

CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC  
Form 10-K  
March 02, 2015

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

FORM 10-K

x ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934  
FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2014

Or

o TRANSITION REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(d) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF  
1934  
FOR THE TRANSITION PERIOD FROM \_\_\_\_\_ TO \_\_\_\_\_

COMMISSION FILE NO. 1-12494 (CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES, INC.)  
COMMISSION FILE NO. 333-182515-01 (CBL & ASSOCIATES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP)

CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES, INC.  
CBL & ASSOCIATES LIMITED PARTNERSHIP  
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

Delaware (CBL & Associates Properties, Inc.)

Delaware (CBL & Associates Limited Partnership)

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or  
organization)

2030 Hamilton Place Blvd., Suite 500

Chattanooga, TN

(Address of principal executive offices)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: 423.855.0001

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

CBL & Associates Properties, Inc.:

Title of each Class

Common Stock, \$0.01 par value

7.375% Series D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par  
value

6.625% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock, \$0.01 par  
value

62-1545718

62-1542285

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

37421

(Zip Code)

Name of each exchange on  
which registered

New York Stock Exchange

New York Stock Exchange

New York Stock Exchange

CBL & Associates Limited Partnership: None

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

CBL & Associates Properties, Inc.: None

CBL & Associates Limited Partnership: None

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

Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

CBL & Associates Properties, Inc.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
CBL & Associates Limited Partnership	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

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

CBL & Associates Properties, Inc.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CBL & Associates Limited Partnership	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

---

Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

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.

CBL & Associates Properties, Inc.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
CBL & Associates Limited Partnership	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§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).

CBL & Associates Properties, Inc.	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>
CBL & Associates Limited Partnership	Yes <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	No <input type="checkbox"/>

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K (§229.405 of this chapter) is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

CBL & Associates Properties, Inc.

Large accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Smaller Reporting Company <input type="checkbox"/>
CBL & Associates Limited Partnership			
Large accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Accelerated filer <input type="checkbox"/>	Non-accelerated filer <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Smaller Reporting Company <input type="checkbox"/>

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

CBL & Associates Properties, Inc.	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CBL & Associates Limited Partnership	Yes <input type="checkbox"/>	No <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The aggregate market value of the 166,849,805 shares of CBL & Associates Properties, Inc.'s common stock held by non-affiliates of the registrant as of June 30, 2014 was \$3,170,146,295, based on the closing price of \$19.00 per share on the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 2014. (For this computation, the registrant has excluded the market value of all shares of its common stock reported as beneficially owned by executive officers and directors of the registrant; such exclusion shall not be deemed to constitute an admission that any such person is an "affiliate" of the registrant.)

As of February 23, 2015, 170,524,039 shares of common stock were outstanding.

#### DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of CBL & Associates Properties, Inc.'s Proxy Statement for the 2015 Annual Meeting of Stockholders are incorporated by reference in Part III.

## EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report combines the annual reports on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2014 of CBL & Associates Properties, Inc. and CBL & Associates Limited Partnership. Unless stated otherwise or the context otherwise requires, references to the "Company" mean CBL & Associates Properties, Inc. and its subsidiaries. References to the "Operating Partnership" mean CBL & Associates Limited Partnership and its subsidiaries. The terms "we," "us" and "our" refer to the Company or the Company and the Operating Partnership collectively, as the context requires. The Company is a real estate investment trust ("REIT") whose stock is traded on the New York Stock Exchange. The Company is the 100% owner of two qualified REIT subsidiaries, CBL Holdings I, Inc. and CBL Holdings II, Inc. At December 31, 2014, CBL Holdings I, Inc., the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, owned a 1.0% general partner interest in the Operating Partnership and CBL Holdings II, Inc. owned an 84.3% limited partner interest for a combined interest held by the Company of 85.3%.

As the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, the Company's subsidiary, CBL Holdings I, Inc., has exclusive control of the Operating Partnership's activities. Management operates the Company and the Operating Partnership as one business. The management of the Company consists of the same individuals that manage the Operating Partnership. The Company's only material asset is its indirect ownership of partnership interests of the Operating Partnership. As a result, the Company conducts substantially all its business through the Operating Partnership as described in the preceding paragraph. The Company also issues public equity from time to time and guarantees certain debt of the Operating Partnership. The Operating Partnership holds all of the assets and indebtedness of the Company and, through affiliates, retains the ownership interests in the Company's joint ventures. Except for the net proceeds of offerings of equity by the Company, which are contributed to the Operating Partnership in exchange for partnership units on a one-for-one basis, the Operating Partnership generates all remaining capital required by the Company's business through its operations and its incurrence of indebtedness.

We believe that combining the two annual reports on Form 10-K for the Company and the Operating Partnership provides the following benefits:

- enhances investors' understanding of the Company and the Operating Partnership by enabling investors to view the business as a whole in the same manner that management views and operates the business;
- eliminates duplicative disclosure and provides a more streamlined and readable presentation, since a substantial portion of the disclosure applies to both the Company and the Operating Partnership; and
- creates time and cost efficiencies through the preparation of one combined report instead of two separate reports.

To help investors understand the differences between the Company and the Operating Partnership, this report provides separate consolidated financial statements for the Company and the Operating Partnership. Noncontrolling interests, shareholders' equity and partners' capital are the main areas of difference between the consolidated financial statements of the Company and those of the Operating Partnership. A single set of notes to consolidated financial statements is presented that includes separate discussions for the Company and the Operating Partnership, when applicable. A combined Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section is also included that presents combined information and discrete information related to each entity, as applicable.

In order to highlight the differences between the Company and the Operating Partnership, this report includes the following sections that provide separate financial information for the Company and the Operating Partnership:

- consolidated financial statements;
- certain accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements, including Note 2 - Summary of Significant Accounting Policies, Note 6 - Mortgage and Other Indebtedness, Note 7 - Shareholders' Equity and Partners' Capital and Note 8 - Redeemable Interests and Noncontrolling Interests;
- selected financial data in Item 6 of this report;
- controls and procedures in Item 9A of this report; and
- certifications of the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer included as Exhibits 31.1 through 32.4.



## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page Number
<u>Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements</u>	<u>1</u>
 <u>PART I</u>	
<u>1. Business</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>1A. Risk Factors</u>	<u>10</u>
<u>1B. Unresolved Staff Comments</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>2. Properties</u>	<u>25</u>
<u>3. Legal Proceedings</u>	<u>46</u>
<u>4. Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	<u>46</u>
 <u>PART II</u>	
<u>5. Market For Registrant’s Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities</u>	<u>47</u>
<u>6. Selected Financial Data</u>	<u>48</u>
<u>7. Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	<u>50</u>
<u>7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk</u>	<u>83</u>
<u>8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data</u>	<u>83</u>
<u>9. Changes in and Disagreements With Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure</u>	<u>83</u>
<u>9A. Controls and Procedures</u>	<u>84</u>
<u>9B. Other Information</u>	<u>85</u>
 <u>PART III</u>	
<u>10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance</u>	<u>86</u>
<u>11. Executive Compensation</u>	<u>86</u>
<u>12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters</u>	<u>86</u>
<u>13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence</u>	<u>86</u>
<u>14. Principal Accounting Fees and Services</u>	<u>86</u>
 <u>PART IV</u>	
<u>15. Exhibits, Financial Statement Schedules</u>	<u>87</u>
<u>Signatures</u>	<u>88</u>
<u>Index to Financial Statements and Schedules</u>	<u>90</u>
<u>Index to Exhibits</u>	<u>160</u>

### Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements included or incorporated by reference in this Annual Report on Form 10-K may be deemed “forward looking statements” within the meaning of the federal securities laws. All statements other than statements of historical fact should be considered to be forward-looking statements. In many cases, these forward looking statements may be identified by the use of words such as “will,” “may,” “should,” “could,” “believes,” “expects,” “anticipates,” “estimates,” “intends,” “projects,” “goals,” “objectives,” “targets,” “predicts,” “plans,” “seeks,” or similar expressions. Any forward-looking statement speaks only as of the date on which it is made and is qualified in its entirety by reference to the factors discussed throughout this report.

Although we believe the expectations reflected in any forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, forward-looking statements are not guarantees of future performance or results and we can give no assurance that these expectations will be attained. It is possible that actual results may differ materially from those indicated by these forward-looking statements due to a variety of known and unknown risks and uncertainties. In addition to the risk factors discussed in Part I, Item 1A of this report, such known risks and uncertainties include, without limitation:

- general industry, economic and business conditions;
- interest rate fluctuations;
- costs and availability of capital and capital requirements;
- costs and availability of real estate;
- inability to consummate acquisition opportunities and other risks associated with acquisitions;
- competition from other companies and retail formats;
- changes in retail demand and rental rates in our markets;
- shifts in customer demands;
- tenant bankruptcies or store closings;
- changes in vacancy rates at our Properties;
- changes in operating expenses;
- changes in applicable laws, rules and regulations;
- sales of real property;
- changes in our credit ratings; and
- the ability to obtain suitable equity and/or debt financing and the continued availability of financing in the amounts and on the terms necessary to support our future refinancing requirements and business.

This list of risks and uncertainties is only a summary and is not intended to be exhaustive. We disclaim any obligation to update or revise any forward-looking statements to reflect actual results or changes in the factors affecting the forward-looking information.

## PART I

## ITEM 1. BUSINESS

## Background

CBL & Associates Properties, Inc. ("CBL") was organized on July 13, 1993, as a Delaware corporation, to acquire substantially all of the real estate properties owned by CBL & Associates, Inc., which was formed by Charles B. Lebovitz in 1978, and by certain of its related parties. On November 3, 1993, CBL completed an initial public offering (the "Offering"). Simultaneously with the completion of the Offering, CBL & Associates, Inc., its shareholders and affiliates and certain senior officers of the Company (collectively, "CBL's Predecessor") transferred substantially all of their interests in its real estate properties to CBL & Associates Limited Partnership (the "Operating Partnership") in exchange for common units of limited partner interest in the Operating Partnership. The interests in the Operating Partnership contain certain conversion rights that are more fully described in Note 7 to the consolidated financial statements. The terms "we," "us" and "our" refer to the Company or the Company and the Operating Partnership collectively, as the context requires.

## The Company's Business

We are a self-managed, self-administered, fully integrated REIT. We own, develop, acquire, lease, manage, and operate regional shopping malls, open-air centers, outlet centers, associated centers, community centers and office properties. Our Properties are located in 27 states, but are primarily in the southeastern and midwestern United States. We have elected to be taxed as a REIT for federal income tax purposes.

We conduct substantially all of our business through the Operating Partnership. We are the 100% owner of two qualified REIT subsidiaries, CBL Holdings I, Inc. and CBL Holdings II, Inc. CBL Holdings I, Inc. is the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership. At December 31, 2014, CBL Holdings I, Inc. owned a 1.0% general partner interest and CBL Holdings II, Inc. owned an 84.3% limited partner interest in the Operating Partnership, for a combined interest held by us of 85.3%.

As of December 31, 2014, we owned interests in the following Properties:

	Malls <sup>(1)</sup>	Associated Centers	Community Centers	Office Buildings <sup>(2)</sup>	Total
Consolidated Properties	72	25	6	8	111
Unconsolidated Properties <sup>(3)</sup>	9	4	5	5	23
Total	81	29	11	13	134

<sup>(1)</sup> Category consists of regional malls, open-air centers and outlet centers (including one mixed-use center) (the "Malls").

<sup>(2)</sup> Includes CBL's corporate office building.

<sup>(3)</sup> The Operating Partnership accounts for these investments using the equity method because one or more of the other partners have substantive participating rights.

At December 31, 2014, we had interests in the following Properties under development ("Construction Properties"):

	Consolidated Properties		Unconsolidated Properties	
	Malls	Community Centers	Malls	Community Centers
Development	—	1	—	1
Expansions	1	—	—	2
Redevelopment	3	—	1	—

We also hold options to acquire certain development properties owned by third parties.



As of December 31, 2014, we owned mortgages on five Properties, each of which is collateralized by either a first mortgage, a second mortgage or by assignment of 100% of the ownership interests in the underlying real estate and related improvements (the “Mortgages”).

The Malls, Associated Centers, Community Centers, Office Buildings, Construction Properties and Mortgages are collectively referred to as the “Properties” and individually as a “Property.”

We conduct our property management and development activities through CBL & Associates Management, Inc. (the "Management Company") to comply with certain requirements of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Internal Revenue Code"). The Operating Partnership owns 100% of the Management Company's outstanding preferred stock and common stock.

The Management Company manages all but nine of the Properties. Governor's Square and Governor's Plaza in Clarksville, TN, Kentucky Oaks Mall in Paducah, KY and Fremaux Town Center in Slidell, LA are all owned by unconsolidated joint ventures and are managed by a property manager that is affiliated with the third party partner, which receives a fee for its services. The third party partner of each of these Properties controls the cash flow distributions, although our approval is required for certain major decisions. The Outlet Shoppes at Oklahoma City in Oklahoma City, OK, The Outlet Shoppes at Gettysburg in Gettysburg, PA, The Outlet Shoppes at El Paso in El Paso, TX, The Outlet Shoppes at Atlanta in Woodstock, GA and The Outlet Shoppes of the Bluegrass in Simpsonville, KY are owned by consolidated joint ventures and managed by a property manager that is affiliated with the third party partner, which receives a fee for its services.

Revenues are primarily derived from leases with retail tenants and generally include fixed minimum rents, percentage rents based on tenants' sales volumes and reimbursements from tenants for expenditures related to real estate taxes, insurance, common area maintenance and other recoverable operating expenses, as well as certain capital expenditures. We also generate revenues from management, leasing and development fees, advertising, sponsorships, sales of peripheral land at the Properties and from sales of operating real estate assets when it is determined that we can realize an appropriate value for the assets. Proceeds from such sales are generally used to retire related indebtedness or reduce outstanding balances on our credit facilities.

The following terms used in this Annual Report on Form 10-K will have the meanings described below:

GLA – refers to gross leasable area of retail space in square feet, including Anchors and Mall tenants.

Anchor – refers to a department store, other large retail store or theater greater than or equal to 50,000 square feet.

Junior Anchor - non-traditional department store, retail store or theater comprising more than 20,000 square feet and less than 50,000 square feet.

Freestanding – Property locations that are not attached to the primary complex of buildings that comprise the Mall shopping center.

Outparcel – land used for freestanding developments, such as retail stores, banks and restaurants, which are generally on the periphery of the Properties.

### Significant Markets and Tenants

#### Top Five Markets

Our top five markets, based on percentage of total revenues, were as follows for the year ended December 31, 2014:

Market	Percentage of Total Revenues
St. Louis, MO	7.8%
Chattanooga, TN	3.9%
Madison, WI	3.3%
Lexington, KY	2.8%
Winston-Salem, NC	2.5%

## Top 25 Tenants

Our top 25 tenants based on percentage of total revenues were as follows for the year ended December 31, 2014:

Tenant	Number of Stores	Square Feet	Percentage of Total Revenues
Limited Brands, LLC <sup>(1)</sup>	163	835,221	3.21%
Signet Jewelers Limited <sup>(2)</sup>	217	321,661	2.84%
Foot Locker, Inc.	138	576,776	2.24%
Ascena Retail Group, Inc. <sup>(3)</sup>	183	916,598	2.19%
AE Outfitters Retail Company	81	496,925	2.01%
The Gap, Inc.	70	768,850	1.69%
Genesco Inc. <sup>(4)</sup>	195	307,846	1.67%
Dick's Sporting Goods, Inc. <sup>(5)</sup>	26	1,429,353	1.63%
JC Penney Company, Inc. <sup>(6)</sup>	65	7,412,922	1.27%
Aeropostale, Inc.	91	333,310	1.26%
Luxottica Group, S.P.A. <sup>(7)</sup>	125	271,139	1.26%
Abercrombie & Fitch, Co.	59	395,863	1.26%
Express Fashions	44	359,278	1.17%
Finish Line, Inc.	62	319,706	1.13%
Charlotte Russe Holding, Inc.	53	344,591	1.09%
Forever 21 Retail, Inc.	23	437,415	1.07%
The Buckle, Inc.	50	255,561	0.99%
Best Buy Co., Inc. <sup>(8)</sup>	63	548,048	0.99%
New York & Company, Inc.	43	290,321	0.89%
Sun Capital Partners, Inc. <sup>(9)</sup>	45	627,939	0.89%
The Children's Place Retail Stores, Inc.	62	270,839	0.80%
Claire's Stores, Inc.	112	139,241	0.80%
Barnes & Noble Inc.	19	579,099	0.76%
Cinemark	10	524,772	0.76%
Shoe Show, Inc.	51	621,150	0.73%
	2,050	19,384,424	34.60%

(1) Limited Brands, LLC operates Victoria's Secret, Bath & Body Works and PINK.

Signet Jewelers Limited operates Kay Jewelers, Marks & Morgan, JB Robinson, Shaw's Jewelers, Osterman's

(2) Jewelers, LeRoy's Jewelers, Jared Jewelers, Belden Jewelers, Rogers Jewelers and Ultra Diamonds. In May 2014, Signet Jewelers acquired Zale Corporation, which operates Zale, Peoples and Piercing Pagoda.

(3) Ascena Retail Group, Inc. operates Justice, dressbarn, maurices, Lane Bryant and Catherines.

(4) Genesco Inc. operates Journey's, Underground by Journey's, Hat World, Lids, Hat Zone, and Cap Factory stores.

(5) Dick's Sporting Goods, Inc. operates Dick's Sporting Goods and Golf Galaxy Stores.

JC Penney Company, Inc. owns 32 of these stores. JC Penney plans to close four stores in 2015 including three leased locations and one location that was recently sold to a third party as a redevelopment opportunity. The four (6) stores are included in the above chart as the stores were in operation as of December 31, 2014 and JC Penney remains obligated for rent under the terms of the respective leases.

(7) Luxottica Group, S.P.A. operates Lenscrafters, Sunglass Hut and Pearle Vision.

(8) Best Buy Co., Inc. operates Best Buy and Best Buy Mobile.

(9) Sun Capital Partners, Inc. operates Gordmans, Limited Stores, Fazoli's Restaurants, Smokey Bones, Johnny Rockets, Shopko Stores and Bar Louie Restaurants.

Growth Strategy

Our objective is to achieve growth in funds from operations (see page 81 for a discussion of funds from operations) and reduce our overall cost of debt and equity by maximizing cash flows through a variety of methods as further discussed below.

## Leasing, Management and Marketing

Our objective is to maximize cash flows from our existing Properties through: aggressive leasing that seeks to increase occupancy and facilitate an optimal merchandise mix, originating and renewing leases at higher gross rents per square foot compared to the previous lease, merchandising, marketing, sponsorship and promotional activities and actively controlling operating costs and resulting tenant occupancy costs.

## Redevelopments

Redevelopments represent situations where we capitalize on opportunities to add incremental square footage or increase the productivity of previously occupied space through aesthetic upgrades, retenanting and/or changing the retail use of the space. Many times, redevelopments result from acquiring possession of Anchor space and subdividing it into multiple spaces. The following presents the redevelopments we completed during 2014 and those under construction at December 31, 2014 (dollars in thousands):

Property	Location	Total Project Square Feet	Total Cost <sup>(1)</sup>	Cost to Date <sup>(2)</sup>	Actual/Expected Opening Date	Initial Unleveraged Yield
Completed in 2014:						
Mall Redevelopment:						
College Square - Longhorn Steakhouse & T.J. Maxx	Morristown, TN	30,271	\$3,078	\$2,858	April-14	10.6%
Fayette Mall - Sears Redevelopment	Lexington, KY	114,297	68,517	55,693	Fall-14/ Spring-15	8.1%
Monroeville Mall - Dick's Sporting Goods	Pittsburgh, PA	86,000	8,649	6,532	August-14	8.6%
Northgate Mall - Burlington	Chattanooga, TN	63,000	7,538	6,353	September-14	7.7%
		293,568	87,782	71,436		
Associated Center Redevelopment:						
West Towne Crossing - Nordstrom Rack	Madison, WI	30,750	5,693	5,708	October-14	10.3%
Total redevelopment completed		324,318	\$93,475	\$77,144		
Currently under construction:						
Mall Redevelopment:						
CoolSprings Galleria - Sears Redevelopment <sup>(3)</sup>	Nashville, TN	182,163	\$66,398	\$28,292	Spring-15/Summer-16	7.0%
Janesville Mall - JCP Redevelopment	Janesville, WI	149,522	15,925	545	Fall-15	8.3%
Meridian Mall - Gordmans	Lansing, MI	50,000	7,372	2,995	Fall-15	10.2%
Northgate Mall - Streetscape/ULTA	Chattanooga, TN	50,852	8,989	3,848	Fall-14/Summer-15	10.5%
Total redevelopment under construction		432,537	\$98,684	\$35,680		

(1) Total cost is presented net of reimbursements to be received.

(2) Cost to date does not reflect reimbursements until they are received.

- (3) This Property is a 50/50 joint venture. Total cost and cost to date are reflected at 100%.

Our total cost of the redevelopment projects completed in 2014 was \$77.1 million. Our total investment upon completion of redevelopment projects that are under construction as of December 31, 2014 is projected to be \$98.7 million, of which our share is \$65.5 million.

5

---

### Renovations

Renovations usually include remodeling and upgrading existing facades, uniform signage, new entrances and floor coverings, updating interior décor, resurfacing parking lots and improving the lighting of interiors and parking lots. Renovations can result in attracting new retailers, increased rental rates, sales and occupancy levels and maintaining the Property's market dominance. Our 2014 renovation program included upgrades at five of our malls including Governor's Square in Clarksville, TN; Volusia Mall in Daytona Beach, FL; Richland Mall in Waco, TX; Janesville Mall in Janesville, WI and Old Hickory Mall in Jackson, TN. Our 2015 renovation program includes five of our malls. Renovations are scheduled to be completed at Dakota Square Mall in Minot, ND; Janesville Mall in Janesville, WI; Laurel Park Place in Lavonia, MI; Monroeville Mall in Pittsburgh, PA and Sunrise Mall in Brownsville, TX. Renovation expenditures for 2014 and 2015 also include certain capital expenditures related to the parking decks at West County Center.

We invested \$27.3 million in renovations in 2014. The total investment in the renovations that are scheduled for 2015 is projected to be \$22.5 million for the five malls listed above as well as \$14.0 million for repairs to the parking decks at West County Center.

### Development of New Retail Properties and Expansions

In general, we seek development opportunities in middle-market trade areas that we believe are under-served by existing retail operations. These middle-markets must also have sufficient demographics to provide the opportunity to effectively maintain a competitive position. The following presents the new developments we opened during 2014 and those under construction at December 31, 2014 (dollars in thousands):

Property	Location	Total Project Square Feet	Total Cost <sup>(1)</sup>	Cost to Date <sup>(2)</sup>	Actual/Expected Opening Date	Initial Unleveraged Yield
Completed in 2014:						
Outlet Center:						
The Outlet Shoppes of the Bluegrass <sup>(3)</sup>	Simpsonville, KY	374,597	\$77,234	\$76,013	July-14	12.1%
Community Center:						
Fremaux Town Center - Phase I <sup>(3)</sup>	Slidell, LA	341,002	55,030	52,408	March-14	8.4%
Total Properties opened		715,599	\$132,264	\$128,421		
Currently under construction:						
Community Centers:						
Ambassador Town Center <sup>(3)</sup>	Lafayette, LA	438,057	\$61,456	\$2,611	Spring-16	8.8%
Parkway Plaza	Fort Oglethorpe, GA	134,050	17,325	13,001	Spring-15	8.5%
Total Properties under development		572,107	\$78,781	\$15,612		

(1) Total cost is presented net of reimbursements to be received.

(2) Cost to date does not reflect reimbursements until they are received.

(3) This Property is a 65/35 joint venture. Total cost and cost to date are reflected at 100%.





Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

We can also generate additional revenues by expanding a Property through the addition of department stores, mall stores and large retail formats. An expansion also protects the Property's competitive position within its market. The following presents the expansions we completed during 2014 and those under construction at December 31, 2014 (dollars in thousands):

Property	Location	Total Project Square Feet	Total Cost <sup>(1)</sup>	Cost to Date <sup>(2)</sup>	Actual/Expected Opening Date	Initial Unleveraged Yield
Completed in 2014:						
Mall/Outlet Center Expansions:						
The Outlet Shoppes at El Paso - Phase II <sup>(3)</sup>	El Paso, TX	44,014	\$7,663	\$6,747	August-14	12.0%
The Outlet Shoppes at Oklahoma City - Phase III <sup>(3)</sup>	Oklahoma City, OK	18,182	3,713	3,041	August-14	12.8%
Parkdale Mall - shops	Beaumont, TX	6,500	1,439	1,152	September-14	10.2%
		68,696	12,815	10,940		
Community Center Expansion:						
Hammock Landing - Carmike <sup>(4)</sup>	West Melbourne, FL	47,000	12,232	9,931	August-14	7.5%
The Promenade - Ross, Bed Bath & Beyond, Ashley Furniture <sup>(5)</sup>	D'Iberville, MS	68,400	8,373	6,843	Spring/Fall-14	10.3%
		115,400	20,605	16,774		
Total expansions opened		184,096	\$33,420	\$27,714		
Currently under construction:						
Outlet Center Expansion:						
The Outlet Shoppes at Atlanta - Parcel Development <sup>(3)</sup>	Woodstock, GA	9,600	\$3,542	\$594	Spring-15	9.3%
Community Center Expansions:						
Fremaux Town Center - Phase II <sup>(6)</sup>	Slidell, LA	279,791	38,334	11,779	Fall-15	9.6%
Hammock Landing - Academy Sports <sup>(4)</sup>	West Melbourne, FL	63,092	9,903	4,175	Spring-15	8.6%
		342,883	48,237	15,954		
Total expansions under construction		352,483	\$51,779	\$16,548		

(1) Total cost is presented net of reimbursements to be received.

(2) Cost to date does not reflect reimbursements until they are received.

(3) This Property is a 75/25 joint venture. Total cost and cost to date are reflected at 100%.

(4) This Property is a 50/50 joint venture. Total cost and cost to date are reflected at 100%.

(5) This Property is a 85/15 joint venture. Total cost and cost to date are reflected at 100%.

(6) This Property is a 65/35 joint venture. Total cost and cost to date are reflected at 100%.

The total cost of the new Properties and expansions that opened in 2014 was \$33.4 million, of which our share is \$23.2 million. The cost of the new Properties under construction as of December 31, 2014 is projected to be \$51.8 million, of which our share is \$32.5 million.

7

---

### Shadow Development Pipeline

We are continually pursuing new development opportunities and have projects in various stages of pre-development. Our shadow pipeline consists of projects for Properties on which we have completed initial project analysis and design but which have not commenced construction as of December 31, 2014. The following presents our shadow development pipeline at December 31, 2014 (dollars in thousands):

Property	Location	Total Project Square Feet	Estimated Total Cost <sup>(1)</sup>	Expected Opening Date	Initial Unleveraged Yield
<b>Outlet Center Expansions:</b>					
The Outlet Shoppes at Atlanta - Phase II <sup>(2)</sup>	Woodstock, GA	35,000	\$5,000 - \$6,000	Fall-15	12% - 13%
The Outlet Shoppes of the Bluegrass - Phase II <sup>(3)</sup>	Simpsonville, KY	50,000	\$9,000 - \$10,000	Fall-15	11% - 12%
		85,000	\$14,000 - \$16,000		
<b>Mall Redevelopment:</b>					
Hickory Point Mall - JCP Redevelopment	Forsyth, IL	100,000	\$3,000 - \$4,000	Fall-15	8% - 9%
<b>Total Shadow Pipeline</b>		<b>185,000</b>	<b>\$17,000 - \$20,000</b>		

(1) Total cost is presented net of reimbursements to be received.

(2) This Property is a 75/25 joint venture. Total cost and cost to date are reflected at 100%.

(3) This Property is a 65/35 joint venture. Total cost and cost to date are reflected at 100%.

### Acquisitions

We believe there is opportunity for growth through acquisitions of regional malls and other associated properties that complement our portfolio. We selectively acquire properties we believe can appreciate in value through our development, leasing and management expertise.

### Environmental Matters

A discussion of the current effects and potential future impacts on our business and Properties of compliance with federal, state and local environmental regulations is presented in Item 1A of this Annual Report on Form 10-K under the subheading "Risks Related to Real Estate Investments."

### Competition

The Properties compete with various shopping facilities in attracting retailers to lease space. In addition, retailers at our Properties face competition from discount shopping centers, outlet centers, wholesale clubs, direct mail, television shopping networks, the internet and other retail shopping developments. The extent of the retail competition varies from market to market. We work aggressively to attract customers through marketing promotions and campaigns. Many of our retailers have adopted an omni-channel approach which leverages sales through both on-line and in-store retailing channels.

### Seasonality

The shopping center business is, to some extent, seasonal in nature with tenants typically achieving the highest levels of sales during the fourth quarter due to the holiday season, which generally results in higher percentage rent income in the fourth quarter. Additionally, the Malls earn most of their "temporary" rents (rents from short-term tenants) during the holiday period. Thus, occupancy levels and revenue production are generally the highest in the fourth quarter of each year. Results of operations realized in any one quarter may not be indicative of the results likely to be experienced over the course of our fiscal year.

### Recent Developments

Impairment Losses

During the year ended December 31, 2014, we recorded a loss on impairment totaling \$18.5 million. Of this total, \$17.8 million is attributable to three Property dispositions, \$0.1 million is from the sale of an outparcel and \$0.6 million is included in discontinued operations and relates to the true-up of a Property sold in 2013. See Note 4 and Note 15 for additional information.

8

---

#### Dispositions

We sold a mall, the expansion portion of an associated center and a community center in 2014 for an aggregate gross sales price of \$18.6 million, less commissions and closing costs generating an aggregate \$17.9 million of net proceeds. Additionally, we recognized \$89.4 million of gain on extinguishment of debt when we transferred the title to three Malls to their respective lenders in settlement of \$164.0 million in non-recourse debt. See [Note 4](#) for further information.

#### Financing and Capital Markets Activity

We continue to progress in our strategy to build a high-quality unencumbered pool of Properties in addition to balancing our leverage structure. Highlights of financing and capital markets activity for the year ended December 31, 2014 include the following:

- completed a \$300.0 million offering of 2024 Notes (as defined below) via our Operating Partnership;
- retired four loans with an aggregate principal balance of \$285.9 million using borrowings from our credit facilities;
- recognized gain on extinguishment of debt of \$89.4 million related to the transfer of three Non-core Malls to their respective lenders in settlement of \$164.0 million of non-recourse debt;
- closed on a \$126.0 million loan secured by our Coastal Grand - Myrtle Beach 50/50 joint venture. The 10-year non-recourse loan bears interest at 4.09% and was used to retire the existing \$75.2 million loan, which bore interest at 5.09% and was scheduled to mature in October 2014;
- obtained permanent financing for The Outlet Shoppes of the Bluegrass through a 10-year \$77.5 million non-recourse loan, of which the Company's share is \$50.4 million, which bears interest at a fixed-rate of 4.045% and replaces a \$47.9 million variable-rate construction loan; and
- increased our quarterly dividend by 8.2% in the fourth quarter of 2014 to \$0.265 per share from \$0.245 per share.

The Operating Partnership issued \$450 million of senior unsecured notes in November 2013 that bear interest at 5.25% payable semiannually beginning June 1, 2014 and mature on December 1, 2013 (the "2023 Notes"). In October 2014, the Operating Partnership issued \$300 million of senior unsecured notes that bear interest at 4.60% and mature on October 15, 2024 (the "2024 Notes" and, collectively with the 2023 Notes, the "Notes"). See [Note 6](#) to the consolidated financial statements for further information.

#### Equity

##### Common Stock and Common Units

Our authorized common stock consists of 350,000,000 shares at \$0.01 par value per share. We had 170,260,273 and 170,048,144 shares of common stock issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively. The Operating Partnership had 199,532,908 and 199,593,731 common units outstanding as of December 31, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

##### Preferred Stock

Our authorized preferred stock consists of 15,000,000 shares at \$0.01 par value per share. See [Note 7](#) to the consolidated financial statements for a description of our outstanding cumulative redeemable preferred stock.

##### Financial Information About Segments

See [Note 11](#) to the consolidated financial statements for information about our reportable segments.

##### Employees

CBL does not have any employees other than its statutory officers. Our Management Company currently has 610 full time and 209 part time employees. None of our employees are represented by a union.

##### Corporate Offices

Our principal executive offices are located at CBL Center, 2030 Hamilton Place Boulevard, Suite 500, Chattanooga, Tennessee, 37421 and our telephone number is (423) 855-0001.

##### Available Information

There is additional information about us on our web site at [cblproperties.com](http://cblproperties.com). Electronic copies of our Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q and current reports on Form 8-K, as well as any amendments to those reports, are available free of charge by visiting the "investor relations" section of our web site. These reports are posted as soon as reasonably practical after they are electronically filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission ("SEC"). The information on our web site is not, and should not be considered, a part of this Form 10-K.



## ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

Set forth below are certain factors that may adversely affect our business, financial condition, results of operations and cash flows. Any one or more of the following factors may cause our actual results for various financial reporting periods to differ materially from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by us, or on our behalf. See “Cautionary Statement Regarding Forward-Looking Statements” contained herein on [page 1](#).

### RISKS RELATED TO REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

Real property investments are subject to various risks, many of which are beyond our control, that could cause declines in the operating revenues and/or the underlying value of one or more of our Properties.

A number of factors may decrease the income generated by a retail shopping center property, including:

- national, regional and local economic climates, which may be negatively impacted by loss of jobs, production slowdowns, adverse weather conditions, natural disasters, acts of violence, war or terrorism, declines in residential real estate activity and other factors which tend to reduce consumer spending on retail goods;
- adverse changes in levels of consumer spending, consumer confidence and seasonal spending (especially during the holiday season when many retailers generate a disproportionate amount of their annual profits);
- local real estate conditions, such as an oversupply of, or reduction in demand for, retail space or retail goods, and the availability and creditworthiness of current and prospective tenants;
- increased operating costs, such as increases in repairs and maintenance, real property taxes, utility rates and insurance premiums;
- delays or cost increases associated with the opening of new or renovated properties, due to higher than estimated construction costs, cost overruns, delays in receiving zoning, occupancy or other governmental approvals, lack of availability of materials and labor, weather conditions, and similar factors which may be outside our ability to control;
- perceptions by retailers or shoppers of the safety, convenience and attractiveness of the shopping center;
- the willingness and ability of the shopping center’s owner to provide capable management and maintenance services; and
- the convenience and quality of competing retail properties and other retailing options, such as the internet.

In addition, other factors may adversely affect the value of our Properties without affecting their current revenues, including:

- adverse changes in governmental regulations, such as local zoning and land use laws, environmental regulations or local tax structures that could inhibit our ability to proceed with development, expansion or renovation activities that otherwise would be beneficial to our Properties;
- potential environmental or other legal liabilities that reduce the amount of funds available to us for investment in our Properties;
- any inability to obtain sufficient financing (including construction financing and permanent debt), or the inability to obtain such financing on commercially favorable terms, to fund repayment of maturing loans, new developments, acquisitions, and property expansions and renovations which otherwise would benefit our Properties; and
- an environment of rising interest rates, which could negatively impact both the value of commercial real estate such as retail shopping centers and the overall retail climate.

Illiquidity of real estate investments could significantly affect our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our Properties and harm our financial condition.

Substantially all of our total consolidated assets consist of investments in real properties. Because real estate investments are relatively illiquid, our ability to quickly sell one or more Properties in our portfolio in response to changing economic, financial and investment conditions is limited. The real estate market is affected by many factors, such as general economic conditions, availability of financing, interest rates and other factors, including supply and demand for space, that are beyond our control. We cannot predict whether we will be able to sell any Property for the price or on the terms we set, or whether any price or other terms offered by a prospective purchaser would be

acceptable to us. We also cannot predict the length of time needed to find a willing purchaser and to close the sale of a Property. In addition, current economic and capital market conditions might make it

10

---



more difficult for us to sell Properties or might adversely affect the price we receive for Properties that we do sell, as prospective buyers might experience increased costs of debt financing or other difficulties in obtaining debt financing. Moreover, there are some limitations under federal income tax laws applicable to REITs that limit our ability to sell assets. In addition, because our Properties are generally mortgaged to secure our debts, we may not be able to obtain a release of a lien on a mortgaged Property without the payment of the associated debt and/or a substantial prepayment penalty, which restricts our ability to dispose of a Property, even though the sale might otherwise be desirable. Furthermore, the number of prospective buyers interested in purchasing shopping centers is limited. Therefore, if we want to sell one or more of our Properties, we may not be able to dispose of it in the desired time period and may receive less consideration than we originally invested in the Property.

Before a Property can be sold, we may be required to make expenditures to correct defects or to make improvements. We cannot assure you that we will have funds available to correct those defects or to make those improvements, and if we cannot do so, we might not be able to sell the Property, or might be required to sell the Property on unfavorable terms. In acquiring a property, we might agree to provisions that materially restrict us from selling that property for a period of time or impose other restrictions, such as limitations on the amount of debt that can be placed or repaid on that property. These factors and any others that would impede our ability to respond to adverse changes in the performance of our Properties could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We may elect not to proceed with certain development or expansion projects once they have been undertaken, resulting in charges that could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for the period in which the charge is taken.

We intend to pursue development and expansion activities as opportunities arise. In connection with any development or expansion, we will incur various risks, including the risk that development or expansion opportunities explored by us may be abandoned for various reasons including, but not limited to, credit disruptions that require the Company to conserve its cash until the capital markets stabilize or alternative credit or funding arrangements can be made.

Developments or expansions also include the risk that construction costs of a project may exceed original estimates, possibly making the project unprofitable. Other risks include the risk that we may not be able to refinance construction loans which are generally with full recourse to us, the risk that occupancy rates and rents at a completed project will not meet projections and will be insufficient to make the project profitable, and the risk that we will not be able to obtain Anchor, mortgage lender and property partner approvals for certain expansion activities.

When we elect not to proceed with a development opportunity, the development costs ordinarily are charged against income for the then-current period. Any such charge could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations for the period in which the charge is taken.

Certain of our Properties are subject to ownership interests held by third parties, whose interests may conflict with ours and thereby constrain us from taking actions concerning these Properties which otherwise would be in the best interests of the Company and our stockholders.

We own partial interests in 16 malls, 8 associated centers, 8 community centers and 7 office buildings. Governor's Square and Governor's Plaza in Clarksville, TN, Kentucky Oaks Mall in Paducah, KY and Fremaux Town Center in Slidell, LA are all owned by unconsolidated joint ventures and are managed by a property manager that is affiliated with the third party partner, which receives a fee for its services. The third party partner of each of these Properties controls the cash flow distributions, although our approval is required for certain major decisions. The Outlet Shoppes at Oklahoma City in Oklahoma City, OK, The Outlet Shoppes at Gettysburg in Gettysburg, PA, The Outlet Shoppes at El Paso in El Paso, TX, The Outlet Shoppes at Atlanta in Woodstock, GA and The Outlet Shoppes of the Bluegrass in Simpsonville, KY are owned by consolidated joint ventures and managed by a property manager that is affiliated with the third party partner, which receives a fee for its services.

Where we serve as managing general partner (or equivalent) of the entities that own our Properties, we may have certain fiduciary responsibilities to the other owners of those entities. In certain cases, the approval or consent of the other owners is required before we may sell, finance, expand or make other significant changes in the operations of such Properties. To the extent such approvals or consents are required, we may experience difficulty in, or may be prevented from, implementing our plans with respect to expansion, development, financing or other similar transactions with respect to such Properties.

With respect to those Properties for which we do not serve as managing general partner (or equivalent), we do not have day-to-day operational control or control over certain major decisions, including leasing and the timing and amount of distributions, which could result in decisions by the managing entity that do not fully reflect our interests. This includes decisions relating to the requirements that we must satisfy in order to maintain our status as a REIT for tax purposes. However, decisions relating to sales, expansion and disposition of all or substantially all of the assets and financings are subject to approval by the Operating Partnership.

Bankruptcy of joint venture partners could impose delays and costs on us with respect to the jointly owned retail Properties.

In addition to the possible effects on our joint ventures of a bankruptcy filing by us, the bankruptcy of one of the other investors in any of our jointly owned shopping centers could materially and adversely affect the relevant Property or Properties. Under the bankruptcy laws, we would be precluded from taking some actions affecting the estate of the other investor without prior approval of the bankruptcy court, which would, in most cases, entail prior notice to other parties and a hearing in the bankruptcy court. At a minimum, the requirement to obtain court approval may delay the actions we would or might want to take. If the relevant joint venture through which we have invested in a Property has incurred recourse obligations, the discharge in bankruptcy of one of the other investors might result in our ultimate liability for a greater portion of those obligations than we would otherwise bear.

We may incur significant costs related to compliance with environmental laws, which could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations, cash flows and the funds available to us to pay dividends.

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, a current or previous owner or operator of real estate may be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of petroleum, certain hazardous or toxic substances on, under or in such real estate. Such laws typically impose such liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such substances. The costs of remediation or removal of such substances may be substantial. The presence of such substances, or the failure to promptly remove or remediate such substances, may adversely affect the owner's or operator's ability to lease or sell such real estate or to borrow using such real estate as collateral. Persons who arrange for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances may also be liable for the costs of removal or remediation of such substances at the disposal or treatment facility, regardless of whether such facility is owned or operated by such person. Certain laws also impose requirements on conditions and activities that may affect the environment or the impact of the environment on human health. Failure to comply with such requirements could result in the imposition of monetary penalties (in addition to the costs to achieve compliance) and potential liabilities to third parties. Among other things, certain laws require abatement or removal of friable and certain non-friable asbestos-containing materials in the event of demolition or certain renovations or remodeling. Certain laws regarding asbestos-containing materials require building owners and lessees, among other things, to notify and train certain employees working in areas known or presumed to contain asbestos-containing materials. Certain laws also impose liability for release of asbestos-containing materials into the air and third parties may seek recovery from owners or operators of real properties for personal injury or property damage associated with asbestos-containing materials. In connection with the ownership and operation of properties, we may be potentially liable for all or a portion of such costs or claims.

All of our Properties (but not properties for which we hold an option to purchase but do not yet own) have been subject to Phase I environmental assessments or updates of existing Phase I environmental assessments. Such assessments generally consisted of a visual inspection of the Properties, review of federal and state environmental databases and certain information regarding historic uses of the Property and adjacent areas and the preparation and issuance of written reports. Some of the Properties contain, or contained, underground storage tanks used for storing petroleum products or wastes typically associated with automobile service or other operations conducted at the Properties. Certain Properties contain, or contained, dry-cleaning establishments utilizing solvents. Where believed to be warranted, samplings of building materials or subsurface investigations were undertaken. At certain Properties, where warranted by the conditions, we have developed and implemented an operations and maintenance program that establishes operating procedures with respect to asbestos-containing materials. The cost associated with the development and implementation of such programs was not material. We have also obtained environmental insurance coverage at certain of our Properties.

We believe that our Properties are in compliance in all material respects with all federal, state and local ordinances and regulations regarding the handling, discharge and emission of hazardous or toxic substances. As of December 31, 2014, we have recorded in our consolidated financial statements a liability of \$2.9 million related to potential future asbestos abatement activities at our Properties which are not expected to have a material impact on our financial condition or results of operations. We have not been notified by any governmental authority, and are not otherwise aware, of any material noncompliance, liability or claim relating to hazardous or toxic substances in connection with

any of our present or former Properties. Therefore, we have not recorded any liability related to hazardous or toxic substances. Nevertheless, it is possible that the environmental assessments available to us do not reveal all potential environmental liabilities. It is also possible that subsequent investigations will identify material contamination, that adverse environmental conditions have arisen subsequent to the performance of the environmental assessments, or that there are material environmental liabilities of which management is unaware. Moreover, no assurances can be given that (i) future laws, ordinances or regulations will not impose any material environmental liability or (ii) the current environmental condition of the Properties has not been or will not be affected by tenants and occupants of the Properties, by the condition of properties in the vicinity of the Properties or by third parties unrelated to us, the Operating Partnership or the relevant Property's partnership.

Possible terrorist activity or other acts of violence could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Future terrorist attacks in the United States, and other acts of violence, including terrorism or war, might result in declining consumer confidence and spending, which could harm the demand for goods and services offered by our tenants and the values of our Properties, and might adversely affect an investment in our securities. A decrease in retail demand could make it difficult for us to renew or re-lease our Properties at lease rates equal to or above historical rates and, to the extent our tenants are affected, could adversely affect their ability to continue to meet obligations under their existing leases. Terrorist activities also could directly affect the value of our Properties through damage, destruction or loss. Furthermore, terrorist acts might result in increased volatility in national and international financial markets, which could limit our access to capital or increase our cost of obtaining capital.

#### RISKS RELATED TO OUR BUSINESS AND THE MARKET FOR OUR STOCK

Declines in economic conditions, including increased volatility in the capital and credit markets, could adversely affect our business, results of operations and financial condition.

An economic recession can result in extreme volatility and disruption of our capital and credit markets. The resulting economic environment may be affected by dramatic declines in the stock and housing markets, increases in foreclosures, unemployment and costs of living, as well as limited access to credit. This economic situation can, and most often will, impact consumer spending levels, which can result in decreased revenues for our tenants and related decreases in the values of our Properties. A sustained economic downward trend could impact our tenants' ability to meet their lease obligations due to poor operating results, lack of liquidity, bankruptcy or other reasons. Our ability to lease space and negotiate rents at advantageous rates could also be affected in this type of economic environment. Additionally, access to capital and credit markets could be disrupted over an extended period, which may make it difficult to obtain the financing we may need for future growth and/or to meet our debt service obligations as they mature. Any of these events could harm our business, results of operations and financial condition.

The market price of our common stock or other securities may fluctuate significantly.

The market price of our common stock or other securities may fluctuate significantly in response to many factors, including:

- actual or anticipated variations in our operating results, funds from operations, cash flows or liquidity;
- changes in our earnings estimates or those of analysts;
- changes in our dividend policy;
- impairment charges affecting the carrying value of one or more of our Properties or other assets;
- publication of research reports about us, the retail industry or the real estate industry generally;
- increases in market interest rates that lead purchasers of our securities to seek higher dividend or interest rate yields;
- changes in market valuations of similar companies;
- adverse market reaction to the amount of our outstanding debt at any time, the amount of our maturing debt in the near and medium term and our ability to refinance such debt and the terms thereof or our plans to incur additional debt in the future;
- additions or departures of key management personnel;
- actions by institutional security holders;
- proposed or adopted regulatory or legislative changes or developments;
- speculation in the press or investment community;
- changes in our credit ratings;
- the occurrence of any of the other risk factors included in, or incorporated by reference in, this report; and
- general market and economic conditions.

Many of the factors listed above are beyond our control. Those factors may cause the market price of our common stock or other securities to decline significantly, regardless of our financial performance and condition and prospects. It is impossible to provide any assurance that the market price of our common stock or other securities will not fall in the future, and it may be difficult for holders to sell such securities at prices they find attractive, or at all.



Competition could adversely affect the revenues generated by our Properties, resulting in a reduction in funds available for distribution to our stockholders.

There are numerous shopping facilities that compete with our Properties in attracting retailers to lease space. In addition, retailers at our Properties face competition for customers from:

- discount shopping centers;
- outlet malls;
- wholesale clubs;
- direct mail;
- television shopping networks; and
- shopping via the internet.

Each of these competitive factors could adversely affect the amount of rents and tenant reimbursements that we are able to collect from our tenants, thereby reducing our revenues and the funds available for distribution to our stockholders.

We compete with many commercial developers, real estate companies and major retailers for prime development locations and for tenants. New regional malls or other retail shopping centers with more convenient locations or better rents may attract tenants or cause them to seek more favorable lease terms at, or prior to, renewal.

Increased operating expenses and decreased occupancy rates may not allow us to recover the majority of our common area maintenance (CAM) and other operating expenses from our tenants, which could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations and funds available for future distributions.

Energy costs, repairs, maintenance and capital improvements to common areas of our Properties, janitorial services, administrative, property and liability insurance costs and security costs are typically allocable to our Properties' tenants. Our lease agreements typically provide that the tenant is liable for a portion of the CAM and other operating expenses. While historically our lease agreements provided for variable CAM provisions, the majority of our current leases require an equal periodic tenant reimbursement amount for our cost recoveries which serves to fix our tenants' CAM contributions to us. In these cases, a tenant will pay a single specified rent amount, or a set expense reimbursement amount, subject to annual increases, regardless of the actual amount of operating expenses. The tenant's payment remains the same regardless of whether operating expenses increase or decrease, causing us to be responsible for any excess amounts or to benefit from any declines. As a result, the CAM and tenant reimbursements that we receive may or may not allow us to recover a substantial portion of these operating costs.

Additionally, in the event that our Properties are not fully occupied, we would be required to pay the portion of any operating, redevelopment or renovation expenses allocable to the vacant space(s) that would otherwise typically be paid by the residing tenant(s). Our cost recovery ratio was 98.9% for 2014.

The loss of one or more significant tenants, due to bankruptcies or as a result of consolidations in the retail industry, could adversely affect both the operating revenues and value of our Properties.

Regional malls are typically anchored by well-known department stores and other significant tenants who generate shopping traffic at the mall. A decision by an Anchor tenant or other significant tenant to cease operations at one or more Properties could have a material adverse effect on those Properties and, by extension, on our financial condition and results of operations. The closing of an Anchor or other significant tenant may allow other Anchors and/or tenants at an affected Property to terminate their leases, to seek rent relief and/or cease operating their stores or otherwise adversely affect occupancy at the Property. In addition, key tenants at one or more Properties might terminate their leases as a result of mergers, acquisitions, consolidations, dispositions or bankruptcies in the retail industry. The bankruptcy and/or closure of one or more significant tenants, if we are not able to successfully re-tenant the affected space, could have a material adverse effect on both the operating revenues and underlying value of the Properties involved, reducing the likelihood that we would be able to sell the Properties if we decided to do so, or we may be required to incur redevelopment costs in order to successfully obtain new anchors or other significant tenants when such vacancies exist.

Our Properties may be subject to impairment charges which can adversely affect our financial results.

We periodically evaluate long-lived assets to determine if there has been any impairment in their carrying values and record impairment losses if the undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than their carrying amounts or if there are other indicators of impairment. If it is determined that an impairment has occurred, the amount of the impairment charge is equal to the excess of the asset's carrying value over its estimated fair value, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial results in the accounting period in which the adjustment is made. Our estimates of undiscounted



cash flows expected to be generated by each Property are based on a number of assumptions such as leasing expectations, operating budgets, estimated useful lives, future maintenance expenditures, intent to hold for use and capitalization rates. These assumptions are subject to economic and market uncertainties including, but not limited to, demand for space, competition for tenants, changes in market rental rates and costs to operate each Property. As these factors are difficult to predict and are subject to future events that may alter our assumptions, the future cash flows estimated in our impairment analyses may not be achieved. For the year ended December 31, 2014, we recorded a loss on impairment of real estate totaling \$18.5 million. As described in Note 15 to the consolidated financial statements, we recognized a total of \$17.8 million in impairment of real estate, attributable to three 2014 Property dispositions as well as \$0.1 million from the sale of an outparcel. Additionally for the year ended December 31, 2014, as described in Note 4 to the consolidated financial statements, we recorded a loss on impairment of real estate of \$0.6 million, which is included in discontinued operations in our consolidated statements of operations, related to the true-up of a Property that was sold at the end of 2013.

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

Increased inflation could have a pronounced negative impact on our mortgage and debt interest and general and administrative expenses, as these costs could increase at a rate higher than our rents. Also, inflation may adversely affect tenant leases with stated rent increases, which could be lower than the increase in inflation at any given time. Inflation could also have an adverse effect on consumer spending which could impact our tenants' sales and, in turn, our percentage rents, where applicable.

Deflation can result in a decline in general price levels, often caused by a decrease in the supply of money or credit. The predominant effects of deflation are high unemployment, credit contraction and weakened consumer demand. Restricted lending practices could impact our ability to obtain financings or refinancings for our Properties and our tenants' ability to obtain credit. Decreases in consumer demand can have a direct impact on our tenants and the rents we receive.

Certain agreements with prior owners of Properties that we have acquired may inhibit our ability to enter into future sale or refinancing transactions affecting such Properties, which otherwise would be in the best interests of the Company and our stockholders.

Certain Properties that we originally acquired from third parties had unrealized gain attributable to the difference between the fair market value of such Properties and the third parties' adjusted tax basis in the Properties immediately prior to their contribution of such Properties to the Operating Partnership pursuant to our acquisition. For this reason, a taxable sale by us of any of such Properties, or a significant reduction in the debt encumbering such Properties, could result in adverse tax consequences to the third parties who contributed these Properties in exchange for interests in the Operating Partnership. Under the terms of these transactions, we have generally agreed that we either will not sell or refinance such an acquired Property for a number of years in any transaction that would trigger adverse tax consequences for the parties from whom we acquired such Property, or else we will reimburse such parties for all or a portion of the additional taxes they are required to pay as a result of the transaction. Accordingly, these agreements may cause us not to engage in future sale or refinancing transactions affecting such Properties which otherwise would be in the best interests of the Company and our stockholders, or may increase the costs to us of engaging in such transactions.

Uninsured losses could adversely affect our financial condition, and in the future our insurance may not include coverage for acts of terrorism.

We carry a comprehensive blanket policy for general liability, property casualty (including fire, earthquake and flood) and rental loss covering all of the Properties, with specifications and insured limits customarily carried for similar properties. However, even insured losses could result in a serious disruption to our business and delay our receipt of revenue. Furthermore, there are some types of losses, including lease and other contract claims, as well as some types of environmental losses, that generally are not insured or are not economically insurable. If an uninsured loss or a loss in excess of insured limits occurs, we could lose all or a portion of the capital we have invested in a Property, as well as the anticipated future revenues from the Property. If this happens, we, or the applicable Property's partnership, may still remain obligated for any mortgage debt or other financial obligations related to the Property.

The general liability and property casualty insurance policies on our Properties currently include coverage for losses resulting from acts of terrorism, whether foreign or domestic. While we believe that the Properties are adequately insured in accordance with industry standards, the cost of general liability and property casualty insurance policies that include coverage for acts of terrorism has risen significantly subsequent to September 11, 2001. The cost of coverage for acts of terrorism is currently mitigated by the Terrorism Risk Insurance Act ("TRIA"). In January 2015, Congress reinstated TRIA under the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2015 ("TRIPRA") and extended the program through December 31, 2020. Under TRIPRA, the amount of terrorism-related insurance losses triggering the federal insurance threshold will be raised gradually from its current level of \$100 million in 2014 to \$200 million in 2020. Additionally, the bill increases insurers' co-payments for losses exceeding their deductibles, in annual steps, from 15% in 2014 to 20% in 2020. Each of these changes may have the effect of increasing the cost to insure against acts of terrorism for property owners, such as the Company, notwithstanding the other provisions

of TRIPRA. Further, if TRIPRA is not continued beyond 2020 or is significantly modified, we may incur higher insurance costs and experience greater difficulty in obtaining insurance that covers terrorist-related damages. Our tenants may also have similar difficulties.

#### RISKS RELATED TO DEBT AND FINANCIAL MARKETS

A deterioration of the capital and credit markets could adversely affect our ability to access funds and the capital needed to refinance debt or obtain new debt.

We are significantly dependent upon external financing to fund the growth of our business and ensure that we meet our debt servicing requirements. Our access to financing depends on the willingness of lending institutions to grant credit to us and conditions in the capital markets in general. An economic recession may cause extreme volatility and disruption in the capital and credit markets. We rely upon our largest credit facilities as sources of funding for numerous transactions. Our access to these funds is dependent upon the ability of each of the participants to the credit facilities to meet their funding commitments. When markets are volatile, access to capital and credit markets could be disrupted over an extended period of time and many financial institutions may not have the available capital to meet their previous commitments. The failure of one or more significant participants to our credit facilities to meet their funding commitments could have an adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations. This may make it difficult to obtain the financing we may need for future growth and/or to meet our debt service obligations as they mature. Although we have successfully obtained debt for refinancings of our maturing debt, acquisitions and the construction of new developments in the past, we cannot make any assurances as to whether we will be able to obtain debt in the future, or that the financing options available to us will be on favorable or acceptable terms.

Our indebtedness is substantial and could impair our ability to obtain additional financing.

At December 31, 2014, our total share of consolidated and unconsolidated debt outstanding was approximately \$5,346.3 million, which represented approximately 54.3% of our total market capitalization at that time. Our total share of consolidated and unconsolidated debt maturing in 2015, 2016 and 2017, giving effect to all maturity extensions that are available at our election, was approximately \$696.0 million, \$610.7 million and \$805.6 million, respectively. Our leverage could have important consequences. For example, it could:

- result in the acceleration of a significant amount of debt for non-compliance with the terms of such debt or, if such debt contains cross-default or cross-acceleration provisions, other debt;
- result in the loss of assets due to foreclosure or sale on unfavorable terms, which could create taxable income without accompanying cash proceeds, which could hinder the Company's ability to meet the REIT distribution requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code;
- materially impair our ability to borrow unused amounts under existing financing arrangements or to obtain additional financing or refinancing on favorable terms or at all;
- require us to dedicate a substantial portion of our cash flow to paying principal and interest on our indebtedness, reducing the cash flow available to fund our business, to pay dividends, including those necessary to maintain our REIT qualification, or to use for other purposes;
- increase our vulnerability to an economic downturn;
- limit our ability to withstand competitive pressures; or
- reduce our flexibility to respond to changing business and economic conditions.

If any of the foregoing occurs, our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations and prospects could be materially and adversely affected, and the trading price of our common stock or other securities could decline significantly.

Rising interest rates could both increase our borrowing costs, thereby adversely affecting our cash flows and the amounts available for distributions to our stockholders, and decrease our stock price, if investors seek higher yields through other investments.

An environment of rising interest rates could lead holders of our securities to seek higher yields through other investments, which could adversely affect the market price of our stock. One of the factors that may influence the price of our stock in public markets is the annual distribution rate we pay as compared with the yields on alternative investments. Numerous other factors, such as governmental regulatory action and tax laws, could have a significant impact on the future market price of our stock. In addition, increases in market interest rates could result in increased

borrowing costs for us, which may adversely affect our cash flow and the amounts available for distributions to our stockholders.

As of December 31, 2014, our total share of consolidated and unconsolidated variable rate debt was \$786.1 million. Increases in interest rates will increase our cash interest payments on the variable rate debt we have outstanding from time to time. If we do not have sufficient cash flow from operations, we might not be able to make all required payments of principal and interest on our debt, which could result in a default or have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations, and which might adversely affect our cash flow and our ability to make distributions to shareholders. These significant debt payment obligations might also require us to use a significant portion of our cash flow from operations to make interest and principal payments on our debt rather than for other purposes such as working capital, capital expenditures or distributions on our common equity.

Adverse changes in our credit ratings could negatively affect our borrowing costs and financing ability.

In May 2013, we received an investment grade rating of Baa3 with a stable outlook from Moody's Investors Service ("Moody's"). In July 2013, we also received an issuer default rating ("IDR") of BBB- with a stable outlook and a senior unsecured notes rating of BBB- from Fitch Ratings ("Fitch"). However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to maintain these ratings. In conjunction with the receipt of our rating from Moody's, we made a one-time irrevocable election to use our credit rating to determine the interest rate on our three unsecured credit facilities. With this election and so long as we maintain our current credit ratings, borrowings under our three unsecured credit facilities bear interest at LIBOR plus 140 basis points. We also have an unsecured term loan that bears interest at LIBOR plus 150 basis points based on our current credit ratings. If both of our credit ratings decline, the interest rate on our unsecured credit facilities and unsecured term loan would bear interest at LIBOR plus 175 basis points and LIBOR plus 200 basis points, respectively, which would increase our borrowing costs. Additionally, a downgrade in our credit ratings may adversely impact our ability to obtain financing and limit our access to capital.

Our hedging arrangements might not be successful in limiting our risk exposure, and we might be required to incur expenses in connection with these arrangements or their termination that could harm our results of operations or financial condition.

From time to time, we use interest rate hedging arrangements to manage our exposure to interest rate volatility, but these arrangements might expose us to additional risks, such as requiring that we fund our contractual payment obligations under such arrangements in relatively large amounts or on short notice. Developing an effective interest rate risk strategy is complex, and no strategy can completely insulate us from risks associated with interest rate fluctuations. We cannot assure you that our hedging activities will have a positive impact on our results of operations or financial condition. We might be subject to additional costs, such as transaction fees or breakage costs, if we terminate these arrangements. In addition, although our interest rate risk management policy establishes minimum credit ratings for counterparties, this does not eliminate the risk that a counterparty might fail to honor its obligations. The covenants in our credit facilities might adversely affect us.

Our credit facilities require us to satisfy certain affirmative and negative covenants and to meet numerous financial tests, and also contain certain default and cross-default provisions as described in more detail in Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements. Our credit facilities also restrict our ability to enter into any transaction that could result in certain changes in our ownership or structure as described under the heading "Change of Control/Change in Management" in the agreements to the credit facilities. The financial covenants under the unsecured credit facilities require, among other things, that our debt to total asset value ratio, as defined in the agreements to our unsecured credit facilities, be less than 60%, that our ratio of unencumbered asset value to unsecured indebtedness, as defined, be greater than 1.60, that our ratio of unencumbered net operating income ("NOI") to unsecured interest expense, as defined, be greater than 1.75, and that our ratio of earnings before income taxes, depreciation and amortization ("EBITDA") to fixed charges (debt service), as defined, be greater than 1.50. Compliance with each of these ratios is dependent upon our financial performance. The debt to total asset value ratio is based, in part, on applying a capitalization rate to EBITDA as defined in the agreements to our credit facilities. Based on this calculation method, decreases in EBITDA would result in an increased debt to total asset value ratio, assuming overall debt levels remain constant. If any future failure to comply with one or more of these covenants resulted in the loss of these credit facilities and we were unable to obtain suitable replacement financing, such loss could have a material, adverse impact on our financial position and results of operations.

RISKS RELATED TO THE OPERATING PARTNERSHIP'S NOTES

CBL has no significant operations and no material assets other than its indirect investment in the Operating Partnership; therefore, the limited guarantee of the Notes does not provide material additional credit support. The limited guarantee provides that the Notes are guaranteed by CBL for any losses suffered by reason of fraud or willful misrepresentation by the Operating Partnership or its affiliates. However, CBL has no significant operations and no material assets other than its indirect investment in the Operating Partnership. Furthermore, the limited guarantee of the Notes is effectively subordinated to all existing and future liabilities and preferred equity of the Company's subsidiaries (including the Operating Partnership (except as to the Notes) and any entity the Company accounts for under the equity method of accounting) and any of the Company's secured debt, to the extent of the value of the assets securing any such indebtedness. Due to the narrow scope of

the limited guarantee, the lack of significant operations or assets at CBL other than its indirect investment in the Operating Partnership and the structural subordination of the limited guarantee to the liabilities and any preferred equity of the Company's subsidiaries, the limited guarantee does not provide material additional credit support. Our substantial indebtedness could materially and adversely affect us and the ability of the Operating Partnership to meet its debt service obligations under the Notes.

Our level of indebtedness and the limitations imposed on us by our debt agreements could have significant adverse consequences to holders of the Notes, including the following:

our cash flow may be insufficient to meet our debt service obligations with respect to the Notes and our other indebtedness, which would enable the lenders and other debtholders to accelerate the maturity of their indebtedness, or be insufficient to fund other important business uses after meeting such obligations;

we may be unable to borrow additional funds as needed or on favorable terms;

we may be unable to refinance our indebtedness at maturity or earlier acceleration, if applicable, or the refinancing terms may be less favorable than the terms of our original indebtedness or otherwise be generally unfavorable;

because a significant portion of our debt bears interest at variable rates, increases in interest rates could materially increase our interest expense;

increases in interest rates could also materially increase our interest expense on future fixed rate debt;

we may be forced to dispose of one or more of our Properties, possibly on disadvantageous terms;

we may default on our other unsecured indebtedness;

we may default on our secured indebtedness and the lenders may foreclose on our Properties or our interests in the entities that own the Properties that secure such indebtedness and receive an assignment of rents and leases; and

we may violate restrictive covenants in our debt agreements, which would entitle the lenders and other debtholders to accelerate the maturity of their indebtedness.

If any one of these events were to occur, our business, financial condition, liquidity, results of operations and prospects, as well as the Operating Partnership's ability to satisfy its obligations with respect to the Notes, could be materially and adversely affected. Furthermore, foreclosures could create taxable income without accompanying cash proceeds, a circumstance which could hinder the Company's ability to meet the REIT distribution requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code.

The structural subordination of the Notes may limit the Operating Partnership's ability to meet its debt service obligations under the Notes.

The Notes are the Operating Partnership's unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness and rank equally with the Operating Partnership's existing and future unsecured and unsubordinated indebtedness, and are effectively junior to all liabilities and any preferred equity of the Operating Partnership's subsidiaries and to all of the Operating Partnership's indebtedness that is secured by the Operating Partnership's assets, to the extent of the value of the assets securing such indebtedness. While the indenture governing the Notes limits our ability to incur additional secured indebtedness in the future, it will not prohibit us from incurring such indebtedness if we are in compliance with certain financial ratios and other requirements at the time of its incurrence. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or similar proceeding with respect to us, the holders of any secured indebtedness will be entitled to proceed directly against the collateral that secures the secured indebtedness. Therefore, such collateral will not be available for satisfaction of any amounts owed under our unsecured indebtedness, including the Notes, until such secured indebtedness is satisfied in full.

The Notes also are effectively subordinated to all liabilities, whether secured or unsecured, and any preferred equity of the subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership. In the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation, dissolution, reorganization or similar proceeding with respect to any such subsidiary, the Operating Partnership, as an equity owner of such subsidiary, and therefore holders of our debt, including the Notes, will be subject to the prior claims of such subsidiary's creditors, including trade creditors, and preferred equity holders. Furthermore, while the indenture governing the Notes limits the ability of our subsidiaries to incur additional unsecured indebtedness in the future, it does not prohibit our subsidiaries from incurring such indebtedness if such subsidiaries are in compliance with certain financial ratios and other requirements at the time of its incurrence.

We may not be able to generate sufficient cash flow to meet our debt service obligations.

Our ability to meet our debt service obligations on and to refinance our indebtedness and to fund our operations, working capital, acquisitions, capital expenditures and other important business uses, depends on our ability to generate sufficient cash flow in the future. To a certain extent, our cash flow is subject to general economic, industry, financial, competitive, operating, legislative, regulatory and other factors, many of which are beyond our control.



We cannot be certain that our business will generate sufficient cash flow from operations or that future sources of cash will be available to us in an amount sufficient to enable us to meet our debt service obligations on our indebtedness, including the Notes, or to fund our other important business uses. Additionally, if we incur additional indebtedness in connection with future acquisitions or development projects or for any other purpose, our debt service obligations could increase significantly and our ability to meet those obligations could depend, in large part, on the returns from such acquisitions or projects, as to which no assurance can be given.

We may need to refinance all or a portion of our indebtedness, including the Notes, at or prior to maturity. Our ability to refinance our indebtedness or obtain additional financing will depend on, among other things:

- our financial condition, liquidity, results of operations and prospects and market conditions at the time; and
- restrictions in the agreements governing our indebtedness.

As a result, we may not be able to refinance any of our indebtedness, including the Notes, on favorable terms, or at all. If we do not generate sufficient cash flow from operations, and additional borrowings or refinancings are not available to us, we may be unable to meet all of our debt service obligations, including payments on the Notes. As a result, we would be forced to take other actions to meet those obligations, such as selling Properties, raising equity or delaying capital expenditures, any of which could have a material adverse effect on us. Furthermore, we cannot be certain that we will be able to effect any of these actions on favorable terms, or at all.

Despite our substantial outstanding indebtedness, we may still incur significantly more indebtedness in the future, which would exacerbate any or all of the risks described above.

We may be able to incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future. Although the agreements governing our revolving credit facilities, term loans and certain other indebtedness do, and the indenture governing the Notes does, limit our ability to incur additional indebtedness, these restrictions are subject to a number of qualifications and exceptions and, under certain circumstances, debt incurred in compliance with these restrictions could be substantial. To the extent that we incur substantial additional indebtedness in the future, the risks associated with our substantial leverage described above, including our inability to meet our debt service obligations, would be exacerbated.

Federal and state statutes allow courts, under specific circumstances, to void guarantees and require holders of indebtedness and lenders to return payments received from guarantors.

Under the federal bankruptcy law and comparable provisions of state fraudulent transfer laws, a guarantee, such as the limited guarantee provided by CBL or any future guarantee of the Notes issued by any subsidiary of the Operating Partnership, could be voided and required to be returned to the guarantor, or to a fund for the benefit of the creditors of the guarantor, if, among other things, the guarantor, at the time it incurred the indebtedness evidenced by its guarantee (i) received less than reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for the incurrence of the guarantee and (ii) one of the following was true with respect to the guarantor:

- was insolvent or rendered insolvent by reason of the incurrence of the guarantee;
- was engaged in a business or transaction for which the guarantor's remaining assets constituted unreasonably small capital; or
- intended to incur, or believed that it would incur, debts beyond its ability to pay those debts as they mature.

In addition, any claims in respect of a guarantee could be subordinated to all other debts of that guarantor under principles of "equitable subordination," which generally require that the claimant must have engaged in some type of inequitable conduct, the misconduct must have resulted in injury to the creditors of the debtor or conferred an unfair advantage on the claimant, and equitable subordination must not be inconsistent with other provisions of the U.S. Bankruptcy Code.

The measures of insolvency for purposes of these fraudulent transfer laws will vary depending upon the law applied in any proceeding to determine whether a fraudulent transfer has occurred. Generally, however, a guarantor would be considered insolvent if:

- the sum of its debts, including contingent liabilities, was greater than the fair saleable value of all of its assets;
- the present fair saleable value of its assets was less than the amount that would be required to pay its probable liability on its existing debts, including contingent liabilities, as they became absolute and mature; or
- it could not pay its debts as they become due.

The court might also void such guarantee, without regard to the above factors, if it found that a guarantor entered into its guarantee with actual or deemed intent to hinder, delay, or defraud its creditors.

A court would likely find that a guarantor did not receive reasonably equivalent value or fair consideration for its guarantee unless it benefited directly or indirectly from the issuance or incurrence of such indebtedness. This risk may be increased if any subsidiary of the Operating Partnership guarantees the Notes in the future, as no additional consideration would be received at the time such guarantee is issued. If a court voided such guarantee, holders of the indebtedness and lenders would no longer have a claim against such guarantor or the benefit of the assets of such guarantor constituting collateral that purportedly secured such guarantee. In addition, the court might direct holders of the indebtedness and lenders to repay any amounts already received from a guarantor.

The indenture governing the Notes contains restrictive covenants that may restrict our ability to expand or fully pursue certain of our business strategies.

The indenture governing the Notes contains financial and operating covenants that, among other things, restrict our ability to take specific actions, even if we believe them to be in our best interest, including, subject to various exceptions, restrictions on our ability to:

- consummate a merger, consolidation or sale of all or substantially all of our assets; and
- incur secured and unsecured indebtedness.

In addition, our revolving credit facilities, term loans and certain other debt agreements require us to meet specified financial ratios and the indenture governing the Notes requires us to maintain at all times a specified ratio of unencumbered assets to unsecured debt. These covenants may restrict our ability to expand or fully pursue our business strategies. Our ability to comply with these and other provisions of the indenture governing the Notes, our revolving credit facility and certain other debt agreements may be affected by changes in our operating and financial performance, changes in general business and economic conditions, adverse regulatory developments or other events beyond our control. The breach of any of these covenants could result in a default under our indebtedness, which could result in the acceleration of the maturity of such indebtedness. If any of our indebtedness is accelerated prior to maturity, we may not be able to repay such indebtedness or refinance such indebtedness on favorable terms, or at all. There is no prior public market for the Notes, so if an active trading market does not develop or is not maintained for the Notes, holders of the Notes may not be able to resell them on favorable terms when desired, or at all.

Prior to the offering of each of the 2023 Notes and the 2024 Notes, there was no public market for such Notes and we cannot be certain that an active trading market will ever develop for the Notes or, if one develops, will be maintained. Furthermore, we do not intend to apply for listing of the Notes on any securities exchange or for quotation of the Notes on any automated dealer quotation system. The underwriters informed us that they intend to make a market in the Notes. However, the underwriters may cease their market making at any time without notice to or the consent of existing holders of the Notes. The lack of a trading market could adversely affect a holder's ability to sell the Notes when desired, or at all, and the price at which a holder may be able to sell the Notes. The liquidity of the trading market, if any, and future trading prices of the Notes will depend on many factors, including, among other things, prevailing interest rates, our financial condition, liquidity, results of operations and prospects, the market for similar securities and the overall securities market, and may be adversely affected by unfavorable changes in these factors. It is possible that the market for the Notes will be subject to disruptions which may have a negative effect on the holders of the Notes, regardless of our financial condition, liquidity, results of operations or prospects.

#### RISKS RELATED TO GEOGRAPHIC CONCENTRATIONS

Since our Properties are located principally in the Southeastern and Midwestern United States, our financial position, results of operations and funds available for distribution to shareholders are subject generally to economic conditions in these regions.

Our Properties are located principally in the southeastern and midwestern United States. Our Properties located in the southeastern United States accounted for approximately 46.4% of our total revenues from all Properties for the year ended December 31, 2014 and currently include 38 malls, 16 associated centers, 9 community centers and 12 office buildings. Our Properties located in the midwestern United States accounted for approximately 31.3% of our total revenues from all Properties for the year ended December 31, 2014 and currently include 26 malls and 4 associated centers. Our results of operations and funds available for distribution to shareholders therefore will be subject generally to economic conditions in the southeastern and midwestern United States. While we already have Properties located in eight states across the southwestern, northeastern and western regions, we will continue to look for

opportunities to geographically diversify our portfolio in order to minimize dependency on any particular region; however, the expansion of the portfolio through both acquisitions and developments is contingent on many factors including consumer demand, competition and economic conditions.

Our financial position, results of operations and funds available for distribution to shareholders could be adversely affected by any economic downturn affecting the operating results at our Properties in the St. Louis, MO; Chattanooga, TN; Madison, WI; Lexington, KY; and Winston-Salem, NC metropolitan areas, which are our five largest markets.

Our Properties located in the St. Louis, MO; Chattanooga, TN; Madison, WI; Lexington, KY; and Winston-Salem, NC metropolitan areas accounted for approximately 7.8%, 3.9%, 3.3%, 2.8% and 2.5%, respectively, of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2014. No other market accounted for more than 2.5% of our total revenues for the year ended December 31, 2014. Our financial position and results of operations will therefore be affected by the results experienced at Properties located in these metropolitan areas.

#### RISKS RELATED TO INTERNATIONAL INVESTMENTS

Ownership interests in investments or joint ventures outside the United States present numerous risks that differ from those of our domestic investments.

International development and ownership activities yield additional risks that differ from those related to our domestic Properties and operations. These additional risks include, but are not limited to:

- impact of adverse changes in exchange rates of foreign currencies;
- difficulties in the repatriation of cash and earnings;
- differences in managerial styles and customs;
- changes in applicable laws and regulations in the United States that affect foreign operations;
- changes in foreign political, legal and economic environments; and
- differences in lending practices.

Our international activities are currently limited in their scope. We have an investment in a mall operating and real estate development company in China that is immaterial to our consolidated financial position. However, should our investments in international joint ventures or investments grow, these additional risks could increase in significance and adversely affect our results of operations.

#### RISKS RELATED TO DIVIDENDS

We may change the dividend policy for our common stock in the future.

Depending upon our liquidity needs, we reserve the right to pay any or all of a dividend in a combination of cash and shares of common stock, to the extent permitted by any applicable revenue procedures of the Internal Revenue Service ("IRS"). In the event that we pay a portion of our dividends in shares of our common stock pursuant to such procedures, taxable U.S. stockholders would be required to pay tax on the entire amount of the dividend, including the portion paid in shares of common stock, in which case such stockholders may have to use cash from other sources to pay such tax. If a U.S. stockholder sells the common stock it receives as a dividend in order to pay its taxes, the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the dividend, depending on the market price of our common stock at the time of the sale. Furthermore, with respect to non-U.S. stockholders, we may be required to withhold federal tax with respect to our dividends, including dividends that are paid in common stock. In addition, if a significant number of our stockholders sell shares of our common stock in order to pay taxes owed on dividends, such sales would put downward pressure on the market price of our common stock.

The decision to declare and pay dividends on our common stock in the future, as well as the timing, amount and composition of any such future dividends, will be at the sole discretion of our Board of Directors and will depend on our earnings, taxable income, funds from operations, liquidity, financial condition, capital requirements, contractual prohibitions or other limitations under our indebtedness and preferred stock, the annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code, Delaware law and such other factors as our Board of Directors deems relevant. Any dividends payable will be determined by our Board of Directors based upon the circumstances at the time of declaration. Any change in our dividend policy could have a material adverse effect on the market price of our common stock.

Since we conduct substantially all of our operations through our Operating Partnership, our ability to pay dividends on our common and preferred stock depends on the distributions we receive from our Operating Partnership.

Because we conduct substantially all of our operations through our Operating Partnership, our ability to pay dividends on our common and preferred stock will depend almost entirely on payments and distributions we receive on our interests in our Operating Partnership. Additionally, the terms of some of the debt to which our Operating Partnership is a party may limit its ability to make some types of payments and other distributions to us. This in turn may limit our ability to make some types of

21

---

payments, including payment of dividends to our stockholders, unless we meet certain financial tests. As a result, if our Operating Partnership fails to pay distributions to us, we generally will not be able to pay dividends to our stockholders for one or more dividend periods.

#### RISKS RELATED TO FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAWS

We conduct a portion of our business through taxable REIT subsidiaries, which are subject to certain tax risks. We have established several taxable REIT subsidiaries including our Management Company. Despite our qualification as a REIT, our taxable REIT subsidiaries must pay income tax on their taxable income. In addition, we must comply with various tests to continue to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, and our income from and investments in our taxable REIT subsidiaries generally do not constitute permissible income and investments for these tests. While we will attempt to ensure that our dealings with our taxable REIT subsidiaries will not adversely affect our REIT qualification, we cannot provide assurance that we will successfully achieve that result. Furthermore, we may be subject to a 100% penalty tax, or our taxable REIT subsidiaries may be denied deductions, to the extent our dealings with our taxable REIT subsidiaries are not deemed to be arm's length in nature.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, our funds available for distribution to stockholders will be reduced. We intend to continue to operate so as to qualify as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code. Although we believe that we are organized and operate in such a manner, no assurance can be given that we currently qualify and in the future will continue to qualify as a REIT. Such qualification involves the application of highly technical and complex Internal Revenue Code provisions for which there are only limited judicial or administrative interpretations. The determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control may affect our ability to qualify. In addition, no assurance can be given that legislation, new regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions will not significantly change the tax laws with respect to qualification or its corresponding federal income tax consequences. Any such change could have a retroactive effect.

If in any taxable year we were to fail to qualify as a REIT, we would not be allowed a deduction for distributions to stockholders in computing our taxable income and we would be subject to federal income tax on our taxable income at regular corporate rates. Unless entitled to relief under certain statutory provisions, we also would be disqualified from treatment as a REIT for the four taxable years following the year during which qualification was lost. As a result, the funds available for distribution to our stockholders would be reduced for each of the years involved. This would likely have a significant adverse effect on the value of our securities and our ability to raise additional capital. In addition, we would no longer be required to make distributions to our stockholders. We currently intend to operate in a manner designed to qualify as a REIT. However, it is possible that future economic, market, legal, tax or other considerations may cause our Board of Directors, with the consent of a majority of our stockholders, to revoke the REIT election. Any issuance or transfer of our capital stock to any person in excess of the applicable limits on ownership necessary to maintain our status as a REIT would be deemed void ab initio, and those shares would automatically be transferred to a non-affiliated charitable trust.

To maintain our status as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code, not more than 50% in value of our outstanding capital stock may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code to include certain entities) at any time during the last half of a taxable year. Our certificate of incorporation generally prohibits ownership of more than 6% of the outstanding shares of our capital stock by any single stockholder determined by vote, value or number of shares (other than Charles Lebovitz, Executive Chairman of our Board of Directors and our former Chief Executive Officer, David Jacobs, Richard Jacobs and their affiliates under the Internal Revenue Code's attribution rules). The affirmative vote of 66 2/3% of our outstanding voting stock is required to amend this provision.

Our Board of Directors may, subject to certain conditions, waive the applicable ownership limit upon receipt of a ruling from the IRS or an opinion of counsel to the effect that such ownership will not jeopardize our status as a REIT. Absent any such waiver, however, any issuance or transfer of our capital stock to any person in excess of the applicable ownership limit or any issuance or transfer of shares of such stock which would cause us to be beneficially owned by fewer than 100 persons, will be null and void and the intended transferee will acquire no rights to the stock. Instead, such issuance or transfer with respect to that number of shares that would be owned by the transferee in excess of the ownership limit provision would be deemed void ab initio and those shares would automatically be

transferred to a trust for the exclusive benefit of a charitable beneficiary to be designated by us, with a trustee designated by us, but who would not be affiliated with us or with the prohibited owner. Any acquisition of our capital stock and continued holding or ownership of our capital stock constitutes, under our certificate of incorporation, a continuous representation of compliance with the applicable ownership limit.



In order to maintain our status as a REIT and avoid the imposition of certain additional taxes under the Internal Revenue Code, we must satisfy minimum requirements for distributions to shareholders, which may limit the amount of cash we might otherwise have been able to retain for use in growing our business.

To maintain our status as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code, we generally will be required each year to distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our taxable income after certain adjustments. However, to the extent that we do not distribute all of our net capital gains or distribute at least 90% but less than 100% of our REIT taxable income, as adjusted, we will be subject to tax on the undistributed amount at regular corporate tax rates, as the case may be. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which certain distributions paid by us during each calendar year are less than the sum of 85% of our ordinary income for such calendar year, 95% of our capital gain net income for the calendar year and any amount of such income that was not distributed in prior years. In the case of property acquisitions, including our initial formation, where individual Properties are contributed to our Operating Partnership for Operating Partnership units, we have assumed the tax basis and depreciation schedules of the entities contributing Properties. The relatively low tax basis of such contributed Properties may have the effect of increasing the cash amounts we are required to distribute as dividends, thereby potentially limiting the amount of cash we might otherwise have been able to retain for use in growing our business. This low tax basis may also have the effect of reducing or eliminating the portion of distributions made by us that are treated as a non-taxable return of capital.

Complying with REIT requirements might cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities.

In order to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we must satisfy tests concerning, among other things, our sources of income, the nature of our assets, the amounts we distribute to our shareholders and the ownership of our stock. We may also be required to make distributions to our shareholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution. Thus, compliance with REIT requirements may cause us to forego opportunities we would otherwise pursue. In addition, the REIT provisions of the Internal Revenue Code impose a 100% tax on income from "prohibited transactions." "Prohibited transactions" generally include sales of assets that constitute inventory or other property held for sale in the ordinary course of business, other than foreclosure property. This 100% tax could impact our desire to sell assets and other investments at otherwise opportune times if we believe such sales could be considered "prohibited transactions."

Our holding company structure makes us dependent on distributions from the Operating Partnership.

Because we conduct our operations through the Operating Partnership, our ability to service our debt obligations and pay dividends to our shareholders is strictly dependent upon the earnings and cash flows of the Operating Partnership and the ability of the Operating Partnership to make distributions to us. Under the Delaware Revised Uniform Limited Partnership Act, the Operating Partnership is prohibited from making any distribution to us to the extent that at the time of the distribution, after giving effect to the distribution, all liabilities of the Operating Partnership (other than some non-recourse liabilities and some liabilities to the partners) exceed the fair value of the assets of the Operating Partnership. Additionally, the terms of some of the debt to which our Operating Partnership is a party may limit its ability to make some types of payments and other distributions to us. This in turn may limit our ability to make some types of payments, including payment of dividends on our outstanding capital stock, unless we meet certain financial tests or such payments or dividends are required to maintain our qualification as a REIT or to avoid the imposition of any federal income or excise tax on undistributed income. Any inability to make cash distributions from the Operating Partnership could jeopardize our ability to pay dividends on our outstanding shares of capital stock and to maintain qualification as a REIT.

#### **RISKS RELATED TO OUR ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE**

The ownership limit described above, as well as certain provisions in our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, amended and restated bylaws, and certain provisions of Delaware law, may hinder any attempt to acquire us.

There are certain provisions of Delaware law, our amended and restated certificate of incorporation, our amended and restated bylaws, and other agreements to which we are a party that may have the effect of delaying, deferring or preventing a third party from making an acquisition proposal for us. These provisions may also inhibit a change in control that some, or a majority, of our stockholders might believe to be in their best interest or that could give our

stockholders the opportunity to realize a premium over the then-prevailing market prices for their shares. These provisions and agreements are summarized as follows:

The Ownership Limit – As described above, to maintain our status as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code, not more than 50% in value of our outstanding capital stock may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code to include certain entities) during the last half of a taxable year. Our amended and restated certificate of incorporation generally prohibits ownership of more than 6% of the outstanding shares of our capital stock by any single stockholder determined by value (other than Charles Lebovitz, David Jacobs, Richard Jacobs and their affiliates under the Internal Revenue Code's attribution rules). In addition to preserving our status as a REIT, the

ownership limit may have the effect of precluding an acquisition of control of us without the approval of our Board of Directors.

**Removal for Cause** – Our stockholders can only remove directors for cause and only by a vote of 75% of the outstanding voting stock. This provision makes it more difficult to change the composition of our Board of Directors and may have the effect of encouraging persons considering unsolicited tender offers or other unilateral takeover proposals to negotiate with our Board of Directors rather than pursue non-negotiated takeover attempts.

**Advance Notice Requirements for Stockholder Proposals** – Our amended and restated bylaws establish advance notice procedures with regard to stockholder proposals relating to the nomination of candidates for election as directors or new business to be brought before meetings of our stockholders. These procedures generally require advance written notice of any such proposals, containing prescribed information, to be given to our Secretary at our principal executive offices not less than 90 days nor more than 120 days prior to the meeting.

**Vote Required to Amend Bylaws** – A vote of 66<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>% of our outstanding voting stock (in addition to any separate approval that may be required by the holders of any particular class of stock) is necessary for stockholders to amend our bylaws.

**Delaware Anti-Takeover Statute** – We are a Delaware corporation and are subject to Section 203 of the Delaware General Corporation Law. In general, Section 203 prevents an “interested stockholder” (defined generally as a person owning 15% or more of a company's outstanding voting stock) from engaging in a “business combination” (as defined in Section 203) with us for three years following the date that person becomes an interested stockholder unless:

- (a) before that person became an interested holder, our Board of Directors approved the transaction in which the interested holder became an interested stockholder or approved the business combination; upon completion of the transaction that resulted in the interested stockholder becoming an interested stockholder, the interested stockholder owns 85% of our voting stock outstanding at the time the transaction commenced
- (b) (excluding stock held by directors who are also officers and by employee stock plans that do not provide employees with the right to determine confidentially whether shares held subject to the plan will be tendered in a tender or exchange offer); or
- (c) following the transaction in which that person became an interested stockholder, the business combination is approved by our Board of Directors and authorized at a meeting of stockholders by the affirmative vote of the holders of at least two-thirds of our outstanding voting stock not owned by the interested stockholder.

Under Section 203, these restrictions also do not apply to certain business combinations proposed by an interested stockholder following the announcement or notification of certain extraordinary transactions involving us and a person who was not an interested stockholder during the previous three years or who became an interested stockholder with the approval of a majority of our directors, if that extraordinary transaction is approved or not opposed by a majority of the directors who were directors before any person became an interested stockholder in the previous three years or who were recommended for election or elected to succeed such directors by a majority of directors then in office.

Certain ownership interests held by members of our senior management may tend to create conflicts of interest between such individuals and the interests of the Company and our Operating Partnership.

- **Tax Consequences of the Sale or Refinancing of Certain Properties** – Since certain of our Properties had unrealized gain attributable to the difference between the fair market value and adjusted tax basis in such Properties immediately prior to their contribution to the Operating Partnership, a taxable sale of any such Properties, or a significant reduction in the debt encumbering such Properties, could cause adverse tax consequences to the members of our senior management who owned interests in our predecessor entities. As a result, members of our senior management might not favor a sale of a Property or a significant reduction in debt even though such a sale or reduction could be beneficial to us and the Operating Partnership. Our amended and restated bylaws provide that any decision relating to the potential sale of any Property that would result in a disproportionately higher taxable income for members of our senior management than for us and our stockholders, or that would result in a significant reduction in such Property's debt, must be made by a majority of the independent directors of the Board of Directors. The Operating Partnership is required, in the case of such a sale, to distribute to its partners, at a minimum, all of the net cash proceeds from such

sale up to an amount reasonably believed necessary to enable members of our senior management to pay any income tax liability arising from such sale.

Interests in Other Entities; Policies of the Board of Directors – Certain entities owned in whole or in part by members of our senior management, including the construction company that built or renovated most of our Properties, may continue to perform services for, or transact business with, us and the Operating Partnership.

- Furthermore, certain Property tenants are affiliated with members of our senior management. Our amended and restated bylaws provide that any contract or transaction between us or the Operating Partnership and one or more of our directors or officers, or between us or the Operating Partnership and any other entity in which one or more of our directors or officers are directors or officers or

have a financial interest, must be approved by our disinterested directors or stockholders after the material facts of the relationship or interest of the contract or transaction are disclosed or are known to them. Our code of business conduct and ethics also contains provisions governing the approval of certain transactions involving the Company and employees (or immediate family members of employees, as defined therein) that are not subject to the provision of the amended and restated bylaws described above. Such transactions are also subject to the Company's related party transactions policy in the manner and to the extent detailed in the proxy statement filed with the SEC for the Company's 2014 annual meeting. Nevertheless, these affiliations could create conflicts between the interests of these members of senior management and the interests of the Company, our shareholders and the Operating Partnership in relation to any transactions between us and any of these entities.

#### ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

#### ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Refer to Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations included in Item 7 for additional information pertaining to the Properties' performance.

##### Malls

We owned a controlling interest in 72 Malls and non-controlling interests in 9 Malls as of December 31, 2014. The Malls are primarily located in middle markets and generally have strong competitive positions because they are the only, or the dominant, regional mall in their respective trade areas. The Malls are generally anchored by two or more department stores and a wide variety of mall stores. Anchor tenants own or lease their stores and non-anchor stores lease their locations. Additional freestanding stores and restaurants that either own or lease their stores are typically located along the perimeter of the Malls' parking areas.

We classify our regional Malls into four categories:

(1) Stabilized Malls - Malls that have completed their initial lease-up and have been open for more than three complete calendar years.

Non-stabilized Malls - Malls that are in their initial lease-up phase. After three complete calendar years of operation, they are reclassified on January 1 of the fourth calendar year to the Stabilized Mall category. The Outlet Shoppes of the Bluegrass, which opened in July 2014, The Outlet Shoppes at Atlanta, which opened in July 2013, (2) and The Outlet Shoppes at Oklahoma City, which opened in August 2011, were classified as Non-stabilized Malls as of December 31, 2014. The Outlet Shoppes at Atlanta and The Outlet Shoppes at Oklahoma City were classified as Non-stabilized Malls as of December 31, 2013.

Non-core Malls - Malls where we have determined that the current format of the Property no longer represents the best use of the Property and we are in the process of evaluating alternative strategies for the Property, which may include major redevelopment or an alternative retail or non-retail format, or after evaluating alternative strategies for the Property, we have determined that the Property no longer meets our criteria for long-term investment.

Similar criteria apply to the classification of an Associated Center or Community Center as a Non-core Property. The steps taken to reposition Non-core Properties, such as signing tenants to short-term leases, which are not included in occupancy percentages, or leasing to regional or local tenants, which typically do not report sales, may (3) lead to metrics which do not provide relevant information related to the condition of Non-core Properties.

Therefore, traditional performance measures, such as occupancy percentages and leasing metrics, exclude Non-core Properties. Madison Square was classified as a Non-core Mall as of December 31, 2014. Columbia Place, Citadel Mall, Chapel Hill Mall and Madison Square were classified as Non-core Malls as of December 31, 2013. Additionally, Madison Plaza, an Associated Center adjacent to Madison Square, was classified as a Non-core Property as of December 31, 2014 and 2013. The foreclosure of Citadel Mall was completed in the first quarter of 2014. Chapel Hill Mall and Columbia Place were conveyed to the respective lenders holding the non-recourse mortgage loans secured by these Properties, in the third and fourth quarters of 2014, respectively.

Lender Malls - Properties for which we are working or intend to work with the lender on the terms of the loan secured by the related Property. As of December 31, 2014, Gulf Coast Town Center and Triangle Town Center were classified as Lender Malls. Additionally, Triangle Town Place, an Associated Center adjacent to Triangle Town Center, was classified as a Lender Property as of December 31, 2014. Lender Properties are excluded from our same-center pool because they are under cash management agreements with the respective servicers. As such, the respective servicer controls the cash flow of these Properties.

25

---

We own the land underlying each Mall in fee simple interest, except for Walnut Square, WestGate Mall, St. Clair Square, Brookfield Square, Bonita Lakes Mall, Meridian Mall, Stroud Mall, Wausau Center and EastGate Mall. We lease all or a portion of the land at each of these Malls subject to long-term ground leases.

The following table sets forth certain information for each of the Malls as of December 31, 2014:

Mall / Location	Year of Opening/ Acquisition	Year of Most Recent Expansion	Our Ownership	Total GLA <sup>(1)</sup>	Total Mall Store GLA <sup>(2)</sup>	Mall Store Sales per Square Foot <sup>(3)</sup>	Percentage Mall Store GLA Leased <sup>(4)</sup>	Percentage Anchors & Junior Anchors <sup>(5)</sup>
<b>TIER 1</b>								
Sales > \$375 per square foot								
Acadiana Mall Lafayette, LA	1979/2005	2004	100	% 991,196	298,933	\$435	97	% Dillard's, JC Penney, Macy's, Sears
Asheville Mall Asheville, NC	1972/1998	2000	100	% 974,465	266,561	384	97	% Barnes & Noble, Belk, Dillard's for Men, Children & Home, Dillard's for Women, H&M, JC Penney, Sears
CoolSprings Galleria <sup>(6)</sup> Nashville, TN	1991	1994	50	% 1,055,582	417,016	473	97	% Belk, Dillard's, JC Penney, Macy's, former Sears <sup>(7)</sup>
Cross Creek Mall Fayetteville, NC	1975/2003	2013	100	% 1,032,995	297,102	491	100	% Belk, H&M <sup>(8)</sup> , JC Penney, Macy's, Sears
Dakota Square Mall Minot, ND	1980/2012	2008	100	% 813,111	159,300	476	99	% Barnes & Noble, Carmike Cinema, Herberger's, JC Penney, Scheels, Sears, Sleep Inn & Suites - Splashdown
Fayette Mall Lexington, KY	1971/2001	2014	100	% 1,173,744	475,467	544	99	% Dakota Super Slides, Target Dick's Sporting Goods, Dillard's, H&M, JC Penney, Macy's
Friendly Center and The Shops at Friendly <sup>(6)</sup>	1957/ 2006/ 2007	2014	50	% 1,137,632	491,066	450	96	% Barnes & Noble, BB&T, Belk, Belk Home Store, The Grande

Greensboro, NC									Cinema, Harris Teeter, Macy's, REI, Sears, Whole Foods
Governor's Square <sup>(6)</sup> Clarksville, TN	1986	1999	47.5	%	732,075	242,312	382	98	% Belk, Best Buy, Carmike Cinema, Dick's Sporting Goods, Dillard's, JC Penney, Ross, Sears Barnes & Noble, Belk for Men, Kids & Home, Belk for Women, Dillard's for Men, Kids & Home, Dillard's for Women, Forever 21, JC Penney, Sears
Hamilton Place Chattanooga, TN	1987	1998	90	%	1,160,868	333,489	395	98	% Dillard's, H&M <sup>(8)</sup> , JC Penney, Macy's, Ross, Sears Herberger's, Keating Furniture, JC Penney, Scheels, Target Beall's, Cinemark, Dillard's, Foot Locker, Forever 21, JC Penney, Joe Brand, Macy's, Macy's Home Store, Sears
Jefferson Mall Louisville, KY	1978/2001	1999	100	%	903,158	250,264	382	96	%
Kirkwood Mall Bismarck, ND	1970/2012	2002	100	%	849,808	234,239	376	93	%
Mall del Norte Laredo, TX	1977/2004	1993	100	%	1,168,422	383,597	559	96	%



Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

Mall / Location	Year of Opening/ Acquisition	Year of Most Recent Expansion	Our Ownership	Total GLA <sup>(1)</sup>	Total Mall Store GLA <sup>(2)</sup>	Mall Store Sales per Square Foot <sup>(3)</sup>	Percentage Mall Store GLA Leased <sup>(4)</sup>	Percentage Anchors & Junior Anchors <sup>(5)</sup>
Oak Park Mall <sup>(6)</sup> Overland Park, KS	1974/2005	1998	50	% 1,607,803	429,948	437	99	% Academy Sports & Outdoors, Barnes & Noble, Dillard's for Women, Dillard's for Men, Children & Home, H&M, JC Penney, Macy's, Nordstrom, XXI Forever
The Outlet Shoppes at El Paso El Paso, TX	2007/2012	2014	75	% 433,045	411,004	398	95	% H&M
St. Clair Square <sup>(9)</sup> Fairview Heights, IL	1974/1996	1993	100	% 1,077,319	300,064	383	97	% Dillard's, JC Penney, Macy's, Sears
Sunrise Mall Brownsville, TX	1979/2003	2000	100	% 750,791	236,034	413	94	% A'gaci, Beall's, Cinemark, Dillard's, JC Penney, Sears Dillard's for Men & Home, Dillard's for Women, Dillard's for Children, H&M <sup>(8)</sup> , JC Penney, Macy's, Sears Barnes & Noble, Dick's Sporting Goods,
Volusia Mall Daytona Beach, FL	1974/2004	2013	100	% 1,083,762	247,329	383	97	% JC Penney, Macy's, Nordstrom, XXI Forever Boston Store, Dick's Sporting Goods, Forever 21, JC Penney, Sears
West County Center <sup>(6)</sup> Des Peres, MO	1969/2007	2002	50	% 1,207,630	335,747	460	97	% JC Penney, Macy's, Nordstrom, XXI Forever Boston Store, Dick's Sporting Goods, Forever 21, JC Penney, Sears
West Towne Mall Madison, WI	1970/2001	2013	100	% 828,602	271,130	520	98	% JC Penney, Macy's, Nordstrom, XXI Forever Boston Store, Dick's Sporting Goods, Forever 21, JC Penney, Sears

Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

Total Tier 1 Malls					18,982,008	6,080,602	\$ 445	97	%	
TIER 2										
Sales of \$300 to \$375 per square foot										
Arbor Place Atlanta (Douglasville), GA	1999	N/A	100	%	1,163,324	308,894	\$ 346	96	%	Bed Bath & Beyond, Belk, Dillard's, Forever 21, H & M, JC Penney, Macy's, Regal Cinemas, Sears Barnes & Noble,
Brookfield Square <sup>(10)</sup> Brookfield, WI	1967/2001	2008	100	%	1,008,340	268,266	347	99	%	Boston Store, H&M, JC Penney, Sears Dick's Sporting Goods,
Burnsville Center Burnsville, MN	1977/1998	N/A	100	%	1,043,136	379,316	333	94	%	Gordmans, H&M, JC Penney, Macy's, Sears Barnes & Noble,
CherryVale Mall Rockford, IL	1973/2001	2007	100	%	845,250	330,665	335	97	%	Bergner's, JC Penney, Macy's, Sears
Coastal Grand-Myrtle Beach <sup>(6)</sup> Myrtle Beach, SC	2004	2007	50	%	1,038,576	342,601	365	96	%	Bed Bath & Beyond, Belk, Cinemark Theater, Dick's Sporting Goods, Dillard's, H&M <sup>(8)</sup> , JC Penney, Sears Barnes & Noble, Boston Store, Dick's Sporting Goods,
East Towne Mall Madison, WI	1971/2001	2004	100	%	788,120	229,366	326	99	%	Gordman's, JC Penney, Sears, Steinhafels
EastGate Mall <sup>(11)</sup> Cincinnati, OH	1980/2003	1995	100	%	855,143	274,431	310	87	%	Dillard's, JC Penney, Kohl's, Sears
Frontier Mall Cheyenne, WY	1981	1997	100	%	525,173	180,303	349	91	%	Carmike Cinema, Dillard's for Women, Dillard's for Men, Kids & Home, JC Penney, Sears, Sports Authority



Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

Mall / Location	Year of Opening/ Acquisition	Year of Most Recent Expansion	Our Ownership	Total GLA <sup>(1)</sup>	Total Mall Store GLA <sup>(2)</sup>	Mall Store Sales per Square Foot <sup>(3)</sup>	Percentage Mall Store GLA Leased <sup>(4)</sup>	Percentage Anchors & Junior Anchors <sup>(5)</sup>
Greenbrier Mall Chesapeake, VA	1981/2004	2004	100	% 896,738	267,719	326	96	% Dillard's, GameWorks, JC Penney, Macy's, Sears
Hanes Mall Winston-Salem, NC	1975/2001	1990	100	% 1,505,336	504,210	349	99	% Belk, Dillard's, Encore, H&M, JC Penney, Macy's, Sears
Harford Mall Bel Air, MD	1973/2003	2007	100	% 505,456	181,280	366	92	% Encore, Macy's, Sears
Honey Creek Mall Terre Haute, IN	1968/2004	1981	100	% 677,370	185,855	332	97	% Carson's, Encore, JC Penney, Macy's, Sears
Imperial Valley Mall El Centro, CA	2005	N/A	100	% 825,826	212,709	336	97	% Cinemark, Dillard's, JC Penney, Kohl's, Macy's, Sears
Laurel Park Place Livonia, MI	1989/2005	1994	100	% 489,987	191,177	344	95	% Carson's, Von Maur
Layton Hills Mall Layton, UT	1980/2006	1998	100	% 636,702	208,997	349	97	% Dick's Sporting Goods, JC Penney, Macy's
Meridian Mall <sup>(12)</sup> Lansing, MI	1969/1998	2001	100	% 968,228	340,376	319	89	% Bed Bath & Beyond, Dick's Sporting Goods, Gordman's <sup>(13)</sup> , H&M, JC Penney, Macy's, Planet Fitness, Schuler Books & Music, Youngkers for Her, Youngkers Men, Kids & Home
Northpark Mall Joplin, MO	1972/2004	1996	100	% 955,216	274,365	311	87	% Hollywood Theater, JC Penney, Jo-Ann Fabrics & Crafts, Macy's Men & Home, Macy's Women & Children, Sears, former Shopko,

Northwoods Mall North Charleston, SC	1972/2001	1995	100	%	772,684	269,565	346	97	%	Tilt, T.J. Maxx, V-Stock Belk, Books-A-Million, Dillard's, JC Penney, Sears
Old Hickory Mall Jackson, TN	1967/2001	1994	100	%	538,991	161,896	322	91	%	Belk, JC Penney, Macy's, Sears
The Outlet Shoppes at Atlanta Woodstock, GA	2013	N/A	75	%	371,376	346,569	N/A *	97	%	Saks Fifth Ave OFF 5TH
The Outlet Shoppes at Oklahoma City Oklahoma City, OK	2011	2014	75	%	394,661	367,713	N/A *	100	%	Saks Fifth Ave OFF 5TH
The Outlet Shoppes of the Bluegrass <sup>(14)</sup> Simpsonville, KY	2014	N/A	65	%	374,683	350,125	N/A *	97	%	Saks Fifth Ave OFF 5TH
Park Plaza Little Rock, AR	1988/2004	N/A	100	%	540,331	236,581	370	92	%	Dillard's for Men & Children, Dillard's for Women & Home, XXI Forever Ashley Furniture, Beall's, Dillard's, JC Penney, Hollywood Theater, Kaplan College, Macy's, Marshall's, Michael's, Sears, 2nd and Charles, former Steve & Barry's, XXI Forever
Parkdale Mall Beaumont, TX	1972/2001	2014	100	%	1,278,141	330,922	340	89	%	Marshall's, Michael's, Sears, 2nd and Charles, former Steve & Barry's, XXI Forever
Parkway Place Huntsville, AL	1957/1998	2002	100	%	648,264	272,439	328	99	%	Belk, Dillard's
Pearland Town Center <sup>(15)</sup> Pearland, TX	2008	N/A	100	%	644,920	281,331	309	91	%	Barnes & Noble, Dillard's, Macy's, Sports Authority

Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

Mall / Location	Year of Opening/ Acquisition	Year of Most Recent Expansion	Our Ownership	Total GLA <sup>(1)</sup>	Total Mall Store GLA <sup>(2)</sup>	Mall Store Sales per Square Foot <sup>(3)</sup>	Percentage Mall Store GLA Leased <sup>(4)</sup>	Percentage	Anchors & Junior Anchors <sup>(5)</sup>
Post Oak Mall College Station, TX	1982	1985	100	% 774,922	287,397	374	92	%	Beall's, Dillard's Men & Home, Dillard's Women & Children, Encore, JC Penney, Macy's, Sears
Richland Mall Waco, TX	1980/2002	1996	100	% 685,730	204,505	355	95	%	Beall's, Dillard's for Men, Kids & Home, Dillard's for Women, JC Penney, Sears, XXI Forever
South County Center St. Louis, MO	1963/2007	2001	100	% 1,044,247	311,381	352	92	%	Dick's Sporting Goods, Dillard's, JC Penney, Macy's, Sears
Southpark Mall Colonial Heights, VA	1989/2003	2007	100	% 672,902	229,642	346	95	%	Dick's Sporting Goods, JC Penney, Macy's, Regal Cinema, Sears
Turtle Creek Mall Hattiesburg, MS	1994	1995	100	% 845,946	192,559	320	98	%	Belk, Dillard's, Garden Ridge, JC Penney, Sears, Stein Mart, United Artist Theater
Valley View Mall Roanoke, VA	1985/2003	2007	100	% 844,193	285,175	342	100	%	Barnes & Noble, Belk, JC Penney, Macy's, Macy's for Home & Children, Sears
Westmoreland Mall Greensburg, PA	1977/2002	1994	100	% 999,641	303,802	323	96	%	Bon-Ton, JC Penney, Macy's, Macy's Home Store, Old Navy, Sears, former Steve & Barry's
York Galleria York, PA	1989/1999	N/A	100	% 764,710	227,493	343	94	%	Boscov's, JC Penney, Sears
				26,924,263	9,339,625	\$339	95	%	

Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

Total Tier 2  
Malls

TIER 3  
Sales < \$300 per square foot

Alamance Crossing Burlington, NC	2007	2011	100	%	875,368	205,428	\$234	77	%	Barnes & Noble, Belk, BJ's Wholesale Club, Carousel Cinemas, Dick's Sporting Goods, Dillard's, Hobby Lobby, JC Penney, Kohl's Belk, Dillard's, JC Penney, Sears, former Steve & Barry's, United Artists Theatres Belk, Dave & Buster's, Dillard's, JC Penney, Macy's, Sears AMC Theater, Dillard's, H&M, Macy's, Sears, V-Stock Belk, Carmike Cinema, Goody's, JC Penney, Kohl's, T.J. Maxx Bergner's, JC Penney, Kohl's, Macy's, Sears Carmike Cinema, Encore, JC Penney, Macy's, Sears Belk, Carmike Cinema, Goody's, JC Penney, Sears, T.J. Maxx Bergner's, Cohn Furniture, Encore, former JC Penney <sup>(18)</sup> , Kohl's, Ross, former Sears, Von Maur
Bonita Lakes Mall <sup>(16)</sup> Meridian, MS	1997	N/A	100	%	631,924	154,639	275	97	%	
Cary Towne Center Cary, NC	1979/2001	1993	100	%	910,200	260,850	277	95	%	
Chesterfield Mall Chesterfield, MO	1976/2007	2006	100	%	1,293,445	498,327	N/A <sup>(17)</sup>	N/A <sup>(17)</sup>		
College Square Morristown, TN	1988	1999	100	%	450,465	124,425	269	98	%	
Eastland Mall Bloomington, IL	1967/2005	N/A	100	%	760,915	221,260	294	96	%	
Fashion Square Saginaw, MI	1972/2001	1993	100	%	745,134	252,238	266	97	%	
Foothills Mall Maryville, TN	1983/1996	2012	95	%	463,591	121,436	276	94	%	
Hickory Point Mall Forsyth, IL	1977/2005	N/A	100	%	814,213	167,983	214	89	%	





Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

Mall / Location	Year of Opening/ Acquisition	Year of Most Recent Expansion	Our Ownership	Total GLA <sup>(1)</sup>	Total Mall Store GLA <sup>(2)</sup>	Mall Store Sales per Square Foot <sup>(3)</sup>	Percentage Mall Store GLA Leased <sup>(4)</sup>	Percentage Anchors & Junior Anchors <sup>(5)</sup>
Janesville Mall Janesville, WI	1973/1998	1998	100	% 615,506	162,176	275	93	% Boston Store, former JC Penney <sup>(19)</sup> , Kohl's, Sears Best Buy, Cinemark, Dick's Sporting Goods, Dillard's, Dillard's Home Store, Elder-Beerman, JC Penney, Sears, former Shopko Bed Bath & Beyond, Dick's Sporting Goods, JC Penney, Sears, Youngers Best Buy, Dick's Sporting Goods, Dillard's, JC Penney, Macy's, Sears, V-Stock, Wehrenberg Theaters
Kentucky Oaks Mall <sup>(6)</sup> Paducah, KY	1982/2001	1995	50	% 1,054,508	367,079	263	89	% Barnes & Noble, Dunham's Sports, JC Penney, Sears, Target, Youngers Barnes & Noble, Best Buy, Cinemark, Dick's Sporting Goods, Forever 21, H&M, JC Penney, Macy's Belk, Burlington, Carmike Cinemas, vacant JC Penney, Michael's, Ross, Sears, T.J. Maxx
The Lakes Mall Muskegon, MI	2001	N/A	100	% 588,764	186,858	265	95	% None
Mid Rivers Mall St. Peters, MO	1987/2007	1999	100	% 1,089,090	305,771	295	94	% None
Midland Mall Midland, MI	1991/2001	N/A	100	% 468,221	131,271	282	93	% None
Monroeville Mall Pittsburgh, PA	1969/2004	2014	100	% 1,086,557	472,104	275	94	% None
Northgate Mall Chattanooga, TN	1972/2011	2014	100	% 790,299	182,296	283	81	% None
The Outlet Shoppes at Gettysburg Gettysburg, PA	2000/2012	N/A	50	% 249,937	249,937	242	100	% None

Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

Randolph Mall Asheboro, NC	1982/2001	1989	100	%	382,218	116,943	239	90	%	Belk, Cinemark, Dunham's Sports, JC Penney, Sears Boston Store, Burlington Coat Factory, HH Gregg, JC Penney, Pay Half, former Sears <sup>(20)</sup> Belk, JC Penney, Liberty University, Macy's, Regal Cinema, T.J. Maxx Bed Bath & Beyond, Dillard's, Gordman's, HH Gregg, JC Penney Bon-Ton, Cinemark, JC Penney, Sears Belk, Belk Home & Kids, Carmike Cinema, JC Penney, The Rush, Sears Vacant JC Penney, Sears, Youngers Bed Bath & Beyond, Belk, Dick's Sporting Goods, Dillard's, JC Penney, Regal Cinema, Sears
Regency Mall Racine, WI	1981/2001	1999	100	%	789,336	211,929	249	80	%	
River Ridge Mall Lynchburg, VA	1980/2003	2000	100	%	764,243	197,091	278	96	%	
Southaven Towne Center Southaven, MS	2005	2013	100	%	567,640	184,545	293	96	%	
Stroud Mall <sup>(21)</sup> Stroudsburg, PA	1977/1998	2005	100	%	398,146	113,663	251	100	%	
Walnut Square <sup>(22)</sup> Dalton, GA	1980	1992	100	%	495,516	170,081	240	92	%	
Wausau Center <sup>(23)</sup> Wausau, WI	1983/2001	1999	100	%	423,768	150,568	N/A <sup>(17)</sup>	N/A <sup>(17)</sup>	%	
WestGate Mall <sup>(24)</sup> Spartanburg, SC	1975/1995	1996	100	%	954,228	248,070	297	90	%	
Total Tier 3 Malls					17,663,232	5,456,968	\$269	92	%	
Total Mall Portfolio					63,569,503	20,877,195	\$360	95	%	

Mall / Location	Year of Opening/ Acquisition	Year of Most Recent Expansion	Our Ownership	Total GLA <sup>(1)</sup>	Total Mall Store GLA <sup>(2)</sup>	Mall Store Sales per Square Foot <sup>(3)</sup>	Percentage Mall Store GLA Leased <sup>(4)</sup>	Anchor & Junior Anchors <sup>(5)</sup>
Non-core and Lender Malls <sup>(25)</sup>								
Gulf Coast Town Center <sup>(6)</sup> Ft. Myers, FL	2005	2007	50	% 1,233,459	310,309	N/A	N/A	Babies R Us, Bass Pro Shops, Belk, Best Buy, Dick's Sporting Goods, HomeGoods, JC Penney, Jo-Ann Fabrics & Crafts, LA Fitness, Marshall's, Regal Cinema, Ross, Staples, SuperTarget
Madison Square Huntsville, AL	1984	1985	100	% 928,538	295,104	N/A	N/A	Dillard's, JC Penney, Sears, three vacancies
Triangle Town Center <sup>(6)</sup> Raleigh, NC	2002/2005	N/A	50	% 1,264,285	428,816	N/A	N/A	Barnes & Noble, Belk, Dillard's, Macy's, Sak's Fifth Avenue, Sears
Total Non-core and Lender Malls				3,426,282	1,034,229			

\* Non-stabilized Mall - Mall Store Sales per Square Foot metrics are excluded.

(1) Includes total square footage of the Anchors (whether owned or leased by the Anchor) and Mall stores. Does not include future expansion areas.

(2) Excludes tenants over 20,000 square feet, Anchors and Junior Anchors.

(3) Excludes sales for license agreement tenants. Totals represent weighted averages.

(4) Includes tenants paying rent for executed leases as of December 31, 2014.

(5) Anchors and Junior Anchors listed are attached to the Malls or are in freestanding locations adjacent to the Malls.

(6) This Property is owned in an unconsolidated joint venture.

(7) CoolSprings Galleria - The former Sears building is under redevelopment and will feature H&M, a Belk Men and Children's store and others at its opening in 2015.

(8) H&M is scheduled to open stores at Cross Creek Mall, Coastal Grand-Myrtle Beach, Jefferson Mall and Volusia Mall in 2015.

St. Clair Square - We are the lessee under a ground lease for 20 acres. Assuming the exercise of available renewal options, at our election, the ground lease expires January 31, 2073. The rental amount is \$40,500 per year. In addition to base rent, the landlord receives 0.25% of Dillard's sales in excess of \$16,200,000.

(10) Brookfield Square - The annual ground rent for 2014 was \$195,108.

(11) EastGate Mall - Ground rent for the Dillard's parcel that extends through January 2022 is \$24,000 per year.

(12) Meridian Mall - We are the lessee under several ground leases in effect through March 2067, with extension options. Fixed rent is \$18,700 per year plus 3% to 4% of all rents.

(13) Meridian Mall - Gordman's is under development and scheduled to open in 2015.

(14)

The Outlet Shoppes of the Bluegrass opened in July 2014. It is included in Tier 2 based on a projection of sales for a full calendar year.

Pearland Town Center is a mixed-use center which combines retail, hotel, office and residential components. For (15) segment reporting purposes, the retail portion of the center is classified in Malls, the office portion is classified in Office Buildings, and the hotel and residential portions are classified as Other.

Bonita Lakes Mall - We are the lessee under a ground lease for 82 acres, which extends through June 2035, plus (16) one 25-year renewal option. The annual ground rent for 2014 was \$38,946, increasing by an average of 3% each year.

Operational metrics have been excluded for Chesterfield Mall and Wausau Center, due to repositioning of these (17) Properties.

Hickory Point Mall - Hobby Lobby is scheduled to open in 2015 in the former JC Penney's space. (18)

Janesville Mall - Dick's Sporting Goods is scheduled to open in 2015 in the former JC Penney's space. (19)

Regency Mall - We expect the former Sears' space to go under redevelopment in 2015 as a lease with a sporting (20) goods retailer is out for signature.

Stroud Mall - We are the lessee under a ground lease, which extends through July 2089. The current rental (21) amount is \$60,000 per year, increasing by \$10,000 every ten years through 2059. An additional \$100,000 is paid every 10 years.

Walnut Square - We are the lessee under several ground leases. Assuming the exercise of renewal options (22) available, at our election, the ground lease expires March 14, 2078. The rental amount is \$149,450 per year. In addition to base rent, the landlord receives 20% of the percentage rents collected. The Company has a right of first refusal to purchase the fee.

Wausau Center - Ground rent is \$76,000 per year plus 10% of net taxable cash flow. (23)

WestGate Mall - We are the lessee under several ground leases for approximately 53% of the underlying (24) land. Assuming the exercise of renewal options available, at our election, the ground lease expires October 31, 2084. The rental amount is \$130,025 per year. In addition to base rent, the landlord receives 20% of the percentage rents collected. The Company has a right of first refusal to purchase the fee.

Mall stores sales per square foot and occupancy percentage are not applicable as the steps taken to reposition (25)

Non-core and Lender Malls lead to metrics which do not provide relevant information related to the condition of these Properties.

## Anchors

Anchors are an important factor in a Mall's successful performance. The public's identification with a mall property typically focuses on the Anchor tenants. Mall Anchors are generally a department store whose merchandise appeals to a broad range of shoppers and plays a significant role in generating customer traffic and creating a desirable location for the mall store tenants.

Anchors may own their stores and the land underneath, as well as the adjacent parking areas, or may enter into long-term leases with respect to their stores. Rental rates for Anchor tenants are significantly lower than the rents charged to mall store tenants. Total rental revenues from Anchors account for 12.9% of the total revenues from our Malls in 2014. Each Anchor that owns its store has entered into an operating and reciprocal easement agreement with us covering items such as operating covenants, reciprocal easements, property operations, initial construction and future expansion.

During 2014, we added the following Anchors and Junior Anchors to the Malls listed below:

Name	Property	Location
Belk Home Store	Friendly Shopping Center	Greensboro, NC
Burlington	Northgate Mall	Chattanooga, TN
Dick's Sporting Goods	Monroeville Mall	Pittsburgh, PA
Forever 21	Monroeville Mall	Pittsburgh, PA
H&M	Asheville Mall	Asheville, NC
H&M	Brookfield Square	Brookfield, WI
H&M	Burnsville Center	Burnsville, MN
H&M	Fayette Mall	Lexington, KY
H&M	Meridian Mall	Lansing, MI
H&M	The Outlet Shoppes at El Paso	El Paso, TX
Michael's	Parkdale Mall	Beaumont, TX
Ross	Hickory Point Mall	Decatur, IL
T.J. Maxx	College Square	Morristown, TN

As of December 31, 2014, the Malls had a total of 312 Anchors, including 7 vacant Anchor locations, and excluding Anchors at our Non-core and Lender Malls and freestanding stores. The Mall Anchors and the amount of GLA leased or owned by each as of December 31, 2014 is as follows:

Anchor	Number of Stores			Gross Leasable Area		
	Mall Leased	Anchor Owned	Total	Mall Leased	Anchor Owned	Total
JC Penney <sup>(1)</sup>	31	31	62	3,152,291	3,932,091	7,084,382
Sears <sup>(2)</sup>	19	36	55	2,140,509	5,278,156	7,418,665
Dillard's <sup>(3)</sup>	5	41	46	661,356	5,789,039	6,450,395
Macy's <sup>(4)</sup>	13	28	41	1,672,270	4,428,460	6,100,730
Belk <sup>(5)</sup>	7	20	27	654,905	2,517,255	3,172,160
Bon-Ton:						
Bon-Ton	2	1	3	186,824	131,915	318,739
Bergner's <sup>(6)</sup>	1	2	3	128,330	257,071	385,401
Boston Store <sup>(7)</sup>	1	4	5	96,000	599,280	695,280
Carson's	2	—	2	219,190	—	219,190
Herberger's	2	—	2	144,968	—	144,968
Younkers <sup>(8)</sup>	3	2	5	232,637	206,695	439,332
Elder-Beerman	1	—	1	60,092	—	60,092
Bon-Ton Subtotal	12	9	21	1,068,041	1,194,961	2,263,002
AMC Theaters	1	—	1	59,491	—	59,491
BB&T	—	1	1	—	60,000	60,000

Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

BJ's Wholesale Club	1	—	1	85,188	—	85,188
Boscov's	—	1	1	—	150,000	150,000
Burlington Coat Factory	2	—	2	143,013	—	143,013
Carousel Cinemas	1	—	1	52,000	—	52,000

32

---

Anchor	Number of Stores			Gross Leasable Area		
	Mall Leased	Anchor Owned	Total	Mall Leased	Anchor Owned	Total
Cinemark Theater	4	—	4	240,271	—	240,271
Dick's Sporting Goods	11	—	11	690,638	—	690,638
Dunham Sports	1	—	1	60,200	—	60,200
Forever 21	1	1	2	77,500	57,500	135,000
Garden Ridge	—	1	1	—	124,700	124,700
Gordman's	1	—	1	59,360	—	59,360
Grande Cinemas	1	—	1	60,400	—	60,400
Harris Teeter	—	1	1	—	72,757	72,757
Hobby Lobby	1	—	1	52,500	—	52,500
I. Keating Furniture	1	—	1	103,994	—	103,994
Kohl's	4	2	6	357,091	132,000	489,091
Liberty University	—	1	1	—	113,074	113,074
Nordstrom <sup>(9)</sup>	—	2	2	—	385,000	385,000
Regal Cinemas	3	—	3	198,542	—	198,542
Scheel's All Sports	2	—	2	200,536	—	200,536
Sleep Inn & Suites	1	—	1	123,506	—	123,506
Target	1	2	3	100,000	225,396	325,396
Von Maur	—	2	2	—	233,280	233,280
Wehrenberg Theaters	1	—	1	56,000	—	56,000
Vacant Anchors:						
Vacant JC Penney	1	1	2	85,756	173,124	258,880
Vacant Sears <sup>(10)</sup>	—	2	2	—	189,268	189,268
Vacant Shopko	1	1	2	23,636	90,000	113,636
Vacant Anchors Under Development:						
Vacant JC Penney <sup>(11)</sup>	1	—	1	100,659	—	100,659
Current Developments:						
Gordman's <sup>(12)</sup>	1	—	1	50,000	—	50,000
<b>Total Anchors</b>	<b>129</b>	<b>183</b>	<b>312</b>	<b>12,329,653</b>	<b>25,146,061</b>	<b>37,475,714</b>

(1) Of the 31 stores owned by JC Penney, 5 are subject to ground lease payments to the Company.

(2) Of the 36 stores owned by Sears, 3 are subject to ground lease payments to the Company.

(3) Of the 41 stores owned by Dillard's, 4 are subject to ground lease payments to the Company.

(4) Of the 28 stores owned by Macy's, 6 are subject to ground lease payments to the Company.

(5) Of the 20 stores owned by Belk, 1 is subject to ground lease payments to the Company.

(6) Of the 2 stores owned by Bergner's, 1 is subject to ground lease payments to the Company.

(7) Of the 4 stores owned by Boston Store, 1 is subject to ground lease payments to the Company.

(8) Of the 2 stores owned by Younkers, 1 is subject to ground lease payments to the Company.

(9) Of the 2 stores owned by Nordstrom, 1 is subject to ground lease payments to the Company.

(10) At Regency Mall, we expect the former Sears' space to go under redevelopment in 2015 as a lease with a sporting goods retailer is out for signature.

(11) Hobby Lobby is scheduled to open in 2015 in the former JC Penney's space at Hickory Point Mall.

(12)Gordman's is under development at Meridian Mall and scheduled to open in 2015.



Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

As of December 31, 2014, the Malls had a total of 125 Junior Anchors, including 3 vacant Junior Anchor spaces, and excludes Junior Anchors at our Non-core and Lender Malls. The Mall Junior Anchors and the amount of GLA leased or owned by each as of December 31, 2014 is as follows:

Junior Anchor	Number of Stores			Gross Leasable Area		
	Mall Leased	Anchor Owned	Total	Mall Leased	Anchor Owned	Total
A'GACI	1	—	1	28,000	—	28,000
Ashley Furniture HomeStores	1	—	1	26,439	—	26,439
Barnes & Noble	14	—	14	410,351	—	410,351
Beall's	5	—	5	193,209	—	193,209
Bed, Bath & Beyond	6	—	6	179,915	—	179,915
Best Buy	1	—	1	34,262	—	34,262
Books A Million	1	—	1	20,642	—	20,642
Carmike Cinemas	6	—	6	235,144	—	235,144
Cinemark Theater	4	—	4	159,368	—	159,368
Cohn Furniture	1	—	1	20,030	—	20,030
Dave & Buster's	1	—	1	30,004	—	30,004
Dick's Sporting Goods	5	—	5	216,625	—	216,625
Dunham Sports	1	—	1	35,368	—	35,368
Encore	6	—	6	153,653	—	153,653
Foot Locker	1	—	1	22,847	—	22,847
GameWorks	1	—	1	21,295	—	21,295
Goody's	2	—	2	61,358	—	61,358
Gordman's	2	—	2	96,979	—	96,979
H&M	11	—	11	233,546	—	233,546
HH Gregg	1	1	2	25,000	33,887	58,887
Jo-Ann Fabrics	1	—	1	22,659	—	22,659
Joe Brand	1	—	1	29,413	—	29,413
Kaplan College	1	—	1	30,294	—	30,294
Michael's	1	—	1	20,076	—	20,076
Old Navy	1	—	1	20,257	—	20,257
Pay Half	1	—	1	25,764	—	25,764
Planet Fitness	1	—	1	23,107	—	23,107
REI	1	—	1	24,427	—	24,427
Regal Cinemas	1	—	1	23,360	—	23,360
Ross	4	—	4	100,277	—	100,277
Saks Fifth Avenue OFF 5TH	3	—	3	76,313	—	76,313
Schuler Books	1	—	1	24,116	—	24,116
2nd & Charles	1	—	1	23,538	—	23,538
Sports Authority <sup>(1)</sup>	1	1	2	24,750	42,085	66,835
Stein Mart	1	—	1	30,463	—	30,463
Steinhafels	1	—	1	28,828	—	28,828
The Rush Fitness Complex	1	—	1	30,566	—	30,566
Tilt	1	—	1	22,484	—	22,484
T.J. Maxx	4	1	5	113,201	24,000	137,201

Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

United Artists Theatre	2	—	2	59,180	—	59,180
V-Stock	3	—	3	95,098	—	95,098
Whole Foods	—	1	1	—	34,320	34,320
XXI Forever / Forever 21	8	—	8	206,714	—	206,714
Vacant Junior Anchors:						
Vacant Steve & Barry's	3	—	3	96,812	—	96,812

Junior Anchor	Number of Stores			Gross Leasable Area		
	Mall Leased	Anchor Owned	Total	Mall Leased	Anchor Owned	Total
Current Developments:						
Belk <sup>(2)</sup>	1	—	1	49,865	—	49,865
Dick's Sporting Goods <sup>(3)</sup>	1	—	1	45,017	—	45,017
H&M <sup>(2) (4)</sup>	5	—	5	110,472	—	110,472
Total Junior Anchors	121	4	125	3,561,086	134,292	3,695,378

(1) The one store owned by Sports Authority is subject to ground lease payments to the Company.

(2) The former Sears building at CoolSprings Galleria is under redevelopment and will include a Belk store, H&M and others at its opening in 2015.

(3) Dick's Sporting Goods will open in 2015 in the former JC Penney's space at Janesville Mall.

(4) H&M is scheduled to open stores at Cross Creek Mall, Coastal Grand-Myrtle Beach, Jefferson Mall and Volusia Mall in 2015.

### Mall Stores

The Malls have approximately 7,603 Mall stores. National and regional retail chains (excluding local franchises) lease approximately 78.2% of the occupied Mall store GLA. Although Mall stores occupy only 28.3% of the total Mall GLA (the remaining 71.7% is occupied by Anchors and a minor percentage is vacant), the Malls received 81.7% of their revenues from mall stores for the year ended December 31, 2014.

### Mall Lease Expirations

The following table summarizes the scheduled lease expirations for mall stores as of December 31, 2014:

Year Ending December 31,	Number of Leases Expiring	Annualized Gross Rent <sup>(1)</sup>	GLA of Expiring Leases	Average Annualized Gross Rent Per Square Foot	Expiring Leases as % of Total Annualized Gross Rent <sup>(2)</sup>	Expiring Leases as a % of Total Leased GLA <sup>(3)</sup>
2015	1,580	\$120,753,000	3,854,000	\$31.33	15.7%	19.4%
2016	969	104,576,000	2,641,000	39.60	13.6%	13.3%
2017	851	96,681,000	2,355,000	41.06	12.6%	11.9%
2018	754	97,604,000	2,297,000	42.49	12.7%	11.6%
2019	527	68,913,000	1,698,000	40.58	9.0%	8.6%
2020	333	47,308,000	1,130,000	41.85	6.1%	5.7%
2021	325	44,783,000	1,076,000	41.60	5.8%	5.4%
2022	334	48,744,000	1,157,000	42.11	6.3%	5.8%
2023	380	60,536,000	1,369,000	44.23	7.9%	6.9%
2024	403	55,645,000	1,483,000	37.51	7.2%	7.5%

(1) Total annualized gross rent, including recoverable common area expenses and real estate taxes, in effect at December 31, 2014 for expiring leases that were executed as of December 31, 2014.

(2) Total annualized gross rent, including recoverable common area expenses and real estate taxes, of expiring leases as a percentage of the total annualized gross rent of all leases that were executed as of December 31, 2014.

(3) Total GLA of expiring leases as a percentage of the total GLA of all leases that were executed as of December 31, 2014.

See page 58 for a comparison between rents on leases that expired in the current reporting period compared to rents on new and renewal leases executed in 2014. We have been successful in our efforts to upgrade our tenant mix over the past year and are continuing to focus on new tenants. We will be working in the first half of 2015 to replace tenants who made bankruptcy announcements at the end of 2014, but anticipate this will have a short-term impact on our leasing and occupancy results. For leases expiring in 2015 that we are able to renew or replace with new tenants, we anticipate that we will be able to achieve higher rental rates than the existing rates of the expiring leases as retailers seek out space in our market-dominant Properties and new supply remains constricted. Page 58 also includes new and renewal leasing activity as of December 31, 2014 with commencement dates in 2014 and 2015.

## Mall Tenant Occupancy Costs

Occupancy cost is a tenant's total cost of occupying its space, divided by sales. Mall store sales represents total sales amounts received from reporting tenants with space of less than 10,000 square feet. The following table summarizes tenant occupancy costs as a percentage of total Mall store sales, excluding license agreements, for the three years ended December 31, 2014:

	Year Ended December 31, <sup>(1)</sup>				
	2014	2013	2012		
Mall store sales (in millions)	\$5,539.47	\$5,598.49	\$5,767.43		
Minimum rents	8.63	% 8.58	% 8.29	%	
Percentage rents	0.54	% 0.59	% 0.62	%	
Tenant reimbursements <sup>(2)</sup>	3.79	% 3.65	% 3.67	%	
Mall tenant occupancy costs	12.96	% 12.82	% 12.58	%	

<sup>(1)</sup> In certain cases, we own less than a 100% interest in the Malls. The information in this table is based on 100% of the applicable amounts and has not been adjusted for our ownership share.

<sup>(2)</sup> Represents reimbursements for real estate taxes, insurance, common area maintenance charges, marketing and certain capital expenditures.

## Debt on Malls

Please see the table entitled "Mortgage Loans Outstanding at December 31, 2014" included herein for information regarding any liens or encumbrances related to our Malls.

## Associated Centers

We owned a controlling interest in 25 Associated Centers and a non-controlling interest in 4 Associated Centers as of December 31, 2014.

Associated Centers are retail properties that are adjacent to a regional mall complex and include one or more Anchors, or big box retailers, along with smaller tenants. Anchor tenants typically include tenants such as T.J. Maxx, Target, Kohl's and Bed Bath & Beyond. Associated Centers are managed by the staff at the Mall since it is adjacent to and usually benefits from the customers drawn to the Mall.

We own the land underlying the Associated Centers in fee simple interest, except for Bonita Lakes Crossing, which is subject to a long-term ground lease.

The following table sets forth certain information for each of the Associated Centers as of December 31, 2014:

Associated Center / Location	Year of Opening/ Most Recent Expansion	Company's Ownership	Total GLA <sup>(1)</sup>	Total Leasable GLA <sup>(2)</sup>	Percentage GLA Occupied <sup>(3)</sup>	Anchors & Junior Anchors
Annex at Monroeville Pittsburgh, PA	1986	100	% 186,367	186,367	N/A <sup>(4)</sup>	Burlington Coat Factory
Bonita Lakes Crossing <sup>(5)</sup> Meridian, MS	1997/1999	100	% 147,518	147,518	77 %	Ashley Home Store, T.J. Maxx
Chapel Hill Suburban	1969	100	% 116,843	116,843	93 %	Roses

Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

Akron, OH							
Coastal Grand Crossing <sup>(6)</sup>	2005	50	% 35,013	35,013	97	%	PetSmart
Myrtle Beach, SC							American
CoolSprings Crossing	1992	100	% 167,475	63,015	87	%	Signature <sup>(7)</sup> , HH
Nashville, TN							Gregg <sup>(8)</sup> , Target <sup>(7)</sup> , Toys R Us <sup>(7)</sup> , Whole Foods <sup>(8)</sup>
Courtyard at Hickory	1979	100	% 70,400	70,400	87	%	Carmike Cinema
Hollow							
Nashville, TN							

36

---

Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

Associated Center / Location	Year of Opening/ Most Recent Expansion	Company's Ownership	Total GLA <sup>(1)</sup>	Total Leasable GLA <sup>(2)</sup>	Percentage GLA Occupied <sup>(3)</sup>	Anchors & Junior Anchors
EastGate Crossing Cincinnati, OH	1991 / 2012	100	% 198,224	174,740	99	% Ashley Home Furniture, Kroger, Marshall's, Office Max <sup>(7)</sup>
Foothills Plaza Maryville, TN	1983/1986	100	% 46,984	46,984	N/A <sup>(9)</sup>	None
Frontier Square Cheyenne, WY	1985	100	% 186,552	16,527	100	% PETCO <sup>(10)</sup> , Ross <sup>(10)</sup> , Target <sup>(7)</sup> , T.J. Maxx <sup>(10)</sup>
Governor's Square Plaza <sup>(6)</sup> Clarksville, TN	1985/1988	50	% 214,630	71,703	100	% Bed Bath & Beyond, Premier Medical Group, Target <sup>(7)</sup>
Gunbarrel Pointe Chattanooga, TN	2000	100	% 273,918	147,918	100	% Earthfare, Kohl's, Target <sup>(7)</sup>
Hamilton Corner Chattanooga, TN	1990/2005	90	% 67,351	67,351	81	% None
Hamilton Crossing Chattanooga, TN	1987/2005	92	% 191,945	98,832	100	% HomeGoods <sup>(11)</sup> , Michaels <sup>(11)</sup> , T.J. Maxx, Toys R Us <sup>(7)</sup>
Harford Annex Bel Air, MD	1973/2003	100	% 107,656	107,656	100	% Best Buy, Office Depot, PetSmart
The Landing at Arbor Place Atlanta (Douglasville), GA	1999	100	% 162,954	85,267	53	% Toys R Us <sup>(7)</sup>
Layton Hills Convenience Center Layton, UT	1980	100	% 89,962	89,962	93	% None
Layton Hills Plaza Layton, UT	1989	100	% 18,808	18,808	100	% None
Parkdale Crossing Beaumont, TX	2002	100	% 80,076	80,076	100	% Barnes & Noble
The Plaza at Fayette Lexington, KY	2006	100	% 190,207	190,207	97	% Cinemark, Gordman's
The Shoppes at Hamilton Place Chattanooga, TN	2003	92	% 131,274	131,274	96	% Bed Bath & Beyond, Marshall's, Ross
The Shoppes at St. Clair Square Fairview Heights, IL	2007	100	% 84,383	84,383	94	% Barnes & Noble
Sunrise Commons Brownsville, TX	2001	100	% 201,960	100,515	100	% K-Mart <sup>(7)</sup> , Marshall's, Ross
The Terrace Chattanooga, TN	1997	92	% 156,612	156,612	100	% Academy Sports

Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

West Towne Crossing Madison, WI	1980	100	% 438,362	146,465	100	%	Barnes & Noble, Best Buy, Cub Foods <sup>(7)</sup> , Kohl's <sup>(7)</sup> , Nordstrom Rack, Office Max <sup>(7)</sup> , Savers, Shopko <sup>(7)</sup>
WestGate Crossing Spartanburg, SC	1985/1999	100	% 158,200	158,200	71	%	Hamricks, Jo-Ann Fabrics & Crafts Carmike Cinema, Dick's Sporting Goods, Levin Furniture, Michaels <sup>(12)</sup> , T.J. Maxx <sup>(12)</sup>
Westmoreland Crossing Greensburg, PA	2002	100	% 280,570	280,570	100	%	Bed Bath & Beyond, Best Buy, Christmas Tree Shops, Dick's Sporting Goods, Ross, Staples
York Town Center <sup>(6)</sup> York, PA	2007	50	% 282,882	282,882	100	%	
Total Associated Centers			4,287,126	3,156,088	94	%	
Non-core and Lender Associated Centers							
Madison Plaza Huntsville, AL	1984	100	% 153,503	99,108	N/A <sup>(13)</sup>		Haverty's
Triangle Town Place <sup>(6)</sup> Raleigh, NC	2004	50	% 149,471	149,471	N/A <sup>(13)</sup>		Bed Bath & Beyond, Dick's Sporting Goods, DSW Shoes
Total Non-core and Lender Associated Centers			302,974	248,579			

(1) Includes total square footage of the Anchors (whether owned or leased by the Anchor) and shops. Does not include future expansion areas.

(2) Includes leasable Anchors.



- (3) Includes tenants paying rent for executed leases as of December 31, 2014, including leased Anchors.
- (4) Annex at Monroeville - Excluded from occupancy metrics as under major redevelopment for space formerly occupied by Dick's Sporting Goods, which relocated to Monroeville Mall in 2014.  
Bonita Lakes Crossing - We are the lessee under a ground lease for 34 acres, which extends through June 2035, including one 25-year renewal option. The annual rent at December 31, 2014 was \$27,064, increasing by an average of 3% each year.
- (5) This Property is owned in an unconsolidated joint venture.
- (6) Owned by the tenant.
- (7) CoolSprings Crossing - Space is owned by SM Newco Franklin LLC, an affiliate of Developers Diversified, and subleased to HH Gregg and Whole Foods (vacant).
- (8) Foothills Plaza - The expansion portion of this Associated Center was sold in 2014. Occupancy metrics have been excluded due to significant redevelopment for remaining space which will be redeveloped for a Kroger SuperCenter in 2015.
- (9) Frontier Square - Space is owned by 1639 11th Street Associates and subleased to PETCO, Ross, and T.J. Maxx.
- (10) Hamilton Crossing - Space is owned by Schottenstein Property Group and subleased to HomeGoods and Michaels.
- (11) Westmoreland Crossing - Space is owned by Schottenstein Property Group and subleased to Michaels and T.J. Maxx.
- (12) Madison Plaza and Triangle Town Place - Occupancy metrics are excluded due to classification as a Non-core/Lender Property.
- (13)

#### Associated Centers Lease Expirations

The following table summarizes the scheduled lease expirations for Associated Center tenants in occupancy as of December 31, 2014:

Year Ending December 31,	Number of Leases Expiring	Annualized Gross Rent <sup>(1)</sup>	GLA of Expiring Leases	Average Annualized Gross Rent Per Square Foot	Expiring Leases as % of Total Annualized Gross Rent <sup>(2)</sup>	Expiring Leases as % of Total Leased GLA <sup>(3)</sup>
2015	31	\$2,883,000	169,000	\$17.06	6.3%	5.3%
2016	37	5,516,000	401,000	13.76	12.1%	12.6%
2017	51	6,676,000	401,000	16.63	14.6%	12.6%
2018	41	6,395,000	379,000	16.89	14.0%	11.9%
2019	31	4,851,000	340,000	14.29	10.6%	10.7%
2020	27	4,072,000	345,000	11.81	8.9%	10.8%
2021	13	3,303,000	231,000	14.27	7.2%	7.3%
2022	22	4,375,000	337,000	12.99	9.6%	10.6%
2023	8	1,606,000	82,000	19.70	3.5%	2.6%
2024	14	2,276,000	100,000	22.81	5.0%	3.1%

(1) Total annualized gross rent, including recoverable common area expenses and real estate taxes, in effect at December 31, 2014 for expiring leases that were executed as of December 31, 2014.

(2) Total annualized gross rent, including recoverable common area expenses and real estate taxes, of expiring leases as a percentage of the total annualized gross rent of all leases that were executed as of December 31, 2014.

(3) Total GLA of expiring leases as a percentage of the total GLA of all leases that were executed as of December 31, 2014.

#### Debt on Associated Centers

Please see the table entitled "Mortgage Loans Outstanding at December 31, 2014" included herein for information regarding any liens or encumbrances related to our Associated Centers.

## Community Centers

We owned a controlling interest in six Community Centers and a non-controlling interest in five Community Centers as of December 31, 2014. Community Centers typically have less development risk because of shorter development periods and lower costs. While Community Centers generally maintain higher occupancy levels and are more stable, they typically have slower rent growth because the anchor stores' rents are typically fixed and are for longer terms.

Community Centers are designed to attract local and regional area customers and are typically anchored by a combination of supermarkets, or value-priced stores that attract shoppers to each center's small shops. The tenants at our Community Centers typically offer necessities, value-oriented and convenience merchandise.

We own the land underlying the Community Centers in fee simple interest.

The following table sets forth certain information for each of our Community Centers at December 31, 2014:

Community Center / Location	Year of Opening/ Most Recent Expansion	Company's Ownership	Total GLA <sup>(1)</sup>	Total Leasable GLA <sup>(2)</sup>	Percentage GLA Occupied <sup>(3)</sup>	Anchors & Junior Anchors
Cobblestone Village at Palm Coast Palm Coast, FL	2007	100	% 96,891	22,876	98	% Belk <sup>(4)</sup>
The Crossings at Marshalls Creek Middle Smithfield, PA	2013	100	% 86,343	86,343	94	% Price Chopper
The Forum at Grandview Madison, MS	2010/2012	75	% 191,582	191,582	100	% Best Buy, Dick's Sporting Goods, HomeGoods, Michaels, Stein Mart
Fremaux Town Center <sup>(5)</sup> Slidell, LA	2014	65	% 264,867	264,867	99	% Best Buy, Dick's Sporting Goods, Kohl's, Michael's, T.J. Maxx
Hammock Landing <sup>(5)</sup> West Melbourne, FL	2009/2014	50	% 390,896	253,895	94	% Carmike Cinema, HH Gregg, Kohl's <sup>(4)</sup> , Marshall's, Michaels, Ross, Target <sup>(4)</sup>
High Pointe Commons <sup>(5)</sup> Harrisburg, PA	2006/2008	50	% 330,913	107,910	100	% Christmas Tree Shops, JC Penney <sup>(4)</sup> , Target <sup>(4)</sup>
The Pavilion at Port Orange <sup>(5)</sup> Port Orange, FL	2010	50	% 297,094	229,695	96	% Belk, Hollywood Theaters, Marshall's, Michaels
The Promenade D'Iberville, MS	2009/2014	85	% 593,007	376,047	99	% Ashley Home Furniture, Bed Bath & Beyond, Best Buy, Dick's Sporting

Renaissance Center <sup>(5)</sup> Durham, NC	2003/2007	50	%	314,693	314,693	96	%	Goods, Kohl's <sup>(4)</sup> , Marshall's, Michaels, Ross, Target <sup>(4)</sup> Best Buy, Nordstrom Rack, REI, Toys R Us
Statesboro Crossing Statesboro, GA	2008	50	%	136,958	136,958	100	%	Hobby Lobby, T.J. Maxx
Waynesville Commons Waynesville, NC	2012	100	%	126,901	41,967	100	%	Belk <sup>(4)</sup>
Total Community Centers				2,830,145	2,026,833	97	%	

(1) Includes total square footage of the Anchors (whether owned or leased by the Anchor) and shops. Does not include future expansion areas.

(2) Includes leasable Anchors.

(3) Includes tenants paying rent for executed leases as of December 31, 2014, including leased Anchors.

(4) Owned by tenant.

(5) This Property is owned in an unconsolidated joint venture.

## Community Centers Lease Expirations

The following table summarizes the scheduled lease expirations for tenants in occupancy at Community Centers as of December 31, 2014:

Year Ending December 31,	Number of Leases Expiring	Annualized Gross Rent <sup>(1)</sup>	GLA of Expiring Leases	Average Annualized Gross Rent Per Square Foot	Expiring Leases as % of Total Annualized Gross Rent <sup>(2)</sup>	Expiring Leases as a % of Total Leased GLA <sup>(3)</sup>
2015	14	\$858,000	31,000	\$27.45	2.3%	1.5%
2016	16	1,053,000	47,000	22.3	2.9%	2.3%
2017	29	2,778,000	121,000	22.98	7.6%	5.9%
2018	24	2,947,000	131,000	22.55	8.0%	6.3%
2019	41	5,150,000	243,000	21.16	14.0%	11.8%
2020	43	7,902,000	432,000	18.28	21.5%	21.0%
2021	16	2,736,000	143,000	19.17	7.4%	6.9%
2022	17	2,536,000	144,000	17.57	6.9%	7.0%
2023	24	3,492,000	197,000	17.76	9.5%	9.5%
2024	15	3,544,000	186,000	19.07	9.6%	9.0%

(1) Total annualized gross rent, including recoverable common area expenses and real estate taxes, in effect at December 31, 2014 for expiring leases that were executed as of December 31, 2014.

(2) Total annualized gross rent, including recoverable common area expenses and real estate taxes, of expiring leases as a percentage of the total annualized gross rent of all leases that were executed as of December 31, 2014.

(3) Total GLA of expiring leases as a percentage of the total GLA of all leases that were executed as of December 31, 2014.

## Debt on Community Centers

Please see the table entitled "Mortgage Loans Outstanding at December 31, 2014" included herein for information regarding any liens or encumbrances related to our Community Centers.

## Office Buildings

We owned a controlling interest in eight Office Buildings and a non-controlling interest in five Office Buildings as of December 31, 2014.

We own a 92% interest in the 131,000 square foot office building where our corporate headquarters is located. As of December 31, 2014, we occupied 63.9% of the total square footage of the building.

The following tables set forth certain information for each of our Office Buildings at December 31, 2014:

Office Building / Location	Year of Opening/ Most Recent Expansion	Company's Ownership	Total GLA <sup>(1)</sup>	Total Leasable GLA	Percentage GLA Occupied
840 Greenbrier Circle Chesapeake, VA	1983	100	% 50,820	50,820	82 %
850 Greenbrier Circle Chesapeake, VA	1984	100	% 81,318	81,318	100 %
Bank of America Building <sup>(2)</sup> Greensboro, NC	1988	50	% 49,327	49,327	53 %
CBL Center Chattanooga, TN	2001	92	% 130,658	130,658	100 %
CBL Center II Chattanooga, TN	2008	92	% 76,673	76,673	75 %
First Citizens Bank Building <sup>(2)</sup> Greensboro, NC	1985	50	% 43,357	43,357	100 %
Friendly Center Office Building <sup>(2)</sup> Greensboro, NC	1972	50	% 32,262	32,262	85 %
Oak Branch Business Center Greensboro, NC	1990/1995	100	% 33,622	33,622	89 %
One Oyster Point Newport News, VA	1984	100	% 36,257	36,257	63 %
The Pavilion at Port Orange <sup>(2)</sup> Port Orange, FL	2010	50	% 33,275	33,275	84 %
Pearland Office Pearland, TX	2009	100	% 66,358	66,358	67 %
Two Oyster Point Newport News, VA	1985	100	% 38,900	38,900	77 %
Wachovia Office Building <sup>(2)</sup> Greensboro, NC	1992	50	% 12,000	12,000	100 %
Total Office Buildings			684,827	684,827	84 %

(1) Includes total square footage of the offices. Does not include future expansion areas.

(2) This Property is owned in an unconsolidated joint venture

#### Office Buildings Lease Expirations

The following table summarizes the scheduled lease expirations for tenants in occupancy at Office Buildings as of December 31, 2014:

Year Ending December 31,	Number of Leases Expiring	Annualized Gross Rent <sup>(1)</sup>	GLA of Expiring Leases	Average Annualized Gross Rent Per Square Foot	Expiring Leases as % of Total Annualized Gross Rent <sup>(2)</sup>	Expiring Leases as a % of Total Leased GLA <sup>(3)</sup>
2015	15	\$1,071,000	55,000	\$19.42	10.5%	10.9%
2016	21	1,132,000	58,000	19.45	11.1%	11.5%
2017	13	1,836,000	114,000	16.06	18.0%	22.6%
2018	21	2,361,000	98,000	24.15	23.1%	19.3%

Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

2019	6	1,354,000	59,000	23.07	13.2%	11.6%
2020	1	40,000	2,000	18.96	0.4%	0.4%
2021	1	115,000	4,000	31.98	1.1%	0.7%
2022	2	464,000	15,000	31.77	4.5%	2.9%
2023	—	—	—	—	—%	—%
2024	1	128,000	13,000	9.88	1.3%	2.6%

(1) Total annualized contractual gross rent, including recoverable common area expenses and real estate taxes, in effect at December 31, 2014 for expiring leases that were executed as of December 31, 2014.

(2) Total annualized contractual gross rent, including recoverable common area expenses and real estate taxes, of expiring leases as a percentage of the total annualized gross rent of all leases that were executed as of December 31, 2014.

(3) Total GLA of expiring leases as a percentage of the total GLA of all leases that were executed as of December 31, 2014.

## Debt on Office Buildings

Please see the table entitled “Mortgage Loans Outstanding at December 31, 2014” included herein for information regarding any liens or encumbrances related to our Offices.

## Mortgages Notes Receivable

We own five mortgages, each of which is collateralized by either a first mortgage, a second mortgage or by assignment of 100% of the ownership interests in the underlying real estate and related improvements. The mortgages are more fully described on Schedule IV in Part IV of this report.

## Mortgage Loans Outstanding at December 31, 2014 (in thousands):

Property	Our Ownership Interest	Stated Interest Rate	Principal Balance as of 12/31/14 (1)	Annual Debt Service	Maturity Date	Optional Extended Maturity Date	Balloon Payment Due on Maturity	Open to Prepayment Date <sup>(2)</sup>	Footnote
Consolidated									
Debt									
Malls:									
Acadiana Mall	100	% 5.67	% \$132,068	\$10,435	Apr-17	—	\$124,998	Open	
Alamance Crossing	100	% 5.83	% 48,660	3,589	Jul-21	—	43,046	Open	
Arbor Place	100	% 5.10	% 117,496	7,948	May-22	—	100,861	Open	
Asheville Mall	100	% 5.80	% 73,260	5,917	Sep-21	—	60,190	Open	
Brookfield Square	100	% 5.08	% 87,816	6,822	Nov-15	—	85,807	Open	
Burnsville Center	100	% 6.00	% 75,752	6,417	Jul-20	—	63,589	Open	
Cary Towne Center	100	% 8.50	% 51,250	6,898	Mar-17	—	45,226	Open	
CherryVale Mall	100	% 5.00	% 78,280	6,055	Oct-15	—	76,647	Open	
Chesterfield Mall	100	% 5.74	% 140,000	8,153	Sep-16	—	140,000	Open	
Cross Creek Mall	100	% 4.54	% 130,600	9,376	Jan-22	—	102,260	Open	
Dakota Square Mall	100	% 6.23	% 56,705	4,562	Nov-16	—	54,843	Open	
East Towne Mall	100	% 5.00	% 66,772	5,153	Nov-15	—	65,231	Open	
EastGate Mall	100	% 5.83	% 39,852	3,613	Apr-21	—	30,155	Open	
Eastland Mall	100	% 5.85	% 59,400	3,475	Dec-15	—	59,400	Open	
Fashion Square	100	% 4.95	% 39,736	2,932	Jun-22	—	31,112	Open	
Fayette Mall	100	% 5.42	% 171,192	13,527	May-21	—	139,177	Open	
Greenbrier Mall	100	% 5.91	% 73,907	6,055	Aug-16	—	71,111	Open	
Hamilton Place	90	% 5.86	% 101,624	8,292	Aug-16	—	97,757	Open	
Hanes Mall	100	% 6.99	% 151,584	13,080	Oct-18	—	140,968	Open	
Hickory Point Mall	100	% 5.85	% 28,338	2,347	Dec-15	—	27,690	Open	



Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

Honey Creek Mall	100	% 8.00	% 28,978	3,373	Jul-19	—	23,290	Open	(3)
Imperial Valley Mall	100	% 4.99	% 49,945	3,859	Sep-15	—	49,019	Open	
Jefferson Mall	100	% 4.75	% 68,470	4,456	Jun-22	—	58,176	Open	
Kirkwood Mall	100	% 5.75	% 39,196	2,885	Apr-18	—	37,109	Open	
Layton Hills Mall	100	% 5.66	% 94,383	7,453	Apr-17	—	89,327	Open	
Midland Mall	100	% 6.10	% 33,179	2,763	Aug-16	—	31,953	Open	
Northwoods Mall	100	% 5.08	% 70,194	4,743	Apr-22	—	60,292	Open	
The Outlet Shoppes at Atlanta	75	% 4.90	% 78,695	5,095	Nov-23	—	65,036	Open	
The Outlet Shoppes at El Paso	75	% 7.06	% 64,497	5,622	Dec-17	—	61,265	Open	
The Outlet Shoppes at El Paso (Phase II)	75	% 2.91	% 5,068	170	Apr-18	—	4,738	Open	(4) (5)
The Outlet Shoppes at Gettysburg	50	% 5.87	% 38,659	3,104	Feb-16	—	37,766	Open	
The Outlet Shoppes at Oklahoma City	75	% 5.73	% 56,571	4,521	Jan-22	—	45,428	Open	

Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

Property	Our Ownership Interest	Stated Interest Rate	Principal Balance as of 12/31/14 (1)	Annual Debt Service	Maturity Date	Optional Extended Maturity Date	Balloon Payment Due on Maturity	Open to Prepayment Date (2)	Footnote
The Outlet Shoppes at Oklahoma City (Phase II)	75	% 2.91	% 5,909	328	Apr-19	Apr-21	5,233	Open	(6)
The Outlet Shoppes at Oklahoma City (Phase III)	75	% 2.91	% 2,570	106	Apr-19	Apr-21	2,141	Open	(5) (6)
The Outlet Shoppes of the Bluegrass	65	% 4.05	% 77,398	4,464	Dec-24	—	61,316	Jan-17	
Park Plaza Mall	100	% 5.28	% 91,643	7,165	Apr-21	—	74,428	Open	
Parkdale Mall & Crossing	100	% 5.85	% 87,961	7,241	Mar-21	—	72,447	Open	
Parkway Place	100	% 6.50	% 38,567	3,403	Jul-20	—	32,661	Open	
Southaven Towne Center	100	% 5.50	% 40,023	3,134	Jan-17	—	38,056	Open	
Southpark Mall	100	% 4.85	% 64,486	4,240	Jun-22	—	54,924	Open	
Stroud Mall	100	% 4.59	% 31,960	2,127	Apr-16	—	30,276	Open	(7)
Valley View Mall	100	% 6.50	% 59,688	5,267	Jul-20	—	50,547	Open	
Volusia Mall	100	% 8.00	% 49,849	5,802	Jul-19	—	40,064	Open	(3)
Wausau Center	100	% 5.85	% 18,369	1,509	Apr-21	—	15,100	Open	
West Towne Mall	100	% 5.00	% 94,316	7,279	Nov-15	—	92,139	Open	
WestGate Mall	100	% 4.99	% 37,931	2,803	Jul-22	—	29,670	Open	
York Galleria	100	% 4.55	% 51,037	3,408	Apr-16	—	48,337	Open	(8)
			3,103,834	240,966			2,770,806		
Associated Centers:									
CoolSprings Crossing	100	% 4.54	% 11,946	798	Apr-16	—	11,313	Open	(9)
EastGate Crossing	100	% 5.66	% 14,707	1,159	May-17	—	13,893	Open	
Gunbarrel Pointe	100	% 4.64	% 10,641	706	Apr-16	—	10,083	Open	(10)
Hamilton Corner	90	% 5.67	% 14,966	1,183	Apr-17	—	14,164	Open	
Hamilton Crossing & Expansion	92	% 5.99	% 9,853	819	Apr-21	—	8,122	Open	
The Plaza at Fayette	100	% 5.67	% 38,988	3,081	Apr-17	—	36,901	Open	
The Shoppes at St. Clair Square	100	% 5.67	% 19,760	1,562	Apr-17	—	18,702	Open	
The Terrace	92	% 7.25	% 13,683	1,284	Jun-20	—	11,755	Jul-15	
			134,544	10,592			124,933		

Community Center:										
Statesboro Crossing	50	% 1.97	% 11,212	349	Jun-16	Jun-18	11,024	Open	(6)	
Office Building:										
CBL Center	92	% 5.00	% 20,485	1,651	Jun-22	—	14,949	Open		
Unsecured Credit Facilities:										
\$600,000 capacity	100	% 1.56	% 63,716	994	Nov-15	Nov-16	63,716	Open	(6)	
\$600,000 capacity	100	% 1.56	% 155,267	2,422	Nov-16	Nov-17	155,267	Open	(6)	
\$100,000 capacity	100	% 1.55	% 2,200	34	Feb-16	—	2,200	Open	(6)	
			221,183	3,450			221,183			
Unsecured Term Loans:										
\$400,000 capacity	100	% 1.67	% 400,000	6,675	Jul-18	—	400,000	Open	(6)	
\$50,000 capacity	100	% 2.05	% 50,000	1,027	Feb-18	—	50,000	Open	(6)	(11)
			450,000	7,702			450,000			

Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

Property	Our Ownership Interest	Stated Interest Rate	Principal Balance as of 12/31/14 <sup>(1)</sup>	Annual Debt Service	Maturity Date	Optional Extended Maturity Date	Balloon Payment Due on Maturity	Open to Prepayment Date <sup>(2)</sup>	Footnote
Senior Unsecured Notes:									
5.25% notes	100	% 5.25	% 450,000	23,625	Dec-23	—	450,000	Open	
4.60% notes	100	% 4.60	% 300,000	13,800	Oct-24	—	300,000	Open	
			750,000	37,425			750,000		
Construction Property:									
The Outlet									
Shoppes at Atlanta - Parcel development	75	% 2.66	% 454	12	Dec-19	—	286	Open	(5) (12)
Other:									
ERMC note (term loan)	50	% 3.50	% 5,639	3,170	May-17	—	—	Open	(13)
Unamortized Premiums and Discounts, net			3,109	—			—		(14)
Total Consolidated Debt			\$4,700,460	\$305,317			\$4,343,181		
Unconsolidated Debt:									
Ambassador Town Center	65	% 1.96	% \$715	\$14	Dec-17	Dec-19	\$715	Open	(5) (6)
Ambassador Town Center Infrastructure Improvements	65	% 2.17	% 725	16	Dec-17	Dec-19	443	Open	(5) (15)
Coastal Grand-Myrtle Beach	50	% 4.09	% 119,514	6,958	Aug-24	—	95,230	Aug-15	
Coastal Grand Outparcel - Myrtle Beach	50	% 4.09	% 5,767	336	Aug-24	—	4,595	Aug-15	
CoolSprings Galleria	50	% 6.98	% 105,523	9,445	Jun-18	—	97,506	Open	
Fremaux Town Center (Phase I)	65	% 2.17	% 41,648	898	Aug-16	Aug-18	41,648	Open	(16)
Fremaux Town Center (Phase II)	65	% 2.17	% 4,041	88	Aug-16	Aug-18	4,041	Open	(16)
Friendly Shopping Center	50	% 3.48	% 100,000	3,479	Apr-23	—	82,392	Open	(17)
Governor's Square Mall	48	% 8.23	% 17,685	3,476	Sep-16	—	14,089	Open	
	50	% 5.60	% 190,800	10,687	Jul-17	—	190,800	Open	

Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

Gulf Coast Town Center (Phase I)										
Gulf Coast Town Center (Phase III)	50	% 2.75	% 5,694	303	Jul-15	—	5,401	Open	(5)	(6)
Hammock Landing (Phase I)	50	% 2.17	% 40,243	1,502	Nov-15	Nov-17	39,539	Open	(6)	(18)
Hammock Landing (Phase II)	50	% 2.42	% 13,579	327	Nov-15	Nov-17	13,579	Open	(6)	(19)
High Pointe Commons (Phase I)	50	% 5.74	% 13,097	1,212	May-17	—	12,088	Open		
High Pointe Commons (Phase II)	50	% 6.10	% 5,236	481	Jul-17	—	4,816	Open		
Kentucky Oaks Mall	50	% 5.27	% 21,876	2,429	Jan-17	—	19,223	Open		
Oak Park Mall	50	% 5.85	% 275,700	16,128	Dec-15	—	275,700	Open		
The Pavilion at Port Orange	50	% 2.17	% 60,814	2,248	Nov-15	Nov-17	59,758	Open	(6)	(18)
Renaissance Center (Phase I)	50	% 5.61	% 32,427	2,569	Jul-16	—	31,297	Open		
Renaissance Center (Phase II)	50	% 3.49	% 16,000	558	Apr-23	—	13,636	Open	(20)	
The Shops at Friendly Center	50	% 5.90	% 39,488	3,203	Jan-17	—	37,639	Open		

Property	Our Ownership Interest	Stated Interest Rate	Principal Balance as of 12/31/14 <sup>(1)</sup>	Annual Debt Service	Maturity Date	Optional Extended Maturity Date	Balloon Payment Due on Maturity	Open to Prepayment Date <sup>(2)</sup>	Footnote
Triangle Town Center	50	% 5.74	% 175,148	14,367	Dec-15	—	171,092	Open	
West County Center	50	% 3.40	% 190,000	6,550	Dec-22	—	162,270	Jan-15	(21)
York Town Center	50	% 4.90	% 35,675	2,657	Feb-22	—	28,293	Open	
York Town Center - Pier 1	50	% 2.91	% 1,431	86	Feb-22	—	1,088	Open	(6)
Total Unconsolidated Debt			\$1,512,826	\$90,017			\$1,406,878		
Total Consolidated and Unconsolidated Debt			\$6,213,286	\$395,334			\$5,750,059		
Company's Pro-Rata Share of Total Debt			\$5,346,289	\$340,309					(22)

- (1) The amount listed includes 100% of the loan amount even though the Operating Partnership may have less than a 100% ownership interest in the Property.
- (2) Prepayment premium is based on yield maintenance or defeasance.
- (3) The mortgages on Honey Creek and Volusia Mall are cross-collateralized and cross-defaulted.
- (4) The variable-rate loan bears interest at LIBOR + 2.75%. Annual debt service is interest only through October 2015. Thereafter, debt service will be \$132 in annual principal payments plus interest.
- (5) The Operating Partnership owns less than 100% of the Property but guarantees 100% of the debt.
- (6) The interest rate is variable at various spreads over LIBOR priced at the rates in effect at December 31, 2014. The debt is prepayable at any time without prepayment penalty.
- (7) The Company has an interest rate swap on a notional amount of \$31,960, amortizing to \$30,276 over the term of the swap, related to Stroud Mall to effectively fix the interest rate on that variable-rate loan. Therefore, this amount is currently reflected as having a fixed rate. The swap terminates in April 2016.
- (8) The Company has an interest rate swap on a notional amount of \$51,037 amortizing to \$48,337 over the term of the swap, related to York Galleria to effectively fix the interest rate on that variable-rate loan. Therefore, this amount is currently reflected as having a fixed rate. The swap terminates in April 2016.
- (9) The Company has an interest rate swap on a notional amount of \$11,946, amortizing to \$11,313 over the term of the swap, related to CoolSprings Crossing to effectively fix the interest rate on that variable-rate loan. Therefore, this amount is currently reflected as having a fixed rate. The swap terminates in April 2016.
- (10) The Company has an interest rate swap on a notional amount of \$10,641, amortizing to \$10,083 over the term of the swap, related to Gunbarrel Pointe to effectively fix the interest rate on that variable-rate loan. Therefore, this amount is currently reflected as having a fixed rate. The swap terminates in April 2016.
- (11) Subsequent to December 31, 2014, the term loan was amended to reduce the interest rate from LIBOR + 1.90% to LIBOR + 1.55%.
- (12) The variable-rate loan bears interest at LIBOR + 2.50%. Annual debt service is interest only through July 2016. Thereafter, debt service will be \$48 in annual principal payments plus interest.
- (13) Represents a fixed-rate term loan with a subsidiary of the Management Company. Principal payments will be reduced in May 2016, which will reduce debt service for 2016 to \$1,986.
- (14) Represents bond discounts as well as net premiums related to debt assumed to acquire real estate assets, which had stated interest rates that were above or below the estimated market rates for similar debt instruments at the respective acquisition dates.

- The variable-rate loan bears interest at LIBOR + 2.0%. Under a PILOT program, in lieu of ad valorem taxes,
- (15) Ambassador and other contributing landowners will make annual PILOT payments to Ambassador Infrastructure, which will be used to repay the construction loan.
- (16) The variable-rate loan bears interest at LIBOR + 2.00%. Annual debt service is interest only. The Operating Partnership guarantees 50% of the debt.
- (17) Annual debt service is interest only through May 2016. Thus, debt service will be \$5,171 for 2016 and \$5,735 thereafter.
- (18) The Operating Partnership guarantees 25% of the debt.  
The maximum guaranteed amount is \$8,700 unless a monetary event default occurs related to Carmike Cinema or Academy Sports. The guaranty will be reduced to 25% once Academy Sports is operational and paying contractual rent.
- (20) Annual debt service is interest only through May 2016. Thereafter, debt service will be \$861.
- (21) Annual debt service is interest only through December 2015. In 2016 and thereafter, annual debt service will be \$10,111.
- (22) Represents the Company's pro rata share of debt, including our share of unconsolidated affiliates' debt and excluding noncontrolling interests' share of consolidated debt on shopping center Properties.

The following is a reconciliation of consolidated debt to the Company's pro rata share of total debt (in thousands):

Total consolidated debt	\$4,700,460	
Noncontrolling interests' share of consolidated debt	(122,473	)
Company's share of unconsolidated debt	768,302	
Company's pro rata share of total debt	\$5,346,289	

Other than our property-specific mortgage or construction loans, there are no material liens or encumbrances on our Properties. See Note 5 and Note 6 to the consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding property-specific indebtedness and construction loans.

### ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are currently involved in certain litigation that arises in the ordinary course of business, most of which is expected to be covered by liability insurance. Based on current expectations, such matters, both individually and in the aggregate, are not expected to have a material adverse effect on our liquidity, results of operations, business or financial condition.

On March 11, 2010, The Promenade D'Iberville, LLC ("TPD"), a subsidiary of the Company, filed a lawsuit in the Circuit Court of Harrison County, Mississippi (the "Mississippi Case"), against M. Hanna Construction Co., Inc. ("M Hanna"), Gallet & Associates, Inc., LA Ash, Inc., EMJ Corporation ("EMJ") and JEA (f/k/a Jacksonville Electric Authority), seeking damages for alleged property damage and related damages occurring at a shopping center development in D'Iberville, Mississippi. EMJ filed an answer and counterclaim denying liability and seeking to recover from TPD the retainage of approximately \$0.3 million allegedly owed under the construction contract. Kohl's Department Stores, Inc. ("Kohl's") was granted permission to intervene in the Mississippi Case and, on April 13, 2011, filed a cross-claim against TPD alleging that TPD is liable to Kohl's for unspecified damages resulting from the actions of the defendants and for the failure to perform the obligations of TPD under a Site Development Agreement with Kohl's. Kohl's also made a claim against us based on our guarantee of the performance of TPD under the Site Development Agreement. In the fourth quarter of 2014, TPD agreed to a resolution of its claims against defendant EMJ. Pursuant to this agreement, TPD received partial settlements aggregating to \$6.0 million in the fourth quarter of 2014 from one of EMJ's insurance carriers. Further, EMJ agreed to be responsible for up to a maximum of \$6.6 million of future costs incurred by TPD in remediating damages to its shopping center site under certain circumstances as set forth in the agreement, and agreed that such limitation would not apply to its potential responsibility for any future remediation required under applicable environmental laws (should such claims arise). The claim made by EMJ against us has been dismissed, and based on information currently available, we believe the likelihood of an unfavorable outcome related to the claims made by Kohl's against us in connection with the Mississippi case is remote. We provided disclosure of this litigation due to the related party relationship between us and EMJ described below. TPD also received partial settlements of \$0.8 million in the first quarter of 2014 and \$8.2 million in the third quarter of 2013 from certain of the defendants in the Mississippi Case described above. Litigation continues with the other remaining defendants in the matter. The trial for those remaining claims has been continued from its previously scheduled September 2014 setting. The parties are petitioning the court for a new setting. Subsequent to December 31, 2014, we received an additional \$4.9 million from EMJ's insurance carrier.

TPD also has filed claims under several insurance policies in connection with this matter, and there are three pending lawsuits relating to insurance coverage. On October 8, 2010, First Mercury Insurance Company ("First Mercury") filed an action in the United States District Court for the Eastern District of Texas against M Hanna and TPD seeking a declaratory judgment concerning coverage under a liability insurance policy issued by First Mercury to M Hanna. That case was dismissed for lack of federal jurisdiction and refiled in Texas state court. On June 13, 2011, TPD filed an action in the Chancery Court of Hamilton County, Tennessee (the "Tennessee Case") against National Union Fire Insurance Company of Pittsburgh, PA ("National Union") and EMJ seeking a declaratory judgment regarding coverage under a liability insurance policy issued by National Union to EMJ and recovery of damages arising out of National Union's breach of its obligations. In March 2012, Zurich American and Zurich American of Illinois, which also have issued liability insurance policies to EMJ, intervened in the Tennessee Case and the case was set for trial on October 29, 2013 but, currently, the trial date has been extended while the parties mediate the case. The first mediation session took place on January 14-15, 2014, and the second session took place on March 18-19, 2014. A third session was held on May 22, 2014. On February 14, 2012, TPD filed claims in the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi against Factory Mutual Insurance Company and Federal Insurance Company seeking a declaratory judgment concerning coverage under certain builders risk and property insurance policies issued by those respective insurers to the Company. The Tennessee Case was dismissed in September 2014, after a resolution of those claims.



The remaining claims are still pending.

Certain executive officers of the Company and members of the immediate family of Charles B. Lebovitz, Chairman of the Board of the Company, collectively have a significant non-controlling interest in EMJ, a major national construction company that the Company engaged to build a substantial number of the Company's properties. EMJ was one of the defendants in the Mississippi Case and in the Tennessee Case described above.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

## PART II

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

Common stock of CBL & Associates Properties, Inc. is traded on the New York Stock Exchange. The stock symbol is "CBL". Quarterly sale prices and dividends paid per share of common stock are as follows:

Quarter Ended	Market Price		Dividend
	High	Low	
2014			
March 31	\$18.85	\$16.00	\$0.245
June 30	\$19.29	\$17.40	\$0.245
September 30	\$19.94	\$17.41	\$0.245
December 31	\$19.98	\$17.08	\$0.265
2013			
March 31	\$23.79	\$20.76	\$0.230
June 30	\$26.95	\$20.22	\$0.230
September 30	\$24.12	\$18.74	\$0.230
December 31	\$20.63	\$17.76	\$0.245

There were approximately 792 shareholders of record for our common stock as of February 23, 2015.

Future dividend distributions are subject to our actual results of operations, taxable income, economic conditions, issuances of common stock and such other factors as our Board of Directors deems relevant. Our actual results of operations will be affected by a number of factors, including the revenues received from the Properties, our operating expenses, interest expense, unanticipated capital expenditures and the ability of the Anchors and tenants at the Properties to meet their obligations for payment of rents and tenant reimbursements.

See Part III, Item 12 contained herein for information regarding securities authorized for issuance under equity compensation plans.

The following table presents information with respect to repurchases of common stock made by us during the three months ended December 31, 2014:

Period	Total Number of Shares Purchased <sup>(1)</sup>	Average Price Paid per Share <sup>(2)</sup>	Total Number of Shares Purchased as Part of a Publicly Announced Plan	Approximate Dollar Value of Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plan
Oct. 1–31, 2014	116	\$17.56	—	\$—
Nov. 1–30, 2014	—	—	—	—
Dec. 1–31, 2014	—	—	—	—
Total	116	\$17.56	—	\$—

Represents shares surrendered to the Company by employees to satisfy federal and state income tax withholding (1) requirements related to the vesting of shares of restricted stock issued under the CBL & Associates Properties, Inc. Second Amended and Restated Stock Incentive Plan, as amended.

- (2) Represents the market value of the common stock on the vesting date for the shares of restricted stock, which was used to determine the number of shares required to be surrendered to satisfy income tax withholding requirements.

## ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA (CBL &amp; Associates Properties, Inc.)

(In thousands, except per share data)

	Year Ended December 31, <sup>(1)</sup>				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010
Total revenues	\$1,060,739	\$1,053,625	\$1,002,843	\$1,019,899	\$1,014,487
Total operating expenses	685,596	722,860	632,922	671,477	622,945
Income from operations	375,143	330,765	369,921	348,422	391,542
Interest and other income	14,121	10,825	3,953	2,578	3,868
Interest expense	(239,824 )	(231,856 )	(242,357 )	(262,608 )	(275,951 )
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	87,893	(9,108 )	265	1,029	—
Gain on investments	—	2,400	45,072	—	888
Equity in earnings (losses) of unconsolidated affiliates	14,803	11,616	8,313	6,138	(188 )
Income tax (provision) benefit	(4,499 )	(1,305 )	(1,404 )	269	6,417
Income from continuing operations before gain on sales of real estate assets	247,637	113,337	183,763	95,828	126,576
Gain on sales of real estate assets	5,342	1,980	2,286	59,396	2,887
Income from continuing operations	252,979	115,317	186,049	155,224	129,463
Discontinued operations	54	(4,947 )	(11,530 )	29,770	(31,293 )
Net income	253,033	110,370	174,519	184,994	98,170
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in:					
Operating Partnership	(30,106 )	(7,125 )	(19,267 )	(25,841 )	(11,018 )
Other consolidated subsidiaries	(3,777 )	(18,041 )	(23,652 )	(25,217 )	(25,001 )
Net income attributable to the Company	219,150	85,204	131,600	133,936	62,151
Preferred dividends	(44,892 )	(44,892 )	(47,511 )	(42,376 )	(32,619 )
Net income available to common shareholders	\$174,258	\$40,312	\$84,089	\$91,560	\$29,532
Basic per share data attributable to common shareholders:					
Income from continuing operations, net of preferred dividends	\$1.02	\$0.27	\$0.60	\$0.46	\$0.38
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$1.02	\$0.24	\$0.54	\$0.62	\$0.21
Weighted-average common shares outstanding	170,247	167,027	154,762	148,289	138,375
Diluted per share data attributable to common shareholders:					
Income from continuing operations, net of preferred dividends	\$1.02	\$0.27	\$0.60	\$0.46	\$0.38
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$1.02	\$0.24	\$0.54	\$0.62	\$0.21
Weighted-average common and potential dilutive common shares outstanding	170,247	167,027	154,807	148,334	138,416
Amounts attributable to common shareholders:					
Income from continuing operations, net of preferred dividends	\$174,212	\$44,515	\$93,469	\$68,366	\$52,323
Discontinued operations	46	(4,203 )	(9,380 )	23,194	(22,791 )
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$174,258	\$40,312	\$84,089	\$91,560	\$29,532
Dividends declared per common share	\$1.000	\$0.935	\$0.880	\$0.840	\$0.800
	December 31,				
	2014	2013	2012	2011	2010

Edgar Filing: CBL & ASSOCIATES PROPERTIES INC - Form 10-K

BALANCE SHEET DATA:

Net investment in real estate assets	\$5,947,175	\$6,067,157	\$6,328,982	\$6,005,670	\$6,890,137
Total assets	6,616,299	6,785,971	7,089,736	6,719,428	7,506,554
Total mortgage and other indebtedness	4,700,460	4,857,523	4,745,683	4,489,355	5,209,747
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	37,559				