases terminate either upon the satisfaction of certain circumstances or the repayment of the underlying mortgage loans. As of September 30, 2015, the aggregate amount of these master leases was approximately \$9.6 million.

Summary of Cash Flows

Our cash flow activities are summarized as follows:

(Amounts in thousands)	Nine Months Ended September 30,		Increase (Decrease)
	2015	2014	
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$99,852	\$79,744	\$20,108
Net cash used in investing activities	\$(27,633)	\$(23,696)	\$(3,937)
Net cash provided by financing activities	\$122,519	\$69,695	\$52,824

Net cash provided by operating activities:

Net cash provided by operating activities of \$99.9 million was comprised of (i) \$91.5 million increase in cash from operating income and (ii) \$8.4 million net increase in cash due to timing of cash receipts and payments related to changes in operating assets and liabilities.

Net cash used in investing activities:

Net cash used in investing activities of \$27.6 million was comprised of (i) \$24.6 million of real estate additions, (ii) \$3.1 million of real estate acquisitions offset by, (iii) \$0.1 million decrease in restricted cash related to an decrease in escrow deposits.

Net cash provided by financing activities:

Net cash provided by financing activities of \$122.5 million was comprised of (i) \$231.5 million of Vornado's contributions, net in connection with the spin-off offset by, (ii) \$59.4 million of dividends paid to common shareholders, (iii) \$42.7 million for debt repayments, (iv) \$3.7 million of distributions to redeemable noncontrolling interests, and (v) \$3.2 million of debt issuance costs primarily related to our revolving credit facility.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements as of September 30, 2015.



## ITEM 3. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

## Interest Rate Risk

We have exposure to fluctuations in interest rates, which are sensitive to many factors that are beyond our control. The following table discusses our exposure to hypothetical changes in market rates of interest on interest expense for our variable rate debt and fixed-rate debt. Interest rate risk amounts were determined by considering the impact of hypothetical interest rates on our debt. This analysis does not take into account all of the factors that may affect our debt, such as the effect that a changing interest rate environment could have on the overall level of economic activity or the action that our management might take to reduce our exposure to the change. This analysis assumes no change in our financial structure. Our exposure to a change in interest rates is summarized in the table below.

(Amounts in thousands)	2015	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Effect of 1% Change in Base Rates	2014	Weighted Average Interest Rate
	September 30, Balance			December 31, Balance	
Variable Rate	\$60,000	2.36%	\$600	\$77,000	2.16%
Fixed Rate	1,186,155	4.24%	—	1,211,535	4.37%
	\$1,246,155		\$600	\$1,288,535	

We may utilize various financial instruments to mitigate the impact of interest rate fluctuations on our cash flows and earnings, including hedging strategies, depending on our analysis of the interest rate environment and the costs and risks of such strategies. As of September 30, 2015, we did not have any hedging instruments in place.

## Fair Value of Debt

The estimated fair value of our consolidated and combined debt is calculated based on current market prices and discounted cash flows at the current rate at which similar loans would be made to borrowers with similar credit ratings for the remaining term of such debt. As of September 30, 2015, the estimated fair value of our consolidated debt was \$1.3 billion.

#### ITEM 4. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

##### Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures.

We maintain disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rules 13a-15(e) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (the “Exchange Act”)) that are designed to provide reasonable assurance that information required to be disclosed in the reports that we file or submit under the Exchange Act is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC’s rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosures. Because of inherent limitations, disclosure controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance that the objectives of disclosure controls and procedures are met.

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures. Based on that evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

##### Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There have not been any changes in our internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Rule 13a-15(f)) that occurred during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2015 that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## PART II - OTHER INFORMATION

### ITEM 1. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

As noted in Note 11 - Commitments and Contingencies, there are various legal actions against us in the ordinary course of business. In our opinion, after consultation with legal counsel, the outcome of such matters is not expected to have a material adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

In addition to the foregoing, in February 2015, a tenant filed an arbitration claim against the Company concerning its lease at one of our properties, claiming it was owed the costs of replacing equipment pursuant to the terms of its lease, and asserting damages of approximately \$3.0 million. On September 29, 2015 the arbitrator designated to arbitrate the claim concluded the Company is not responsible for the costs of replacement.

### ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

There have been no material changes to the risk factors previously disclosed in our Annual Report for the year ended December 31, 2014 filed with the SEC on March 23, 2015.

### ITEM 2. UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

### ITEM 3. DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

### ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

### ITEM 5. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

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ITEM 6. EXHIBITS

A list of exhibits to this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q is set forth on the Exhibit Index immediately preceding such exhibits and is incorporated herein by reference.

INDEX TO EXHIBITS

The following exhibits are filed as part of this Interim Report on Form 10-Q:

Exhibit Number	Exhibit Description
31.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
31.2	Certification by the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
32.1	Certification by the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema
101.CAL	XBRL Extension Calculation Linkbase
101.LAB	XBRL Extension Labels Linkbase
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized.

URBAN EDGE PROPERTIES  
(Registrant)

Date: November 4, 2015

By: /s/ Mark Langer  
Mark Langer, Chief Financial Officer