

GETTY REALTY CORP /MD/
Form 10-Q
May 12, 2011

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, D. C. 20549
FORM 10-Q**

(Mark one)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2011

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-13777
GETTY REALTY CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MARYLAND

11-3412575

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or
organization)

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

**125 Jericho Turnpike, Suite 103
Jericho, New York 11753**
(Address of principal executive offices)
(Zip Code)

(516) 478 5400

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

(Former name, former address and former fiscal year, if changed since last report)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15 (d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Yes No

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

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer
(Do not check if a
smaller reporting
company)

Smaller Reporting Company

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

Yes No

Registrant had outstanding 33,394,175 shares of Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share, as of May 10, 2011.

GETTY REALTY CORP.
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Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

GETTY REALTY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(in thousands, except share data)
(unaudited)

| | March 31, 2011 | December 31, 2010 |
|--|-------------------|-------------------------|
| ASSETS: | | |
| Real Estate: | | |
| Land | \$ 360,929 | \$ 253,413 |
| Buildings and improvements | 250,268 | 251,174 |
| | 611,197 | 504,587 |
| Less accumulated depreciation and amortization | (146,046) | (144,217) |
| Real estate, net | 465,151 | 360,370 |
| Net investment in direct financing leases | 77,251 | 20,540 |
| Deferred rent receivable (net of allowance of \$7,608 at March 31, 2011 and \$8,170 at December 31, 2010) | 27,345 | 27,385 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 23,422 | 6,122 |
| Recoveries from state underground storage tank funds, net | 3,982 | 3,966 |
| Note, mortgages and accounts receivable, net | 32,168 | 1,796 |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | 21,233 | 6,965 |
| Total assets | \$ 650,552 | \$ 427,144 |
| LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY: | | |
| Borrowings under credit line | \$ 160,000 | \$ 41,300 |
| Term loan | 23,395 | 23,590 |
| Environmental remediation costs | 14,712 | 14,874 |
| Dividends payable | 16,111 | 14,432 |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 33,423 | 18,013 |
| Total liabilities | 247,641 | 112,209 |
| Commitments and contingencies (notes 2, 3, 5 and 6) | | |
| Shareholders equity: | | |
| Common stock, par value \$.01 per share; authorized 50,000,000 shares; issued 33,394,175 at March 31, 2011 and 29,944,155 at December 31, 2010 | 334 | 299 |
| Paid-in capital | 460,190 | 368,093 |
| Dividends paid in excess of earnings | (57,029) | (52,304) |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (584) | (1,153) |
| Total shareholders equity | 402,911 | 314,935 |

| | | |
|--|------------|------------|
| Total liabilities and shareholders' equity | \$ 650,552 | \$ 427,144 |
|--|------------|------------|

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

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GETTY REALTY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(in thousands, except per share amounts)
(unaudited)

| | Three months ended March | |
|--|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | 31, | |
| | 2011 | 2010 |
| Revenues from rental properties | \$ 25,025 | \$ 22,449 |
| Operating expenses: | | |
| Rental property expenses | 3,486 | 3,216 |
| Impairment charges | 994 | |
| Environmental expenses, net | 1,127 | 1,552 |
| General and administrative expenses | 4,885 | 2,338 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 2,325 | 2,391 |
| Total operating expenses | 12,817 | 9,497 |
| Operating income | 12,208 | 12,952 |
| Other income, net | 411 | 121 |
| Interest expense | (1,319) | (1,494) |
| Earnings from continuing operations | 11,300 | 11,579 |
| Discontinued operations: | | |
| Earnings from operating activities | 18 | 16 |
| Gains on dispositions of real estate | 68 | 310 |
| Earnings from discontinued operations | 86 | 326 |
| Net earnings | \$ 11,386 | \$ 11,905 |
| Basic and diluted earnings per common share: | | |
| Earnings from continuing operations | \$ 0.35 | \$ 0.47 |
| Earnings from discontinued operations | \$ 0.00 | \$ 0.01 |
| Net earnings | \$ 0.35 | \$ 0.48 |
| Weighted-average shares outstanding: | | |
| Basic | 32,502 | 24,766 |
| Stock options and restricted stock units | 2 | 3 |
| Diluted | 32,504 | 24,769 |

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

GETTY REALTY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

| | Three months ended March | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | 31, | |
| | 2011 | 2010 |
| Net earnings | \$ 11,386 | \$ 11,905 |
| Other comprehensive income: | | |
| Unrealized gain on interest rate swap | 569 | 303 |
| Comprehensive income | \$ 11,955 | \$ 12,208 |

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

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GETTY REALTY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(in thousands)
(unaudited)

| | Three months ended March | |
|---|---------------------------------|-------------|
| | 31, | |
| | 2011 | 2010 |
| <i>Cash flows from operating activities:</i> | | |
| Net earnings | \$ 11,386 | \$ 11,905 |
| <i>Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash flow provided by operating activities:</i> | | |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 2,325 | 2,395 |
| Impairment charges | 994 | |
| Gains from dispositions of real estate | (68) | (310) |
| Deferred rental revenue, net of allowance | 40 | (138) |
| Amortization of above-market and below-market leases | (135) | (173) |
| Amortization of investment in direct financing lease | 89 | (73) |
| Accretion expense | 136 | 165 |
| Stock-based employee compensation expense | 143 | 106 |
| <i>Changes in assets and liabilities:</i> | | |
| Recoveries from state underground storage tank funds, net | 63 | (242) |
| Accounts receivable | (60) | (63) |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | 240 | (353) |
| Environmental remediation costs | (377) | 235 |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 156 | 305 |
| Net cash flow provided by operating activities | 14,932 | 13,759 |
| <i>Cash flows from investing activities:</i> | | |
| Property acquisitions and capital expenditures | (165,393) | (1,500) |
| Proceeds from dispositions of real estate | 116 | 639 |
| Decrease in cash held for property acquisitions | 60 | 1,124 |
| (Issuance) collection of note and mortgages receivable | (30,312) | 34 |
| Net cash flow provided by (used in) investing activities | (195,529) | 297 |
| <i>Cash flows from financing activities:</i> | | |
| Borrowings (repayments) under credit agreement, net | 118,700 | (2,000) |
| (Repayments) under term loan agreement | (195) | (195) |
| Cash dividends paid | (14,432) | (11,842) |
| Credit agreement origination costs | (175) | |
| Security deposits received | 2,010 | 72 |
| Net proceeds from issuance of common stock | 91,989 | |
| Net cash flow provided by (used in) financing activities | 197,897 | (13,965) |

| | | |
|--|-----------|----------|
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | 17,300 | 91 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 6,122 | 3,050 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | \$ 23,422 | \$ 3,141 |

Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information

Cash paid (refunded) during the period for:

| | | |
|--|----------|----------|
| Interest | \$ 1,343 | \$ 1,441 |
| Income taxes, net | 65 | 74 |
| Recoveries from state underground storage tank funds | (133) | (206) |
| Environmental remediation costs | 758 | 995 |

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

GETTY REALTY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
(Unaudited)

1. GENERAL

Basis of Presentation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Getty Realty Corp. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries (the Company). The Company is a real estate investment trust (REIT) specializing in the ownership and leasing of retail motor fuel and convenience store properties and petroleum distribution terminals. The Company manages and evaluates its operations as a single segment. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). In 2009, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) established the Accounting Standards Codification, as amended (the ASC), as the sole reference source of authoritative accounting principles recognized by the FASB to be applied by non-governmental entities in the preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP. The Company adopted the codification during the quarter ended September 30, 2009 which had no impact on the Company's financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Use of Estimates, Judgments and Assumptions: The financial statements have been prepared in conformity with GAAP, which requires the Company's management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and revenues and expenses during the period reported. While all available information has been considered, actual results could differ from those estimates, judgments and assumptions. Estimates, judgments and assumptions underlying the accompanying consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to, deferred rent receivable, net investment in direct financing lease, recoveries from state underground storage tank (UST or USTs) funds, environmental remediation costs, real estate, depreciation and amortization, impairment of long-lived assets, litigation, accrued expenses, income taxes and the allocation of the purchase price of properties acquired to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

Discontinued Operations: The operating results and gains from certain dispositions of real estate sold in 2011 and 2010 are reclassified as discontinued operations. The operating results of such properties for the three months ended March 31, 2010 have also been reclassified to discontinued operations to conform to the 2011 presentation. Discontinued operations for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 are primarily comprised of gains or losses from property dispositions. The revenue from rental properties and expenses related to these properties are insignificant for each of the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010.

Unaudited, Interim Financial Statements: The consolidated financial statements are unaudited but, in the Company's opinion, reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary for a fair statement of the results for the periods presented. These statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes, which appear in the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

Earnings per Common Share: Basic earnings per common share gives effect, utilizing the two-class method, to the potential dilution from the issuance of common shares in settlement of restricted stock units (RSUs or RSU) which provide for non-forfeitable dividend equivalents equal to the dividends declared per common share. Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net earnings less dividend equivalents attributable to RSUs by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per common share, also gives effect to the potential dilution from the exercise of stock options utilizing the treasury stock method.

| (in thousands) | Three months ended March 31, | |
|---|---|-------------|
| | 2011 | 2010 |
| Earnings from continuing operations | \$ 11,300 | \$ 11,579 |
| Less dividend equivalents attributable to restricted stock units outstanding | (82) | (56) |
| Earnings from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders used for basic earnings per share calculation | 11,218 | 11,523 |
| Discontinued operations | 86 | 326 |
| Net earnings attributable to common shareholders used for basic earnings per share calculation | \$ 11,304 | \$ 11,849 |
| Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding: | | |
| Basic | 32,502 | 24,766 |
| Stock options | 2 | 3 |
| Diluted | 32,504 | 24,769 |
| Restricted stock units outstanding at the end of the period | 171 | 118 |

2. LEASES

The Company leases or sublets its properties primarily to distributors and retailers engaged in the sale of gasoline and other motor fuel products, convenience store products and automotive repair services who are responsible for managing the operations conducted at these properties and for the payment of taxes, maintenance, repair, insurance and other operating expenses related to these properties. In those instances where the Company determines that the best use for a property is no longer as a retail motor fuel outlet, the Company will seek an alternative tenant or buyer for the property. The Company leases or subleases approximately twenty of its properties for uses such as fast food restaurants, automobile sales and other retail purposes. The Company's 1,172 properties are located in 20 states across the United States with concentrations in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions.

As of March 31, 2011, Getty Petroleum Marketing Inc. (Marketing) leased from the Company, 813 properties. Eight hundred four of the properties are leased to Marketing under a unitary master lease (the Master Lease) and nine properties are leased under supplemental leases (collectively with the Master Lease, the Marketing Leases). The Master Lease has an initial term of 15 years commencing December 9, 2000, and provides Marketing with options for three renewal terms of ten years each and a final renewal option of three years and ten months extending to 2049 (or such shorter initial or renewal term as the underlying lease may provide). If Marketing elects to exercise any renewal option, Marketing is required to notify us of such election one year in advance of the commencement of the renewal term. The Master Lease is a unitary lease and, therefore, Marketing's exercise of any renewal option can only be for all of the properties subject of the Master Lease. The supplemental leases have initial terms of varying expiration dates.

The Marketing Leases include provisions for 2.0% annual rent escalations. (See

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note 8 for additional information regarding the portion of the Company's financial results that are attributable to Marketing. See note 3 for additional information regarding contingencies related to Marketing and the Marketing Leases).

The Company estimates that Marketing makes annual real estate tax payments for properties leased under the Marketing Leases of approximately \$13,000,000. Marketing also makes additional payments for other operating expenses related to these properties, including environmental remediation costs other than those liabilities that were retained by the Company. These costs, which have been assumed by Marketing under the terms of the Marketing Leases, are not reflected in the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Revenues from rental properties included in continuing operations for the quarters ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 were \$25,025,000 and \$22,449,000, respectively, of which \$15,171,000 and \$15,147,000, respectively, were received from Marketing under the Marketing Leases and \$9,632,000 and \$6,927,000, respectively, were received from other tenants. Rent received and rental property expenses include \$919,000 and \$812,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, for real estate taxes paid by the Company which were reimbursed by Marketing and other tenants. In accordance with GAAP, the Company recognizes rental revenue in amounts which vary from the amount of rent contractually due or received during the periods presented. As a result, revenues from rental properties include non-cash adjustments recorded for deferred rental revenue due to the recognition of rental income on a straight-line (or an average) basis over the current lease term, net amortization of above-market and below-market leases and recognition of rental income recorded under a direct financing lease using the effective interest method which produces a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the leased property (the Revenue Recognition Adjustments). Revenue Recognition Adjustments included in continuing operations increased rental revenue by \$222,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, and \$375,000 for the quarter ended March 31, 2010.

The components of the \$77,251,000 net investment in direct financing lease as of March 31, 2011, are minimum lease payments receivable of \$185,456,000 plus unguaranteed estimated residual value of \$10,828,000 less unearned income of \$119,033,000.

3. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

In order to minimize the Company's exposure to credit risk associated with financial instruments, the Company places its temporary cash investments, if any, with high credit quality institutions. Temporary cash investments, if any, are currently held in an overnight bank time deposit with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.

As of March 31, 2011, the Company leased 813, or 69% of its 1,172 properties, on a long-term triple-net basis to Marketing. (See note 2 for additional information). The Company's financial results are materially dependent upon the ability of Marketing to meet its rental, environmental and other obligations under the Marketing Leases. Marketing's financial results depend on retail petroleum marketing margins from the sale of refined petroleum products and rental income from its subtenants. Marketing's subtenants either operate their gas stations, convenience stores, automotive repair services or other businesses at the Company's properties or are petroleum distributors who may operate the Company's properties directly and/or sublet the Company's properties to the operators. Since a substantial portion of the Company's

revenues (59% for the three months ended March 31, 2011), are derived from the Marketing Leases, any factor that adversely affects Marketing's ability to meet its obligations under the Marketing Leases may have a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, revenues, operating expenses, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price. (See note 8 for additional information regarding the portion of the Company's financial results that are attributable to Marketing.)

On February 28, 2011, OAO LUKoil (Lukoil), one of the largest integrated Russian oil companies, transferred its ownership interest in Marketing to Cambridge Petroleum Holding Inc. (Cambridge). The Company is not privy to the terms and conditions pertaining to this transaction between Lukoil and Cambridge and the Company does not know what type or amount of consideration, if any, was paid or is payable by Lukoil or its subsidiaries to Cambridge or by Cambridge to Lukoil or its subsidiaries in connection with the transfer. Although the Company believes that there are certain contractual relationships between Lukoil and its subsidiaries and Marketing, the Company has not confirmed the existence of such agreements and the Company does not know the terms and conditions of such agreements or the scope or extent of any ongoing contractual or business relationships between Lukoil or its subsidiaries and Cambridge or its subsidiaries, including Marketing.

The Company did not believe that while Lukoil owned Marketing Lukoil would allow Marketing to fail to meet its obligations under the Marketing Leases. However, there can be no assurance that Cambridge will have the capacity to provide capital or financial support to Marketing or will provide or arrange for the provision of additional capital investment or financial support to Marketing in the future that Marketing may require to perform its obligations under the Marketing Leases. The Company cannot predict what impact the transfer of Marketing may have the Company's business. Without financial support, it is possible that Marketing may file for bankruptcy protection and seek to reorganize or liquidate its business. It is also possible that Marketing may take other actions in addition to seeking to modify the terms of the Marketing Leases.

From time to time when it was owned by Lukoil, the Company held discussions with representatives of Marketing regarding potential modifications to the Marketing Leases. These discussions did not result in a common understanding with Marketing that would form a basis for modification of the Marketing Leases. After Lukoil's transfer of its ownership of Marketing to Cambridge, the Company commenced discussions with Marketing's new owners and management. Although Marketing's new management has indicated a desire to reduce the number of properties its leases from the Company under the Marketing Leases in an effort to improve Marketing's financial results, such discussions are currently ongoing and the Company does not yet have a definitive understanding of what Marketing's business strategy under its new ownership is or how it may change in the future. The Company intends to continue its discussions with Marketing and diligently pursue the removal of properties from the Marketing Leases to the extent the Company deems it prudent for it to do so; however, there is no agreement in place providing for removal of a significant number of properties from the Marketing Leases. Any modification of the Marketing Leases that removes a significant number of properties from the Marketing Leases would likely significantly reduce the amount of rent the Company receives from Marketing and increase the Company's operating expenses. The Company cannot accurately predict if, or when, the Marketing Leases will be modified; what composition of properties, if any, may be removed from the Marketing Leases as part of any such modification; or what the terms of any agreement for modification of the Marketing Leases may be. The Company also cannot accurately predict what actions Marketing may take, and what the Company's recourse may be, whether the Marketing Leases are modified or not. During the

second quarter of 2011 or thereafter, the Company may be required to significantly increase or decrease the deferred rent receivable reserve, record additional impairment charges related to its properties, or accrue for environmental liabilities as a result of the potential or actual modification or termination of the Marketing Leases.

As of the date of this Form 10-Q, the Company has not yet received Marketing's unaudited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 31, 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2009, Marketing reported a significant loss, continuing a trend of reporting large losses in recent years. Based on interim reports the Company has received through 2010, Marketing's significant losses have continued. The Company continues to believe that Marketing likely does not have the ability to generate cash flows from its business operations sufficient to meet its obligations as they come due in the ordinary course under the terms of the Marketing Leases unless Marketing shows significant improvement in its financial results, reduces the number of properties under the Marketing Leases, or receives additional capital or credit support. There can be no assurance that Marketing will be successful in any of these efforts.

In November 2009, Marketing announced a restructuring of its business. Marketing disclosed that the restructuring included the sale of all assets unrelated to the properties it leases from the Company, the elimination of parent-guaranteed debt, and steps to reduce operating costs. Although Marketing's press release stated that its restructuring included the sale of all assets unrelated to the properties it leases from the Company, the Company has concluded, based on the press releases related to the Marketing/Bionol contract dispute described below, that Marketing's restructuring did not include the sale of all assets unrelated to the properties it leases from the Company. Marketing sold certain assets unrelated to the properties it leases from the Company to its affiliates, LUKOIL Pan Americas LLC and LUKOIL North America LLC. The Company believes that Marketing retained other assets, liabilities and business matters unrelated to the properties it leases from the Company. As part of the restructuring, Marketing paid off debt which had been guaranteed or held by Lukoil with proceeds from the sale of assets to Lukoil affiliates.

In June 2010, Marketing and Bionol Clearfield LLC (Bionol) each issued press releases regarding a contractual dispute between them. Bionol owns and operates an ethanol plant in Pennsylvania. Bionol and Marketing entered into a five-year contract under which Marketing agreed to purchase substantially all of the ethanol production from the Bionol plant, at formula-based prices. Bionol stated that Marketing breached the contract by not paying the agreed-upon price for the ethanol. According to Bionol's press release, the cumulative gross purchase commitment under the contract could be on the order of one billion dollars. The Company cannot predict with any certainty how the ultimate resolution of this matter may impact Marketing's long-term financial performance and its ability to meet its obligations to the Company as they become due under the terms of the Marketing Leases.

The Company cannot predict what impact Marketing's restructuring, dispute with Bionol, other changes in its business model or other impacts on its business will have on the Company. If Marketing should fail to meet its rental, environmental or other obligations under the Marketing Leases to the Company, such default could lead to a protracted and expensive process for retaking control of the Company's properties. In addition to the risk of disruption in rent receipts, the Company is subject to the risk of incurring real estate taxes, maintenance, environmental and other expenses at properties subject to the Marketing Leases.

The Company intends either to re-let or sell any properties removed from the Marketing Leases, whether such removal arises consensually by negotiation or as a result of default by Marketing, and reinvest any realized sales proceeds in new properties. The Company intends to offer any properties removed from the Marketing Leases to replacement tenants or buyers individually, or in groups of properties, or by seeking a single tenant for the entire portfolio of properties subject to the Marketing Leases. Although the Company is the fee or leasehold owner of the properties subject to the Marketing Leases and the owner of the Getty® brand and has prior experience with tenants who operate their convenience stores, automotive repair services or other businesses at its properties; in the event that properties are removed from the Marketing Leases, the Company cannot accurately predict if, when, or on what terms, such properties could be re-let or sold.

As permitted under the terms of the Marketing Leases, Marketing generally can, subject to any contrary terms under applicable third party leases, use each property for any lawful purpose, or for no purpose whatsoever. As of March 31, 2011, Marketing was not operating any of the nine terminals it leases from the Company and had removed, or has scheduled removal of, underground gasoline storage tanks and related equipment at approximately 165 of the Company's retail properties and the Company believes that most of these properties are either vacant or provide negative or marginal contribution to Marketing's results. In those instances where the Company determines that the best use for a property is no longer as a retail motor fuel outlet, at the appropriate time the Company will seek an alternative tenant or buyer for such property. With respect to properties that are vacant or have had underground gasoline storage tanks and related equipment removed, it may be more difficult or costly to re-let or sell such properties as gas stations because of capital costs or possible zoning or permitting rights that are required and that may have lapsed during the period since gasoline was last sold at the property. Conversely, it may be easier to re-let or sell properties where underground gasoline storage tanks and related equipment have been removed if the property will not be used as a retail motor fuel outlet or if environmental contamination has been or is being remediated.

Based in part on the Company's willingness to negotiate with Marketing for a modification of the Marketing Leases, and its belief that the Marketing Leases will be modified prior to the expiration of the current lease term, the Company believes that it is probable that it will not collect all of the rent due related to properties identified from time to time as being the most likely to be removed from the Marketing Leases. As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the net carrying value of the deferred rent receivable attributable to the Marketing leases was \$20,868,000 and \$21,221,000, respectively, which was comprised of a gross deferred rent receivable of \$28,476,000 and \$29,391,000, respectively, partially offset by a valuation reserve of \$7,608,000 and \$8,170,000, respectively. The valuation reserves were estimated based on the deferred rent receivable attributable to properties identified by the Company as being the most likely to be removed from the Marketing Leases. The Company has not provided deferred rent receivable reserves related to the remaining properties subject to the Marketing Leases since, based on its assessments and assumptions as of March 31, 2011, the Company continued to believe that it was probable that it will collect the deferred rent receivable related to those remaining properties. It is possible that the deterioration of Marketing's financial condition may continue, that Marketing may file bankruptcy and seek to reorganize or liquidate its business, or that Marketing may seek a reduction in the rental payments owed under the Marketing Leases in connection with a removal of properties from the Marketing Leases or otherwise. It is possible that the Company may change its estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases, and accordingly, during the second quarter of 2011 or thereafter, the Company may be required to significantly increase or decrease

the deferred rent receivable reserve as a result of the potential or actual modification or termination of the Marketing Leases.

The Company has performed an impairment analysis of the carrying amount of the properties subject to the Marketing Leases from time to time in accordance with GAAP when indicators of impairment exist. The impact to depreciation expense due to adjusting the estimated lives for such long-lived assets was insignificant. During the three months ended March 31, 2011, the Company reduced the carrying amount to fair value, and recorded non-cash impairment charges aggregating \$994,000, for certain properties leased to Marketing where the carrying amount of the property exceeded the estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to be received during the assumed holding period and the estimated net sales value expected to be received at disposition. The non-cash impairment charges were attributable to reductions in real estate valuations primarily due to the removal or scheduled removal of underground storage tanks by Marketing. The fair value of real estate is estimated based on the price that would be received to sell the property in an orderly transaction between marketplace participants at the measurement date, net of disposal costs. The valuation techniques that the Company used included discounted cash flow analysis, an income capitalization approach on prevailing or earnings multiples applied to earnings from the property, analysis of recent comparable sales transactions, actual sale negotiations and bona fide purchase offers received from third parties and/or consideration of the amount that currently would be required to replace the asset, as adjusted for obsolescence. In general, the Company considers multiple valuation techniques when measuring the fair value of a property, all of which are based on assumptions that are classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

Marketing is directly responsible to pay for (i) remediation of environmental contamination it causes and compliance with various environmental laws and regulations as the operator of the Company's properties, and (ii) known and unknown environmental liabilities allocated to Marketing under the terms of the Marketing Leases and various other agreements with the Company relating to Marketing's business and the properties it leases from the Company (collectively the Marketing Environmental Liabilities). However, the Company continues to have ongoing environmental remediation obligations at 176 retail sites and for certain pre-existing conditions at six of the terminals the Company leases to Marketing. If Marketing fails to pay the Marketing Environmental Liabilities, the Company may ultimately be responsible to pay for Marketing Environmental Liabilities as the property owner. The Company does not maintain pollution legal liability insurance to protect it from potential future claims for Marketing Environmental Liabilities. The Company will be required to accrue for Marketing Environmental Liabilities if the Company determines that it is probable that Marketing will not meet its environmental obligations and the Company can reasonably estimate the amount of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities for which it will be responsible to pay, or if the Company's assumptions regarding the ultimate allocation methods or share of responsibility that it used to allocate environmental liabilities changes. However, as of March 31, 2011 the Company continued to believe that it was not probable that Marketing would not pay for substantially all of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities. Accordingly, the Company did not accrue for the Marketing Environmental Liabilities as of March 31, 2011. Nonetheless, the Company has determined that the aggregate amount of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities (as estimated by the Company) would be material to the Company if it was required to accrue for all of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities since as a result of such accrual, the Company would not be in compliance with the existing financial covenants in its Credit Agreement and its Term Loan Agreement. Such non-compliance would result in an event of default pursuant to each agreement which, if not waived, would prohibit the Company from drawing funds against the Credit Agreement and could result in the

acceleration of the Company's indebtedness under the Company's restated senior unsecured revolving credit agreement expiring in March 2012 (the Credit Agreement) and the Company's \$25.0 million three-year term loan agreement expiring in September 2012 (the Term Loan Agreement or Term Loan). It is possible that the Company may change its estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases, and accordingly, during the second quarter of 2011 or thereafter, the Company may be required to accrue for the Marketing Environmental Liabilities.

The Company's estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases made effective March 31, 2011 are subject to reevaluation and possible change as the Company develops a greater understanding of factors relating to the new ownership and management of Marketing, and a clearer understanding of Marketing's business plan and strategies and its capital resources. It is possible that the deterioration of Marketing's financial condition may continue, that Marketing may file bankruptcy and seek to reorganize or liquidate its business or that Marketing may continue to pursue seeking a modification of the Marketing Leases, including, removal of either groups of or individual properties from the Marketing Leases, or a reduction in the rental payments owed by Marketing under the Marketing Lease.

Should the Company's assessments, assumptions and beliefs made effective as of March 31, 2011 prove to be incorrect, or if circumstances change, the conclusions reached by the Company relating to the following may change (i) whether any or what combination of the properties subject to the Marketing Leases are likely to be removed from the Marketing Leases, (ii) recoverability of the deferred rent receivable for some or all of the properties subject to the Marketing Leases, (iii) potential impairment of the properties subject to the Marketing Leases and, (iv) Marketing's ability to pay the Marketing Environmental Liabilities. The Company intends to regularly review its assumptions that affect the accounting for deferred rent receivable; long-lived assets; environmental litigation accruals; environmental remediation liabilities; and related recoveries from state underground storage tank funds. Accordingly, it is possible that the Company may be required to (i) increase or decrease the deferred rent receivable reserve related to the properties subject to the Marketing Leases, (ii) record an additional impairment charge related to the properties subject to the Marketing Leases, or (iii) accrue for Marketing Environmental Liabilities that the Company believes are allocable to Marketing under the Marketing Leases and various other agreements as a result of the potential or actual filing for bankruptcy protection by Marketing or as a result of the potential or actual modification of the Marketing Leases or other factors, which may result in material adjustments to the amounts recorded for these assets and liabilities, and as a result of which, the Company may not be in compliance with the financial covenants in its Credit Agreement and its Term Loan Agreement.

The Company cannot provide any assurance that Marketing will continue to meet its rental, environmental or other obligations under the Marketing Leases. In the event that Marketing does not perform its rental, environmental or other obligations under the Marketing Leases; if the Marketing Leases are modified significantly or terminated; if the Company determines that it is probable that Marketing will not meet its rental, environmental or other obligations and the Company accrues for certain of such liabilities; if the Company is unable to promptly re-let or sell the properties upon recapture from the Marketing Leases; or, if the Company changes its assumptions that affect the accounting for rental revenue or Marketing Environmental Liabilities related to the Marketing Leases and various other agreements; the Company's business, financial condition, revenues, operating expenses, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price may be materially adversely affected.

The Company has also agreed to provide limited environmental indemnification to Marketing, capped at \$4,250,000, for certain pre-existing conditions at six of the terminals which are owned by the Company and leased to Marketing. Under the agreement, Marketing is required to pay (and has paid) the first \$1,500,000 of costs and expenses incurred in connection with remediating any such pre-existing conditions, Marketing and the Company share equally the next \$8,500,000 of those costs and expenses and Marketing is obligated to pay all additional costs and expenses over \$10,000,000. The Company has accrued \$300,000 as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 in connection with this indemnification agreement.

The Company is subject to various legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of its business. In addition, the Company has retained responsibility for certain legal proceedings and claims relating to the petroleum marketing business that were identified at the time the Company's petroleum marketing business was spun-off to our shareholders in March 1997. As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company had accrued \$2,893,000 and \$3,273,000, respectively, for certain of these matters which it believes were appropriate based on information then currently available. It is possible that the Company's assumptions regarding, among other items, the ultimate resolution of and/or the Company's ultimate share of responsibility for these matters may change, which may result in the Company providing or adjusting its accruals for these matters.

In September 2003, the Company received a directive (the Directive) from the State of New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (the NJDEP) notifying the Company that it is one of approximately 66 potentially responsible parties for natural resource damages resulting from discharges of hazardous substances into the Lower Passaic River. The Directive calls for an assessment of the natural resources that have been injured by the discharges into the Lower Passaic River and interim compensatory restoration for the injured natural resources. There has been no material activity with respect to the NJDEP Directive since early after its issuance. The responsibility for the alleged damages, the aggregate cost to remediate the Lower Passaic River, the amount of natural resource damages and the method of allocating such amounts among the potentially responsible parties have not been determined. Effective May 2007, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) entered into an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent (AOC) with over 70 parties comprising a Cooperating Parties Group (CPG) (many of whom also named in the Directive) who have collectively agreed to perform a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for the Lower Passaic River. The Company is a party to the AOC and is a member of the CPG. The RI/FS is intended to address the investigation and evaluation of alternative remedial actions with respect to alleged damages to the Lower Passaic River, and is scheduled to be completed in or about 2014. The RI/FS does not resolve liability issues for remedial work or restoration of, or compensation for, natural resource damages to the Lower Passaic River, which are not known at this time.

In a related action, in December 2005, the State of New Jersey through various state agencies brought suit against certain companies which the State alleges are responsible for various categories of past and future damages resulting from discharges of hazardous substances to the Passaic River. In February 2009, certain of these defendants filed third-party complaints against approximately 300 additional parties, including the Company, seeking contribution for such parties' proportionate share of response costs, cleanup, and other damages, based on their relative contribution to pollution of the Passaic River and adjacent bodies of water. The Company believes that ChevronTexaco is contractually obligated to

indemnify the Company, pursuant to an indemnification agreement, for most if not all of the conditions at the property identified by the NJDEP and the EPA. Accordingly, the ultimate legal and financial liability of the Company, if any, cannot be estimated with any certainty at this time.

During 2010, the Company was defending against 53 lawsuits brought by or on behalf of private and public water providers and governmental agencies. These cases alleged (and, as described below with respect to one remaining case, continue to allege) various theories of liability due to contamination of groundwater with methyl tertiary butyl ether (a fuel derived from methanol, commonly referred to as MTBE) as the basis for claims seeking compensatory and punitive damages, and name as defendant approximately 50 petroleum refiners, manufacturers, distributors and retailers of MTBE, or gasoline containing MTBE. During the quarter ended March 31, 2010, the Company reached agreements to settle two plaintiff classes covering 52 of the 53 pending cases. A settlement payment of \$1,250,000 was made during the third quarter of 2010 covering 27 cases and a settlement payment of \$475,000 was made during the first quarter of 2011 covering 25 cases. Presently, the Company remains a defendant in one MTBE case involving multiple locations throughout the State of New Jersey brought by various governmental agencies of the State of New Jersey, including the NJDEP.

As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company maintained a litigation reserve relating to the remaining MTBE case in an amount which it believes was appropriate based on information then currently available. However, the Company is unable to estimate with certainty its liability for the case involving the State of New Jersey as there remains uncertainty as to the accuracy of the allegations in this case as they relate to it, the Company's defenses to the claims, its rights to indemnification or contribution from Marketing, and the aggregate possible amount of damages for which the Company may be held liable.

The ultimate resolution of the matters related to the Lower Passaic River for which no reserve has been provided for and the MTBE litigation discussed above for an amount above that which has been provided for could cause a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price.

Prior to the time the Company's petroleum marketing business was spun-off to its shareholders in March 1997 (the Spin-Off), the Company was self-insured for workers' compensation, general liability and vehicle liability up to predetermined amounts above which third-party insurance applies. As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company's consolidated balance sheets included, in accounts payable and accrued expenses, \$278,000 relating to self-insurance obligations. The Company estimates its loss reserves for claims, including claims incurred but not reported, by utilizing actuarial valuations provided annually by its insurance carriers. The Company is required to deposit funds for substantially all of these loss reserves with its insurance carriers, and may be entitled to refunds of amounts previously funded, as the claims are evaluated on an annual basis. The Company's consolidated statements of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2011 include, in general and administrative expenses, a charge of \$135,000 for self-insurance loss reserve adjustments. Since the Spin-Off, the Company has maintained insurance coverage subject to certain deductibles.

In order to qualify as a REIT, among other items, the Company must distribute at least ninety percent of its earnings and profits (as defined in the Internal Revenue Code) to shareholders each year. Should the Internal Revenue Service successfully assert that the Company's earnings and profits were greater than

the amounts distributed, the Company may fail to qualify as a REIT; however, the Company may avoid losing its REIT status by paying a deficiency dividend to eliminate any remaining earnings and profits. The Company may have to borrow money or sell assets to pay such a deficiency dividend.

4. CREDIT AGREEMENT, TERM LOAN AGREEMENT AND INTEREST RATE SWAP AGREEMENT

The Company is a party to a \$175,000,000 amended and restated senior unsecured revolving credit agreement (the Credit Agreement) with a group of domestic commercial banks led by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (the Bank Syndicate) which was scheduled to expire in March 2011. During the first quarter of 2011, the Company exercised its option to extend the maturity date by an additional year to March 2012. As of March 31, 2011, borrowings under the Credit Agreement were \$160,000,000, bearing interest at a rate of 1.31% per annum. The Company had \$15,000,000 available under the terms of the Credit Agreement as of March 31, 2011. The Credit Agreement does not provide for scheduled reductions in the principal balance prior to its maturity. The Credit Agreement permits borrowings at an interest rate equal to the sum of a base rate plus a margin of 0.0% or 0.25% or a LIBOR rate plus a margin of 1.0%, 1.25% or 1.5%. The applicable margin is based on the Company's leverage ratio at the end of the prior calendar quarter, as defined in the Credit Agreement, and is adjusted effective mid-quarter when the Company's quarterly financial results are reported to the Bank Syndicate. Based on the Company's leverage ratio as of March 31, 2011, the applicable margin will remain at 0.0% for base rate borrowings and 1.00% for LIBOR rate borrowings.

The annual commitment fee on the unused Credit Agreement ranges from 0.10% to 0.20% based on the amount of borrowings. The Credit Agreement contains customary terms and conditions, including financial covenants such as those requiring the Company to maintain minimum tangible net worth, leverage ratios and coverage ratios and other covenants which may limit the Company's ability to incur debt or pay dividends. The Credit Agreement contains customary events of default, including change of control, failure to maintain REIT status or a material adverse effect on the Company's business, assets, prospects or condition. Any event of default, if not cured or waived, would prohibit the Company from drawing funds against the Credit Agreement and could result in the acceleration of the Company's indebtedness under the Credit Agreement and could also give rise to an event of default and consequent acceleration of the Company's indebtedness under its Term Loan Agreement described below.

The Company is a party to a \$25,000,000 three-year Term Loan Agreement with TD Bank (the Term Loan Agreement or Term Loan) which expires in September 2012. As of March 31, 2011, borrowings under the Term Loan Agreement were \$23,395,000 bearing interest at a rate of 3.5% per annum. The Term Loan Agreement provides for annual reductions of \$780,000 in the principal balance with a \$22,160,000 balloon payment due at maturity. The Term Loan Agreement bears interest at a rate equal to a thirty day LIBOR rate (subject to a floor of 0.4%) plus a margin of 3.1%. The Term Loan Agreement contains customary terms and conditions, including financial covenants such as those requiring the Company to maintain minimum tangible net worth, leverage ratios and coverage ratios and other covenants which may limit the Company's ability to incur debt or pay dividends. The Term Loan Agreement contains customary events of default, including change of control, failure to maintain REIT status or a material adverse effect on the Company's business, assets, prospects or condition. Any event of default, if not cured or waived, could result in the acceleration of the Company's indebtedness under the Term Loan Agreement and could also give rise to an event of default and would prohibit the Company

from drawing funds against the Credit Agreement and could result in the acceleration of the Company's indebtedness under its Credit Agreement.

The Company is a party to a \$45,000,000 LIBOR based interest rate swap, effective through June 30, 2011 (the Swap Agreement). The Swap Agreement is intended to effectively fix, at 5.44%, the LIBOR component of the interest rate determined under the Company's LIBOR based loan agreements. The Company entered into the Swap Agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., designated and qualifying as a cash flow hedge, to reduce its exposure to the variability in future cash flows attributable to changes in the LIBOR rate. The Company's primary objective when undertaking the hedging transaction and derivative position was to reduce its variable interest rate risk by effectively fixing a portion of the interest rate for existing debt and anticipated refinancing transactions. The Company determined, as of the Swap Agreement's inception and as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, that the derivative used in the hedging transaction is highly effective in offsetting changes in cash flows associated with the hedged item and that no gain or loss was required to be recognized in earnings during the three months ended March 31, 2011 or 2010 representing the hedge's ineffectiveness. At March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the Company's consolidated balance sheets include, in accounts payable and accrued expenses, an obligation for the fair value of the Swap Agreement of \$584,000 and \$1,153,000, respectively. For the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company has recorded, in accumulated other comprehensive loss in the Company's consolidated balance sheets, a gain of \$569,000, and \$303,000, respectively, from the change in the fair value of the Swap Agreement obligation related to the effective portion of the interest rate contract. The accumulated comprehensive loss of \$584,000 recorded as of March 31, 2011 will be recognized as interest expense over the remaining term of the Swap Agreement which expires at the end of the second quarter of 2011.

The fair value of the Swap Agreement obligation was \$584,000, as of March 31, 2011, determined using (i) a discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of the Swap Agreement, which is based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company consisting of interest rates and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals and are defined by GAAP as Level 2 inputs in the Fair Value Hierarchy, and (ii) credit valuation adjustments, which are based on unobservable Level 3 inputs. The fair value of the borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement was \$156,300,000 as of March 31, 2011. The fair value of the borrowings outstanding under the Term Loan Agreement was \$23,300,000 as of March 31, 2011. The fair value of the projected average borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement and the borrowings outstanding under the Term Loan Agreement were determined using a discounted cash flow technique that incorporates a market interest yield curve, Level 2 inputs, with adjustments for duration, optionality, risk profile and projected average borrowings outstanding or borrowings outstanding, which are based on unobservable Level 3 inputs. As of March 31, 2011, accordingly, the Company classified its valuation of the Swap Agreement in its entirety within Level 2 of the Fair Value Hierarchy since the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of the Swap Agreement.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL EXPENSES

The Company is subject to numerous existing federal, state and local laws and regulations, including matters relating to the protection of the environment such as the remediation of known contamination and the retirement and decommissioning or removal of long-lived assets including buildings containing hazardous materials, USTs and other equipment. Environmental expenses are principally attributable to

remediation costs which include installing, operating, maintaining and decommissioning remediation systems, monitoring contamination, and governmental agency reporting incurred in connection with contaminated properties. The Company seeks reimbursement from state UST remediation funds related to these environmental expenses where available.

The Company enters into leases and various other agreements which allocate responsibility for known and unknown environmental liabilities by establishing the percentage and method of allocating responsibility between the parties. In accordance with the leases with certain tenants, the Company has agreed to bring the leased properties with known environmental contamination to within applicable standards, and to either regulatory or contractual closure (Closure). Generally, upon achieving Closure at each individual property, the Company's environmental liability under the lease for that property will be satisfied and future remediation obligations will be the responsibility of the Company's tenant. Generally the liability for the retirement and decommissioning or removal of USTs and other equipment is the responsibility of the Company's tenants. The Company is contingently liable for these obligations in the event that the tenants do not satisfy their responsibilities. A liability has not been accrued for obligations that are the responsibility of the Company's tenants based on the tenants' history of paying such obligations and/or the Company's assessment of their financial ability to pay their share of such costs. However, there can be no assurance that the Company's assessments are correct or that the Company's tenants who have paid their obligations in the past will continue to do so.

Of the 813 properties leased to Marketing as of March 31, 2011, the Company has agreed to pay all costs relating to, and to indemnify Marketing for, certain environmental liabilities and obligations at 176 retail properties that have not achieved Closure and are scheduled in the Master Lease. The Company will continue to seek reimbursement from state UST remediation funds related to these environmental expenditures where available.

It is possible that the Company's assumptions regarding the ultimate allocation method and share of responsibility that it used to allocate environmental liabilities may change, which may result in material adjustments to the amounts recorded for environmental litigation accruals, environmental remediation liabilities and related assets. The Company is required to accrue for environmental liabilities that the Company believes are allocable to others under various other agreements if the Company determines that it is probable that the counter-party will not meet its environmental obligations. The ultimate resolution of these matters could cause a material adverse effect on the Company's business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price. (See note 3 for contingencies related to Marketing and the Marketing Leases for additional information.)

The estimated future costs for known environmental remediation requirements are accrued when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The environmental remediation liability is estimated based on the level and impact of contamination at each property. The accrued liability is the aggregate of the best estimate of the fair value of cost for each component of the liability. Recoveries of environmental costs from state UST remediation funds, with respect to both past and future environmental spending, are accrued at fair value as an offset to environmental expense, net of allowance for collection risk, based on estimated recovery rates developed from prior experience with the funds when such recoveries are considered probable.

Environmental exposures are difficult to assess and estimate for numerous reasons, including the extent of contamination, alternative treatment methods that may be applied, location of the property which subjects it to differing local laws and regulations and their interpretations, as well as the time it takes to remediate contamination. In developing the Company's liability for probable and reasonably estimable environmental remediation costs on a property by property basis, the Company considers among other things, enacted laws and regulations, assessments of contamination and surrounding geology, quality of information available, currently available technologies for treatment, alternative methods of remediation and prior experience. Environmental accruals are based on estimates which are subject to significant change, and are adjusted as the remediation treatment progresses, as circumstances change and as environmental contingencies become more clearly defined and reasonably estimable. As of March 31, 2011, the Company had regulatory approval for remediation action plans in place for 217 (92%) of the 237 properties for which it continues to retain environmental responsibility and the remaining 20 properties (8%) remain in the assessment phase. In addition, the Company has nominal post-closure compliance obligations at 31 properties where it has received no further action letters.

Environmental remediation liabilities and related assets are measured at fair value based on their expected future cash flows which have been adjusted for inflation and discounted to present value. The estimated environmental remediation cost and accretion expense included in environmental expenses in the Company's consolidated statements of operations aggregated \$447,000 and \$947,000 for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, which amounts were net of changes in estimated recoveries from state UST remediation funds. In addition to estimated environmental remediation costs, environmental expenses also include project management fees, legal fees and provisions for environmental litigation loss reserves.

As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had accrued \$14,712,000, \$14,874,000 and \$16,527,000, respectively, as management's best estimate of the fair value of reasonably estimable environmental remediation costs. As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company had also recorded \$3,982,000, \$3,966,000 and \$3,882,000, respectively, as management's best estimate for recoveries from state UST remediation funds, net of allowance, related to environmental obligations and liabilities. The net environmental liabilities of \$10,908,000 and \$12,645,000 as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, were subsequently accreted for the change in present value due to the passage of time and, accordingly, \$136,000 and \$165,000 of net accretion expense was recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, substantially all of which is included in environmental expenses.

In view of the uncertainties associated with environmental expenditures, contingencies related to Marketing and the Marketing Leases and contingencies related to other parties, however, the Company believes it is possible that the fair value of future actual net expenditures could be substantially higher than amounts currently recorded by the Company. (See note 3 for contingencies related to Marketing and the Marketing Leases for additional information.) Adjustments to accrued liabilities for environmental remediation costs will be reflected in the Company's financial statements as they become probable and a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. Future environmental expenses could cause a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price.

6. SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

A summary of the changes in shareholders equity for the three months ended March 31, 2011 is as follows (in thousands, except share amounts):

| | COMMON STOCK | | PAID-IN | DIVIDENDS ACCUMULATED PAID OTHER IN EXCESS COMPREHENSIVE OF | | TOTAL |
|--|--------------|--------|------------|--|------------|------------|
| | SHARES | AMOUNT | CAPITAL | EARNINGS | LOSS | |
| Balance, December 31, 2010 | 29,944,155 | \$ 299 | \$ 368,093 | \$ (52,304) | \$ (1,153) | \$ 314,935 |
| Net earnings | | | | 11,386 | | 11,386 |
| Dividends | | | | (16,111) | | (16,111) |
| Stock-based employee compensation expense | 20 | | 143 | | | 143 |
| Issuance of common stock | 3,450,000 | 35 | 91,954 | | | 91,989 |
| Net unrealized gain on interest rate swap | | | | | 569 | 569 |
| Balance, March 31, 2011 | 33,394,175 | \$ 334 | \$ 460,190 | \$ (57,029) | \$ (584) | \$ 402,911 |

The Company is authorized to issue 20,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share, of which none were issued as of March 31, 2011 or December 31, 2010.

In the first quarter of 2011, the Company completed a public stock offering of 3,450,000 shares of the Company's common stock, of which 3,000,000 shares were issued in January 2011 and 450,000 shares, representing the underwriter's over-allotment, were issued in February 2011. Substantially all of the aggregate \$91,989,000 net proceeds from the issuance of common stock (after related transaction costs of \$264,000) was used to repay a portion of the outstanding balance under the Company's Credit Agreement and the remainder was used for general corporate purposes.

7. PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS**CPD NY SALE/LEASEBACK**

On January 13, 2011, the Company acquired fee or leasehold title to 59 Mobil-branded gasoline station and convenience store properties and also took a security interest in six other Mobil-branded gasoline stations and convenience store properties in a sale/leaseback and loan transaction with CPD NY Energy Corp. (CPD NY), a subsidiary of Chestnut Petroleum Dist. Inc. The Company's total investment in the transaction was \$111,300,000, which was financed entirely with borrowings under the Company's Credit Agreement.

The properties were acquired or financed in a simultaneous transaction among ExxonMobil, CPD NY and the Company whereby CPD NY acquired a portfolio of 65 gasoline station and convenience stores from ExxonMobil and simultaneously completed a sale/leaseback of 59 of the acquired properties with the Company. The lease between the Company, as lessor, and CPD NY, as lessee, governing the properties is a unitary triple-net lease agreement (the CPD Lease), with an initial term of 15 years, and options for up to three successive renewal terms of ten years each. The CPD Lease requires CPD NY to pay a fixed annual rent for the properties (the Rent), plus an amount equal to all rent due to third party landlords pursuant to the terms of third party leases. The Rent is scheduled to increase on the third

anniversary of the date of the CPD Lease and on every third anniversary thereafter. As a triple-net lessee, CPD NY is

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required to pay all amounts pertaining to the properties subject to the CPD Lease, including taxes, assessments, licenses and permit fees, charges for public utilities and all governmental charges. Partial funding to CPD NY for the transaction was also provided by the Company under a secured, self-amortizing loan having a 10-year term (the CPD Loan).

As of March 31, 2011, the Company's allocation of the purchase price among the assets acquired is preliminary and subject to change. The purchase price has been allocated among the assets acquired based on the initial estimates of fair value. These allocations are preliminary and may not be indicative of the final allocations. The Company continues to evaluate the assumptions used in valuing the real estate. The Company anticipates finalizing these allocations in the second quarter of 2011. A change in the final allocation from what is presented may result in an increase or decrease in identified assets and changes in revenue and expenses, including amortization and other expenses. A change in the final allocation from what is presented may also result in changes in the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information presented below.

The Company estimated the fair value of acquired tangible and assets (consisting of land, buildings and equipment) as if vacant and intangible assets consisting of above and below market leases. Based on these estimates, the Company allocated \$60,275,000 of the purchase price to land, which is accounted for as an operating lease, net above and below market leases with landlords of \$10,018,000 which is accounted for as a deferred asset, net above and below market leases with tenants of \$9,652,000 which is accounted for as a deferred liability and \$31,390,000 allocated to buildings and equipment, which is accounted for as a direct financing lease. The future contractual minimum annual rent receivable from CPD NY on a calendar year basis is as follows: 2011 \$8,090,000, 2012 \$8,826,000 2013 \$8,826,000, 2014 \$9,090,000, 2015 \$9,090,000, 2016 \$9,090,000 and \$86,820,000 thereafter.

The following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information has been prepared utilizing the historical financial statements of Getty Realty Corp. and the effect of additional revenue and expenses from the properties acquired assuming that the acquisitions had occurred as of the beginning of each of the periods presented, after giving effect to certain adjustments including (a) rental income adjustments resulting from the straight-lining of scheduled rent increases (b) rental income adjustments resulting from the recognition of revenue under direct financing leases over the lease term using the effective interest rate method which produces a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the leased property (c) rental income adjustments resulting from the amortization of above market leases with tenants and (d) rent expense adjustments resulting from the amortization of below market leases with landlords. The following information also gives effect to the additional interest expense resulting from the assumed increase in borrowing outstanding drawn under the Credit Agreement to fund the acquisition. The unaudited pro forma condensed financial information is not indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved had the acquisition from CPD NY reflected herein been consummated on the dates indicated or that will be achieved in the future.

| | Three months ended March 31, | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------|
| | 2011 | 2010 |
| Revenues | \$ 25,466 | \$ 25,677 |
| Net earnings | \$ 11,768 | \$ 14,367 |
| Basic and diluted net earnings per common share | \$ 0.36 | \$ 0.58 |

NOURIA SALE/LEASEBACK

On March 31, 2011, the Company acquired 66 Shell branded gasoline station and convenience store properties located in and around the Greater Boston and Southern New Hampshire area for approximately \$86,000,000 million, in a sale/leaseback transaction with Nouria Energy Ventures I, LLC (Nouria), a subsidiary of Nouria Energy Group.

The 66 properties were acquired in a simultaneous transaction among Motiva Enterprises LLC (Shell), Nouria and Getty Realty Corp. whereby Nouria acquired 66 gasoline station and convenience stores from Shell and simultaneously completed a sale/leaseback with Getty of the 66 properties under a long-term triple-net unitary lease having an initial term of 20 years plus renewal options.

As of March 31, 2011, the Company's allocation of the purchase price among the assets acquired is preliminary and subject to change. The purchase price has been allocated among the assets acquired based on the initial estimates of fair value. These allocations are preliminary and may not be indicative of the final allocations. The Company continues to evaluate the assumptions used in valuing the real estate. The Company anticipates finalizing these allocations in the second quarter of 2011. A change in the final allocation from what is presented may result in an increase or decrease in identified assets and changes in revenue and expenses, including amortization and other expenses. A change in the final allocation from what is presented may also result in changes in the unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information presented below.

The Company estimated the fair value of acquired tangible and assets (consisting of land, buildings and equipment) as if vacant and intangible assets consisting of above and below market leases. Based on these estimates, the Company allocated \$47,810,000 of the purchase price to land, which is accounted for as an operating lease, net above and below market leases with landlords of \$3,781,000, which is accounted for as a deferred asset, net above and below market leases with tenants of \$3,638,000, which is accounted for as a deferred liability, \$25,370,000 to buildings and equipment, which is accounted for as a direct financing lease and \$12,000,000 which is accounted for in notes, mortgages and accounts receivable, net. The future contractual minimum annual rent receivable from Nouria on a calendar year basis is as follows: 2011 \$6,431,000, 2012 \$8,675,000 2013 \$8,812,000, 2014 \$8,952,000, 2015 \$9,095,000, 2016 \$9,240,000 and \$131,043,000 thereafter.

The following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information has been prepared utilizing the historical financial statements of Getty Realty Corp. and the effect of additional revenue and expenses from the properties acquired assuming that the acquisitions had occurred as of the beginning of each of the periods presented, after giving effect to certain adjustments including (a) rental income adjustments resulting from the straight-lining of scheduled rent increases (b) rental income adjustments resulting from the recognition of revenue under direct financing leases over the lease term using the effective interest rate method which produces a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in

the leased property (c) rental income adjustments resulting from the amortization of above market leases with tenants and (d) rent expense adjustments resulting from the amortization of below market leases with landlords. The following information also gives effect to the additional interest expense resulting from the assumed increase in borrowing outstanding drawn under the Credit Agreement to fund the acquisition. The unaudited pro forma condensed financial information is not indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved had the acquisition from Nouria reflected herein been consummated on the dates indicated or that will be achieved in the future.

| | Three months ended March 31, | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------|
| | 2011 | 2010 |
| Revenues | \$ 27,278 | \$ 24,751 |
| Net earnings | \$ 13,268 | \$ 13,753 |
| Basic and diluted net earnings per common share | \$ 0.41 | \$ 0.56 |

The following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information has been prepared utilizing the historical financial statements of Getty Realty Corp. and the combined effect of additional revenue and expenses from the properties acquired from both CPD NY and Nouria assuming that the acquisitions had occurred as of the beginning of each of the periods presented, after giving effect to certain adjustments including (a) rental income adjustments resulting from the straight-lining of scheduled rent increases (b) rental income adjustments resulting from the recognition of revenue under direct financing leases over the lease term using the effective interest rate method which produces a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the leased property (c) rental income adjustments resulting from the amortization of above market leases with tenants and (d) rent expense adjustments resulting from the amortization of below market leases with landlords . The following information also gives effect to the additional interest expense resulting from the assumed increase in borrowing outstanding drawn under the Credit Agreement to fund the acquisitions. The unaudited pro forma condensed financial information is not indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved had the acquisition from CPD NY and Nouria reflected herein been consummated on the dates indicated or that will be achieved in the future.

| | Three months ended March 31, | |
|---|---------------------------------|-----------|
| | 2011 | 2010 |
| Revenues | \$ 27,711 | \$ 27,943 |
| Net earnings | \$ 13,650 | \$ 16,215 |
| Basic and diluted net earnings per common share | \$ 0.42 | \$ 0.65 |

8. SUPPLEMENTAL CONDENSED COMBINING FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Condensed combining financial information as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 and for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 has been derived from the Company's books and records and is provided below to illustrate, for informational purposes only, the net contribution to the Company's financial results that are realized from the leasing operations of properties leased to Marketing (which represents approximately 69% of the Company's properties as of March 31, 2011) and from properties leased to other tenants. The condensed combining financial information set forth below presents the results of operations, net assets, and cash flows of the Company, related to Marketing, the Company's other tenants and the Company's corporate functions necessary to arrive at the information for the Company on a combined basis. The assets, liabilities, lease agreements and other leasing operations attributable to the Marketing Leases and other tenant leases are not segregated in legal entities. However, the Company generally maintains its books and records in site specific detail and has classified the operating results which are clearly applicable to each owned or leased property as attributable to Marketing or to the Company's other tenants or to non-operating corporate functions. The condensed combining financial information has been prepared by the Company using certain assumptions, judgments and allocations. Each of the Company's properties were classified as attributable to Marketing, other tenants or corporate for all periods presented based on the property's use as of March 31, 2011 or the property's use immediately prior to its disposition or third party lease expiration.

Environmental remediation expenses have been attributed to Marketing or other tenants on a site specific basis and environmental related litigation expenses and professional fees have been attributed to Marketing or other tenants based on the pro rata share of specifically identifiable environmental expenses for the three years and three months ended March 31, 2011. The Company enters into leases and various other agreements which allocate responsibility for known and unknown environmental liabilities by establishing the percentage and method of allocating responsibility between the parties. In accordance with the leases with certain tenants, the Company has agreed to bring the leased properties with known environmental contamination to within applicable standards, and to either regulatory or contractual closure (Closure). Generally, upon achieving Closure at each individual property, the Company's environmental liability under the lease for that property will be satisfied and future remediation obligations will be the responsibility of the Company's tenant. Of the 813 properties leased to Marketing as of March 31, 2011, the Company has agreed to pay all costs relating to, and to indemnify Marketing for, certain environmental liabilities and obligations at 176 retail properties that have not achieved Closure and are scheduled in the Master Lease. (See note 5 for additional information.)

The heading Corporate in the statements below includes assets, liabilities, income and expenses attributed to general and administrative functions, financing activities and parent or subsidiary level income taxes, capital taxes or franchise taxes which were not incurred on behalf of the Company's leasing operations and are not reasonably allocable to Marketing or other tenants. With respect to general and administrative expenses, the Company has attributed those expenses clearly applicable to Marketing and other tenants. The Company considered various methods of allocating to Marketing and other tenants amounts included under the heading Corporate and determined that none of the methods resulted in a reasonable allocation of such amounts or an allocation of such amounts that more clearly summarizes the net contribution to the Company's financial results realized from the leasing operations of properties leased to Marketing and of properties leased to other tenants. Moreover, the Company determined that

each of the allocation methods it considered resulted in a presentation of these amounts that would make it more difficult to understand the clearly identifiable results from its leasing operations attributable to Marketing and other tenants. The Company believes that the segregated presentation of assets, liabilities, income and expenses attributed to general and administrative functions, financing activities and parent or subsidiary level income taxes, capital taxes or franchise taxes provides the most meaningful presentation of these amounts since changes in these amounts are not fully correlated to changes in the Company's leasing activities.

While the Company believes these assumptions, judgments and allocations are reasonable, the condensed combining financial information is not intended to reflect what the net results would have been had assets, liabilities, lease agreements and other operations attributable to Marketing or its other tenants had been conducted through stand-alone entities during any of the periods presented.

The condensed combining balance sheet of Getty Realty Corp. as of March 31, 2011 is as follows (in thousands):

| | Getty Petroleum Marketing | Other Tenants | Corporate | Consolidated |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| ASSETS: | | | | |
| Real Estate: | | | | |
| Land | \$ 136,578 | \$ 224,351 | \$ | \$ 360,929 |
| Buildings and improvements | 151,668 | 98,229 | 371 | 250,268 |
| | 288,246 | 322,580 | 371 | 611,197 |
| Less accumulated depreciation and amortization | (119,392) | (26,451) | (203) | (146,046) |
| Real estate, net | 168,854 | 296,129 | 168 | 465,151 |
| Net investment in direct financing leases | | 77,251 | | 77,251 |
| Deferred rent receivable, net | 20,868 | 6,477 | | 27,345 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | | 23,422 | 23,422 |
| Recoveries from state underground storage tank funds, net | 3,891 | 91 | | 3,982 |
| Note, mortgages and accounts receivable, net | 17 | 30,965 | 1,186 | 32,168 |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | | 18,042 | 3,191 | 21,233 |
| Total assets | 193,630 | 428,955 | 27,967 | 650,552 |
| LIABILITIES: | | | | |
| Borrowings under credit line | | | 160,000 | 160,000 |
| Term loan | | | 23,395 | 23,395 |
| Environmental remediation costs | 13,624 | 1,088 | | 14,712 |
| Dividends payable | | | 16,111 | 16,111 |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 917 | 23,546 | 8,960 | 33,423 |
| Total liabilities | 14,541 | 24,634 | 208,466 | 247,641 |
| Net assets (liabilities) | \$ 179,089 | \$ 404,321 | \$ (180,499) | \$ 402,911 |

The condensed combining balance sheet of Getty Realty Corp. as of December 31, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

| | Getty Petroleum Marketing | Other Tenants | Corporate | Consolidated |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| ASSETS: | | | | |
| Real Estate: | | | | |
| Land | \$ 137,151 | \$ 116,262 | \$ | \$ 253,413 |
| Buildings and improvements | 152,570 | 98,233 | 371 | 251,174 |
| | 289,721 | 214,495 | 371 | 504,587 |
| Less accumulated depreciation and amortization | (118,784) | (25,241) | (192) | (144,217) |
| Real estate, net | 170,937 | 189,254 | 179 | 360,370 |
| Net investment in direct financing lease | | 20,540 | | 20,540 |
| Deferred rent receivable, net | 21,221 | 6,164 | | 27,385 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | | | 6,122 | 6,122 |
| Recoveries from state underground storage tank funds, net | 3,874 | 92 | | 3,966 |
| Mortgages and accounts receivable, net | 13 | 509 | 1,274 | 1,796 |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | | 3,444 | 3,521 | 6,965 |
| Total assets | 196,045 | 220,003 | 11,096 | 427,144 |
| LIABILITIES: | | | | |
| Borrowings under credit line | | | 41,300 | 41,300 |
| Term loan | | | 23,590 | 23,590 |
| Environmental remediation costs | 13,841 | 1,033 | | 14,874 |
| Dividends payable | | | 14,432 | 14,432 |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 962 | 6,953 | 10,098 | 18,013 |
| Total liabilities | 14,803 | 7,986 | 89,420 | 112,209 |
| Net assets (liabilities) | \$ 181,242 | \$ 212,017 | \$ (78,324) | \$ 314,935 |

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The condensed combining statement of operations of Getty Realty Corp. for the three months ended March 31, 2011 is as follows (in thousands):

| | Getty Petroleum Marketing | Other Tenants | Corporate | Consolidated |
|--|--|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Revenues from rental properties | \$ 14,810 | \$ 10,215 | \$ | \$ 25,025 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | |
| Rental property expenses | 1,417 | 1,930 | 139 | 3,486 |
| Impairment charges | 994 | | | 994 |
| Environmental expenses, net | 1,101 | 26 | | 1,127 |
| General and administrative expenses | 31 | 1,664 | 3,190 | 4,885 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 1,041 | 1,274 | 10 | 2,325 |
| Total operating expenses | 4,584 | 4,894 | 3,339 | 12,817 |
| Operating income (loss) | 10,226 | 5,321 | (3,339) | 12,208 |
| Other income, net | | | 411 | 411 |
| Interest expense | | | (1,319) | (1,319) |
| Earnings (loss) from continuing operations | 10,226 | 5,321 | (4,247) | 11,300 |
| Discontinued operations: | | | | |
| Earnings (loss) from operating activities | 20 | (2) | | 18 |
| Gains on dispositions of real estate | 68 | | | 68 |
| Earnings (loss) from discontinued operations | 88 | (2) | | 86 |
| Net earnings (loss) | \$ 10,314 | \$ 5,319 | \$ (4,247) | \$ 11,386 |

The condensed combining statement of operations of Getty Realty Corp. for the three months ended March 31, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

| | Getty Petroleum Marketing | Other Tenants | Corporate | Consolidated |
|--|--|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| Revenues from rental properties | \$ 14,814 | \$ 7,635 | \$ | \$ 22,449 |
| Operating expenses: | | | | |
| Rental property expenses | 1,907 | 1,076 | 233 | 3,216 |
| Environmental expenses, net | 1,516 | 36 | | 1,552 |
| General and administrative expenses | 32 | 33 | 2,273 | 2,338 |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 1,061 | 1,322 | 8 | 2,391 |
| Total operating expenses | 4,516 | 2,467 | 2,514 | 9,497 |
| Operating income (loss) | 10,298 | 5,168 | (2,514) | 12,952 |
| Other income (expense), net | | | 121 | 121 |
| Interest expense | | | (1,494) | (1,494) |
| Earnings (loss) from continuing operations | 10,298 | 5,168 | (3,887) | 11,579 |

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Discontinued operations:

| | | | | |
|---|-----------|----------|------------|-----------|
| Earnings (loss) from operating activities | 31 | (15) | | 16 |
| Gains on dispositions of real estate | 284 | 26 | | 310 |
| Earnings from discontinued operations | 315 | 11 | | 326 |
| Net earnings (loss) | \$ 10,613 | \$ 5,179 | \$ (3,887) | \$ 11,905 |

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The condensed combining statement of cash flows of Getty Realty Corp. for the three months ended March 31, 2011 is as follows (in thousands):

| | Getty Petroleum Marketing | Other Tenants | Corporate | Consolidated |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | | | | |
| Net earnings (loss) | \$ 10,314 | \$ 5,319 | \$ (4,247) | \$ 11,386 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net earnings (loss) to net cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities: | | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 1,041 | 1,274 | 10 | 2,325 |
| Impairment charges | 994 | | | 994 |
| Gain from dispositions of real estate | (68) | | | (68) |
| Deferred rental revenue | 353 | (313) | | 40 |
| Amortization of above-market and below-market leases | | (135) | | (135) |
| Amortization of investment in direct financing lease | | 89 | | 89 |
| Accretion expense | 133 | 3 | | 136 |
| Stock-based employee compensation expense | | | 143 | 143 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities: | | | | |
| Recoveries from state underground storage tank funds, net | 60 | 3 | | 63 |
| Mortgages and accounts receivable, net | (4) | (56) | | (60) |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | | (205) | 445 | 240 |
| Environmental remediation costs | (427) | 50 | | (377) |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | (45) | 770 | (569) | 156 |
| Net cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities | 12,351 | 6,799 | (4,218) | 14,932 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: | | | | |
| Property acquisitions and capital expenditures | | (165,393) | | (165,393) |
| Proceeds from dispositions of real estate | 116 | | | 116 |
| Decrease in cash held for property acquisitions | | | 60 | 60 |
| (Issuance of) collection of notes and mortgages receivable, net | | (30,400) | 88 | (30,312) |
| Net cash flow provided by (used in) investing activities | 116 | (195,793) | 148 | (195,529) |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: | | | | |
| Borrowings under credit agreement, net | | | 118,700 | 118,700 |

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| | | | | |
|--|----------|---------|-----------|-----------|
| Repayments under term loan agreement | | | (195) | (195) |
| Cash dividends paid | | | (14,432) | (14,432) |
| Credit agreement origination costs | | | (175) | (175) |
| Net proceeds from issuance of common stock | | | 91,989 | 91,989 |
| Security deposits received | | 2,010 | | 2,010 |
| Cash consolidation - Corporate | (12,467) | 186,984 | (174,517) | |
| Net cash flow (used in) provided by financing activities | (12,467) | 188,994 | 21,370 | 197,897 |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | | | 17,300 | 17,300 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | | | 6,122 | 6,122 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | \$ | \$ | \$ 23,422 | \$ 23,422 |

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The condensed combining statement of cash flows of Getty Realty Corp. for the three months ended March 31, 2010 is as follows (in thousands):

| | Getty Petroleum Marketing | Other Tenants | Corporate | Consolidated |
|---|--|--------------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES: | | | | |
| Net earnings (loss) | \$ 10,613 | \$ 5,179 | \$ (3,887) | \$ 11,905 |
| Adjustments to reconcile net earnings (loss) to net cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities: | | | | |
| Depreciation and amortization expense | 1,064 | 1,323 | 8 | 2,395 |
| Impairment charges | | | | |
| Gain from dispositions of real estate | (284) | (26) | | (310) |
| Deferred rental revenue | 324 | (462) | | (138) |
| Amortization of above-market and below-market leases | | (173) | | (173) |
| Amortization of investment in direct financing leases | | (73) | | (73) |
| Accretion expense | 161 | 4 | | 165 |
| Stock-based employee compensation expense | | | 106 | 106 |
| Changes in assets and liabilities: | | | | |
| Recoveries from state underground storage tank funds, net | (211) | (31) | | (242) |
| Mortgages and accounts receivable, net | (33) | (30) | | (63) |
| Prepaid expenses and other assets | | (174) | (179) | (353) |
| Environmental remediation costs | (645) | 880 | | 235 |
| Accounts payable and accrued expenses | 274 | (251) | 282 | 305 |
| Net cash flow provided by (used in) operating activities | 11,263 | 6,166 | (3,670) | 13,759 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES: | | | | |
| Property acquisitions and capital expenditures | | (1,500) | | (1,500) |
| Proceeds from dispositions of real estate | 414 | 225 | | 639 |
| Increase in cash held for property acquisitions | | | 1,124 | 1,124 |
| Collection of mortgages receivable, net | | | 34 | 34 |
| Net cash flow provided by (used in) investing activities | 414 | (1,275) | 1,158 | 297 |
| CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES: | | | | |
| Repayments under credit agreement, net | | | (2,000) | (2,000) |
| Repayments under term loan agreement, net | | | (195) | (195) |

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| | | | | |
|--|----------|---------|----------|----------|
| Cash dividends paid | | | (11,842) | (11,842) |
| Security deposits received | | 72 | | 72 |
| Cash consolidation Corporate | (11,677) | (4,963) | 16,640 | |
| Net cash flow (used in) provided by financing activities | (11,677) | (5,035) | 2,603 | (13,965) |
| Net increase in cash and cash equivalents | | | 91 | 91 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | | | 3,050 | 3,050 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of year | \$ | \$ | \$ 3,141 | \$ 3,141 |

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Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the sections entitled Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors and Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, which appear in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, and Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements and Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors which appear in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

GENERAL

Real Estate Investment Trust

We are a real estate investment trust (REIT) specializing in the ownership, leasing and financing of retail motor fuel and convenience store properties and petroleum distribution terminals. We elected to be treated as a REIT under the federal income tax laws beginning January 1, 2001. As a REIT, we are not subject to federal corporate income tax on the taxable income we distribute to our shareholders. In order to continue to qualify for taxation as a REIT, we are required, among other things, to distribute at least ninety percent of our taxable income to shareholders each year.

Retail Petroleum Marketing Business

We lease or sublet our properties primarily to distributors and retailers engaged in the sale of gasoline and other motor fuel products, convenience store products and automotive repair services. These tenants are responsible for managing the operations conducted at these properties and for the payment of taxes, maintenance, repair, insurance and other operating expenses relating to our properties. Our tenants' financial results are largely dependent on the performance of the petroleum marketing industry, which is highly competitive and subject to volatility. In those instances where we determine that the best use for a property is no longer as a retail motor fuel outlet, we will seek an alternative tenant or buyer for the property. We lease or sublet approximately twenty of our properties for uses such as fast food restaurants, automobile sales and other retail purposes. (For additional information regarding our real estate business and our properties, see Item 1. Business Real Estate Business and Item 2. Properties which appear in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.) (For information regarding factors that could adversely affect us relating to our lessees, including our primary tenant, Getty Petroleum Marketing Inc., (Marketing) see Item 1A. Risk Factors which appears in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 and Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors which appears in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.)

Marketing and the Marketing Leases

As of March 31, 2011, Marketing leased from us 804 properties under a unitary master lease (the Master Lease) and nine properties under supplemental leases (collectively with the Master Lease, the Marketing Leases). The Master Lease has an initial term expiring in December 2015, and provides Marketing with three renewal options of ten years each and a final renewal option of three years and ten months extending to 2049. If Marketing elects to exercise any renewal option, Marketing is required to notify us of such election one year in advance of the commencement of the renewal term. The Master Lease is a unitary lease and, therefore, Marketing's exercise of any renewal option can only be for all of

the properties subject of the Master Lease. The supplemental leases have initial terms of varying expiration dates. The Marketing Leases are triple-net leases, pursuant to which Marketing is responsible for the payment of taxes, maintenance, repair, insurance and other operating expenses. As of March 31, 2011, Marketing was not operating any of the nine terminals it leases from us. Also, as of March 31, 2011, Marketing had removed, or has scheduled removal of the gasoline tanks and related equipment at approximately 165 of our retail properties and we believe that most of these properties are either vacant or provide negative or marginal contribution to Marketing's results.

Our financial results are materially dependent upon the ability of Marketing to meet its rental, environmental and other obligations under the Marketing Leases. Marketing's financial results depend on retail petroleum marketing margins from the sale of refined petroleum products and rental income from its subtenants. Marketing's subtenants either operate their gas stations, convenience stores, automotive repair services or other businesses at our properties or are petroleum distributors who may operate our properties directly and/or sublet our properties to the operators. Since a substantial portion of our revenues (59% for the three months ended March 31, 2011) are derived from the Marketing Leases, any factor that adversely affects Marketing's ability to meet its rental, environmental and other obligations under the Marketing Leases may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, revenues, operating expenses, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price. (For additional information regarding the portion of our financial results that are attributable to Marketing, see Note 8 in Item 1. Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.) (For information regarding factors that could adversely affect us relating to our lessees, including our primary tenant, Getty Petroleum Marketing Inc., (Marketing) see Item 1A. Risk Factors which appears in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 and Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors which appears in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.)

On February 28, 2011 OAO LUKoil (Lukoil), one of the largest integrated Russian oil companies transferred its ownership interest in Marketing to Cambridge Petroleum Holding Inc. (Cambridge). We are not privy to the terms and conditions pertaining to this transaction between Lukoil and Cambridge and we do not know what type or amount of consideration, if any, was paid or is payable by Lukoil or its subsidiaries to Cambridge, or by Cambridge to Lukoil or its subsidiaries in connection with the transfer. Although we believe that there are certain contractual relationships between Lukoil and its subsidiaries and Marketing, we have not confirmed the existence of such agreements and we do not know the terms and conditions of such agreements or the scope or extent of any ongoing contractual or business relationships between Lukoil or its subsidiaries and Cambridge or its subsidiaries, including Marketing.

We did not believe that while Lukoil owned Marketing it would allow Marketing to fail to meet its obligations under the Marketing Leases. However, there can be no assurance that Cambridge will have the capacity to provide capital or financial support to Marketing or will provide or arrange for the provision of additional capital investment or financial support to Marketing in the future that Marketing may require to perform its obligations under the Marketing Leases. We cannot predict what impact the transfer of Marketing may have on our business. Without financial support, it is possible that Marketing may file for bankruptcy protection and seek to reorganize or liquidate its business. It is also possible that Marketing may take other actions in addition to seeking to modify the terms of the Marketing Leases.

From time to time when it was owned by Lukoil, we held discussions with representatives of Marketing regarding potential modifications to the Marketing Leases. These discussions did not result in a common

understanding with Marketing that would form a basis for modification of the Marketing Leases. After Lukoil's transfer of its ownership of Marketing to Cambridge, we commenced discussions with Marketing's new owners and management. Although Marketing's new management has indicated a desire to reduce the number of properties its leases from us under the Marketing Leases in an effort to improve Marketing's financial results, such discussions are currently ongoing and we do not yet have a definitive understanding of what Marketing's business strategy under its new ownership is or how it may change in the future. We intend to continue our discussions with Marketing and diligently pursue the removal of properties from the Marketing Leases to the extent we deem it prudent for us to do so; however, there is no agreement in place providing for removal of a significant number of properties from the Marketing Leases. Any modification of the Marketing Leases that removes a significant number of properties from the Marketing Leases would likely significantly reduce the amount of rent we receive from Marketing and increase our operating expenses. We cannot accurately predict if, or when, the Marketing Leases will be modified; what composition of properties, if any, may be removed from the Marketing Leases as part of any such modification; or what the terms of any agreement for modification of the Marketing Leases may be. We also cannot accurately predict what actions Marketing may take, and what our recourse may be, whether the Marketing Leases are modified or not. During the second quarter of 2011 or thereafter, we may be required to significantly increase or decrease the deferred rent receivable reserve, record additional impairment charges related to our properties, or accrue for environmental liabilities as a result of the potential or actual modification or termination of the Marketing Leases.

As of the date of this Form 10-Q, we have not yet received Marketing's unaudited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2009, Marketing reported a significant loss, continuing a trend of reporting large losses in recent years. Based on the interim reports we have received through 2010, Marketing's significant losses have continued. We continue to believe that Marketing likely does not have the ability to generate cash flows from its business operations sufficient to meet its rental, environmental and other obligations under the terms of the Marketing Leases unless Marketing shows significant improvement in its financial results, reduces the number of properties under the Marketing Leases, or receives additional capital or credit support. There can be no assurance that Marketing will be successful in any of these efforts. It is possible that the deterioration of Marketing's financial condition may continue or that Marketing may file bankruptcy and seek to reorganize or liquidate its business. We cannot predict what impact Lukoil's transfer of its ownership interest to Cambridge will have on Marketing's ability and willingness to perform its rental, environmental and other obligations under the Marketing Leases or on our business.

As of March 31, 2011, the net carrying value of the deferred rent receivable attributable to the Marketing Leases was \$20.9 million and the aggregate Marketing Environmental Liabilities (as defined below), net of expected recoveries from underground storage tank funds, for which we may ultimately be responsible to pay but have not accrued range between \$13 million and \$20 million. The actual amount of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities may be significantly higher than our estimated range and we can provide no assurance as to the accuracy of our estimate. Although our financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2011 were not significantly affected by the transfer of Lukoil's ownership interest in Marketing to Cambridge, our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases made effective March 31, 2011 are subject to reevaluation and possible change as we develop a greater understanding of factors relating to the new ownership and management of Marketing, Marketing's business plan and strategies, its capital resources and we pursue possible modifications to the Marketing Leases. It is possible that we may be required to significantly

increase or decrease the deferred rent reserve, record additional impairment charges related to the properties, or accrue for Marketing Environmental Liabilities as a result of changes in our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases that materially affect the amounts reported in our financial statements. It is also possible that as a result of material adjustments to the amounts recorded for certain of our assets and liabilities that we may not be in compliance with the financial covenants in our Credit Agreement or Term Loan Agreement.

In November 2009, Marketing announced a restructuring of its business. Marketing disclosed that the restructuring included the sale of all assets unrelated to the properties it leases from us, the elimination of parent-guaranteed debt, and steps to reduce operating costs. Although Marketing's press release stated that its restructuring included the sale of all assets unrelated to the properties it leases from us, we have concluded, based on the press releases related to the Marketing/Bionol contract dispute described below, that Marketing's restructuring did not include the sale of all assets unrelated to the properties it leases from us. Marketing sold certain assets unrelated to the properties it leases from us to its affiliates, LUKOIL Pan Americas LLC and LUKOIL North America LLC. We believe that Marketing retained other assets, liabilities and business matters unrelated to the properties it leases from us. As part of the restructuring, Marketing paid off debt which had been guaranteed or held by Lukoil with proceeds from the sale of assets to Lukoil affiliates.

In June 2010, Marketing and Bionol each issued press releases regarding a significant contractual dispute between them. Bionol owns and operates an ethanol plant in Pennsylvania. Bionol and Marketing entered into a five-year contract under which Marketing agreed to purchase substantially all of the ethanol production from the Bionol plant, at formula-based prices. Bionol stated that Marketing breached the contract by not paying the agreed-upon price for the ethanol. According to Bionol's press release, the cumulative gross purchase commitment under the contract could be on the order of one billion dollars. We cannot predict how the ultimate resolution of this matter may impact Marketing's long-term financial performance and its ability to meet its rental, environmental and other obligations to us as they become due under the terms of the Marketing Leases.

We cannot predict what impact Marketing's restructuring, dispute with Bionol, other changes in its business model or other impacts on its business will have on us. If Marketing should fail to meet its rental, environmental or other obligations to us, such default could lead to a protracted and expensive process for retaking control of our properties as a result of which, our business, financial condition, revenues, operating expenses, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price may be materially adversely affected. In addition to the risk of disruption in rent receipts, we are subject to the risk of incurring real estate taxes, maintenance, environmental and other expenses at properties subject to the Marketing Leases.

We intend either to re-let or sell any properties removed from the Marketing Leases, whether such removal arises consensually by negotiation or as a result of default by Marketing, and reinvest any realized sales proceeds in new properties. We intend to offer properties removed from the Marketing Leases to replacement tenants or buyers individually, or in groups of properties, or by seeking a single tenant for the entire portfolio of properties subject to the Marketing Leases. Although we are the fee or leasehold owner of the properties subject to the Marketing Leases and the owner of the Getty® brand, and have prior experience with tenants who operate their gas stations, convenience stores, automotive repair

services or other businesses at our properties, in the event that properties are removed from the Marketing Leases, we cannot accurately predict if, when, or on what terms such properties could be re-let or sold.

As permitted under the terms of the Marketing Leases, Marketing generally can, subject to any contrary terms under applicable third party leases, use each property for any lawful purpose, or for no purpose whatsoever. As of March 31, 2011, Marketing was not operating any of the nine terminals it leases from us and had removed, or has scheduled removal of, underground gasoline storage tanks and related equipment at approximately 165 of our retail properties and we believe that most of these properties are either vacant or provide negative or marginal contribution to Marketing's results. In those instances where we determine that the best use for a property is no longer as a retail motor fuel outlet, at the appropriate time we will seek an alternative tenant or buyer for such property. With respect to properties that are vacant or have had underground gasoline storage tanks and related equipment removed, it may be more difficult or costly to re-let or sell such properties as gas stations because of capital costs or possible zoning or permitting rights that are required and that may have lapsed during the period since gasoline was last sold at the property. Conversely, it may be easier to re-let or sell properties where underground gasoline storage tanks and related equipment have been removed if the property will not be used as a retail motor fuel outlet or if environmental contamination has been or is being remediated.

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), the aggregate minimum rent due over the current terms of the Marketing Leases, substantially all of which are scheduled to expire in December 2015, is recognized on a straight-line (or an average) basis rather than when payment contractually is due. We record the cumulative difference between lease revenue recognized under this straight line accounting method and the lease revenue recognized when payment is due under the contractual payment terms as deferred rent receivable on our consolidated balance sheets. We provide reserves for a portion of the recorded deferred rent receivable if circumstances indicate that a property may be disposed of before the end of the current lease term or if it is not reasonable to assume that a tenant will make all of its contractual lease payments during the current lease term. Our assessments and assumptions regarding the recoverability of the deferred rent receivable related to the properties subject of the Marketing Leases are reviewed on a quarterly basis and such assessments and assumptions are subject to change.

Based in part on our willingness to negotiate with Marketing for a modification of the Marketing Leases, and our belief that the Marketing Leases will be modified prior to the expiration of the current lease term, we believe that it is probable that we will not collect all of the rent due related to properties we identified as being the most likely to be removed from the Marketing Leases. As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, the net carrying value of the deferred rent receivable attributable to the Marketing leases was \$20.9 million and \$21.2 million, respectively, which was comprised of a gross deferred rent receivable of \$28.5 million and \$29.4 million, respectively, partially offset by a valuation reserve of \$7.6 million and \$8.2 million, respectively. The valuation reserves were estimated based on the deferred rent receivable attributable to properties identified from time to time as being the most likely to be removed from the Marketing Leases. We have not provided deferred rent receivable reserves related to the remaining properties subject to the Marketing Leases since, based on our assessments and assumptions as of March 31, 2011, we continued to believe that it was probable that we would collect the deferred rent receivables related to those remaining properties. It is possible that the deterioration of Marketing's financial condition may continue, that Marketing may file bankruptcy and seek to reorganize or liquidate its business, or that Marketing may seek a reduction in the rental payments owed under the Marketing

Leases in connection with a removal of properties from the Marketing Leases or otherwise. Our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases made effective March 31, 2011 are subject to reevaluation and possible change as we develop a greater understanding of factors relating to the new ownership and management of Marketing, and a clearer understanding of Marketing's business plan and strategies and its capital resources. It is possible that we may change our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases, and accordingly, during the second quarter of 2011 or thereafter, we may be required to significantly increase or decrease our deferred rent receivable reserve or provide deferred rent receivable reserves related to the remaining properties subject to the Marketing Leases.

Marketing is directly responsible to pay for (i) remediation of environmental contamination it causes and compliance with various environmental laws and regulations as the operator of our properties, and (ii) known and unknown environmental liabilities allocated to Marketing under the terms of the Marketing Leases and various other agreements with us relating to Marketing's business and the properties it leases from us (collectively the Marketing Environmental Liabilities). However, we continue to have ongoing environmental remediation obligations at 176 retail sites and for certain pre-existing conditions at six of the terminals we lease to Marketing. If Marketing fails to pay the Marketing Environmental Liabilities, we may ultimately be responsible to pay for Marketing Environmental Liabilities as the property owner. We do not maintain pollution legal liability insurance to protect from potential future claims for Marketing Environmental Liabilities. We will be required to accrue for Marketing Environmental Liabilities if we determine that it is probable that Marketing will not meet its environmental obligations and we can reasonably estimate the amount of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities for which we will be responsible to pay, or if our assumptions regarding the ultimate allocation methods or share of responsibility that we used to allocate environmental liabilities changes. However, as of March 31, 2011 we continued to believe that it was not probable that Marketing would not pay for substantially all of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities. Accordingly, we did not accrue for the Marketing Environmental Liabilities as of March 31, 2011 or December 31, 2010. Nonetheless, we have determined that the aggregate amount of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities (as estimated by us) would be material to us if we were required to accrue for all of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities since as a result of such accrual, we would not be in compliance with the existing financial covenants in our \$175.0 million amended and restated senior unsecured revolving Credit Agreement expiring in March 2012 (the Credit Agreement) and our \$25.0 million three-year term loan agreement expiring in September 2012 (the Term Loan Agreement). Such non-compliance would result in an event of default under the Credit Agreement and the Term Loan Agreement which, if not waived, would prohibit us from drawing funds against the Credit Agreement and could result in the acceleration of our indebtedness under the Credit Agreement and the Term Loan Agreement. Our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases made effective March 31, 2011 are subject to reevaluation and possible change as we develop a greater understanding of factors relating to the new ownership and management of Marketing, Marketing's business plan and strategies and its capital resources. It is possible that we may change our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases, and accordingly, during the second quarter of 2011 or thereafter, we may be required to accrue for the Marketing Environmental Liabilities.

We estimate that as of March 31, 2011, the aggregate Marketing Environmental Liabilities, net of expected recoveries from underground storage tank funds, for which we may ultimately be responsible to pay range between \$13 million and \$20 million, of which between \$6 million to \$9 million relate to the

properties that we identified as the basis for our estimate of the deferred rent receivable reserve. Although we do not have a common understanding with Marketing that would form a basis for modification of the Marketing Leases, if the Marketing Leases are modified to remove any composition of properties, it is not our intention to assume Marketing's Environmental Liabilities related to the properties that are so removed without adequate consideration from Marketing. Since we generally do not have access to certain site specific information available to Marketing, which is the party responsible for paying and managing its environmental remediation expenses at our properties, our estimates were developed in large part by review of the limited publically available information gathered through electronic databases and freedom of information requests and assumptions we made based on that data and on our own experiences with environmental remediation matters. The actual amounts of the ranges estimated above may be significantly higher than our estimates and we can provide no assurance as to the accuracy of these estimates.

Should our assessments, assumptions and beliefs made effective as of March 31, 2011, prove to be incorrect or if circumstances change, the conclusions reached by us may change relating to (i) whether any or what combination of the properties subject to the Marketing Leases are likely to be removed from the Marketing Leases; (ii) recoverability of the deferred rent receivable for some or all of the properties subject to the Marketing Leases; (iii) potential impairment of the properties subject to the Marketing Leases; and (iv) Marketing's ability to pay the Marketing Environmental Liabilities. We intend to regularly review our assumptions that affect the accounting for deferred rent receivable; long-lived assets; environmental litigation accruals; environmental remediation liabilities; and related recoveries from state underground storage tank funds. Our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases made effective March 31, 2011 are subject to reevaluation and possible change as we develop a greater understanding of factors relating to the new ownership and management of Marketing, Marketing's business plan and strategies and its capital resources. Accordingly, it is possible that during the second quarter of 2011 or thereafter, we may be required to significantly increase or decrease the deferred rent receivable reserve, record additional impairment charges related to the properties subject of the Marketing Leases, or accrue for Marketing Environmental Liabilities as a result of the potential or actual bankruptcy filing by Marketing or as a result of the potential or actual modification of the Marketing Leases or other factors, which may result in material adjustments to the amounts recorded for these assets and liabilities, and as a result of which, we may not be in compliance with the financial covenants in our Credit Agreement and our Term Loan Agreement.

We cannot provide any assurance that Marketing will continue to meet its rental, environmental or other obligations under the Marketing Leases. In the event that Marketing does not perform its rental, environmental or other obligations under the Marketing Leases; if the Marketing Leases are modified significantly or terminated; if we determine that it is probable that Marketing will not meet its rental, environmental or other obligations and we accrue for certain of such liabilities; if we are unable to promptly re-let or sell the properties upon recapture from the Marketing Leases; or, if we change our assumptions that affect the accounting for rental revenue or Marketing Environmental Liabilities related to the Marketing Leases and various other agreements; our business, financial condition, revenues, operating expenses, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price may be materially adversely affected.

Supplemental Non-GAAP Measures

We manage our business to enhance the value of our real estate portfolio and, as a REIT, place particular emphasis on minimizing risk and generating cash sufficient to make required distributions to shareholders of at least ninety percent of our taxable income each year. In addition to measurements defined by accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP), our management also focuses on funds from operations available to common shareholders (FFO) and adjusted funds from operations available to common shareholders (AFFO) to measure our performance. FFO is generally considered to be an appropriate supplemental non-GAAP measure of the performance of REITs. FFO is defined by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts as net earnings before depreciation and amortization of real estate assets, gains or losses on dispositions of real estate (including such non-FFO items reported in discontinued operations), extraordinary items and cumulative effect of accounting change. Other REITs may use definitions of FFO and/or AFFO that are different than ours and; accordingly, may not be comparable. Beginning in the first quarter of 2011, we revised our definition of AFFO to exclude direct expensed costs related to property acquisitions.

We believe that FFO and AFFO are helpful to investors in measuring our performance because both FFO and AFFO exclude various items included in GAAP net earnings that do not relate to, or are not indicative of, our fundamental operating performance. FFO excludes various items such as gains or losses from property dispositions and depreciation and amortization of real estate assets. In our case, however, GAAP net earnings and FFO typically include the impact of the Revenue Recognition Adjustments comprised of deferred rental revenue (straight-line rental revenue), the net amortization of above-market and below-market leases, and income recognized from direct financing leases on our recognition of revenues from rental properties, as offset by the impact of related collection reserves. GAAP net earnings and FFO from time to time may also include impairment charges, property acquisition costs or income tax benefits. Deferred rental revenue results primarily from fixed rental increases scheduled under certain leases with our tenants. In accordance with GAAP, the aggregate minimum rent due over the current term of these leases are recognized on a straight-line (or an average) basis rather than when payment is contractually due. The present value of the difference between the fair market rent and the contractual rent for in-place leases at the time properties are acquired is amortized into revenue from rental properties over the remaining lives of the in-place leases. Income from direct financing leases is recognized over the lease term using the effective interest method which produces a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the leased property. Impairment of long-lived assets represents charges taken to write-down real estate assets to fair value estimated when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of the property may not be recoverable. Property acquisition costs are expensed, generally in the period when properties are acquired. In prior periods, income tax benefits have been recognized due to the elimination of, or a net reduction in, amounts accrued for uncertain tax positions related to being taxed as a C-corp., rather than as a REIT, prior to 2001.

Management pays particular attention to AFFO, a supplemental non-GAAP performance measure that we define as FFO less Revenue Recognition Adjustments, impairment charges, property acquisition costs and income tax benefit. In management's view, AFFO provides a more accurate depiction than FFO of our fundamental operating performance related to: (i) the impact of scheduled rent increases under these leases; (ii) the rental revenue earned from acquired in-place leases; (iii) the impact of rent due from direct financing leases, (iv) our rental operating expenses (exclusive of impairment charges); (v) our operating expenses (exclusive of direct expensed operating property acquisition costs) and (vi) our election to be treated as a REIT under the federal income tax laws beginning in 2001. Neither FFO nor AFFO represent

cash generated from operating activities calculated in accordance with GAAP and therefore these measures should not be considered an alternative for GAAP net earnings or as a measure of liquidity.

A reconciliation of net earnings to FFO and AFFO for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 is as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

| | <i>Three months ended March 31,</i> | |
|---|---|-------------|
| | <i>2011</i> | <i>2010</i> |
| Net earnings | \$ 11,386 | \$ 11,905 |
| Depreciation and amortization of real estate assets | 2,325 | 2,395 |
| Gains from dispositions of real estate | (68) | (310) |
| Funds from operations | 13,643 | 13,990 |
| Revenue recognition adjustments | (230) | (384) |
| Impairment charges | 994 | |
| Property acquisition costs | 1,986 | |
| Adjusted funds from operations | \$ 16,393 | \$ 13,606 |
| Diluted per share amounts: | | |
| Earnings per share | \$ 0.35 | \$ 0.48 |
| Funds from operations per share | \$ 0.42 | \$ 0.56 |
| Adjusted funds from operations per share | \$ 0.50 | \$ 0.55 |
| Diluted weighted-average shares outstanding | 32,504 | 24,769 |

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three months ended March 31, 2011 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2010

Revenues from rental properties included in continuing operations increased by \$2.6 million to \$25.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, as compared to \$22.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. We received approximately \$15.2 million and \$15.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and March 31, 2010, respectively, from properties leased to Marketing under the Marketing Leases. We also received rent of \$9.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and \$6.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 from other tenants. The increase in rent received for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was primarily due to rental income from 59 properties we acquired from, and leased back to, CPD NY Energy (CPD) in January 2011 and, to a lesser extent, due to rent escalations, partially offset by the effect of dispositions of real estate and lease expirations. In accordance with GAAP, we recognize rental revenue in amounts which vary from the amount of rent contractually due or received during the periods presented. As a result, revenues from rental properties include Revenue Recognition Adjustments comprised of non-cash adjustments recorded for deferred rental revenue due to the recognition of rental income on a straight-line basis over the current lease term, net amortization of above-market and below-market leases and recognition of rental income under a direct financing lease using the effective interest rate method which produces a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the leased property. Revenue Recognition Adjustments included in continuing operations increased rental revenue by \$0.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, and \$0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Rental property expenses primarily comprised of rent expense and real estate and other state and local taxes included in continuing operations were \$3.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, as compared to \$3.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The increase in rental property expenses for the quarter ended March 31, 2011, as compared to the prior year period, is principally due to \$0.2 million of rent expense from the amortization of below-market leases related to properties acquired in 2011.

Non-cash impairment charges of \$1.0 million recorded in the quarter ended March 31, 2011 result from reductions in real estate valuations due to the removal or scheduled removal of underground storage tanks by Marketing or a reduction in the assumed holding period used to test for impairment at additional locations requested by Marketing in March 2011 to be removed from the Master Lease. There were no impairment charges recorded in the quarter ended March 31, 2010.

Environmental expenses, net of estimated recoveries from underground storage tank funds included in continuing operations for the three months ended March 31, 2011 decreased by \$0.5 million to \$1.1 million, as compared to \$1.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in net environmental expenses for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was primarily due to a lower provision for estimated environmental remediation costs which decreased by \$0.4 million to \$0.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, as compared to \$0.9 million recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Environmental expenses vary from period to period and, accordingly, undue reliance should not be placed on the magnitude or the direction of change in reported environmental expenses for one period as compared to prior periods.

General and administrative expenses increased by \$2.6 million to \$4.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 as compared to \$2.3 million recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The increase in general and administrative expenses was principally due to \$2.0 million of property acquisition costs and higher corporate overhead expenses recorded in the three months ended March 31, 2011.

Depreciation and amortization expense included in continuing operations decreased by \$0.1 million to \$2.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, as compared to \$2.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease was primarily due to the effect of certain assets becoming fully depreciated, lease terminations and property dispositions.

As a result, total operating expenses increased by \$3.3 million to \$12.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, as compared to \$9.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

Other income, net, included in income from continuing operations was \$0.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The increase in other income is due to interest income related to an \$18.4 million ten-year note issued in January 2011. Gains from dispositions of real estate included in discontinued operations was \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and \$0.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Other income, net varies from period to period and, accordingly, undue reliance should not be placed on the magnitude or the direction of change in other income reported for one period as compared to prior periods.

Interest expense decreased by \$0.2 million to \$1.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, as compared to \$1.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was due to lower borrowings outstanding and lower weighted average effective interest rates during the three months ended March 31, 2011, as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2010. The lower average borrowings outstanding was principally due to the repayment of a portion of the outstanding balance of our Credit Agreement with a portion of the net proceeds from public stock offerings of our common stock during the second quarter of 2010 and the first quarter of 2011. The lower weighted average effective interest rates was caused by changes in the relative amounts of debt outstanding under our Credit Agreement and Term Loan, (each described in Liquidity and Capital Resources below).

The operating results and gains from certain dispositions of real estate sold in 2011 and 2010 are reclassified as discontinued operations. The operating results of such properties for the three months ended March 31, 2010 has also been reclassified to discontinued operations to conform to the 2011 presentation. The results of discontinued operations, primarily comprised of gains on dispositions of real estate, was \$0.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, as compared to \$0.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease was primarily due to lower gains on dispositions of real estate. For the three months ended March 31, 2011, there was one property disposition. For the three months ended March 31, 2010, there were two property dispositions. Gains on disposition of real estate vary from period to period and accordingly, undue reliance should not be placed on the magnitude or the directions of change in reported gains for one period as compared to prior periods.

As a result, earnings from continuing operations decreased by \$0.3 million to \$11.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, as compared to \$11.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and net earnings decreased by \$0.5 million to \$11.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011, as compared to \$11.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Excluding the \$2.0 million of direct costs related to two portfolio acquisitions that the Company closed during the quarter, the Company's net earnings for the quarter would have increased by \$1.5 million to \$13.4 million, and net earnings from continuing operations would have increased by \$1.7 million to \$13.3 million.

For the three months ended March 31, 2011, FFO decreased by \$0.4 million to \$13.6 million, as compared to \$14.0 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010, and AFFO increased by \$2.8 million to \$16.4 million, as compared to \$13.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010. The decrease in FFO for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was primarily due to the changes in net earnings but excludes a \$0.1 million decrease in depreciation and amortization expense and a \$0.2 million decrease in gains on dispositions of real estate. The increase in AFFO for the three months ended March 31, 2011 also excludes a \$0.2 million reduction in Rental Revenue Adjustments which cause our reported revenues from rental properties to vary from the amount of rent payments contractually due or received by us during the periods presented, \$1.0 million of impairment charges recorded in the quarter ended March 31, 2011 and \$2.0 million of property acquisition expenses recorded in the quarter ended March 31, 2011, (which are included in net earnings and FFO but are excluded from AFFO).

The calculations of net earnings per share, FFO per share, and AFFO per share for the three months ended March 31, 2011 were impacted by an increase in the weighted average number of shares outstanding as a result of the issuance of shares of common stock in 2010 and 2011. The weighted average number of shares outstanding used in our per share calculations increased by 7.7 million shares, or 31.2%,

for the three months ended March 31, 2011, as compared to the prior year period. Accordingly, the percentage or direction of the changes in net earnings, FFO and AFFO discussed above may differ from the changes in the related per share amounts. Diluted earnings per share was \$0.35 per share for the three months ended March 31, 2011, as compared to \$0.48 per share for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Diluted FFO per share for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was \$0.42 per share, as compared to \$0.56 per share for the three months ended March 31, 2010. Diluted AFFO per share for the three months ended March 31, 2011 was \$0.50 per share, as compared to \$0.55 per share for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our principal sources of liquidity are the cash flows from our operations, funds available under our revolving Credit Agreement that expires in March 2012, described below, and available cash and cash equivalents. Management believes that our operating cash needs for the next twelve months can be met by cash flows from operations, borrowings under our existing Credit Agreement and available cash and cash equivalents. Net cash flow provided by operating activities reported on our consolidated statement of cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 were \$14.9 million and \$13.8 million, respectively. It is possible that our business operations or liquidity may be adversely affected by Marketing and the Marketing Leases discussed in General Marketing and the Marketing Leases above and as a result we may be in default of our Credit Agreement or Term Loan Agreement which if such default was not cured or waived would prohibit us from drawing funds against the Credit Agreement. We may be required to enter into alternative loan agreements, sell assets or issue additional equity at unfavorable terms if we do not have access to funds under our Credit Agreement.

We cannot accurately predict how periods of illiquidity in the credit markets may impact our access to capital and the costs associated with any additional borrowings. We may not be able to obtain additional financing on favorable terms, or at all. If one or more of the financial institutions that support our Credit Agreement fails, we may not be able to find a replacement, which would negatively impact our ability to borrow under our Credit Agreement. In addition, we may not be able to refinance our outstanding debt when due, which could have a material adverse effect on us.

During the first quarter of 2011, we completed a public stock offering of 3.45 million shares of our common stock. Substantially all of the \$92.3 million net proceeds from the offering was used to repay a portion of the outstanding balance under our Credit Agreement and the remainder was used for general corporate purposes.

We are party to a \$175.0 million amended and restated senior unsecured revolving credit agreement (the Credit Agreement) with a group of domestic commercial banks led by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (the Bank Syndicate) which expires in March 2012 (on March 10, 2010 we exercised our option to extend the maturity date of the Credit Agreement for one year). We are considering amending and extending the term of the existing Credit Agreement or entering into a new revolving credit agreement. There can be no assurance that before or at the expiration of the Credit Agreement we will be able to amend the existing Credit Agreement or enter into a new revolving credit agreement on favorable terms, if at all.

As of March 31, 2011, borrowings under the Credit Agreement were \$160.0 million bearing interest at a rate of 1.31% per annum. We had \$15.0 million available under the terms of the Credit Agreement as of

March 31, 2011. The Credit Agreement does not provide for scheduled reductions in the principal balance prior to its maturity. The Credit Agreement permits borrowings at an interest rate equal to the sum of a base rate plus a margin of 0.0% or 0.25% or a LIBOR rate plus a margin of 1.0%, 1.25% or 1.5%. The applicable margin is based on our leverage ratio at the end of the prior calendar quarter, as defined in the Credit Agreement, and is adjusted effective mid-quarter when our quarterly financial results are reported to the Bank Syndicate. Based on our leverage ratio as of March 31, 2011, the applicable margin will remain at 0.0% for base rate borrowings and 1.0% for LIBOR rate borrowings.

The annual commitment fee on the unused Credit Agreement ranges from 0.10% to 0.20% based on the average amount of borrowings outstanding. The Credit Agreement contains customary terms and conditions, including financial covenants such as those requiring us to maintain minimum tangible net worth, leverage ratios and coverage ratios which may limit our ability to incur debt or pay dividends. The Credit Agreement contains customary events of default, including change of control, failure to maintain REIT status and a material adverse effect on our business, assets, prospects or condition. Any event of default, if not cured or waived, would prohibit us from drawing funds against the Credit Agreement and could result in the acceleration of our indebtedness under our Credit Agreement, an inability to draw additional funds from the Credit Agreement and could also give rise to an event of default and consequent acceleration of our indebtedness under our Term Loan Agreement. Additionally, in such an event, we may be required to enter into alternative loan agreements, sell assets or issue additional equity at unfavorable terms if we do not have access to funds under our Credit Agreement.

We are party to a \$45.0 million LIBOR based interest rate Swap Agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. as the counterparty (the Swap Agreement), effective through June 30, 2011. The Swap Agreement is intended to hedge our current exposure to market interest rate risk by effectively fixing, at 5.44%, the LIBOR component of the interest rate determined under our existing LIBOR based loan agreements. We will be fully exposed to interest rate risk on our aggregate borrowings floating at market rates upon expiration of the Swap Agreement unless we enter into another swap agreement.

We are party to a \$25.0 million three-year Term Loan Agreement with TD Bank (the Term Loan Agreement or Term Loan) which expires in September 2012. As of March 31, 2011, borrowings under the Term Loan Agreement were \$23.4 million bearing interest at a rate of 3.5% per annum. The Term Loan Agreement provides for annual reductions of \$0.8 million in the principal balance with a \$22.2 million balloon payment due at maturity. The Term Loan Agreement bears interest at a rate equal to a thirty day LIBOR rate (subject to a floor of 0.4%) plus a margin of 3.1%. The Term Loan Agreement contains customary terms and conditions, including financial covenants such as those requiring us to maintain minimum tangible net worth, leverage ratios and coverage ratios and other covenants which may limit our ability to incur debt or pay dividends. The Term Loan Agreement contains customary events of default, including change of control, failure to maintain REIT status or a material adverse effect on our business, assets, prospects or condition. Any event of default, if not cured or waived, would prohibit us from drawing funds against the Credit Agreement and could result in the acceleration of our indebtedness under the Term Loan Agreement.

Since we generally lease our properties on a triple-net basis, we do not incur significant capital expenditures other than those related to acquisitions. As part of our overall business strategy, we regularly review opportunities to acquire additional properties and we expect to continue to pursue acquisitions that we believe will benefit our financial performance. Capital expenditures, including acquisitions, for the

three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 amounted to \$165.4 million, and \$1.5 million, respectively. To the extent that our current sources of liquidity are not sufficient to fund capital expenditures and acquisitions we will require other sources of capital, which may or may not be available on favorable terms or at all. We cannot accurately predict how periods of illiquidity in the credit markets may impact our access to capital.

We elected to be treated as a REIT under the federal income tax laws with the year beginning January 1, 2001. As a REIT, we are required, among other things, to distribute at least ninety percent of our taxable income to shareholders each year. Payment of dividends is subject to market conditions, our financial condition and other factors, and therefore cannot be assured. In particular, our Credit Agreement prohibits the payment of dividends during certain events of default. Dividends paid to our shareholders aggregated \$14.4 million and \$11.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. We presently intend to pay common stock dividends of \$0.48 per share each quarter (\$1.92 per share, or \$64.4 million, on an annual basis including dividend equivalents paid on outstanding restricted stock units), and commenced doing so with the quarterly dividend declared in August 2010. Due to the developments related to Marketing and the Marketing Leases discussed in General -Marketing and the Marketing Leases above, there can be no assurance that we will be able to continue to pay dividends at the rate of \$0.48 per share per quarter, if at all.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

The consolidated financial statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in its financial statements. Although we have made estimates, judgments and assumptions regarding future uncertainties relating to the information included in our financial statements, giving due consideration to the accounting policies selected and materiality, actual results could differ from these estimates, judgments and assumptions and such differences could be material.

Estimates, judgments and assumptions underlying the accompanying consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to, deferred rent receivable, income under direct financing leases, recoveries from state underground storage tank funds, environmental remediation costs, real estate, depreciation and amortization, impairment of long-lived assets, litigation, accrued expenses, income taxes, allocation of the purchase price of properties acquired to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and exposure to paying an earnings and profits deficiency dividend. The information included in our financial statements that is based on estimates, judgments and assumptions is subject to significant change and is adjusted as circumstances change and as the uncertainties become more clearly defined.

Our accounting policies are described in note 1 to the consolidated financial statements that appear in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010. We believe that the more critical of our accounting policies relate to revenue recognition and deferred rent receivable and related reserves, impairment of long-lived assets, income taxes, environmental costs and recoveries from state underground storage tank funds, allocation of the purchase price of properties acquired to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed and litigation, each of which is discussed in Item 7. Management's Discussion and

Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010.

As of March 31, 2010, the net carrying value of the deferred rent receivable attributable to the Marketing Leases was \$20.9 million and the aggregate Marketing Environmental Liabilities, net of expected recoveries from underground storage tank funds, for which we may ultimately be responsible to pay but have not accrued range between \$13 million and \$20 million. The actual amount of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities may differ from our estimated range and we can provide no assurance as to the accuracy of our estimate. Although our financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2011 and for the year ended December 31, 2010 were not affected by the transfer of Lukoil's ownership interest in Marketing to Cambridge, our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases made effective March 31, 2011 are subject to reevaluation and possible change as we develop a greater understanding of factors relating to the new ownership and management of Marketing, Marketing's business plan and strategies and its capital resources. It is possible that we may be required to increase or decrease the deferred rent reserve, record additional impairment charges related to the properties, or accrue for Marketing Environmental Liabilities as a result of changes in our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases that affect the amounts reported in our financial statements. It is also possible that as a result of material adjustments to the amounts recorded for certain of our assets and liabilities that we may not be in compliance with the financial covenants in our Credit Agreement or Term Loan Agreement. (See General Marketing and the Marketing Leases above for additional information.)

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

General

We are subject to numerous existing federal, state and local laws and regulations, including matters relating to the protection of the environment such as the remediation of known contamination and the retirement and decommissioning or removal of long-lived assets including buildings containing hazardous materials, USTs and other equipment. Our tenants are directly responsible for compliance with various environmental laws and regulations as the operators of our properties. Environmental expenses are principally attributable to remediation costs which include installing, operating, maintaining and decommissioning remediation systems, monitoring contamination, and governmental agency reporting incurred in connection with contaminated properties. We seek reimbursement from state UST remediation funds related to these environmental expenses where available.

We enter into leases and various other agreements which allocate responsibility for known and unknown environmental liabilities by establishing the percentage and method of allocating responsibility between the parties. In accordance with the leases with certain of our tenants, we have agreed to bring the leased properties with known environmental contamination to within applicable standards, and to either regulatory or contractual closure (Closure). Generally, upon achieving Closure at an individual property, our environmental liability under the lease for that property will be satisfied and future remediation obligations will be the responsibility of our tenant. As of March 31, 2011, we have regulatory approval for remediation action plans in place at 217 (92%) of the 237 properties at which we continue to retain remediation responsibility and the remaining 20 properties (8%) were in the assessment phase. In

addition, we have nominal post-closure compliance obligations at 31 properties where we have received no further action letters.

Our tenants are directly responsible to pay for (i) remediation of environmental contamination they cause and compliance with various environmental laws and regulations as the operators of our properties, and (ii) environmental liabilities allocated to them under the terms of our leases and various other agreements. Generally, the liability for the retirement and decommissioning or removal of USTs and other equipment is the responsibility of our tenants. We are contingently liable for these obligations in the event that our tenants do not satisfy their responsibilities. A liability has not been accrued for obligations that are the responsibility of our tenants based on our tenants' past histories of paying such obligations and/or our assessment of their respective financial abilities to pay their share of such costs. However, there can be no assurance that our assessments are correct or that our tenants who have paid their obligations in the past will continue to do so.

It is possible that our assumptions regarding the ultimate allocation methods or share of responsibility that we used to allocate environmental liabilities may change, which may result in adjustments to the amounts recorded for environmental litigation accruals, environmental remediation liabilities and related assets. We will be required to accrue for environmental liabilities that we believe are allocable to others under various other agreements if we determine that it is probable that the counter-party will not meet its environmental obligations. We may ultimately be responsible to pay for environmental liabilities as the property owner if the counter-party fails to pay them. The ultimate resolution of these matters could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price. (See General Marketing and the Marketing Leases above for additional information.)

We have also agreed to provide limited environmental indemnification to Marketing, capped at \$4.25 million, for certain pre-existing conditions at six of the terminals we own and lease to Marketing. Under the indemnification agreement, Marketing is required to pay (and has paid) the first \$1.5 million of costs and expenses incurred in connection with remediating any such pre-existing conditions, Marketing shares equally with us the next \$8.5 million of those costs and expenses and Marketing is obligated to pay all additional costs and expenses over \$10.0 million. We have accrued \$0.3 million as of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010 in connection with this indemnification agreement. Under the Master Lease, we continue to have additional ongoing environmental remediation obligations at 176 scheduled sites.

As the operator of our properties under the Marketing Leases, Marketing is directly responsible to pay for the remediation of environmental contamination it causes and to comply with various environmental laws and regulations. In addition, the Marketing Leases and various other agreements between Marketing and us allocate responsibility for known and unknown environmental liabilities between Marketing and us relating to the properties subject to the Marketing Leases. It is possible that our assumptions regarding the ultimate allocation methods or share of responsibility that we used to allocate environmental liabilities may change, which may result in adjustments to the amounts recorded for environmental litigation accruals, environmental remediation liabilities and related assets. If Marketing fails to pay them, we may ultimately be responsible to pay for environmental liabilities as the property owner. We are required to accrue for environmental liabilities that we believe are allocable to Marketing under the Marketing Leases and various other agreements if we determine that it is probable that Marketing will not pay its

environmental obligations and we can reasonably estimate the amount of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities for which we will be responsible to pay.

As of March 31, 2011, we continued to believe that it was not probable that Marketing will not pay for substantially all of the environmental liabilities allocable to it under the Marketing Leases and various other agreements and, therefore, have not accrued for such environmental liabilities. Our assessments and assumptions that affect the recording of environmental liabilities related to the properties subject to the Marketing Leases are reviewed on a quarterly basis and such assessments and assumptions are subject to change. It is possible that we may change our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases, and accordingly, we may be required to accrue for the Marketing Environmental Liabilities.

We have determined that the aggregate amount of the environmental liabilities attributable to Marketing related to our properties (as estimated by us, based on our assumptions and our analysis of information currently available to us described in more detail above) (the Marketing Environmental Liabilities) would be material to us if we were required to accrue for all of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities since as a result of such accrual, we would not be in compliance with the existing financial covenants in our Credit Agreement and our Term Loan Agreement. Such non-compliance would result in an event of default under the Credit Agreement and our Term Loan Agreement which, if not waived, would prohibit us from drawing funds against the Credit Agreement and could result in the acceleration of our indebtedness under the Credit Agreement and the Term Loan Agreement. (See General Marketing and the Marketing Leases above for additional information.)

The estimated future costs for known environmental remediation requirements are accrued when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. Environmental liabilities and related recoveries are measured based on their expected future cash flows which have been adjusted for inflation and discounted to present value. The environmental remediation liability is estimated based on the level and impact of contamination at each property and other factors described herein. The accrued liability is the aggregate of the best estimate for the fair value of cost for each component of the liability. Recoveries of environmental costs from state UST remediation funds, with respect to both past and future environmental spending, are accrued at fair value as an offset to environmental expense, net of allowance for collection risk, based on estimated recovery rates developed from our experience with the funds when such recoveries are considered probable.

Environmental exposures are difficult to assess and estimate for numerous reasons, including the extent of contamination, alternative treatment methods that may be applied, location of the property which subjects it to differing local laws and regulations and their interpretations, as well as the time it takes to remediate contamination. In developing our liability for probable and reasonably estimable environmental remediation costs on a property by property basis, we consider among other things, enacted laws and regulations, assessments of contamination and surrounding geology, quality of information available, currently available technologies for treatment, alternative methods of remediation and prior experience. Environmental accruals are based on estimates which are subject to significant change, and are adjusted as the remediation treatment progresses, as circumstances change and as environmental contingencies become more clearly defined and reasonably estimable.

As of March 31, 2011, we had accrued \$10.7 million as management's best estimate of the net fair value of reasonably estimable environmental remediation costs which was comprised of \$14.7 million of estimated environmental obligations and liabilities offset by \$4.0 million of estimated recoveries from state UST remediation funds, net of allowance. Environmental expenditures, net of recoveries from UST funds, were \$0.6 million and \$0.8 million, respectively, for three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010. For the three months ended March 31, 2011 and 2010 estimated environmental remediation cost and accretion expense included in environmental expenses in continuing operations in our consolidated statements of operations amounted to \$0.5 million and \$0.9 million, respectively, which amounts were net of probable recoveries from state UST remediation funds.

Environmental liabilities and related assets are currently measured at fair value based on their expected future cash flows which have been adjusted for inflation and discounted to present value. We also use probability weighted alternative cash flow forecasts to determine fair value. We assumed a 50% probability factor that the actual environmental expenses will exceed engineering estimates for an amount assumed to equal one year of gross expenses aggregating \$5.1 million before recoveries from UST funds. Accordingly, the environmental accrual as of March 31, 2011 was increased by \$2.0 million, net of assumed recoveries and before inflation and present value discount adjustments. The resulting net environmental accrual as of March 31, 2011 was then further increased by \$0.8 million for the assumed impact of inflation using an inflation rate of 2.75%. Assuming a credit-adjusted risk-free discount rate of 7.0%, we then reduced the net environmental accrual, as previously adjusted, by a \$1.8 million discount to present value. Had we assumed an inflation rate that was 0.5% higher and a discount rate that was 0.5% lower, net environmental liabilities accrued as of March 31, 2011 would have increased by an aggregate of \$0.2 million. However, the aggregate net change in environmental estimates expense recorded during the year ended March 31, 2011 would not have changed significantly if these changes in the assumptions were made effective December 31, 2010.

In view of the uncertainties associated with environmental expenditures, contingencies concerning Marketing and the Marketing Leases and contingencies related to other parties, however, we believe it is possible that the fair value of future actual net expenditures could be substantially higher than these estimates. (See General Marketing and the Marketing Leases above for additional information.) Adjustments to accrued liabilities for environmental remediation costs will be reflected in our financial statements as they become probable and a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. Future environmental costs could cause a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price.

We cannot accurately predict what environmental legislation or regulations may be enacted in the future or how existing laws or regulations will be administered or interpreted with respect to products or activities to which they have not previously been applied. We cannot accurately predict if state UST fund programs will be administered and funded in the future in a manner that is consistent with past practices and if future environmental spending will continue to be eligible for reimbursement at historical recovery rates under these programs. Compliance with more stringent laws or regulations, as well as more vigorous enforcement policies of the regulatory agencies or stricter interpretation of existing laws, which may develop in the future, could have an adverse effect on our financial position, or that of our tenants, and could require substantial additional expenditures for future remediation.

Environmental litigation

We are subject to various legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of our business. In addition, we have retained responsibility for certain legal proceedings and claims relating to the petroleum marketing business that were identified at the time the Company's petroleum marketing business was spun-off to our shareholders in March 1997. As of March 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we had accrued \$2.9 million and \$3.3 million, respectively, for certain of these matters which we believe were appropriate based on information then currently available. It is possible that our assumptions regarding the ultimate allocation method and share of responsibility that we used to allocate environmental liabilities may change, which may result in our providing an accrual, or adjustments to the amounts recorded, for environmental litigation accruals. Matters related to the Lower Passaic River and certain MTBE multi-district litigation cases, in particular, could cause a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price. See Item 3. Legal Proceedings which appears in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 for additional information with respect to these and other pending environmental lawsuits and claims.

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995. When we use the words believes, expects, plans, projects, estimates, predicts and similar expressions, we intend to identify forward-looking statements. Examples of forward-looking statements include, but are not limited to, statements regarding: our primary tenant, Marketing, and the Marketing Leases included in Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations Marketing and the Marketing Leases and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q; the impact of any modification or termination of the Marketing Leases on our business and ability to pay dividends or our stock price; the impact of Lukoil's transfer of its ownership interest in Marketing on Marketing's ability or willingness to perform its rental, environmental and other obligations under the Marketing Leases; the reasonableness of and assumptions regarding our accounting estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs; our beliefs regarding Marketing and its operations, including our belief that it is not probable that Marketing will not pay for substantially all of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities; our ability to predict if, or when, the Marketing Leases will be modified, what composition of properties, if any, may be removed from the Marketing Leases as part of any such modification; what the terms of any agreement for modification of the Marketing Leases may be or what our recourse will be if the Marketing Leases are modified or terminated; our belief that it is not probable that we will not collect all the rent due related to the properties we identified as being most likely to be removed from the Marketing Leases; our exposure and liability due to and our estimates and assumptions regarding our environmental liabilities and remediation costs; our estimates and assumptions regarding the Marketing Environmental Liabilities and other environmental remediation costs; our belief that our accruals for environmental and litigation matters were appropriate; compliance with federal, state and local provisions enacted or adopted pertaining to environmental matters; the probable outcome of litigation or regulatory actions and its impact on us; our expected recoveries from underground storage tank funds; our expectations regarding the indemnification obligations of the Company and others; future acquisitions and financing opportunities and their impact on our financial performance; our ability to renew expired leases; the adequacy of our current and anticipated cash flows from operations, borrowings under our Credit Agreement and available cash and cash equivalents; our expectation as to our continued compliance with

the financial covenants in our Credit Agreement and our Term Loan Agreement; our ability to re-let properties at market rents or sell properties and our ability to maintain our federal tax status as a real estate investment trust (REIT).

These forward-looking statements are based on our current beliefs and assumptions and information currently available to us, and involve known and unknown risks (including the risks described herein, those described in Marketing and the Marketing Leases herein, and other risks that we describe from time to time in this and our other filings with the SEC), uncertainties and other factors which may cause our actual results, performance and achievements to be materially different from any future results, performance or achievements expressed or implied by these forward-looking statements.

These risks include, but are not limited to risks associated with: material dependence on Marketing as a tenant; the transfer of Lukoil's ownership interest in Marketing; the possibility that Marketing may not perform its rental, environmental or other obligations under the Marketing Leases; the possibility that Marketing may file for bankruptcy protection and seek to reorganize or liquidate its business; the impact of Marketing's announced restructuring of its business; the modification or termination of the Marketing Leases; our inability to provide access to financial information about Marketing; the uncertainty of our estimates, judgments and assumptions associated with our accounting policies and methods; costs of completing environmental remediation and of compliance with environmental legislation and regulations; our ability to acquire or develop new properties; potential future acquisitions; owning and leasing real estate generally; adverse developments in general business, economic or political conditions; performance of our tenants of their lease obligations, tenant non-renewal and our ability to re-let or sell vacant properties; our dependence on external sources of capital; generalized credit market dislocations and contraction of available credit; our business operations generating sufficient cash for distributions or debt service; changes in interest rates and our ability to manage or mitigate this risk effectively; expenses not covered by insurance; potential exposure related to pending lawsuits and claims; owning real estate primarily concentrated in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions of the United States; substantially all of our tenants depending on the same industry for their revenues; the impact of our electing to be treated as a REIT under the federal income tax laws, including subsequent failure to qualify as a REIT; our potential inability to pay dividends; changes to our dividend policy; changes in market conditions; adverse affect of inflation; the loss of a member or members of our management team; and terrorist attacks and other acts of violence and war.

As a result of these and other factors, we may experience material fluctuations in future operating results on a quarterly or annual basis, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results or stock price. An investment in our stock involves various risks, including those mentioned above and elsewhere in this report and those that are described from time to time in our other filings with the SEC.

You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements, which reflect our view only as of the date hereof. We undertake no obligation to publicly release revisions to these forward-looking statements that reflect future events or circumstances or reflect the occurrence of unanticipated events.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

Prior to April 2006, when we entered into the swap agreement with JPMorgan Chase, N.A. (the Swap Agreement), we had not used derivative financial or commodity instruments for trading, speculative or any other purpose, and had not entered into any instruments to hedge our exposure to interest rate risk. We do not have any foreign operations, and are therefore not exposed to foreign currency exchange rate.

We are exposed to interest rate risk, primarily as a result of our \$175.0 million Credit Agreement and our \$25.0 million Term Loan Agreement. We use borrowings under the Credit Agreement to finance acquisitions and for general corporate purposes. We used borrowings under the Term Loan Agreement to partially finance an acquisition in September 2009. Total borrowings outstanding as of March 31, 2011 under the Credit Agreement and the Term Loan Agreement were \$160.0 million and \$23.4 million, respectively, bearing interest at a weighted-average rate of 1.6% per annum, or a weighted-average effective rate of 2.8% including the impact of the Swap Agreement discussed below. The weighted-average effective rate is based on (i) \$115.0 million of LIBOR rate borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement floating at market rates plus a margin of 1.00%, (ii) \$23.4 million of LIBOR based borrowings outstanding under the Term Loan Agreement floating at market rates (subject to a 30 day LIBOR floor of 0.4%) plus a margin of 3.1% and, (iii) the impact of the Swap Agreement effectively fixing at 5.44% the LIBOR component on \$45.0 million of floating rate debt. Our Credit Agreement, which expires in March 2012, permits borrowings at an interest rate equal to the sum of a base rate plus a margin of 0.0% or 0.25% or a LIBOR rate plus a margin of 1.0%, 1.25% or 1.5%. The applicable margin is based on our leverage ratio at the end of the prior calendar quarter, as defined in the Credit Agreement, and is adjusted effective mid-quarter when our quarterly financial results are reported to the Bank Syndicate. Based on our leverage ratio as of March 31, 2011, the applicable margin will remain at 0.0% for base rate borrowings and 1.00% for LIBOR rate borrowings. It is possible that our business operations or liquidity may be adversely affected by Marketing and the Marketing Leases discussed in General Marketing and the Marketing Leases above and as a result we may be in default of our Credit Agreement or Term Loan Agreement which if such default was not cured or waived would prohibit us from drawing funds against the Credit Agreement. An event of default if not cured or waived would increase by 2.0% the interest rate we pay under our Credit Agreement. We may be required to enter into alternative loan agreements, sell assets or issue additional equity at unfavorable terms if we do not have access to funds under our Credit Agreement.

We manage our exposure to interest rate risk by minimizing, to the extent feasible, our overall borrowing and monitoring available financing alternatives. Our interest rate risk as of March 31, 2011 has increased significantly, as compared to December 31, 2010 primarily as a result of \$113.0 million drawn under the Credit Agreement to finance the transaction with CPD NY and \$92.1 million drawn under the Credit Agreement to finance the transaction with Nouria, partially offset by the repayment of approximately \$92.3 of the borrowings then outstanding under the Credit Agreement with funds primarily received from the proceeds of a 3.45 million share common stock offering. Our interest rate risk may materially change in the future if we increase our borrowings under the Credit Agreement, seek other sources of debt or equity capital or refinance our outstanding debt.

We entered into a \$45.0 million LIBOR based interest rate Swap Agreement, effective through June 30, 2011, to manage a portion of our interest rate risk. The Swap Agreement is intended to hedge \$45.0 million of our current exposure to variable interest rate risk by effectively fixing, at 5.44%, the LIBOR component of the interest rate determined under our existing loan agreements or future exposure to variable interest rate risk due to borrowing arrangements that may be entered into prior to the expiration

of the Swap Agreement. As a result, we are, and will be, exposed to interest rate risk to the extent that our aggregate borrowings floating at market rates exceed the \$45.0 million notional amount of the Swap Agreement. As of March 31, 2011, our aggregate borrowings floating at market rates exceeded the notional amount of the Swap Agreement by \$138.4 million. We have not determined if we will enter into other swap agreements either before or after the expiration of the Swap Agreement in June 2011. It is possible that we may significantly change how we manage our interest rate risk in the near future due to, among other factors, the acquisition of properties or seeking other sources of capital.

We entered into the \$45.0 million notional five year interest rate Swap Agreement, designated and qualifying as a cash flow hedge to reduce our exposure to the variability in future cash flows attributable to changes in the LIBOR rate. Our primary objective when undertaking hedging transactions and derivative positions is to reduce our variable interest rate risk by effectively fixing a portion of the interest rate for existing debt and anticipated refinancing transactions. This in turn, reduces the risks that the variability of cash flows imposes on variable rate debt. Our strategy protects us against future increases in interest rates. Although the Swap Agreement is intended to lessen the impact of rising interest rates, it also exposes us to the risk that the other party to the agreement will not perform, the agreement will be unenforceable and the underlying transactions will fail to qualify as a highly-effective cash flow hedge for accounting purposes. Further, there can be no assurance that the use of an interest rate swap will always be to our benefit. While the use of an interest rate Swap Agreement is intended to lessen the adverse impact of rising interest rates, it also conversely limits the positive impact that could be realized from falling interest rates with respect to the portion of our variable rate debt covered by the interest rate Swap Agreement.

In the event that we were to settle the Swap Agreement prior to its maturity, if the corresponding LIBOR swap rate for the remaining term of the Swap Agreement is below the 5.44% fixed strike rate at the time we settle the Swap Agreement, we would be required to make a payment to the Swap Agreement counter-party; if the corresponding LIBOR swap rate is above the fixed strike rate at the time we settle the Swap Agreement, we would receive a payment from the Swap Agreement counter-party. The amount that we would either pay or receive would equal the present value of the basis point differential between the fixed strike rate and the corresponding LIBOR swap rate at the time we settle the Swap Agreement.

Based on our aggregate average outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement and the Term Loan Agreement projected at \$183.1 million for 2011, an increase in market interest rates of 0.5% for 2011 would decrease our 2011 net income and cash flows by \$0.8 million. This amount was determined by calculating the effect of a hypothetical interest rate change on our aggregate borrowings floating at market rates that is not covered by our \$45.0 million interest rate Swap Agreement through the June 2011 and the full amount of such borrowings after the expiration of the Swap Agreement, and assumes that the \$160.0 million average outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement during the first quarter of 2011 as adjusted to reflect \$112.8 million of net incremental borrowings under the Credit Agreement related to the acquisitions and common stock issuance completed in the first quarter of 2011 plus the \$23.1 million average scheduled outstanding borrowings for 2011 under the Term Loan Agreement is indicative of our future average borrowings for 2011 before considering additional borrowings required for future acquisitions or repayment of outstanding borrowings from proceeds of future equity offerings. The calculation also assumes that there are no other changes in our financial structure or the terms of our borrowings. Our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates will increase or decrease in the future with increases or decreases in the outstanding amount under our Credit Agreement, with decreases in the

outstanding amount under our Term Loan Agreement and with increases or decreases in amounts outstanding under borrowing agreements entered into with interest rates floating at market rates.

In order to minimize our exposure to credit risk associated with financial instruments, we place our temporary cash investments with high-credit-quality institutions. Temporary cash investments, if any, are currently held in an overnight bank time deposit with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

The Company maintains disclosure controls and procedures that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in the Company's reports filed or furnished pursuant to the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the Commission's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to the Company's management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognized that any controls and procedures, no matter how well designed and operated, can provide only reasonable assurance of achieving the desired control objectives, and management necessarily was required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As required by the Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b), the Company has carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of the Company's management, including the Company's Chief Executive Officer and the Company's Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Company's disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on the foregoing, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that the Company's disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of March 31, 2011.

There have been no changes in the Company's internal control over financial reporting during the latest fiscal quarter that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Please refer to Item 3. Legal Proceedings of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010, and to note 3 to our accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements which appears in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, for additional information.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have not been any material changes to the information previously disclosed in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors which appears in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 except as follows:

Our financial results are materially dependent on the performance of Marketing. In the event that Marketing does not perform its rental, environmental or other obligations under the Marketing Leases, our business, financial condition, revenues, operating expenses, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price could be materially adversely affected. The financial performance of Marketing has deteriorated in recent years.

Our financial results are materially dependent upon the ability of Marketing to meet its rental, environmental and other obligations under the Marketing Leases. A substantial portion of our revenues (59% for the three months ended March 31, 2011) are derived from the Marketing Leases. Accordingly, any factor that adversely affects Marketing's ability to meet its rental, environmental and other obligations under the Marketing Leases may have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, revenues, operating expenses, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price. For additional information regarding the portion of our financial results that are attributable to Marketing, see Note 8 in Item 1. Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements.

As of the date of this Form 10-Q, we have not yet received Marketing's unaudited consolidated financial statements for the year ended December 2010. For the year ended December 31, 2009, Marketing reported a significant loss, continuing a trend of reporting large losses in recent years. Based on the interim reports we have received through 2010, Marketing's significant losses have continued. We continue to believe that Marketing likely does not have the ability to generate cash flows from its business operations sufficient to meet its rental, environmental and other obligations under the terms of the Marketing Leases unless Marketing shows significant improvement in its financial results, reduces the number of properties under the Marketing Leases, or receives additional capital or credit support. There can be no assurance that Marketing will be successful in any of these efforts. It is also possible that the deterioration of Marketing's financial condition may continue or that Marketing may file bankruptcy and seek to reorganize or liquidate its business. We cannot predict what impact Lukoil's transfer of its ownership interest to Cambridge will have on Marketing's ability and willingness to perform its rental, environmental and other obligations under the Marketing Leases or on our business.

As of March 31, 2011, the net carrying value of the deferred rent receivable attributable to the Marketing Leases was \$20.9 million and the aggregate Marketing Environmental Liabilities (as defined below), net of expected recoveries from underground storage tank funds, for which we may ultimately be responsible to pay but have not accrued range between \$13 million and \$20 million. The actual amount of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities may be significantly higher than our estimated range and we can provide no assurance as to the accuracy of our estimate. Although our financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2011 were not significantly affected subsequent to the transfer of Lukoil's ownership interest in Marketing to Cambridge, our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases made effective March 31, 2011 are subject to reevaluation and possible change as we develop a greater understanding of factors relating to the new ownership and management of Marketing, Marketing's business plan and strategies, its capital resources and we pursue possible modifications to the Marketing Leases. It is possible that we may be required to increase or decrease the deferred rent reserve, record additional impairment charges related to the properties, or accrue for Marketing Environmental Liabilities as a result of changes in our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases that materially affect the amounts reported in our financial statements. It is possible also that as a result of material adjustments to the amounts recorded

for certain of our assets and liabilities that we may not be in compliance with the financial covenants in our Credit Agreement or Term Loan Agreement.

If Marketing does not meet its rental, environmental and other obligations under the Marketing Leases, our business, financial condition, revenues, operating expenses, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price may be materially adversely affected.

Lukoil transferred its ownership interest in Marketing. We cannot predict what impact such transfer will have on Marketing's ability or willingness to perform its rental, environmental and other obligations under the Master Lease and on our business.

On February 28, 2011, Lukoil, one of the largest integrated Russian oil companies, transferred its ownership interest in Marketing to Cambridge. We are not privy to the terms and conditions pertaining to this transaction between Lukoil and Cambridge and we do not know what type or amount of consideration, if any, was paid or is payable by Lukoil or its subsidiaries to Cambridge, or by Cambridge to Lukoil or its subsidiaries in connection with the transfer. We do not know if there are any ongoing contractual or business relationships between Lukoil or its subsidiaries. Although we believe that there are certain contractual relationships between Lukoil or its subsidiaries and Marketing, we have not confirmed the existence of such agreements and we do not know the terms and conditions of such agreements or the scope or extent of any ongoing contractual or business relationships between Lukoil or its subsidiaries and Cambridge or its subsidiaries, including Marketing.

We did not believe that while Lukoil owned Marketing it would allow Marketing to fail to meet its obligations under the Marketing Lease. However, there can be no assurance that Cambridge will have the capacity to provide capital or financial support to Marketing or will provide or arrange for the provision of additional capital investment or financial support to Marketing in the future that Marketing may require to perform its obligations under the Marketing Leases. We cannot predict what impact the transfer of Marketing may have on our business. Without financial support, it is possible that Marketing may file for bankruptcy protection and seek to reorganized or liquidate its business or take other actions in addition to seeking to modify the terms of the Marketing Leases.

If it becomes probable that Marketing will not pay its environmental obligations, or if we change our assumptions for environmental liabilities related to the Marketing Leases we would be in default of our Credit Agreement or Term Loan Agreement, our business, financial condition, revenues, operating expenses, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price could be materially adversely affected.

Marketing is directly responsible to pay for (i) remediation of environmental contamination it causes and compliance with various environmental laws and regulations as the operator of our properties, and (ii) known and unknown environmental liabilities allocated to Marketing under the terms of the Marketing Leases and various other agreements with us relating to Marketing's business and the properties it leases from us (collectively the Marketing Environmental Liabilities). However, we continue to have ongoing environmental remediation obligations at 176 retail sites and for certain pre-existing conditions at six of the terminals we lease to Marketing. If Marketing fails to pay the Marketing Environmental Liabilities, we may ultimately be responsible to pay for Marketing Environmental Liabilities as the property owner. We

do not maintain pollution legal liability insurance to protect from potential future claims for Marketing Environmental Liabilities. We will be required to accrue for Marketing Environmental Liabilities if we determine that it is probable that Marketing will not meet its environmental obligations and we can reasonably estimate the amount of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities for which we will be responsible to pay, or if our assumptions regarding the ultimate allocation methods or share of responsibility that we used to allocate environmental liabilities changes. However, as of March 31, 2011 we continue to believe that it is not probable that Marketing will not pay for substantially all of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities. Accordingly, we have not accrued for the Marketing Environmental Liabilities as of March 31, 2011 or December 31, 2010. Nonetheless, we have determined that the aggregate amount of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities (as estimated by us) would be material to us if we were required to accrue for all of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities since as a result of such accrual, we would not be in compliance with the existing financial covenants in our Credit Agreement and our Term Loan Agreement. Such non-compliance would result in an event of default under the Credit Agreement and the Term Loan Agreement which, if not waived, would prohibit us from drawing funds against the Credit Agreement and could result in the acceleration of indebtedness under the Credit Agreement and Term Loan Agreement. Our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases, made effective March 31, 2011 are subject to reevaluation and possible change as we develop a greater understanding of factors relating to the new ownership and management of Marketing, Marketing's business plan and strategies and its capital resources. It is possible that we may change our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases, and accordingly, during the second quarter of 2011 or thereafter, we may be required to accrue for the Marketing Environmental Liabilities.

We estimate that as of March 31, 2011, the aggregate Marketing Environmental Liabilities, net of expected recoveries from underground storage tank funds, for which we may ultimately be responsible to pay range between \$13 million and \$20 million, of which between \$6 million and \$9 million relate to the properties that we identified as the basis for our estimate of the deferred rent receivable reserve. Since we generally do not have access to certain site specific information available to Marketing, which is the party responsible for paying and managing its environmental remediation expenses at our properties, our estimates were developed in large part by review of the limited publicly available information gathered through electronic databases and freedom of information requests and assumptions we made based on that data and on our own experiences with environmental remediation matters. The actual amounts of the ranges estimated above may be significantly higher than our estimates and we can provide no assurance as to the accuracy of these estimates.

If the Marketing Leases are modified significantly or terminated, our business, financial condition, revenues, operating expenses, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price could be materially adversely affected.

From time to time when it was owned by Lukoil, we held discussions with representatives of Marketing regarding potential modifications to the Marketing Leases. These discussions did not result in a common understanding with Marketing that would form a basis for modification of the Marketing Leases. After Lukoil's transfer of its ownership of Marketing to Cambridge, we commenced discussions with Marketing's new owners and management. Although Marketing's new management has indicated a desire to reduce the number of properties its leases from us under the Marketing Leases in an effort to improve Marketing's financial results, such discussions are currently ongoing and we do not yet have a definitive

understanding of what Marketing's business strategy under its new ownership is or how it may change in the future. We intend to continue our discussions with Marketing and diligently pursue the removal of properties from the Marketing Leases to the extent we deem it prudent for it to do so; however, there is no agreement in place providing for removal of a significant number of properties from the Marketing Leases. Any modification of the Marketing Leases that removes a significant number of properties from the Marketing Leases would likely significantly reduce the amount of rent we receive from Marketing and increase our operating expenses. We cannot accurately predict if, or when, the Marketing Leases will be modified; what composition of properties, if any, may be removed from the Marketing Leases as part of any such modification; or what the terms of any agreement for modification of the Marketing Leases may be. We also cannot accurately predict what actions Marketing may take, and what our recourse may be, whether the Marketing Leases are modified or not. During the second quarter of 2011 or thereafter, we may be required to significantly increase or decrease the deferred rent receivable reserve, record additional impairment charges related to our properties, or accrue for environmental liabilities as a result of the potential or actual modification or termination of the Marketing Leases.

As permitted under the terms of the Marketing Leases, Marketing generally can, subject to any contrary terms under applicable third party leases, use each property for any lawful purpose, or for no purpose whatsoever. As of March 31, 2011, Marketing was not operating any of the nine terminals it leases from us and had removed, or has scheduled removal of, the underground gasoline storage tanks and related equipment at approximately 165 of our retail properties and we believe that most of these properties are either vacant or provide negative contribution to Marketing's results. In those instances where we determine that the best use for a property is no longer as a retail motor fuel outlet, at the appropriate time we will seek an alternative tenant or buyer for such property. With respect to properties that are vacant or have had underground gasoline storage tanks and related equipment removed, it may be more difficult or costly to re-let or sell such properties as gas stations because of capital costs or possible zoning or permitting rights that are required and that may have lapsed during the period since gasoline was last sold at the property. Conversely, it may be easier to re-let or sell properties where underground gasoline storage tanks and related equipment have been removed if the property will not be used as a retail motor fuel outlet or if environmental contamination has been or is being remediated.

We intend either to re-let or sell any properties that are removed from the Marketing Leases, whether such removal arises consensually by negotiation or as a result of default by Marketing, and reinvest any realized sales proceeds in new properties. We intend to offer properties removed from the Marketing Leases to replacement tenants or buyers individually, or in groups of properties, or by seeking a single tenant for the entire portfolio of properties subject to the Marketing Leases. In the event that properties are removed from the Marketing Leases, we cannot accurately predict if, when, or on what terms such properties could be re-let or sold. If the Marketing Leases are significantly modified or terminated, our business, financial condition, revenues, operating expenses, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price may be materially adversely affected.

Our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we record and report our financial position and results of operations, and they require management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions about matters that are inherently uncertain.

Our accounting policies and methods are fundamental to how we record and report our financial position and results of operations. We have identified several accounting policies as being critical to the

presentation of our financial position and results of operations because they require management to make particularly subjective or complex judgments about matters that are inherently uncertain and because of the likelihood that materially different amounts would be recorded under different conditions or using different assumptions. Because of the inherent uncertainty of the estimates, judgments and assumptions associated with these critical accounting policies, we cannot provide any assurance that we will not make subsequent significant adjustments to our consolidated financial statements. Estimates, judgments and assumptions underlying our consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to, deferred rent receivable, income under direct financing leases, recoveries from state UST funds, environmental remediation costs, real estate including impairment charges related to the reduction in market value of our real estate, depreciation and amortization, impairment of long-lived assets, litigation, accrued expenses, income taxes and the allocation of the purchase price of properties acquired to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed.

For example, we have made judgments regarding the level of environmental reserves and reserves for our deferred rent receivable relating to Marketing and the Marketing Leases and leases with our other tenants. As of March 31, 2011, the net carrying value of the deferred rent receivable attributable to the Marketing Leases was \$20.9 million and the aggregate Marketing Environmental Liabilities, net of expected recoveries from underground storage tank funds, for which we may ultimately be responsible to pay but not have accrued range between \$13 million and \$20 million. The actual amount of the Marketing Environmental Liabilities may be higher than our estimated range and we can provide no assurance as to the accuracy of our estimate. Although our financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2011 were not materially affected by the transfer of Lukoil's ownership interest in Marketing to Cambridge, our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases made effective March 31, 2011 are subject to reevaluation and possible change as we develop a greater understanding of factors relating to the new ownership and management of Marketing, Marketing's business plans, strategies, operating results and its capital resources. It is possible that during the second quarter of 2011 or thereafter, we may be required to significantly increase or decrease our deferred rent receivable reserve, record additional impairment charges related to our properties, or accrue for Marketing Environmental Liabilities as a result of changes in our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases that affect the amounts reported in our financial statements. It is possible that as a result of material adjustments to the amounts recorded for certain of our assets and liabilities that we may not be in compliance with the financial covenants in our Credit Agreement or Term Loan Agreement.

If our judgments, assumptions and allocations prove to be incorrect, or if circumstances change, our business, financial condition, revenues, operating expense, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price may be materially adversely affected. (For information regarding our critical accounting policies, see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Critical Accounting Policies.)

We may be unable to pay dividends.

Under the Maryland General Corporation Law, our ability to pay dividends would be restricted if, after payment of the dividend, (1) we would not be able to pay indebtedness as it becomes due in the usual course of business or (2) our total assets would be less than the sum of our liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if we were to be dissolved, to satisfy the rights of any shareholders with liquidation

preferences. There currently are no shareholders with liquidation preferences. Our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases made effective March 31, 2011 are subject to reevaluation and possible change as we develop a greater understanding of factors relating to the new ownership and management of Marketing. (For additional information regarding Marketing and the Marketing Leases, see Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - General - Marketing and the Marketing Leases.) In addition, our Credit Agreement and our Term Loan Agreement prohibit the payments of dividends during certain events of default. As a result of the factors described above, we may experience material fluctuations in future operating results on a quarterly or annual basis, which could materially and adversely affect our business, and our stock price. No assurance can be given that our financial performance in the future will permit our payment of any dividends at the level historically paid, if at all.

Item 4. Other Information

None.

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Item 5. Exhibits

Exhibit No. Description of Exhibit

- 10.1* Unitary Net Lease Agreement between GTY NY Leasing, Inc., and CPD NY Energy Corp., dated January 13, 2011
- 31(i).1 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer
- 31(i).2 Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 (a)
- 32.2 Certifications of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350 (a)
- (a) These certifications are being furnished solely to accompany the Report pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 1350, and are not being filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.
- * Confidential treatment has been sought for certain portions of this Exhibit pursuant to Rule 24b-2 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, which portions have been omitted and filed separately with the Securities and Exchange Commission.

SIGNATURES

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

Getty Realty Corp.
(Registrant)

BY: /s/ Thomas J. Stirnweis
(Signature)

THOMAS J. STIRNWEIS
Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial
Officer
May 12, 2011

BY: /s/ David Driscoll
(Signature)

DAVID DRISCOLL
President and Chief Executive Officer
May 12, 2011

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