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American Assets Trust, Inc.
Form 10-K
February 16, 2018

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

FORM 10-K

ANNUAL REPORT PURSUANT TO SECTION 13 OR 15(D) OF THE SECURITIES EXCHANGE ACT OF 1934

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2017

or

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

AMERICAN ASSETS TRUST, INC.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)
Commission file number: 001-35030

AMERICAN ASSETS TRUST, L.P.
(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in its Charter)

Maryland (American Assets Trust, Inc.) 27-3338708 (American Assets Trust, Inc.)
Maryland (American Assets Trust, L.P.) 27-3338894 (American Assets Trust, L.P.)
(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization) (IRS Employer Identification No.)

11455 El Camino Real, Suite 200, San Diego, California 92130
(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)
(858) 350-2600

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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

Registrant	Title of Each Class	Name Of Each Exchange On Which Registered
American Assets Trust, Inc.	Common Stock, \$.01 par value per share	New York Stock Exchange
American Assets Trust, L.P.	None	None

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

American Assets Trust, Inc. None
American Assets Trust, L.P. None

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

American Assets Trust, Inc. Yes No
American Assets Trust, L.P. Yes No

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

American Assets Trust, Inc. Yes No

American Assets Trust, L.P. Yes No

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

American Assets Trust, Inc. Yes No

American Assets Trust, L.P. Yes No

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

American Assets Trust, Inc. Yes No

American Assets Trust, L.P. Yes No

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

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

American Assets Trust, Inc.

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer

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

Emerging Growth Company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

American Assets Trust, L.P.

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer

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

Emerging Growth Company

If an emerging growth company, indicate by check mark if the registrant has elected not to use the extended transition period for complying with any new or revised financial accounting standards provided pursuant to Section 13(a) of the Exchange Act.

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

American Assets Trust, Inc. Yes No

American Assets Trust, L.P. Yes No

The aggregate market value of American Assets Trust, Inc.'s common shares held by non-affiliates of the Registrant, based upon the closing sales price of the Registrant's common shares on June 30, 2017 was \$1,607.6 million.

The number of American Assets Trust, Inc.'s common shares outstanding on February 16, 2018 was 47,204,588.

DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE

Portions of American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Proxy Statement with respect to its 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders to be filed not later than 120 days after the end of its fiscal year are incorporated by reference into Part III hereof.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report combines the annual reports on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017 of American Assets Trust, Inc., a Maryland corporation, and American Assets Trust, L.P., a Maryland limited partnership, of which American Assets Trust, Inc. is the parent company and sole general partner. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this report to “we,” “us,” “our” or “the company” refer to American Assets Trust, Inc. together with its consolidated subsidiaries, including American Assets Trust, L.P. Unless otherwise indicated or unless the context requires otherwise, all references in this report to “our Operating Partnership” or “the Operating Partnership” refer to American Assets Trust, L.P. together with its consolidated subsidiaries.

American Assets Trust, Inc. operates as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, and is the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership. As of December 31, 2017, American Assets Trust, Inc. owned an approximate 73.2% partnership interest in the Operating Partnership. The remaining 26.8% partnership interests are owned by non-affiliated investors and certain of our directors and executive officers. As the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, American Assets Trust, Inc. has full, exclusive and complete authority and control over the Operating Partnership’s day-to-day management and business, can cause it to enter into certain major transactions, including acquisitions, dispositions and refinancings, and can cause changes in its line of business, capital structure and distribution policies.

The company believes that combining the annual reports on Form 10-K of American Assets Trust, Inc. and the Operating Partnership into a single report will result in the following benefits:

- better reflects how management and the analyst community view the business as a single operating unit;
- enhance investors' understanding of American Assets Trust, Inc. and the Operating Partnership by enabling them to view the business as a whole and in the same manner as management;
- greater efficiency for American Assets Trust, Inc. and the Operating Partnership and resulting savings in time, effort and expense; and
- greater efficiency for investors by reducing duplicative disclosure by providing a single document for their review.

Management operates American Assets Trust, Inc. and the Operating Partnership as one enterprise. The management of American Assets Trust, Inc. and the Operating Partnership are the same.

There are a few differences between American Assets Trust, Inc. and the Operating Partnership, which are reflected in the disclosures in this report. We believe it is important to understand the differences between American Assets Trust, Inc. and the Operating Partnership in the context of how American Assets Trust, Inc. and the Operating Partnership operate as an interrelated consolidated company. American Assets Trust, Inc. is a REIT, whose only material asset is its ownership of partnership interests of the Operating Partnership. As a result, American Assets Trust, Inc. does not conduct business itself, other than acting as the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, issuing public equity from time to time and guaranteeing certain debt of the Operating Partnership. American Assets Trust, Inc. itself does not hold any indebtedness. The Operating Partnership holds substantially all the assets of the company, directly or indirectly holds the ownership interests in the company’s real estate ventures, conducts the operations of the business and is structured as a partnership with no publicly-traded equity. Except for net proceeds from public equity issuances by American Assets Trust, Inc., which are generally contributed to the Operating Partnership in exchange for partnership units, the Operating Partnership generates the capital required by the company’s business through the Operating Partnership’s operations, by the Operating Partnership’s direct or indirect incurrence of indebtedness or through the issuance of operating partnership units.

Noncontrolling interests and stockholders’ equity and partners’ capital are the main areas of difference between the consolidated financial statements of American Assets Trust, Inc. and those of American Assets Trust, L.P. The partnership interests in the Operating Partnership that are not owned by American Assets Trust, Inc. are accounted for

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as partners' capital in the Operating Partnership's financial statements and as noncontrolling interests in American Assets Trust, Inc.'s financial statements. To help investors understand the significant differences between the company and the Operating Partnership, this report presents the following separate sections for each of American Assets Trust, Inc. and the Operating Partnership:

• consolidated financial statements;

• the following notes to the consolidated financial statements:

Debt;

Equity/Partners' Capital; and

Earnings Per Share/Unit;

• Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities; and
• Liquidity and Capital Resources in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

This report also includes separate Item 9A. Controls and Procedures sections and separate Exhibit 31 and 32 certifications for each of American Assets Trust, Inc. and the Operating Partnership in order to establish that the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of American Assets Trust, Inc. have made the requisite certifications and American Assets Trust, Inc. and the Operating Partnership are compliant with Rule 13a-15 or Rule 15d-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and 18 U.S.C. §1350.

AMERICAN ASSETS TRUST, INC. AND AMERICAN ASSETS TRUST, L.P.
ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K
FISCAL YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 2017
TABLE OF CONTENTS

<u>PART I</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>ITEM 1. BUSINESS</u>	<u>2</u>
<u>ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS</u>	<u>5</u>
<u>ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS</u>	<u>28</u>
<u>ITEM 2. PROPERTIES</u>	<u>29</u>
<u>ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS</u>	<u>34</u>
<u>ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES</u>	<u>34</u>
<u>PART II</u>	<u>35</u>
<u>ITEM 5. MARKET FOR OUR COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES</u>	<u>35</u>
<u>ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA</u>	<u>37</u>
<u>ITEM 7. MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS</u>	<u>39</u>
<u>ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK</u>	<u>63</u>
<u>ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA</u>	<u>63</u>
<u>ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE</u>	<u>63</u>
<u>ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES</u>	<u>64</u>
<u>ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>PART III</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE COMPENSATION</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES</u>	<u>66</u>
<u>PART IV</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES</u>	<u>67</u>
<u>SIGNATURES</u>	<u>70</u>

Forward Looking Statements.

We make statements in this report that are forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (set forth in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act). In particular, statements pertaining to our capital resources, portfolio performance and results of operations contain forward-looking statements. Likewise, our statements regarding anticipated growth in our funds from operations and anticipated market conditions, demographics and results of operations are forward-looking statements. You can identify forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking terminology such as “believes,” “expects,” “may,” “will,” “should,” “seeks,” “approximately,” “intends,” “plans,” “estimates” or “anticipates” or the negative of these words and phrases or similar words or phrases which are predictions of or indicate future events or trends and which do not relate solely to historical matters. You can also identify forward-looking statements by discussions of strategy, plans or intentions. Forward-looking statements involve numerous risks and uncertainties and you should not rely on them as predictions of future events. Forward-looking statements depend on assumptions, data or methods which may be incorrect or imprecise and we may not be able to realize them. We do not guarantee that the transactions and events described will happen as described (or that they will happen at all). The following factors, among others, could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those set forth or contemplated in the forward-looking statements:

- adverse economic or real estate developments in our markets;
- our failure to generate sufficient cash flows to service our outstanding indebtedness;
- defaults on, early terminations of or non-renewal of leases by tenants, including significant tenants;
- difficulties in identifying properties to acquire and completing acquisitions;
- difficulties in completing dispositions;
- our failure to successfully operate acquired properties and operations;
- our inability to develop or redevelop our properties due to market conditions;
- fluctuations in interest rates and increased operating costs;
- risks related to joint venture arrangements;
- our failure to obtain necessary outside financing;
- on-going litigation;
- general economic conditions;
- financial market fluctuations;
- risks that affect the general retail, office, multifamily and mixed-use environment;
- the competitive environment in which we operate;
- decreased rental rates or increased vacancy rates;
- conflicts of interests with our officers or directors;
 - lack or insufficient amounts of insurance;
- environmental uncertainties and risks related to adverse weather conditions and natural disasters;
- other factors affecting the real estate industry generally;
- limitations imposed on our business and our ability to satisfy complex rules in order for American Assets Trust, Inc. to continue to qualify as a real estate investment trust, or REIT, for U.S. federal income tax purposes; and
- changes in governmental regulations or interpretations thereof, such as real estate and zoning laws and increases in real property tax rates and taxation of REITs.

While forward-looking statements reflect our good faith beliefs, they are not guarantees of future performance. We disclaim any obligation to publicly update or revise any forward-looking statement to reflect changes in underlying assumptions or factors, or new information, data or methods, future events or other changes. For a further discussion of these and other factors that could impact our future results, performance or transactions, see the section entitled “Item 1A. Risk Factors.”

PART I

ITEM 1. BUSINESS

General

References to “we,” “our,” “us” and “our company” refer to American Assets Trust, Inc., a Maryland corporation, together with our consolidated subsidiaries, including American Assets Trust, L.P., a Maryland limited partnership, of which we are the sole general partner and which we refer to in this report as our Operating Partnership.

We are a full service, vertically integrated and self-administered real estate investment trust, or REIT, that owns, operates, acquires and develops high quality retail, office, multifamily and mixed-use properties in attractive, high-barrier-to-entry markets in Southern California, Northern California, Oregon, Washington, Texas and Hawaii. As of December 31, 2017, our portfolio is comprised of twelve retail shopping centers; seven office properties; a mixed-use property consisting of a 369-room all-suite hotel and a retail shopping center; and six multifamily properties. Additionally, as of December 31, 2017, we owned land at four of our properties that we classified as held for development and construction in progress. Our core markets include San Diego, the San Francisco Bay Area, Portland, Oregon, Bellevue, Washington and Oahu, Hawaii.

We are a Maryland corporation that was formed on July 16, 2010 to acquire the entities owning various controlling and noncontrolling interests in real estate assets owned and/or managed by Ernest S. Rady or his affiliates, including the Ernest Rady Trust U/D/T March 13, 1983, or the Rady Trust, and did not have any operating activity until the consummation of our initial public offering and the related acquisition of such interest on January 19, 2011. After the completion of our initial public offering and the related acquisitions, our operations have been carried on through our Operating Partnership. Our company, as the sole general partner of our Operating Partnership, has control of our Operating Partnership and owned 73.2% of our Operating Partnership as of December 31, 2017. Accordingly, we consolidate the assets, liabilities and results of operations of our Operating Partnership.

Our Competitive Strengths

We believe the following competitive strengths distinguish us from other owners and operators of commercial real estate and will enable us to take advantage of new acquisition and development opportunities, as well as growth opportunities within our portfolio:

Irreplaceable Portfolio of High Quality Retail, Office and Multifamily Properties. We have acquired and developed a high quality portfolio of retail, office and multifamily properties located in affluent neighborhoods and sought-after business centers in Southern California, Northern California, Portland, Oregon, Bellevue, Washington, San Antonio, Texas and Oahu, Hawaii. Many of our properties are located in in-fill locations where developable land is scarce or where we believe current zoning, environmental and entitlement regulations significantly restrict new development. We believe that the location of many of our properties will provide us an advantage in terms of generating higher internal revenue growth on a relative basis.

Experienced and Committed Senior Management Team with Strong Sponsorship. The members of our senior management team have significant experience in all aspects of the commercial real estate industry.

Properties Located in High-Barrier-to-Entry Markets with Strong Real Estate Fundamentals. Our core markets currently include Southern California, Northern California, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii, which we believe have attractive long-term real estate fundamentals driven by favorable supply and demand characteristics.

Extensive Market Knowledge and Long-Standing Relationships Facilitate Access to a Pipeline of Acquisition and Leasing Opportunities. We believe that our in-depth market knowledge and extensive network of long-standing relationships in the real estate industry provide us access to an ongoing pipeline of attractive acquisition and investment opportunities in and near our core markets, while also facilitating our leasing efforts and providing us with opportunities to increase occupancy rates at our properties.

Internal Growth Prospects through Development, Redevelopment and Repositioning. The development and redevelopment potential at several of our properties presents compelling growth prospects and our expertise enhances our ability to capitalize on these opportunities.

- **Broad Real Estate Expertise with Retail, Office and Multifamily Focus.** Our senior management team has strong experience and capabilities across the real estate sector with significant expertise in the retail, office and

multifamily asset classes, which provides for flexibility in pursuing attractive acquisition, development and repositioning opportunities. Ernest Rady, our Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer, and Robert Barton, our Chief Financial Officer, each have over 30 years of commercial real estate experience, and the other members of senior management each have over 20 years of commercial real estate experience.

Business and Growth Strategies

Our primary business objectives are to increase operating cash flows, generate long-term growth and maximize stockholder value. Specifically, we pursue the following strategies to achieve these objectives:

Capitalizing on Acquisition Opportunities in High-Barrier-to-Entry Markets. We intend to pursue growth through the strategic acquisition of attractively priced, high quality properties that are well located in their submarkets, focusing on markets that generally are characterized by strong supply and demand characteristics, including high barriers to entry and diverse industry bases, that appeal to institutional investors.

Repositioning/Redevelopment and Development of Office, Retail and Multifamily Properties. Our strategy is to selectively reposition and redevelop several of our existing or newly-acquired properties, and we will also selectively pursue ground-up development of undeveloped land where we believe we can generate attractive risk-adjusted returns.

Disciplined Capital Recycling Strategy. Our strategy is to pursue an efficient asset allocation strategy that maximizes the value of our investments by selectively disposing of properties whose returns appear to have been maximized and redeploying capital into acquisition, repositioning, redevelopment and development opportunities with higher return prospects, in each case in a manner that is consistent with our qualification as a REIT.

Proactive Asset and Property Management. We actively manage our properties, employ targeted leasing strategies, leverage our existing tenant relationships and focus on reducing operating expenses to increase occupancy rates at our properties, attract high quality tenants and increase property cash flows, thereby enhancing the value of our properties.

Employees
At December 31, 2017, we had 194 employees. None of our employees are represented by a collective bargaining unit. We believe that our relationship with our employees is good.

Tax Status

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT and believe we are organized and operate in a manner that has allowed us to qualify and will allow us to remain qualified as a REIT for federal income tax purposes commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2011. To maintain REIT status, we must meet a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that we annually distribute at least 90% of our net taxable income to our stockholders (excluding any net capital gains).

Insurance

We carry comprehensive liability, fire, extended coverage, business interruption and rental loss insurance covering all of the properties in our portfolio under a blanket insurance policy, in addition to other coverages, such as trademark and pollution coverage, that may be appropriate for certain of our properties. We believe the policy specifications and insured limits are appropriate and adequate for our properties given the relative risk of loss, the cost of the coverage and industry practice; however, our insurance coverage may not be sufficient to fully cover our losses. We do not carry insurance for certain losses, including, but not limited to, losses caused by riots or war. Some of our policies, like those covering losses due to terrorism and earthquakes, are insured subject to limitations involving large deductibles or co-payments and policy limits that may not be sufficient to cover losses, for such events. In addition, all but one of our properties are subject to an increased risk of earthquakes. While we carry earthquake insurance on all of our properties, the amount of our earthquake insurance coverage may not be sufficient to fully cover losses from earthquakes. We may reduce or discontinue earthquake, terrorism or other insurance on some or all of our properties in the future if the cost of premiums for any of these policies exceeds, in our judgment, the value of the coverage discounted for the risk of loss. Also, if destroyed, we may not be able to rebuild certain of our properties due to current zoning and land use regulations. As a result, we may be required to incur significant costs in the event of adverse weather conditions and natural disasters. In addition, our title insurance policies may not insure for the current aggregate market value of our portfolio, and we do not intend to increase our title insurance coverage if the market value of our portfolio increases. If we or one or more of our tenants experiences a loss that is uninsured or that exceeds policy limits, we could lose the capital invested in the damaged properties as well as the anticipated future cash flows from those properties. In addition, if the damaged properties are subject to recourse indebtedness, we would continue to be liable for the indebtedness, even if these properties were irreparably damaged. Furthermore, we may not be able to obtain adequate insurance coverage at reasonable costs in the future as the costs associated with

property and casualty renewals may be higher than anticipated.

3

Regulation

Our properties are subject to various covenants, laws, ordinances and regulations, including laws such as the Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990, or ADA, and the Fair Housing Amendment Act of 1988, or FHAA, that impose further restrictions on our properties and operations. Under the ADA and the FHAA, all public accommodations must meet federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. Some of our properties may currently be in non-compliance with the ADA or the FHAA. If one or more of the properties in our portfolio is not in compliance with the ADA, the FHAA or any other regulatory requirements, we may be required to incur additional costs to bring the property into compliance and we might incur governmental fines or the award of damages to private litigants. In addition, we do not know whether existing requirements will change or whether future requirements will require us to make significant unanticipated expenditures.

Under various federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the environment, as a current or former owner or operator of real property, we may be liable for costs and damages resulting from the presence or discharge of hazardous or toxic substances, waste or petroleum products at, on, in, under or migrating from such property, including costs to investigate, clean up such contamination and liability for harm to natural resource. Such laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such contamination, and the liability may be joint and several. These liabilities could be substantial and the cost of any required remediation, removal, fines or other costs could exceed the value of the property and/or our aggregate assets. In addition, the presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contamination at our properties may expose us to third-party liability for costs of remediation and/or personal or property damage or materially adversely affect our ability to sell, lease or develop our properties or to borrow using the properties as collateral. In addition, environmental laws may create liens on contaminated sites in favor of the government for damages and costs it incurs to address such contamination. Moreover, if contamination is discovered on our properties, environmental laws may impose restrictions on the manner in which property may be used or businesses may be operated, and these restrictions may require substantial expenditures.

Some of our properties have been or may be impacted by contamination arising from current or prior uses of the property, or adjacent properties, for commercial or industrial purposes. Such contamination may arise from spills of petroleum or hazardous substances or releases from tanks used to store such materials. For example, Del Monte Center is currently undergoing remediation of dry cleaning solvent contamination from a former onsite dry cleaner. The environmental issue is currently in the final stages of remediation which entails the long term ground monitoring by the appropriate regulatory agency over the next five to seven years. The prior owner of Del Monte Center entered into a fixed fee environmental services agreement in 1997 pursuant to which the remediation will be completed for approximately \$3.5 million, with the remediation costs paid for through an escrow funded by the prior owner. We expect that the funds in this escrow account will cover all remaining costs and expenses of the environmental remediation. However, if the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Central Coast Region were to require further work costing more than the remaining escrowed funds, we could be required to pay such overage although we may have a claim for such costs against the prior owner or our environmental remediation consultant. In addition to the foregoing, we possess Phase I Environmental Site Assessments for certain of the properties in our portfolio. However, the assessments are limited in scope (e.g., they do not generally include soil sampling, subsurface investigations or hazardous materials survey) and may have failed to identify all environmental conditions or concerns. Furthermore, we do not have Phase I Environmental Site Assessment reports for all of the properties in our portfolio and, as such, may not be aware of all potential or existing environmental contamination liabilities at the properties in our portfolio. As a result, we could potentially incur material liability for these issues, which could adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our common stock.

As the owner of the buildings on our properties, we could face liability for the presence of hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos or lead) or other adverse conditions (e.g., poor indoor air quality) in our buildings. Environmental laws govern the presence, maintenance, and removal of hazardous materials in buildings, and if we do not comply with such laws, we could face fines for such noncompliance. Also, we could be liable to third parties (e.g., occupants of the buildings) for damages related to exposure to hazardous materials or adverse conditions in our buildings, and we could incur material expenses with respect to abatement or remediation of hazardous materials or other adverse

conditions in our buildings. In addition, some of our tenants routinely handle and use hazardous or regulated substances and wastes as part of their operations at our properties, which are subject to regulation. Such environmental and health and safety laws and regulations could subject us or our tenants to liability resulting from these activities.

Competition

We compete with a number of developers, owners and operators of retail, office, multifamily and mixed-use real estate, many of which own properties similar to ours in the same markets in which our properties are located and some of which have greater financial resources than we do. In operating and managing our portfolio, we compete for tenants based on a number of factors, including location, rental rates, security, flexibility and expertise to design space to meet prospective tenants' needs and

the manner in which the property is operated, maintained and marketed. As leases at our properties expire, we may encounter significant competition to renew or re-let space in light of the large number of competing properties within the markets in which we operate. As a result, we may be required to provide rent concessions or abatements, incur charges for tenant improvements and other inducements, including early termination rights or below market renewal options, or we may not be able to timely lease vacant space. In that case, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, per share trading price of our common stock and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay dividends may be adversely affected.

We also face competition when pursuing acquisition and disposition opportunities. Our competitors may be able to pay higher property acquisition prices, may have private access to opportunities not available to us and otherwise be in a better position to acquire a property. Competition may also have the effect of reducing the number of suitable acquisition opportunities available to us, increasing the price required to consummate an acquisition opportunity and generally reducing the demand for retail, office, mixed-use and multifamily space in our markets. Likewise, competition with sellers of similar properties to locate suitable purchasers may result in us receiving lower proceeds from a sale or in us not being able to dispose of a property at a time of our choosing due to the lack of an acceptable return.

Segments

We operate in four business segments: retail, office, multifamily and mixed-use. Information related to our business segments for 2017, 2016 and 2015 is set forth in Note 17 to our consolidated financial statements in Item 8 of this Report.

Tenants Accounting for over 10% of Revenues

None of our tenants accounted for more than 10% of total revenues in any of the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 or 2015. salesforce.com at The Landmark at One Market accounted for approximately 15.5%, 15.0% and 15.7% of total office segment revenues for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Foreign Operations

We do not engage in any foreign operations or derive any revenue from foreign sources.

Available Information

We file our annual report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K, and all amendments to those reports with the Securities and Exchange Commission, or the SEC. You may obtain copies of these documents by visiting the SEC's Public Reference Room at 100 F Street, N.E., Washington, D.C. 20549, by calling the SEC at 1-800-SEC-0330 or by accessing the SEC's website at www.sec.gov. In addition, as soon as reasonably practicable after such materials are furnished to the SEC, we make copies of these documents available to the public free of charge through our website at www.americanassetstrust.com, or by contacting our Secretary at our principal office, which is located at 11455 El Camino Real, Suite 200, San Diego, California 92130. Our telephone number is (858) 350-2600. The information contained on our website is not a part of this report and is not incorporated herein by reference.

Our Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics, Policies and Procedures for Complaints Regarding Accounting, Internal Accounting Controls, Fraud or Auditing Matters and the charters of our audit committee, compensation committee and nominating and corporate governance committee are all available in the Corporate Governance section of the Investor Relations section of our website.

ITEM 1A. RISK FACTORS

The following section includes the most significant factors that may adversely affect our business and operations. The risk factors describe risks that may affect these statements but are not all-inclusive, particularly with respect to possible future events. Moreover, we operate in a very competitive and rapidly changing environment. New risk factors emerge from time to time and it is not possible for us to predict all such risk factors, nor can we assess the impact of all such risk factors on our business or the extent to which any factor, or combination of factors, may cause actual results to differ materially from those contained in any forward-looking statements. This discussion of risk factors includes many forward-looking statements. For cautions about relying on forward-looking statements, please refer to the section entitled "Forward Looking Statements" at the beginning of this Report immediately prior to Item 1.

Risks Related to Our Business and Operations

5

Our portfolio of properties is dependent upon regional and local economic conditions and is geographically concentrated in California, Oregon, Washington, Texas and Hawaii, which may cause us to be more susceptible to adverse developments in those markets than if we owned a more geographically diverse portfolio.

Our properties are located in California, Oregon, Washington, Texas and Hawaii, and substantially all of our properties are concentrated in California, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii, which exposes us to greater economic risks than if we owned a more geographically diverse portfolio. As a result, we are particularly susceptible to adverse economic or other conditions in these markets (such as periods of economic slowdown or recession, business layoffs or downsizing, industry slowdowns, relocations of businesses, increases in real estate and other taxes and the cost of complying with governmental regulations or increased regulation), as well as to natural disasters that occur in these markets (such as earthquakes, wildfires and other events). If there is a downturn in the economy in these markets, our operations and our revenue and cash available for distribution, including cash available to pay distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders, could be materially adversely affected. We cannot assure you that these markets will grow or that underlying real estate fundamentals will be favorable to owners and operators of retail, office, mixed-use or multifamily properties. Our operations may also be affected if competing properties are built in any of these markets. Moreover, submarkets within any of our core markets may be dependent upon a limited number of industries. In addition, the State of California is regarded as more litigious, highly regulated and taxed than many other states, all of which may reduce demand for retail, office, mixed-use or multifamily space in California. Any adverse economic or real estate developments in the California, Oregon, Washington or Hawaii markets, or any decrease in demand for retail, office, multifamily or mixed-use space resulting from the regulatory environment, business climate or energy or fiscal problems, could adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and our ability to pay distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders.

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness, which may expose us to the risk of default under our debt obligations. At December 31, 2017, we had total debt outstanding of \$1,329.9 million, excluding debt issuance costs, a substantial portion of which contains non-recourse carve-out guarantees and environmental indemnities from us and our Operating Partnership, and we may incur significant additional debt to finance future acquisition and development activities. At December 31, 2017, we also had an amended and restated credit facility with a capacity of \$350 million, consisting of a revolving line of credit of \$250 million and an unsecured term loan of \$100 million. On January 9, 2018, we entered into a second amended and restated credit facility with a capacity of \$450 million, consisting of a revolving line of credit of \$350 million and an unsecured term loan of \$100 million. Payments of principal and interest on borrowings may leave us with insufficient cash resources to operate our properties or to pay the dividends currently contemplated or necessary to maintain our REIT qualification. Our level of debt and the limitations imposed on us by our debt agreements could have significant adverse consequences, including the following:

- our cash flow may be insufficient to meet our required principal and interest payments;
- we may be unable to borrow additional funds as needed or on favorable terms, which could, among other things, adversely affect our ability to meet operational needs;
- we may be unable to refinance our indebtedness at maturity or the refinancing terms may be less favorable than the terms of our original indebtedness;
- we may be forced to dispose of one or more of our properties, possibly on unfavorable terms or in violation of certain covenants to which we may be subject;
- we may violate restrictive covenants in our loan documents, which would entitle the lenders to accelerate our debt obligations; and
- our default under any loan with cross default provisions could result in a default on other indebtedness.

If any one of these events were to occur, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock could be adversely affected. Furthermore, foreclosures could create taxable income without accompanying cash proceeds, which could hinder our ability to meet the REIT distribution requirements imposed by the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, or the Code.

We depend on significant tenants in our office properties, and a bankruptcy, insolvency or inability to pay rent of any of these tenants may adversely affect the income produced by our office properties and could have an adverse effect

on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our common stock. As of December 31, 2017, the three largest tenants in our office portfolio - salesforce.com, Inc., Autodesk, Inc. and Veterans Benefits Administration - represented approximately 27.4% of the total annualized base rent in our office portfolio. salesforce.com, Inc. is a provider of customer and collaboration relationship management services to various businesses and industries worldwide. Autodesk, Inc. is an American multinational corporation that focuses on 3-D design software for use in

6

the architecture, engineering, construction, manufacturing, media and entertainment industries. The Veterans Benefits Administration is a division of the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs and is responsible for administering financial and other forms of assistance to veterans and their dependents. The inability of a significant tenant to pay rent or the bankruptcy or insolvency of a significant tenant may adversely affect the income produced by our office properties. If a tenant becomes bankrupt or insolvent, federal law may prohibit us from evicting such tenant based solely upon such bankruptcy or insolvency. In addition, a bankrupt or insolvent tenant may be authorized to reject and terminate its lease with us. Any claim against such tenant for unpaid, future rent would be subject to a statutory cap that might be substantially less than the remaining rent owed under the lease. If any of these tenants were to experience a downturn in its business or a weakening of its financial condition resulting in its failure to make timely rental payments or causing it to default under its lease, we may experience delays in enforcing our rights as landlord and may incur substantial costs in protecting our investment. Any such event could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our common stock.

Our retail shopping center properties depend on anchor stores or major tenants to attract shoppers and could be adversely affected by the loss of, or a store closure by, one or more of these tenants.

Our retail shopping center properties typically are anchored by large, nationally recognized tenants. At any time, our tenants may experience a downturn in their business that may significantly weaken their financial condition. As a result, our tenants, including our anchor and other major tenants, may fail to comply with their contractual obligations to us, seek concessions in order to continue operations or declare bankruptcy, any of which could result in the termination of such tenants' leases and the loss of rental income attributable to the terminated leases. In addition, certain of our tenants may cease operations while continuing to pay rent, which could decrease customer traffic, thereby decreasing sales for our other tenants at the applicable retail property. In addition to these potential effects of a business downturn, mergers or consolidations among large retail establishments could result in the closure of existing stores or duplicate or geographically overlapping store locations, which could include stores at our retail properties. Loss of, or a store closure by, an anchor or major tenant could significantly reduce our occupancy level or the rent we receive from our retail properties, and we may not have the right to re-lease vacated space or we may be unable to re-lease vacated space at attractive rents or at all. Moreover, in the event of default by a major tenant or anchor store, we may experience delays and costs in enforcing our rights as landlord to recover amounts due to us under the terms of our agreements with those parties. The occurrence of any of the situations described above, particularly if it involves an anchor tenant with leases in multiple locations, could seriously harm our performance and could adversely affect the value of the applicable retail property.

For example, Sears Holdings Corporation, the parent company of Sears Roebuck and Co. and Kmart Corporation, which leases retail space for a Kmart store at one of our properties with an aggregate of 119,590 leased square feet for an aggregate annualized base rent of \$4.9 million as of December 31, 2017 ceased operations in its leased premises at Waialeale Center. Although Kmart remains fully liable for all of its lease obligations until the lease's scheduled expiration on June 30, 2018, it is unlikely that it will renew its lease with us and it may ultimately file for bankruptcy protection. In the event that Kmart does not renew its lease with us, there can be no assurances that we will be able to re-lease such premises at market rents, or at all, which may materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, cash available for distribution and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations. As of December 31, 2017, Kmart remains current on its rental obligations under the terms of its lease, however, the loss of Kmart as a tenant at our property could (1) decrease customer traffic for our other tenants at the property, thereby decreasing sales for such tenants and (2) make it more difficult for us to secure tenant lease renewals or new tenants for the property.

As of December 31, 2017, our largest anchor tenants were Kmart, Lowe's and Nordstrom Rack, which together represented approximately 14.8% of our total annualized base rent of our retail portfolio in the aggregate, and 6.2%, 5.8% and 2.8%, respectively, of the annualized base rent generated by our retail properties.

Many of the leases at our retail properties contain "co-tenancy" or "go-dark" provisions, which, if triggered, may allow tenants to pay reduced rent, cease operations or terminate their leases, any of which could adversely affect our performance or the value of the applicable retail property.

Many of the leases at our retail properties contain “co-tenancy” provisions that condition a tenant's obligation to remain open, the amount of rent payable by the tenant or the tenant's obligation to continue occupancy on certain conditions, including: (1) the presence of a certain anchor tenant or tenants; (2) the continued operation of an anchor tenant's store; and (3) minimum occupancy levels at the applicable retail property. If a co-tenancy provision is triggered by a failure of any of these or other applicable conditions, a tenant could have the right to cease operations, to terminate its lease early or to a reduction of its rent. In periods of prolonged economic decline, there is a higher than normal risk that co-tenancy provisions will be triggered as there is a higher risk of tenants closing stores or terminating leases during these periods. In addition to these co-tenancy

7

provisions, certain of the leases at our retail properties contain “go-dark” provisions that allow the tenant to cease operations while continuing to pay rent. This could result in decreased customer traffic at the applicable retail property, thereby decreasing sales for our other tenants at that property, which may result in our other tenants being unable to pay their minimum rents or expense recovery charges. These provisions also may result in lower rental revenue generated under the applicable leases. To the extent co-tenancy or go-dark provisions in our retail leases result in lower revenue or tenant sales or tenants' rights to terminate their leases early or to a reduction of their rent, our performance or the value of the applicable retail property could be adversely affected.

We may be unable to renew leases, lease vacant space or re-let space as leases expire, thereby increasing or prolonging vacancies, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock.

As of December 31, 2017, leases representing 11.8% of the square footage and 15.3% of the annualized base rent of the properties in our office, retail and retail portion of our mixed-use portfolios will expire in 2018, and an additional 6.9% of the square footage of the properties in our office, retail and retail portion of our mixed-use portfolios was available. We cannot assure you that leases will be renewed or that our properties will be re-let at rental rates equal to or above the current average rental rates or that substantial rent abatements, tenant improvements, early termination rights or below market renewal options will not be offered to attract new tenants or retain existing tenants. In addition, our ability to lease our multifamily properties at favorable rates, or at all, is dependent upon the overall level of spending in the economy, which is adversely affected by, among other things, job losses and unemployment levels, recession, personal debt levels, the downturn in the housing market, stock market volatility and uncertainty about the future. If the rental rates for our properties decrease, our existing tenants do not renew their leases or we do not re-let a significant portion of our available space and space for which leases will expire, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock could be adversely affected.

We may be unable to identify and complete acquisitions of properties that meet our criteria, which may impede our growth.

Our business strategy involves the acquisition of retail, office, multifamily and mixed-use properties. These activities require us to identify suitable acquisition candidates or investment opportunities that meet our criteria and are compatible with our growth strategies. We continue to evaluate the market of available properties and may attempt to acquire properties when strategic opportunities exist. However, we may be unable to acquire properties identified as potential acquisition opportunities. Our ability to acquire properties on favorable terms, or at all, may be exposed to the following significant risks:

- we may incur significant costs and divert management attention in connection with evaluating and negotiating potential acquisitions, including ones that we are subsequently unable to complete;
- even if we enter into agreements for the acquisition of properties, these agreements are subject to conditions to closing, which we may be unable to satisfy; and
- we may be unable to finance the acquisition on favorable terms or at all.

If we are unable to finance property acquisitions or acquire properties on favorable terms, or at all, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock could be adversely affected. In addition, failure to identify or complete acquisitions of suitable properties could slow our growth.

We face significant competition for acquisitions of real properties, which may reduce the number of acquisition opportunities available to us and increase the costs of these acquisitions.

The current market for acquisitions continues to be extremely competitive. This competition may increase the demand for the types of properties in which we typically invest and, therefore, reduce the number of suitable acquisition opportunities available to us and increase the prices paid for such acquisition properties. We also face significant competition for attractive acquisition opportunities from an indeterminate number of investors, including publicly traded and privately held REITs, private equity investors and institutional investment funds, some of which have greater financial resources than we do, a greater ability to borrow funds to acquire properties and the ability to accept more risk than we can prudently manage, including risks with respect to the geographic proximity of investments and the payment of higher acquisition prices. This competition will increase if investments in real estate become more attractive relative to other forms of investment. Competition for investments may reduce the number of suitable

investment opportunities available to us and may have the effect of increasing prices paid for such acquisition properties and/or reducing the rents we can charge and, as a result, adversely affecting our operating results.

8

Our future acquisitions may not yield the returns we expect, and we may otherwise be unable to operate these properties to meet our financial expectations, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock.

Our future acquisitions and our ability to successfully operate the properties we acquire in such acquisitions may be exposed to the following significant risks:

- even if we are able to acquire a desired property, competition from other potential acquirers may significantly increase the purchase price;

- we may acquire properties that are not accretive to our results upon acquisition, and we may not successfully manage and lease those properties to meet our expectations;

- our cash flow may be insufficient to meet our required principal and interest payments;

- we may spend more than budgeted amounts to make necessary improvements or renovations to acquired properties; we may be unable to quickly and efficiently integrate new acquisitions, particularly acquisitions of portfolios of properties, into our existing operations, and as a result our results of operations and financial condition could be adversely affected;

- market conditions may result in higher than expected vacancy rates and lower than expected rental rates; and we may acquire properties subject to liabilities and without any recourse, or with only limited recourse, with respect to unknown liabilities, such as liabilities for clean-up of undisclosed environmental contamination, claims by tenants, vendors or other persons dealing with the former owners of the properties, liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business and claims for indemnification by general partners, directors, officers and others indemnified by the former owners of the properties.

If we cannot operate acquired properties to meet our financial expectations, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock could be adversely affected.

We may not be able to control our operating costs or our expenses may remain constant or increase, even if our revenues do not increase, causing our results of operations to be adversely affected.

Factors that may adversely affect our ability to control operating costs include the need to pay for insurance and other operating costs, including real estate taxes, which could increase over time, the need periodically to repair, renovate and re-lease space, the cost of compliance with governmental regulation, including zoning and tax laws, the potential for liability under applicable laws, interest rate levels and the availability of financing. If our operating costs increase as a result of any of the foregoing factors, our results of operations may be adversely affected.

The expense of owning and operating a property is not necessarily reduced when circumstances such as market factors and competition cause a reduction in income from the property. As a result, if revenues decline, we may not be able to reduce our expenses accordingly. Costs associated with real estate investments, such as real estate taxes, insurance, loan payments and maintenance, generally will not be reduced even if a property is not fully occupied or other circumstances cause our revenues to decrease. If we are unable to decrease operating costs when demand for our properties decreases and our revenues decline, our financial condition, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders may be adversely affected.

Our ability to grow will be limited if we cannot obtain additional capital.

If economic conditions and conditions in the capital markets are not favorable at the time we need to raise capital, we may need to obtain capital on less favorable terms than our current debt financings. Equity capital could include our common shares or preferred shares. We cannot guarantee that additional financing, refinancing or other capital will be available in the amounts we desire or on favorable terms. Our access to debt or equity capital depends on a number of factors, including the market's perception of our growth potential, our ability to pay dividends, and our current and potential future earnings. Depending on the outcome of these factors as well as the impact of the economic environment, we could experience delay or difficulty in implementing our growth strategy, including the development and redevelopment of our assets, on satisfactory terms, or be unable to implement this strategy.

High mortgage rates and/or unavailability of mortgage debt may make it difficult for us to finance or refinance properties, which could reduce the number of properties we can acquire, our net income and the amount of cash distributions we can make.

If mortgage debt is unavailable at reasonable rates, we may not be able to finance the purchase of properties. If we place mortgage debt on properties, we may be unable to refinance the properties when the loans become due, or to refinance on favorable terms. If interest rates are higher when we refinance our properties, our income could be reduced. If any of these events occur, our cash flow could be reduced. This, in turn, could reduce cash available for distribution to our stockholders and may hinder our ability to raise more capital by issuing more stock or by borrowing more money.

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

Incurring mortgage and other secured debt obligations increases our risk of property losses because defaults on indebtedness secured by properties may result in foreclosure actions initiated by lenders and ultimately our loss of the property securing any loans for which we are in default. Any foreclosure on a mortgaged property or group of properties could adversely affect the overall value of our portfolio of properties. Moreover, repayment of mortgage and other secured debt obligations could limit the funds that are available to repay our unsecured debt obligations. For tax purposes, a foreclosure on any of our properties that is subject to a nonrecourse mortgage loan would be treated as a sale of the property for a purchase price equal to the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage. If the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage exceeds our tax basis in the property, we would recognize taxable income on foreclosure, but would not receive any cash proceeds, which could hinder our ability to meet the REIT distribution requirements imposed by the Code.

Some of our financing arrangements involve balloon payment obligations, which may adversely affect our ability to make distributions.

Some of our financing arrangements require us to make a lump-sum or "balloon" payment at maturity. Our ability to make a balloon payment at maturity is uncertain and may depend upon our ability to obtain additional financing or our ability to sell the property. At the time the balloon payment is due, we may or may not be able to refinance the existing financing on terms as favorable as the original loan or sell the property at a price sufficient to make the balloon payment. The effect of a refinancing or sale could affect the rate of return to stockholders and the projected time of disposition of our assets. In addition, payments of principal and interest made to service our debts may leave us with insufficient cash to pay the distributions that we are required to pay to maintain our qualification as a REIT. Failure to hedge effectively against interest rate changes may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock.

The REIT rules impose certain restrictions on our ability to utilize hedges, swaps and other types of derivatives to hedge our liabilities. Subject to these restrictions, we may enter into hedging transactions to protect us from the effects of interest rate fluctuations on floating rate debt. Our hedging transactions may include entering into interest rate cap agreements or interest rate swap agreements. As described under Note 8. "Derivative and Hedging Activities," to the accompanying consolidated financial statements, we have entered into several interest rate swap agreements that are intended to reduce the interest rate variability exposure with respect to certain of our indebtedness. These agreements involve risks, such as the risk that such arrangements would not be effective in reducing our exposure to interest rate changes or that a court could rule that such an agreement is not legally enforceable. In addition, interest rate hedging can be expensive, particularly during periods of rising and volatile interest rates. Hedging could reduce the overall returns on our investments. Failure to hedge effectively against interest rate changes could materially adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock. In addition, while such agreements would be intended to lessen the impact of rising interest rates on us, they could also expose us to the risk that the other parties to the agreements would not perform, we could incur significant costs associated with the settlement of the agreements or that the underlying transactions could fail to qualify as highly-effective cash flow hedges under Financial Accounting Standards Board, or FASB, Accounting Standards Codification, or ASC, Topic 815, Derivative and Hedging.

Our second amended and restated credit facility, note purchase agreements and amended term loan agreement restrict our ability to engage in some business activities, including our ability to incur additional indebtedness, make capital expenditures and make certain investments, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock.

Our second amended and restated credit facility, note purchase agreements and amended term loan agreement contain customary negative covenants and other financial and operating covenants that, among other things:

• restrict our ability to incur additional indebtedness;

• restrict our ability to incur additional liens;

• restrict our ability to make certain investments (including certain capital expenditures);

- restrict our ability to merge with another company;
- restrict our ability to sell or dispose of assets;
- restrict our ability to make distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders; and
- require us to satisfy minimum financial coverage ratios, minimum tangible net worth requirements and/or maximum leverage ratios.

These limitations restrict our ability to engage in some business activities, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock. In addition, our credit facility contains specific cross-default provisions with respect to specified other indebtedness, giving the lenders and/or note purchasers the right to declare a default if we are in default under other loans in some circumstances. The effective subordination of our unsecured indebtedness may reduce amounts available for payment on our unsecured indebtedness.

Our second amended and restated credit facility, the notes issued under our note purchase agreements and our amended term loan agreement represent unsecured indebtedness. The holders of our secured debt may foreclose on the assets securing such debt, reducing the cash flow from the foreclosed property available for payment of unsecured debt. The holders of any of our secured debt also would have priority over unsecured creditors in the event of a bankruptcy, liquidation or similar proceeding.

If we invest in mortgage receivables, including originating mortgages, such investment would be subject to several risks, any of which could decrease the value of such investments and result in a significant loss to us.

From time to time, we may invest in mortgage receivables, including originating mortgages. In general, investments in mortgages are subject to several risks, including:

- borrowers may fail to make debt service payments or pay the principal when due, which may make it necessary for us to foreclose our mortgages or engage in costly negotiations;
- the value of the mortgaged property may be less than the principal amount of the mortgage note securing the property;
- interest rates payable on the mortgages may be lower than our cost for the funds to acquire these mortgages; and
- the mortgages may be or become subordinated to mechanics' or materialmen's liens or property tax liens, in which case we would need to make payments to maintain the current status of a prior lien or discharge it in its entirety to protect such mortgage investment.

If any of these risks were to be realized, the total amount we would recover from our mortgage receivables may be less than our total investment, resulting in a loss and our mortgage receivables may be materially and adversely affected.

Adverse economic and geopolitical conditions and dislocations in the credit markets could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock. Our business may be affected by market and economic challenges experienced by the U.S. economy or real estate industry as a whole, including dislocations in the credit markets. These conditions, or similar conditions existing in the future, may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock as a result of the following potential consequences, among others:

- decreased demand for retail, office, multifamily and mixed-use space, which would cause market rental rates and property values to be negatively impacted;
- reduced values of our properties may limit our ability to dispose of assets at attractive prices or to obtain debt financing secured by our properties and may reduce the availability of unsecured loans;
- our ability to obtain financing on terms and conditions that we find acceptable, or at all, may be limited, which could reduce our ability to pursue acquisition and development opportunities and refinance existing debt, reduce our returns from our acquisition and development activities and increase our future interest expense; and
- one or more lenders under our second amended and restated credit facility could refuse to fund their financing commitment to us or could fail and we may not be able to replace the financing commitment of any such lenders on favorable terms, or at all.

We are subject to risks that affect the general retail environment, such as weakness in the economy, the level of consumer spending, the adverse financial condition of large retailing companies and competition from discount and internet retailers, any of which could adversely affect market rents for retail space and the willingness or ability of retailers to lease space in our shopping centers.

A portion of our properties are in the retail real estate market. This means that we are subject to factors that affect the retail sector generally, as well as the market for retail space. The retail environment and the market for retail space have previously been, and could again be, adversely affected by weakness in the national, regional and local economies, the level of consumer spending and consumer confidence, the adverse financial condition of some large retailing companies, the ongoing consolidation in the retail sector, the excess amount of retail space in a number of markets and increasing competition from discount retailers, outlet malls, internet retailers and other online businesses. Increases in consumer spending via the internet may significantly affect our retail tenants' ability to generate sales in their stores and could affect the way future tenants lease space. In addition, some of our retail tenants face competition from the expanding market for digital content and hardware. New and enhanced technologies, including new digital technologies and new web services technologies, may increase competition for certain of our retail tenants. While we devote considerable effort and resources to analyze and respond to tenant trends, preferences and consumer spending patterns, we cannot predict with certainty what future tenants will want, what future retail spaces will look like and how much revenue will be generated at traditional "brick and mortar" locations. If we are unable to anticipate and respond promptly to trends in the market, our occupancy levels and rental amounts may decline.

Any of the foregoing factors could adversely affect the financial condition of our retail tenants and the willingness of retailers to lease space in our shopping centers. In turn, these conditions could negatively affect market rents for retail space and could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, the trading price of our common shares and our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders.

We face significant competition in the leasing market, which may decrease or prevent increases of the occupancy and rental rates of our properties.

We compete with numerous developers, owners and operators of real estate, many of which own properties similar to ours in the same submarkets in which our properties are located. If our competitors offer space at rental rates below current market rates, or below the rental rates we currently charge our tenants, we may lose existing or potential tenants and we may be pressured to reduce our rental rates below those we currently charge or to offer more substantial rent abatements, tenant improvements, early termination rights or below market renewal options in order to retain tenants when our tenants' leases expire. As a result, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock could be adversely affected.

We may be required to make rent or other concessions and/or significant capital expenditures to improve our properties in order to retain and attract tenants, causing our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock to be adversely affected.

We may be required, upon expiration of leases at our properties, to make rent or other concessions to tenants, accommodate requests for renovations, build-to-suit remodeling and other improvements or provide additional services to our tenants. As a result, we may have to make significant capital or other expenditures in order to retain tenants whose leases expire and to attract new tenants in sufficient numbers. Additionally, we may need to raise capital to make such expenditures. If we are unable to do so or capital is otherwise unavailable, we may be unable to make the required expenditures. This could result in non-renewals by tenants upon expiration of their leases, which could cause an adverse effect to our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock.

The actual rents we receive for the properties in our portfolio may be less than our asking rents, and we may experience lease roll down from time to time, which could negatively impact our ability to generate cash flow growth. As a result of various factors, including competitive pricing pressure in our submarkets, adverse conditions in the California, Oregon, Washington, Texas and Hawaii real estate markets and the desirability of our properties compared to other properties in our submarkets, we may be unable to realize the asking rents across the properties in our portfolio. In addition, the degree of discrepancy between our asking rents and the actual rents we are able to obtain

may vary both from property to property and among different leased spaces within a single property. If we are unable to obtain rental rates that are on average comparable to our asking rents across our portfolio, then our ability to generate cash flow growth will be negatively impacted. In addition, depending on asking rental rates at any given time as compared to expiring leases in our portfolio, from time to time rental rates for expiring leases may be higher than starting rental rates for new leases.

12

We may acquire properties or portfolios of properties through tax deferred contribution transactions, which could result in stockholder dilution and limit our ability to sell or refinance such assets.

In the future we may acquire properties or portfolios of properties through tax deferred contribution transactions in exchange for partnership interests in our Operating Partnership, which may result in stockholder dilution through the issuance of Operating Partnership units that may be exchanged for shares of our common stock. This acquisition structure may have the effect of, among other things, reducing the amount of tax depreciation we could deduct over the tax life of the acquired properties, and may require that we agree to protect the contributors' ability to defer recognition of taxable gain through restrictions on our ability to dispose of, or refinance the debt on, the acquired properties. Similarly, we may be required to incur or maintain debt we would otherwise not incur so we can allocate the debt to the contributors to maintain their tax bases. These restrictions could limit our ability to sell an asset at a time, or on terms, that would be favorable absent such restrictions.

We are subject to the business, financial and operating risks inherent to the hospitality industry, including competition for guests with other hospitality properties and general and local economic conditions that may affect demand for travel in general, any of which could adversely affect the revenues generated by our hospitality properties.

Because we own the Waikiki Beach Walk-Embassy Suites™ in Hawaii and the Santa Fe Park RV Resort in California, we are susceptible to risks associated with the hospitality industry, including:

- competition for guests with other hospitality properties, some of which may have greater marketing and financial resources than the managers of our hospitality properties;
- increases in operating costs from inflation, labor costs (including the impact of unionization), workers' compensation and healthcare related costs, utility costs, insurance and other factors that the managers of our hospitality properties may not be able to offset through higher rates;
- the fluctuating and seasonal demands of business travelers and tourism, which seasonality may cause quarterly fluctuations in our revenues;
- general and local economic conditions that may affect demand for travel in general;
- periodic oversupply resulting from excessive new development;
- unforeseen events beyond our control, such as terrorist attacks, travel-related health concerns, including pandemics and epidemics, imposition of taxes or surcharges by regulatory authorities, travel-related accidents and unusual weather patterns, including natural disasters such as earthquakes or wildfires; and
- decreased reimbursement revenue from the licensor for traveler reward programs.

If our hospitality properties do not generate sufficient revenues, our financial position, results of operations, cash flow, per share trading price of our common stock and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to pay distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders may be adversely affected. We must rely on third-party management companies to operate the Waikiki Beach Walk-Embassy Suites™ in order to maintain our qualification as a REIT under the Code, and, as a result, we will have less control than if we were operating the hotel directly.

In order to assist us in maintaining our qualification as a REIT, we have leased the Waikiki Beach Walk-Embassy Suites™ to WBW Hotel Lessee, LLC, our taxable REIT subsidiary, or TRS, lessee, and engaged a third-party management company to operate our hotel. While we have some input into operating decisions for the hotel leased by our TRS lessee and operated under a management agreement, we have less control than if we managed the hotel ourselves. Even if we believe that our hotel is not being operated efficiently, we may not have sufficient rights under the management agreement to enable us to force the management company to change its method of operation. We cannot assure you that the management company will successfully manage our hotel. A failure by the management company to successfully manage the hotel could lead to an increase in our operating expenses or a decrease in our revenue, or both, which could adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow, our ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and our ability to pay distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders

If our relationship with the franchisor of the Waikiki Beach Walk-Embassy Suites™ was to deteriorate or terminate, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders.

We cannot assure you that disputes between us and the franchisor of the Waikiki Beach Walk- Embassy Suites™ will not arise. If our relationship with the franchisor were to deteriorate as a result of disputes regarding the franchise agreement under which our hotel operates or for other reasons, the franchisor could, under certain circumstances, terminate our current license with them or decline to provide licenses for hotels that we may acquire in the future. If any of the foregoing were to occur, it could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders.

Our franchisor, Embassy Suites™, could cause us to expend additional funds on upgraded operating standards, which may adversely affect our results of operations and reduce cash available for distribution to stockholders.

Under the terms of our franchise license agreement, our hotel operator must comply with operating standards and terms and conditions imposed by the franchisor of the hotel brand, Embassy Suites™. Failure by us, our TRS lessees or any hotel management company that we engage to maintain these standards or other terms and conditions could result in the franchise license being canceled or the franchisor requiring us to undertake a costly property improvement program. If the franchise license is terminated due to our failure to make required improvements or to otherwise comply with its terms, we may be liable to the franchisor for a termination payment, which we expect could be as high as approximately \$7.5 million based on operating performance through December 31, 2017. In addition, our franchisor may impose upgraded or new brand standards, such as substantially upgrading the bedding, enhancing the complimentary breakfast or increasing the value of guest awards under its “frequent guest” program, which can add substantial expense for the hotel. Furthermore, under certain circumstances, the franchisor may require us to make certain capital improvements to maintain the hotel in accordance with system standards, the cost of which can be substantial and may adversely affect our results of operations and reduce cash available for distribution to our stockholders.

Embassy Suites™, our franchisor, has a right of first offer with respect to the Waikiki Beach Walk-Embassy Suites™, which may limit our ability to obtain the highest price possible for the hotel.

Pursuant to the terms of our franchise agreement for the Waikiki Beach Walk-Embassy Suites™, the franchisor has a right of first offer to purchase the hotel if we propose to sell all or a portion of the hotel or any interest therein. In the event that we choose to dispose of the hotel, we would be required to notify the franchisor, prior to offering the hotel to any other potential buyer, of the price and conditions on which we would be willing to sell the hotel, and the franchisor would have the right, within 30 days of receiving such notice, to make an offer to purchase the hotel. If the franchisor makes an offer to purchase that is equal to or greater than the price and on substantially the same terms set forth in our notice, then we will be obligated to sell the hotel to the franchisor at that price and on those terms. If the franchisor makes an offer to purchase for less than the price stated in our notice or on less favorable terms, then we may reject the franchisor's offer. The existence of this right of first offer could adversely impact our ability to obtain the highest possible price for the hotel as, during the term of the franchise agreement, we would not be able to offer the hotel to potential purchasers through a competitive bid process or in a similar manner designed to maximize the value obtained for the property without first offering to sell this property to the franchisor.

Our real estate development activities are subject to risks particular to development, such as unanticipated expenses, delays and other contingencies, any of which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our common stock.

We may engage in development and redevelopment activities with respect to certain of our properties. To the extent that we do so, we will be subject to the following risks associated with such development and redevelopment activities:

- unsuccessful development or redevelopment opportunities could result in direct expenses to us;
- construction or redevelopment costs of a project may exceed original estimates, possibly making the project less profitable than originally estimated, or unprofitable;
-

time required to complete the construction or redevelopment of a project or to lease up the completed project may be greater than originally anticipated, thereby adversely affecting our cash flow and liquidity;

- contractor and subcontractor disputes, strikes, labor disputes or supply disruptions;
- failure to achieve expected occupancy and/or rent levels within the projected time frame, if at all;
- delays with respect to obtaining or the inability to obtain necessary zoning, occupancy, land use and other governmental permits, and changes in zoning and land use laws;
- occupancy rates and rents of a completed project may not be sufficient to make the project profitable;

our ability to dispose of properties developed or redeveloped with the intent to sell could be impacted by the ability of prospective buyers to obtain financing given the current state of the credit markets; and the availability and pricing of financing to fund our development activities on favorable terms or at all.

These risks could result in substantial unanticipated delays or expenses and, under certain circumstances, could prevent completion of development or redevelopment activities once undertaken, any of which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our common stock. Our success depends on key personnel whose continued service is not guaranteed, and the loss of one or more of our key personnel could adversely affect our ability to manage our business and to implement our growth strategies, or could create a negative perception in the capital markets.

Our continued success and our ability to manage anticipated future growth depend, in large part, upon the efforts of key personnel, particularly Messrs. Rady and Barton, who have extensive market knowledge and relationships and exercise substantial influence over our operational, financing, acquisition and disposition activity. Among the reasons that these individuals are important to our success is that each has a national or regional industry reputation that attracts business and investment opportunities and assists us in negotiations with lenders, existing and potential tenants and industry personnel. If we lose their services, our relationships with such personnel could diminish.

Our Board has implemented an emergency succession plan in case of the sudden or unanticipated resignation, termination, death or temporary or permanent disability of Mr. Rady, or otherwise in case Mr. Rady is unable to perform his duties as Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer. This plan is reviewed at least annually by our Board with input from our Nominating and Governance Committee and currently includes Dr. Robert Sullivan (Board member), Mr. Larry Finger (Board member), Mr. Barton and Adam Wyll, our SVP and General Counsel, as potential interim candidates for the roles of Chairman, President and/or Chief Executive Officer and/or as emergency interim executive committee members.

Many of our other senior executives also have extensive experience and strong reputations in the real estate industry, which aid us in identifying opportunities, having opportunities brought to us and negotiating with tenants and build-to-suit prospects. The loss of services of one or more members of our senior management team, or our inability to attract and retain highly qualified personnel, could adversely affect our business, diminish our investment opportunities and weaken our relationships with lenders, business partners, existing and prospective tenants and industry participants, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock.

Mr. Rady is involved in outside businesses, which may interfere with his ability to devote time and attention to our business and affairs.

We rely on our senior management team, including Mr. Rady, for the day-to-day operations of our business. Our employment agreement with Mr. Rady requires him to devote a substantial portion of his business time and attention to our business. Mr. Rady continues to serve as chairman of the board of directors and president of American Assets, Inc. and chairman of the board of directors of Insurance Company of the West. As such, Mr. Rady has certain ongoing duties to American Assets, Inc., Insurance Company of the West and other business ventures that could require a portion of his time and attention. Although we expect that Mr. Rady will continue to devote a majority of his business time and attention to us, we cannot accurately predict the amount of time and attention that will be required of Mr. Rady to perform such ongoing duties. To the extent that Mr. Rady is required to dedicate time and attention to American Assets, Inc. and/or Insurance Company of the West, his ability to devote a majority of his business time and attention to our business and affairs may be limited and could adversely affect our operations.

We may be subject to on-going or future litigation and otherwise in the ordinary course of business, which could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock.

We may be subject to on-going litigation at our properties and otherwise in the ordinary course of business. Some of these claims may result in significant defense costs and potentially significant judgments against us, some of which are not, or cannot be, insured against. We generally intend to vigorously defend ourselves; however, we cannot be certain of the ultimate outcomes of currently asserted claims or of those that may arise in the future. Resolution of these types of matters against us may result in our having to pay significant fines, judgments, or settlements, which, if

uninsured, or if the fines, judgments, and settlements exceed insured levels, could adversely impact our earnings and cash flows, thereby having an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock. Certain litigation or the resolution of certain litigation may affect the availability or cost of some of our insurance coverage, which could adversely

impact our results of operations and cash flows, expose us to increased risks that would be uninsured, and/or adversely impact our ability to attract officers and directors.

Potential losses from earthquakes in California, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii may not be fully covered by insurance.

Many of the properties we currently own are located in California, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii, which are areas especially subject to earthquakes. While we carry earthquake insurance on all of our properties, the amount of our earthquake insurance coverage may not be sufficient to fully cover losses from earthquakes and will be subject to limitations involving large deductibles or co-payments. In addition, we may reduce or discontinue earthquake insurance on some or all of our properties in the future if the cost of premiums for any such policies exceeds, in our judgment, the value of the coverage discounted for the risk of loss. As a result, in the event of an earthquake, we may be required to incur significant costs, and, to the extent that a loss exceeds policy limits, we could lose the capital invested in the damaged properties as well as the anticipated future cash flows from those properties. In addition, if the damaged properties are subject to recourse indebtedness, we would continue to be liable for the indebtedness, even if these properties were irreparably damaged.

We may not be able to rebuild our existing properties to their existing specifications if we experience a substantial or comprehensive loss of such properties.

In the event that we experience a substantial or comprehensive loss of one of our properties, we may not be able to rebuild such property to its existing specifications. Further, reconstruction or improvement of such a property would likely require significant upgrades to meet zoning and building code requirements. Environmental and legal restrictions could also restrict the rebuilding of our properties. For example, if we experienced a substantial or comprehensive loss of Torrey Reserve Campus in San Diego, California, reconstruction could be delayed or prevented by the California Coastal Commission, which regulates land use in the California coastal zone.

Joint venture investments could be adversely affected by our lack of sole decision-making authority, our reliance on co-venturers' financial condition and disputes between us and our co-venturers.

We may co-invest in the future with other third parties through partnerships, joint ventures or other entities, acquiring non-controlling interests in or sharing responsibility for managing the affairs of a property, partnership, joint venture or other entity. Consequently, with respect to any such arrangement we may enter into in the future, we would not be in a position to exercise sole decision-making authority regarding the property, partnership, joint venture or other entity. Investments in partnerships, joint ventures or other entities may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not present were a third party not involved, including the possibility that partners or co-venturers might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions. Partners or co-venturers may have economic or other business interests or goals which are inconsistent with our business interests or goals, and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our policies or objectives, and they may have competing interests in our markets that could create conflict of interest issues. Such investments may also have the potential risk of impasses on decisions, such as a sale, because neither we nor the partner or co-venturer would have full control over the partnership or joint venture. In addition, a sale or transfer by us to a third party of our interests in the joint venture may be subject to consent rights or rights of first refusal, in favor of our joint venture partners, which would in each case restrict our ability to dispose of our interest in the joint venture. Where we are a limited partner or non-managing member in any partnership or limited liability company, if such entity takes or expects to take actions that could jeopardize our status as a REIT or require us to pay tax, we may be forced to dispose of our interest in such entity. Disputes between us and partners or co-venturers may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and prevent our officers and/or directors from focusing their time and effort on our business. Consequently, actions by or disputes with partners or co-venturers might result in subjecting properties owned by the partnership or joint venture to additional risk. In addition, we may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of our third-party partners or co-venturers. Our joint ventures may be subject to debt and, in the current volatile credit market, the refinancing of such debt may require equity capital calls.

Increased competition and increased affordability of residential homes could limit our ability to retain our residents, lease apartment homes or increase or maintain rents at our multifamily apartment communities.

Our multifamily apartment communities compete with numerous housing alternatives in attracting residents, including other multifamily apartment communities and single-family rental homes, as well as owner occupied single and multifamily homes. Competitive housing in a particular area and an increase in the affordability of owner occupied single and multifamily homes due to, among other things, housing prices, oversupply, mortgage interest rates and tax incentives and government programs to promote home ownership, could adversely affect our ability to retain residents, lease apartment homes and increase or maintain rents.

Our growth depends on external sources of capital that are outside of our control and may not be available to us on commercially reasonable terms or at all, which could limit our ability, among other things, to meet our capital and operating needs or make the cash distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders necessary to maintain our qualification as a REIT.

In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we are required under the Code, among other things, to distribute annually at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding any net capital gain. In addition, we will be subject to income tax at regular corporate rates to the extent that we distribute less than 100% of our REIT taxable income, including any net capital gains. Because of these distribution requirements, we may not be able to fund future capital needs, including any necessary acquisition financing, from operating cash flow. Consequently, we intend to rely on third-party sources to fund our capital needs. We may not be able to obtain such financing on favorable terms or at all and any additional debt we incur will increase our leverage and likelihood of default. Our access to third-party sources of capital depends, in part, on:

• general market conditions;

• the market's perception of our growth potential;

• our current debt levels;

• our current and expected future earnings;

• our cash flow and cash distributions; and

• the market price per share of our common stock.

If we cannot obtain capital from third-party sources, we may not be able to acquire or develop properties when strategic opportunities exist, meet the capital and operating needs of our existing properties, satisfy our debt service obligations or make the cash distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders necessary to maintain our qualification as a REIT.

We rely on information technology in our operations, and any breach, interruption or security failure of that technology could have a negative impact on our business, operations and/or financial condition.

Information security risks have generally increased in recent years due to the rise in new technologies and the increased sophistication and activities of perpetrators of cyber-attacks. We face risks associated with security breaches, whether through cyber-attacks or cyber-intrusions over the internet, malware, computer viruses, attachments to e-mails and/or employees or third-parties with access to our systems.

Our information technology, or IT, networks and related systems, are essential to the operation of our business and our ability to perform day-to-day operations, and, in some cases, may be critical to the operations of certain of our tenants.

Additionally, we collect and hold personally identifiable information of our residents and prospective residents in connection with our leasing activities at our multifamily locations. We also collect and hold personally identifiable information of our employees in connection with their employment. In addition, we engage third-party service providers that may have access to such personally identifiable information in connection with providing business services to us, whether through our own IT networks and related systems, or through the third-party service providers' IT networks and related systems.

There can be no assurance that our efforts to maintain the security and integrity of our (or our third-party service providers') IT networks and related systems will be effective or that attempted security breaches or disruptions would not be successful or damaging. A security breach or other significant disruption involving our (or our third-party service providers') IT networks and related systems could materially and adversely impact our income, cash flow, results of operations, financial condition, liquidity, the ability to service our debt obligations, the market price of our common stock, our ability to pay dividends and/or other distributions to our shareholders. A security breach could additionally cause the disclosure or misuse of confidential or proprietary information (including personal information of our residents and/or employees) and damage to our reputation.

Risks Related to the Real Estate Industry

Our performance and value are subject to risks associated with real estate assets and the real estate industry, including local oversupply, reduction in demand or adverse changes in financial conditions of buyers, sellers and tenants of properties, which could decrease revenues or increase costs, which would adversely affect our financial condition,

results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our common stock.

Our ability to make expected distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders depends on our ability to generate revenues in excess of expenses, scheduled principal payments on debt and capital

expenditure requirements. Events and conditions generally applicable to owners and operators of real property that are beyond our control may decrease cash available for distribution and the value of our properties. These events include many of the risks set forth above under “Risks Related to Our Business and Operations,” as well as the following:

- local oversupply or reduction in demand for retail, office, multifamily or mixed-use space;
- adverse changes in financial conditions of buyers, sellers and tenants of properties;
- vacancies or our inability to rent space on favorable terms, including possible market pressures to offer tenants rent abatements, tenant improvements, early termination rights or below market renewal options, and the need to periodically repair, renovate and re-let space;
- increased operating costs, including insurance premiums, utilities, real estate taxes and state and local taxes;
- a favorable interest rate environment that may result in a significant number of potential residents of our multifamily apartment communities deciding to purchase homes instead of renting;
- rent control or stabilization laws, or other laws regulating rental housing, which could prevent us from raising rents to offset increases in operating costs;
- civil unrest, acts of war, terrorist attacks and natural disasters, including earthquakes and floods, which may result in uninsured or underinsured losses;
- decreases in the underlying value of our real estate;
- changing submarket demographics; and
- changing traffic patterns.

In addition, periods of economic downturn or recession, rising interest rates or declining demand for real estate, or the public perception that any of these events may occur, could result in a general decline in rents or an increased incidence of defaults under existing leases, which would adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock.

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

The real estate investments made, and to be made, by us are relatively difficult to sell quickly. As a result, our ability to promptly sell one or more properties in our portfolio in response to changing economic, financial and investment conditions is limited. Return of capital and realization of gains, if any, from an investment generally will occur upon disposition or refinancing of the underlying property. We may be unable to realize our investment objectives by sale, other disposition or refinancing at attractive prices within any given period of time or may otherwise be unable to complete any exit strategy. In particular, our ability to dispose of one or more properties within a specific time period is subject to weakness in or even the lack of an established market for a property, changes in the financial condition or prospects of prospective purchasers, changes in national or international economic conditions, such as the recent economic downturn, and changes in laws, regulations or fiscal policies of jurisdictions in which the property is located.

In addition, the Code imposes restrictions on a REIT's ability to dispose of properties that are not applicable to other types of real estate companies. In particular, the tax laws applicable to REITs effectively require that we hold our properties for investment, rather than primarily for sale in the ordinary course of business, which may cause us to forego or defer sales of properties that otherwise would be in our best interest. Therefore, we may not be able to vary our portfolio in response to economic or other conditions promptly or on favorable terms, which may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock.

Our property taxes could increase due to property tax rate changes or reassessment, which would adversely impact our cash flows.

Even if we continue to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we will be required to pay some state and local taxes on our properties. The real property taxes on our properties may increase as property tax rates change or as our properties are assessed or reassessed by taxing authorities. If the property taxes we pay increase, our cash flow would be adversely impacted, and our ability to pay any expected dividends to our stockholders could be adversely affected.

As an owner of real estate, we could incur significant costs and liabilities related to environmental matters.

Under various federal, state and local laws and regulations relating to the environment, as a current or former owner or operator of real property, we may be liable for costs and damages resulting from the presence or discharge of hazardous or toxic substances, waste or petroleum products at, on, in, under or migrating from such property, including costs to investigate, clean up such contamination and liability for harm to natural resources. Such laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of such contamination, and the liability may be joint and

several. These liabilities could be substantial and the cost of any required remediation, removal, fines or other costs could exceed the value of the property and/or our aggregate assets. In addition, the presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contamination at our properties may expose us to third-party liability for costs of remediation and/or personal or property damage or materially adversely affect our ability to sell, lease or develop our properties or to borrow using the properties as collateral. In addition, environmental laws may create liens on contaminated sites in favor of the government for damages and costs it incurs to address such contamination. Moreover, if contamination is discovered on our properties, environmental laws may impose restrictions on the manner in which property may be used or businesses may be operated, and these restrictions may require substantial expenditures.

Some of our properties have been or may be impacted by contamination arising from current or prior uses of the property, or adjacent properties, for commercial or industrial purposes. Such contamination may arise from spills of petroleum or hazardous substances or releases from tanks used to store such materials. For example, Del Monte Center is currently undergoing remediation of dry cleaning solvent contamination from a former onsite dry cleaner. The environmental issues is currently in the final stages of remediation which entails the long term ground monitoring by the appropriate regulatory agency over the next five to seven years. The prior owner of Del Monte Center entered into a fixed fee environmental services agreement in 1997 pursuant to which the remediation will be completed for approximately \$3.5 million, with the remediation costs paid for through an escrow funded by the prior owner. We expect that the funds in this escrow account will cover all remaining costs and expenses of the environmental remediation. However, if the Regional Water Quality Control Board - Central Coast Region were to require further work costing more than the remaining escrowed funds, we could be required to pay such overage although we may have a claim for such costs against the prior owner or our environmental remediation consultant. In addition to the foregoing, we possess Phase I Environmental Site Assessments for certain of the properties in our portfolio. However, the assessments are limited in scope (e.g., they do not generally include soil sampling, subsurface investigations or hazardous materials survey) and may have failed to identify all environmental conditions or concerns. Furthermore, we do not have Phase I Environmental Site Assessment reports for all of the properties in our portfolio and, as such, may not be aware of all potential or existing environmental contamination liabilities at the properties in our portfolio. As a result, we could potentially incur material liability for these issues, which could adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and the per share trading price of our common stock.

As the owner of the buildings on our properties, we could face liability for the presence of hazardous materials (e.g., asbestos or lead) or other adverse conditions (e.g., poor indoor air quality) in our buildings. Environmental laws govern the presence, maintenance, and removal of hazardous materials in buildings, and if we do not comply with such laws, we could face fines for such noncompliance. Also, we could be liable to third parties (e.g., occupants of the buildings) for damages related to exposure to hazardous materials or adverse conditions in our buildings, and we could incur material expenses with respect to abatement or remediation of hazardous materials or other adverse conditions in our buildings. In addition, some of our tenants routinely handle and use hazardous or regulated substances and wastes as part of their operations at our properties, which are subject to regulation. Such environmental and health and safety laws and regulations could subject us or our tenants to liability resulting from these activities. Environmental liabilities could affect a tenant's ability to make rental payments to us, and changes in laws could increase the potential liability for noncompliance. This may result in significant unanticipated expenditures or may otherwise materially and adversely affect our operations, or those of our tenants, which could in turn have an adverse effect on us.

We cannot assure you that costs or liabilities incurred as a result of environmental issues will not affect our ability to make distributions to you or that such costs or other remedial measures will not have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock. If we do incur material environmental liabilities in the future, we may face significant remediation costs, and we may find it difficult to sell any affected properties.

Our properties may contain or develop harmful mold or suffer from other air quality issues, which could lead to liability for adverse health effects and costs of remediation.

When excessive moisture accumulates in buildings or on building materials, mold growth may occur, particularly if the moisture problem remains undiscovered or is not addressed over a period of time. Some molds may produce

airborne toxins or irritants. Indoor air quality issues can also stem from inadequate ventilation, chemical contamination from indoor or outdoor sources, and other biological contaminants such as pollen, viruses and bacteria. Indoor exposure to airborne toxins or irritants above certain levels can be alleged to cause a variety of adverse health effects and symptoms, including allergic or other reactions. As a result, the presence of significant mold or other airborne contaminants at any of our properties could require us to undertake a costly remediation program to contain or remove the mold or other airborne contaminants from the affected property or increase indoor ventilation. In addition, the presence of significant mold or other airborne contaminants could expose us to liability from our tenants, employees of our tenants or others if property damage or personal injury is alleged to have occurred.

We may incur significant costs complying with various federal, state and local laws, regulations and covenants that are applicable to our properties.

The properties in our portfolio are subject to various covenants and federal, state and local laws and regulatory requirements, including permitting and licensing requirements. Local regulations, including municipal or local ordinances, zoning restrictions and restrictive covenants imposed by community developers may restrict our use of our properties and may require us to obtain approval from local officials or restrict our use of our properties and may require us to obtain approval from local officials of community standards organizations at any time with respect to our properties, including prior to acquiring a property or when undertaking renovations of any of our existing properties. Among other things, these restrictions may relate to fire and safety, seismic or hazardous material abatement requirements. There can be no assurance that existing laws and regulatory policies will not adversely affect us or the timing or cost of any future acquisitions or renovations, or that additional regulations will not be adopted that increase such delays or result in additional costs. Our growth strategy may be affected by our ability to obtain permits, licenses and zoning relief. Our failure to obtain such permits, licenses and zoning relief or to comply with applicable laws could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock.

In addition, federal and state laws and regulations, including laws such as the ADA and the FHAA, impose further restrictions on our properties and operations. Under the ADA and the FHAA, all public accommodations must meet federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. Some of our properties may currently be in non-compliance with the ADA or the FHAA. If one or more of the properties in our portfolio is not in compliance with the ADA, the FHAA or any other regulatory requirements, we may be required to incur additional costs to bring the property into compliance and we might incur governmental fines or the award of damages to private litigants. In addition, we do not know whether existing requirements will change or whether future requirements will require us to make significant unanticipated expenditures that will adversely impact our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock.

Risks Related to Our Organizational Structure

Ernest S. Rady and his affiliates, directly or indirectly, own a substantial beneficial interest in our company on a fully diluted basis and have the ability to exercise significant influence on our company and our Operating Partnership, including the approval of significant corporate transactions.

As of December 31, 2017, Mr. Rady and his affiliates owned approximately 12.2% of our outstanding common stock and 23.1% of our outstanding common units, which together represent an approximate 35.2% beneficial interest in our company on a fully diluted basis. Consequently, Mr. Rady may be able to significantly influence the outcome of matters submitted for stockholder action, including the approval of significant corporate transactions, including business combinations, consolidations and mergers. In addition, we may not, without prior limited partner approval, directly or indirectly transfer all or any portion of our interest in the Operating Partnership before the later of the death of Mr. Rady and the death of his wife, in connection with a merger, consolidation or other combination of our assets with another entity, a sale of all or substantially all of our assets, a reclassification, recapitalization or change in any outstanding shares of our stock or other outstanding equity interests or an issuance of shares of our stock, in any case that requires approval by our common stockholders. As a result, Mr. Rady has substantial influence on us and could exercise his influence in a manner that conflicts with the interests of other stockholders.

Conflicts of interest may exist or could arise in the future between the interests of our stockholders and the interests of holders of units in our Operating Partnership, which may impede business decisions that could benefit our stockholders.

Conflicts of interest may exist or could arise in the future as a result of the relationships between us and our affiliates, on the one hand, and our Operating Partnership or any partner thereof, on the other. Our directors and officers have duties to our company under Maryland law in connection with their management of our company. At the same time, we, as the general partner of our Operating Partnership, have fiduciary duties and obligations to our Operating Partnership and its limited partners under Maryland law and the partnership agreement of our Operating Partnership in connection with the management of our Operating Partnership. Our fiduciary duties and obligations as the general partner of our Operating Partnership may come into conflict with the duties of our directors and officers to our

company.

Under Maryland law, a general partner of a Maryland limited partnership has fiduciary duties of loyalty and care to the partnership and its partners and must discharge its duties and exercise its rights as general partner under the partnership agreement or Maryland law consistently with the obligation of good faith and fair dealing. The partnership agreement provides that, in the event of a conflict between the interests of our Operating Partnership or any partner, on the one hand, and the separate interests of our company or our stockholders, on the other hand, we, in our capacity as the general partner of our Operating Partnership, are under no obligation not to give priority to the separate interests of our company or our stockholders, and that any action or failure to act on our part or on the part of our directors that gives priority to the separate interests of our

20

company or our stockholders that does not result in a violation of the contract rights of the limited partners of the Operating Partnership under its partnership agreement does not violate the duty of loyalty that we, in our capacity as the general partner of our Operating Partnership, owe to the Operating Partnership and its partners.

Additionally, the partnership agreement provides that we will not be liable to the Operating Partnership or any partner for monetary damages for losses sustained, liabilities incurred or benefits not derived by the Operating Partnership or any limited partner, except for liability for our intentional harm or gross negligence. Our Operating Partnership must indemnify us, our directors and officers, officers of our Operating Partnership and our designees from and against any and all claims that relate to the operations of our Operating Partnership, unless (1) an act or omission of the person was material to the matter giving rise to the action and either was committed in bad faith or was the result of active and deliberate dishonesty, (2) the person actually received an improper personal benefit in violation or breach of the partnership agreement or (3) in the case of a criminal proceeding, the indemnified person had reasonable cause to believe that the act or omission was unlawful. Our Operating Partnership must also pay or reimburse the reasonable expenses of any such person upon its receipt of a written affirmation of the person's good faith belief that the standard of conduct necessary for indemnification has been met and a written undertaking to repay any amounts paid or advanced if it is ultimately determined that the person did not meet the standard of conduct for indemnification. Our Operating Partnership will not indemnify or advance funds to any person with respect to any action initiated by the person seeking indemnification without our approval (except for any proceeding brought to enforce such person's right to indemnification under the partnership agreement) or if the person is found to be liable to our Operating Partnership on any portion of any claim in the action. No reported decision of a Maryland appellate court has interpreted provisions similar to the provisions of the partnership agreement of our Operating Partnership that modify and reduce our fiduciary duties or obligations as the general partner or reduce or eliminate our liability for money damages to the Operating Partnership and its partners, and we have not obtained an opinion of counsel as to the enforceability of the provisions set forth in the partnership agreement that purport to modify or reduce the fiduciary duties that would be in effect were it not for the partnership agreement.

Our charter and bylaws, the partnership agreement of our Operating Partnership and Maryland law contain provisions that may delay, defer or prevent a change of control transaction that might involve a premium price for our common stock or that our stockholders otherwise believe to be in their best interest.

Our charter contains certain ownership limits with respect to our stock. Our charter, subject to certain exceptions, authorizes our board of directors to take such actions as it determines are advisable to preserve our qualification as a REIT. Our charter also prohibits the actual, beneficial or constructive ownership by any person of more than 7.275% in value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of the outstanding shares of our common stock or more than 7.275% in value of the aggregate outstanding shares of all classes and series of our stock, excluding any shares that are not treated as outstanding for federal income tax purposes. Our board of directors, in its sole and absolute discretion, may exempt a person, prospectively or retroactively, from these ownership limits if certain conditions are satisfied. Our board of directors has granted to each of (1) Mr. Rady (and certain of his affiliates), (2) Cohen & Steers Management, Inc. and (3) BlackRock, Inc. an exemption from the ownership limits that will allow them to own, in the aggregate, up to 19.9%, 10.0% and 10.0%, respectively, in value or in number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding common stock, subject to various conditions and limitations. The restrictions on ownership and transfer of our stock may:

- discourage a tender offer or other transactions or a change in management or of control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or that our stockholders otherwise believe to be in their best interests; or
- result in the transfer of shares acquired in excess of the restrictions to a trust for the benefit of a charitable beneficiary and, as a result, the forfeiture by the acquirer of the benefits of owning the additional shares.

We could increase the number of authorized shares of stock, classify and reclassify unissued stock and issue stock without stockholder approval.

Our board of directors, without stockholder approval, has the power under our charter to amend our charter to increase the aggregate number of shares of stock or the number of shares of stock of any class or series that we are authorized to issue, to authorize us to issue authorized but unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock and to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock into one or more classes or series of stock

and set the terms of such newly classified or reclassified shares. As a result, we may issue series or classes of common stock or preferred stock with preferences, dividends, powers and rights, voting or otherwise, that are senior to, or otherwise conflict with, the rights of holders of our common stock. Although our board of directors has no such intention at the present time, it could establish a class or series of preferred stock that could, depending on the terms of such series, delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change of control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or that our stockholders otherwise believe to be in their best interest.

Certain provisions of Maryland law could inhibit changes in control, which may discourage third parties from conducting a tender offer or seeking other change of control transactions that could involve a premium price for our common stock or that our stockholders otherwise believe to be in their best interest.

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

“business combination” provisions that, subject to limitations, prohibit certain business combinations between us and an “interested stockholder” (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of our shares or an affiliate thereof or an affiliate or associate of ours who was the beneficial owner, directly or indirectly, of 10% or more of the voting power of our then outstanding voting stock at any time within the two-year period immediately prior to the date in question) for five years after the most recent date on which the stockholder becomes an interested stockholder, and thereafter impose fair price and/or supermajority and stockholder voting requirements on these combinations; and

“control share” provisions that provide that “control shares” of our company (defined as shares that, when aggregated with other shares controlled by the stockholder, entitle the stockholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing directors) acquired in a “control share acquisition” (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of issued and outstanding “control shares”) have no voting rights with respect to their control shares, except to the extent approved by our stockholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares.

As permitted by the MGCL, our board of directors has, by board resolution, elected to opt out of the business combination provisions of the MGCL. However, we cannot assure you that our board of directors will not opt to be subject to such business combination provisions of the MGCL in the future.

Certain provisions of the MGCL permit our board of directors, without stockholder approval and regardless of what is currently provided in our charter or bylaws, to implement certain corporate governance provisions, some of which (for example, a classified board) are not currently applicable to us. These provisions may have the effect of limiting or precluding a third party from making an unsolicited acquisition proposal for us or of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us under circumstances that otherwise could provide the holders of shares of our common stock with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then current market price. Our charter contains a provision whereby we elected to be subject to the provisions of Title 3, Subtitle 8 of the MGCL relating to the filling of vacancies on our board of directors.

Certain provisions in the partnership agreement of our Operating Partnership may delay or prevent unsolicited acquisitions of us.

Provisions in the partnership agreement of our Operating Partnership may delay, or make more difficult, unsolicited acquisitions of us or changes of our control. These provisions could discourage third parties from making proposals involving an unsolicited acquisition of us or change of our control, although some stockholders might consider such proposals, if made, desirable. These provisions include, among others:

• redemption rights of qualifying parties;

• a requirement that we may not be removed as the general partner of our Operating Partnership without our consent;

• transfer restrictions on common units;

• our ability, as general partner, in some cases, to amend the partnership agreement and to cause the Operating Partnership to issue units with terms that could delay, defer or prevent a merger or other change of control of us or our Operating Partnership without the consent of the limited partners; and

• the right of the limited partners to consent to direct or indirect transfers of the general partnership interest, including as a result of a merger or a sale of all or substantially all of our assets, in the event that such transfer requires approval by our common stockholders.

In particular, we may not, without prior “partnership approval,” directly or indirectly transfer all or any portion of our interest in our Operating Partnership, before the later of the death of Mr. Rady and the death of his wife, in connection with a merger, consolidation or other combination of our assets with another entity, a sale of all or substantially all of

our assets, a reclassification, recapitalization or change in any outstanding shares of our stock or other outstanding equity interests or an issuance of shares of our stock, in any case that requires approval by our common stockholders. The “partnership approval” requirement is satisfied, with respect to such a transfer, when the sum of (1) the percentage interest of limited partners consenting to the transfer of our interest, plus (2) the product of (a) the percentage of the outstanding common units held by us

multiplied by (b) the percentage of the votes that were cast in favor of the event by our common stockholders equals or exceeds the percentage required for our common stockholders to approve the event resulting in the transfer. As of December 31, 2017, the limited partners, including Mr. Rady and his affiliates and our other executive officers and directors, owned approximately 28.2% of our outstanding common units and approximately 17.7% of our outstanding common stock, which together represent an approximate 39.7% beneficial interest in our company on a fully diluted basis.

Our charter and bylaws, the partnership agreement of our Operating Partnership and Maryland law also contain other provisions that may delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change of control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or that our stockholders otherwise believe to be in their best interest.

Our board of directors may change our investment and financing policies without stockholder approval and we may become more highly leveraged, which may increase our risk of default under our debt obligations.

Our investment and financing policies are exclusively determined by our board of directors. Accordingly, our stockholders do not control these policies. Further, our charter and bylaws do not limit the amount or percentage of indebtedness, funded or otherwise, that we may incur. Our board of directors may alter or eliminate our current policy on borrowing at any time without stockholder approval. If this policy changed, we could become more highly leveraged which could result in an increase in our debt service. Higher leverage also increases the risk of default on our obligations. In addition, a change in our investment policies, including the manner in which we allocate our resources across our portfolio or the types of assets in which we seek to invest, may increase our exposure to interest rate risk, real estate market fluctuations and liquidity risk. Changes to our policies with regards to the foregoing could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock.

Our rights and the rights of our stockholders to take action against our directors and officers are limited.

As permitted by Maryland law, our charter eliminates the liability of our directors and officers to us and our stockholders for money damages, except for liability resulting from:

- actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services; or
- a final judgment based upon a finding of active and deliberate dishonesty by the director or officer that was material to the cause of action adjudicated.

As a result, we and our stockholders may have more limited rights against our directors and officers than might otherwise exist. Accordingly, in the event that actions taken in good faith by any of our directors or officers impede the performance of our company, your ability to recover damages from such director or officer will be limited.

We are a holding company with no direct operations and, as such, we will rely on funds received from our Operating Partnership to pay liabilities, and the interests of our stockholders will be structurally subordinated to all liabilities and obligations of our Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries.

We are a holding company and conduct substantially all of our operations through our Operating Partnership. We do not have, apart from an interest in our Operating Partnership, any independent operations. As a result, we rely on distributions from our Operating Partnership to pay any dividends we might declare on shares of our common stock. We also rely on distributions from our Operating Partnership to meet our obligations, including any tax liability on taxable income allocated to us from our Operating Partnership. In addition, because we are a holding company, claims of stockholders are structurally subordinated to all existing and future liabilities and obligations (whether or not for borrowed money) of our Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries. Therefore, in the event of our bankruptcy, liquidation or reorganization, our assets and those of our Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries will be available to satisfy the claims of our stockholders only after all of our and our Operating Partnership's and its subsidiaries' liabilities and obligations have been paid in full.

Our Operating Partnership may issue additional partnership units to third parties without the consent of our stockholders, which would reduce our ownership percentage in our Operating Partnership and would have a dilutive effect on the amount of distributions made to us by our Operating Partnership and, therefore, the amount of distributions we can make to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders. We may, in connection with our acquisition of properties or otherwise, issue additional partnership units to third parties. Such issuances would reduce our ownership percentage in our Operating Partnership and affect the amount of

distributions made to us by our Operating Partnership and, therefore, the amount of distributions we can make to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders. To the extent that our stockholders do not directly own partnership units, our stockholders will not have any voting rights with respect to any such issuances or other partnership level activities of our Operating Partnership. Our operating structure subjects us to the risk of increased hotel operating expenses.

Our lease with our TRS lessee requires our TRS lessee to pay us rent based in part on revenues from the Waikiki Beach Walk-Embassy Suites™. Our operating risks include decreases in hotel revenues and increases in hotel operating expenses, which would adversely affect our TRS lessee's ability to pay us rent due under the lease, including but not limited to the increases in:

- wage and benefit costs;
- repair and maintenance expenses;
- energy costs;
- property taxes;
- insurance costs; and
- other operating expenses.

Increases in these operating expenses can have an adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations, the market price of our common stock and our ability to make distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders.

Future sales of common stock or common units by our directors and officers, or their pledgees, as a result of margin calls or foreclosures could adversely affect the price of our common stock and could, in the future, result in a loss of control of our company.

Our directors and officers may pledge shares of common stock or common units owned or controlled by them as collateral for loans or for margin purposes in favor of third parties. Depending on the status of the various loan obligations for which the stock or units ultimately serve as collateral and the trading price of our common stock, our directors and/or officers, and their affiliates, may experience a foreclosure or margin call that could result in the sale of the pledged stock or units, in the open market or otherwise. Unlike for our directors and officers, sales by these pledgees may not be subject to the volume limitations of Rule 144 of the Securities Act. A sale of pledged stock or units by pledgees could result in a loss of control of our company, depending upon the number of shares of stock or units sold and the ownership interests of other stockholders. In addition, sale of these shares or units, or the perception of possible future sales, could have a materially adverse effect on the trading price of our common stock or make it more difficult for us to raise additional capital through sales of equity securities.

Risks Related to Our Status as a REIT

Failure to maintain our qualification as a REIT would have significant adverse consequences to us and the value of our common stock.

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT and believe we are organized and operate in a manner that has allowed us to qualify and will allow us to remain qualified as a REIT for federal income tax purposes commencing with our taxable year ended December 31, 2011. We have not requested and do not plan to request a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, that we qualify as a REIT. Therefore, we cannot assure you that we have qualified as a REIT, or that we will remain qualified as such in the future. If we lose our REIT status, we will face serious tax consequences that would substantially reduce the funds available for distribution to you for each of the years involved because:

- we would not be allowed a deduction for distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders in computing our taxable income and would be subject to the regular U.S. federal corporate income tax rate;
- we also could be subject to increased state and local taxes; and
- unless we are entitled to relief under applicable statutory provisions, we could not elect to be taxed as a REIT for four taxable years following the year during which we were disqualified.

Any such corporate tax liability could be substantial and would reduce our cash available for, among other things, our operations and distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders. In addition, if we fail to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we will not be required to make distributions to our American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders. As a result of all these factors, our failure to maintain our qualification as a REIT also could impair our ability to expand our business and raise capital, and could materially and adversely affect the value of our common stock.

Qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex Code provisions for which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations. The complexity of these provisions and of the applicable Treasury regulations that have been promulgated under the Code, or the Treasury Regulations, is greater in the case of a REIT that, like us, holds its assets through a partnership. The determination of various factual matters and circumstances not entirely within our control may affect our ability to maintain our qualification as a REIT. In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we

must satisfy a number of requirements, including requirements regarding the ownership of our stock, requirements regarding the composition of our assets and a requirement that at least 95% of our gross income in any year must be derived from qualifying sources, such as “rents from real property.” Also, we must make distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders aggregating annually at least 90% of our net taxable income, excluding net capital gains. In addition, legislation, new regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions may materially adversely affect our investors, our ability to maintain our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes or the desirability of an investment in a REIT relative to other investments.

Even if we maintain our qualification as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, we may be subject to some federal, state and local income, property and excise taxes on our income or property and, in certain cases, a 100% penalty tax, in the event we sell property as a dealer. In addition, our taxable REIT subsidiaries will be subject to tax as regular corporations in the jurisdictions they operate.

If our Operating Partnership failed to qualify as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, we would cease to qualify as a REIT and suffer other adverse consequences.

We believe that our Operating Partnership is treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes. As a partnership, our Operating Partnership is not subject to federal income tax on its income. Instead, each of its partners, including us, is allocated, and may be required to pay tax with respect to, its share of our Operating Partnership's income. We cannot be assured, however, that the IRS will not challenge the status of our Operating Partnership or any other subsidiary partnership in which we own an interest as a partnership for federal income tax purposes, or that a court would not sustain such a challenge. If the IRS were successful in treating our Operating Partnership or any such other subsidiary partnership as an entity taxable as a corporation for federal income tax purposes, we would fail to meet the gross income tests and certain of the asset tests applicable to REITs and, accordingly, we would likely cease to qualify as a REIT. Also, the failure of our Operating Partnership or any subsidiary partnerships to qualify as a partnership could cause it to become subject to federal and state corporate income tax, which would reduce significantly the amount of cash available for debt service and for distribution to its partners, including us.

Our ownership of taxable REIT subsidiaries will be limited, and we will be required to pay a 100% penalty tax on certain income or deductions if our transactions with our taxable REIT subsidiaries are not conducted on arm's length terms.

We own an interest in one taxable REIT subsidiary, our TRS lessee, and may acquire securities in additional taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future. A taxable REIT subsidiary is a corporation other than a REIT in which a REIT directly or indirectly holds stock, and that has made a joint election with such REIT to be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary. If a taxable REIT subsidiary owns more than 35% of the total voting power or value of the outstanding securities of another corporation, such other corporation will also be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary. Other than some activities relating to lodging and health care facilities, a taxable REIT subsidiary may generally engage in any business, including the provision of customary or non-customary services to tenants of its parent REIT. A taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to federal income tax as a regular C corporation. In addition, a 100% excise tax will be imposed on certain transactions between a taxable REIT subsidiary and its parent REIT that are not conducted on an arm's length basis.

Not more than 25% (20% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017) of the value of a REIT's total assets may be represented by the securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries. A REIT's ownership of securities of a taxable REIT subsidiary is not subject to the 5% or 10% asset tests applicable to REITs. Not more than 25% of a REIT's total assets may be represented by securities (including securities of one or more taxable REIT subsidiaries), other than those securities includable in the 75% asset test. We anticipate that the aggregate value of the stock and securities of our taxable REIT subsidiaries and other nonqualifying assets will be less than 25% of the value of our total assets, and we will monitor the value of these investments to ensure compliance with applicable ownership limitations. In addition, we intend to structure our transactions with our taxable REIT subsidiaries to ensure that they are entered into on arm's length terms to avoid incurring the 100% excise tax described above. There can be no assurance, however, that we will be able to comply with the 25% limitation or to avoid application of the 100% excise tax discussed above.

To maintain our REIT status, we may be forced to borrow funds during unfavorable market conditions, and the unavailability of such capital on favorable terms at the desired times, or at all, may cause us to curtail our investment activities and/or to dispose of assets at inopportune times, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock.

To maintain our REIT status, we generally must distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our net taxable income each year, excluding net capital gains, and we will be subject to regular corporate income taxes to the extent that we distribute less than 100% of our net taxable income each year, including net capital gains. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the amount, if any, by which distributions paid by us in any calendar year are less than the sum of

85% of our ordinary income, 95% of our capital gain net income and 100% of our undistributed income from prior years. In order to maintain our REIT status and avoid the payment of income and excise taxes, we may need to borrow even if the then prevailing market conditions are not favorable for these borrowings. These borrowing needs could result from, among other things, differences in timing between the actual receipt of cash and inclusion of income for federal income tax purposes, or the effect of non-deductible capital expenditures, the creation of reserves or required debt or amortization payments. These sources, however, may not be available on favorable terms or at all. Our access to third-party sources of capital depends on a number of factors, including the market's perception of our growth potential, our current debt levels, the market price of our common stock, and our current and potential future earnings. We cannot assure you that we will have access to such capital on favorable terms at the desired times, or at all, which may cause us to curtail our investment activities and/or to dispose of assets at inopportune times, and could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and per share trading price of our common stock.

We may in the future choose to make dividends payable partly in our common stock, in which case you may be required to pay tax in excess of the cash you receive.

To maintain our REIT status, we generally must distribute to our stockholders at least 90% of our net taxable income each year, excluding net capital gains. In order to preserve cash to repay debt or for other reasons, we may choose to satisfy the REIT distribution requirements by distributing taxable dividends that are payable partly in our stock and partly in cash. Taxable stockholders receiving such dividends will be required to include the full amount of the dividend as ordinary income to the extent of our current and accumulated earnings and profits for federal income tax purposes. As a result, a U.S. stockholder may be required to pay tax with respect to such dividends in excess of the cash received. If a U.S. stockholder sells the stock it receives as a dividend in order to pay this tax, the sales proceeds may be less than the amount included in income with respect to the dividend, depending on the market price of our stock at the time of the sale. Furthermore, with respect to non-U.S. stockholders, we may be required to withhold U.S. tax with respect to such dividends, including in respect of all or a portion of such dividend that is payable in stock. In addition, if a significant number of our stockholders determine to sell shares of our stock in order to pay taxes owed on dividends, such sales may have an adverse effect on the per share trading price of our common stock.

Dividends payable by REITs do not qualify for the reduced tax rates available for some dividends.

The maximum tax rate applicable to income from "qualified dividends" payable to U.S. stockholders that are individuals, trusts and estates is 20%. Dividends payable by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for the 20% rate. Although these rules do not adversely affect the taxation of REITs or dividends payable by REITs investors who are individuals, trusts and estates may perceive investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stocks of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the shares of REITs, including the per share trading price of our common stock. Non-corporate stockholders, including individuals, generally may deduct 20% of dividends from a REIT, other than capital gain dividends and dividends treated as qualified dividend income, for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026. If we fail to qualify as a REIT, such stockholders may not claim this deduction with respect to dividends paid by us.

The tax imposed on REITs engaging in "prohibited transactions" may limit our ability to engage in transactions which would be treated as sales for federal income tax purposes.

A REIT's net income from prohibited transactions is subject to a 100% penalty tax. In general, prohibited transactions are sales or other dispositions of property, other than foreclosure property, held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business. Although we do not intend to hold any properties that would be characterized as held for sale to customers in the ordinary course of our business, unless a sale or disposition qualifies under certain statutory safe harbors, such characterization is a factual determination and no guarantee can be given that the IRS would agree with our characterization of our properties or that we will always be able to make use of the available safe harbors.

Complying with REIT requirements may affect our profitability and may force us to liquidate or forgo otherwise attractive investments.

To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the nature and diversification of our assets, the sources of our income and the amounts we distribute to our stockholders. We may be required to liquidate or forgo otherwise attractive investments in order to satisfy the asset and income tests or to qualify under certain statutory relief provisions. We also may be required to make distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders at disadvantageous times or when we do not have funds readily available for distribution. As a result, having to comply with the distribution requirement could cause us to: (1) sell assets in adverse market conditions; (2) borrow on unfavorable terms; or (3) distribute amounts that would otherwise be invested in future acquisitions, capital expenditures or repayment of debt. Accordingly, satisfying the REIT requirements could have an adverse effect on our business results, profitability and ability to execute our business plan. Moreover, if we are compelled to liquidate our investments to meet any of these asset, income or distribution tests, or to repay obligations to our lenders, we may be unable to comply with one or more of the requirements applicable to REITs or may be subject to a 100% tax on any resulting gain if such sales constitute prohibited transactions.

Legislative or other actions affecting REITs could have a negative effect on our investors or us, including our ability to maintain our qualification as a REIT or the federal income tax consequences of such qualification.

The rules dealing with federal income taxation are constantly under review by persons involved in the legislative process and by the IRS and the U.S. Department of the Treasury. Changes to the tax laws, with or without retroactive application, could adversely affect our investors or us. We cannot predict how changes in the tax laws might affect our investors or us. New legislation, Treasury Regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions could significantly and negatively affect our ability to qualify as a REIT, the federal income tax consequences of such qualification or the federal income tax consequences of such qualification or the federal income tax consequences of an investment in us. Also, the law relating to the tax treatment of other entities, or an investment in other entities, could change, making an investment in such other entities more attractive relative to an investment in a REIT. The Tax Cuts and Jobs Act, enacted on December 22, 2017, has significantly changed the U.S. federal income taxation of U.S. businesses and their owners, including REITs and their stockholders. Changes made by the legislation that could affect us and our stockholders include:

- temporarily reducing individual U.S. federal income tax rates on ordinary income; the highest individual U.S. federal income tax rate has been reduced from 39.6% to 37% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026;

- permanently eliminating the progressive corporate tax rate structure, with a maximum corporate tax rate of 35% and replacing it with a flat corporate tax rate of 21%;

- permitting a deduction for certain pass-through business income, including dividends received by our stockholders from us that are not designated by us as capital gain dividends or qualified dividend income, which will allow individuals, trusts, and estates to deduct up to 20% of such amounts for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 and before January 1, 2026;

- reducing the highest rate of withholding with respect to our distributions to non-U.S. stockholders that are treated as attributable to gains from the sale or exchange of U.S. real property interests from 35% to 21%;

- limiting our deduction for net operating losses arising in taxable years beginning after December 31, 2017 to 80% of REIT taxable income (prior to the application of the dividends paid deduction);

- generally limiting the deduction for net business interest expense in excess of 30% of a business's "adjusted taxable income," except for taxpayers that engage in certain real estate businesses and elect out of this rule (provided that such electing taxpayers must use an alternative depreciation system); and

- eliminating the corporate alternative minimum tax.

Many of these changes are effective immediately, without any transition periods or grandfathering for existing transactions. The legislation is unclear in many respects and could be subject to potential amendments and technical corrections, as well as interpretations and implementing regulations by the Treasury and IRS, any of which could lessen or increase certain adverse impacts of the legislation. In addition, it is unclear how these U.S. federal income

tax changes will affect state and local taxation, which often uses U.S. federal taxable income as a starting point for computing state and local tax liabilities.

While some of the changes made by the tax legislation may adversely affect us in one or more reporting periods and prospectively, other changes may be beneficial on a going forward basis. We continue to work with our tax advisors and auditors to determine the full impact that the recent tax legislation as a whole will have on us. We urge our investors to consult

with their legal and tax advisors with respect to such legislation and the potential tax consequences of investing in our common stock.

ITEM 1B. UNRESOLVED STAFF COMMENTS

None.

28

ITEM 2. PROPERTIES

Our Portfolio

As of December 31, 2017, our operating portfolio was comprised of 26 retail, office, multifamily and mixed-use properties with an aggregate of approximately 6.0 million rentable square feet of retail and office space (including mixed-use retail space), 2,112 residential units (including 122 RV spaces) and a 369-room hotel. Additionally, as of December 31, 2017, we owned land at four of our properties that we classified as held for development and construction in progress.

Retail and Office Portfolios

Property	Location	Year Built/ Renovated	Number of Buildings	Net Rentable Square Feet	Percentage Leased	Annualized Base Rent	Annualized Base Rent Per Leased Square Foot
RETAIL PROPERTIES							
Carmel Country Plaza	San Diego, CA	1991	9	78,098	95.0 %	\$3,653,064	\$ 49.24
Carmel Mountain Plaza ⁽¹⁾	San Diego, CA	1994/2014	15	528,416	98.6	12,872,753	24.71
South Bay Marketplace ⁽¹⁾	San Diego, CA	1997	9	132,877	100.0	2,383,460	17.94
Gateway Marketplace	San Diego, CA	1997/2016	3	127,861	98.7	2,438,765	19.32
Lomas Santa Fe Plaza	Solana Beach, CA	1972/1997	9	209,569	98.0	5,752,380	28.01
Solana Beach Towne Centre	Solana Beach, CA	1973/2000/2004	12	246,730	97.6	6,074,595	25.23
Del Monte Center ⁽¹⁾	Monterey, CA	1967/1984/2006	16	673,572	98.6	11,440,324	17.23
Gearly Marketplace	Walnut Creek, CA	2012	3	35,156	100.0	1,214,751	34.55
The Shops at Kalakaua	Honolulu, HI	1971/2006	3	11,671	100.0	1,949,473	167.04
Waialele Center	Waipahu, HI	1993/2008	9	537,637	90.7	16,487,331	33.81
Alamo Quarry Market ⁽¹⁾	San Antonio, TX	1997/1999	16	588,970	98.6	14,171,373	24.40
Hassalo on Eighth - Retail ⁽²⁾	Portland, OR	2015	3	44,153	76.6	943,203	27.89
Subtotal / Weighted Average Retail Portfolio			107	3,214,710	96.8 %	\$79,381,472	\$ 25.51
OFFICE PROPERTIES							
Torrey Reserve Campus	San Diego, CA	1996-2000/2014-2016	14	516,677	81.1 %	\$18,701,490	\$ 44.63
Solana Beach Corporate Centre	Solana Beach, CA	1982/2005	4	212,633	92.1	7,476,507	38.18
The Landmark at One Market ⁽³⁾	San Francisco, CA	1917/2000	1	419,371	100.0	25,033,067	59.69

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One Beach Street	San Francisco, CA	1924/1972/1987/1992	1	97,614	100.0	3,360,659	34.43
First & Main	Portland, OR	2010	1	360,641	98.7	11,072,551	31.11
Lloyd District Portfolio	Portland, OR	1940-2015	6	581,741	76.1	11,403,734	25.76
City Center Bellevue	Bellevue, WA	1987	1	495,800	89.5	16,660,403	37.55
Subtotal / Weighted Average Office Portfolio			28	2,684,477	88.4 %	\$93,708,411	\$ 39.49
Total / Weighted Average Retail and Office Portfolio			135	5,899,187	93.0 %	\$173,089,883	\$ 31.55
Mixed-Use Portfolio							

Retail Portion	Location	Year Built/ Renovated	Number of Buildings	Net Rentable Square Feet	Percent Leased	Annualized Base Rent	Annualized Base Rent Per Leased Square Foot
Waikiki Beach Walk—Retail	Honolulu, HI	2006	3	96,707	96.9 %	\$10,513,637	\$ 112.19
Hotel Portion	Location	Year Built/ Renovated	Number of Buildings	Units	Average Occupancy	Average Daily Rate	Revenue per Available Room
Waikiki Beach Walk—Embassy Suites	Honolulu, HI	2008/2014	2	369	92.5 %	\$ 317.26	\$ 293.61

Multifamily Portfolio

Property	Location	Year Built/ Renovated	Number of Buildings	Units	Percentage Leased	Annualized Base Rent	Average Monthly Base Rent per Leased Unit
Loma Palisades	San Diego, CA	1958/2001-2008	80	548	94.7 %	\$ 12,343,980	\$ 1,982
Imperial Beach Gardens	Imperial Beach, CA	1959/2008	26	160	88.8	3,479,904	2,041
Mariner's Point	Imperial Beach, CA	1986	8	88	97.7	1,617,300	1,568
Santa Fe Park RV Resort ⁽⁵⁾	San Diego, CA	1971/2007-2008	1	126	74.6	1,002,180	888
Pacific Ridge Apartments	San Diego, CA	2013	3	533	90.6	15,566,364	2,686
Hassalo on Eighth - Multifamily ⁽²⁾	Portland, OR	2015	3	657	93.5	11,717,700	1,590
Total / Weighted Average Multifamily			121	2,112	91.8 %	\$ 45,727,428	\$ 1,965

(1) Net rentable square feet at certain of our retail properties includes square footage leased pursuant to ground leases, as described in the following table:

Property	Number of Ground Leases	Square Footage Leased Pursuant to Ground Leases	Aggregate Annualized Base Rent
Carmel Mountain Plaza	6	125,477	\$ 1,193,816
South Bay Marketplace	1	2,824	\$ 102,276
Del Monte Center	1	212,500	\$ 96,000
Alamo Quarry Market	4	31,994	\$ 497,776

(2) The Hassalo on Eighth property is comprised of three multifamily buildings, each with a ground floor retail component: Velomor, Aster Tower and Elwood.

This property contains 419,371 net rentable square feet consisting of The Landmark at One Market (375,151 net rentable square feet) as well as a separate long-term leasehold interest in approximately 44,220 net rentable square feet of space located in an adjacent six-story leasehold known as the Annex. We currently lease the Annex from an affiliate of the Paramount Group pursuant to a long-term master lease effective through June 30, 2021, which we have the option to extend until 2031 pursuant to two five-year extension options.

Waikiki Beach Walk-Retail contains 96,707 net rentable square feet consisting of 94,093 net rentable square feet that we own in fee and approximately 2,614 net rentable square feet of space in which we have a subleasehold interest pursuant to a sublease from First Hawaiian Bank effective through December 31, 2021.

(5) The Santa Fe Park RV Resort is subject to seasonal variation, with higher rates of occupancy occurring during the summer months. The number of units at the Santa Fe Park RV Resort includes 122 RV spaces and four apartments.

In the tables above:

The net rentable square feet for each of our retail properties and the retail portion of our mixed-use property is the sum of (1) the square footages of existing leases, plus (2) for available space, the field-verified square footage. The net rentable square feet for each of our office properties is the sum of (1) the square footages of existing leases, plus (2) for available space, management's estimate of net rentable square feet based, in part, on past leases. The net rentable square feet included in such office leases is generally determined consistently with the Building Owners and Managers Association, or BOMA, 2010 measurement guidelines. Net rentable square footage may be adjusted from the prior period to reflect re-measurement of leased space at the properties.

Percentage leased for each of our retail and office properties and the retail portion of the mixed-use property is calculated as square footage under leases as of December 31, 2017, divided by net rentable square feet, expressed as a percentage. The square footage under lease includes leases which may not have commenced as of December 31, 2017. Percentage leased for our multifamily properties is calculated as total units rented as of December 31, 2017, divided by total units available, expressed as a percentage.

Annualized base rent is calculated by multiplying base rental payments (defined as cash base rents, before abatements) for the month ended December 31, 2017, by 12. Annualized base rent per leased square foot is calculated by dividing annualized base rent, by square footage under lease as of December 31, 2017. In the case of triple net or modified gross leases, annualized base rent does not include tenant reimbursements for real estate taxes, insurance, common area or other operating expenses. Total abatements for leases in effect as of December 31, 2017 for our retail and office portfolio equaled approximately \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017. There were no abatements for the retail portion of our mixed-use portfolio for the year ended December 31, 2017. Total abatements for leases in effect as of December 31, 2017 for our multifamily portfolio equaled approximately \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2017.

Units represent the total number of units available for sale/rent at December 31, 2017.

Average occupancy represents the percentage of available units that were sold during the 12-month period ended December 31, 2017, and is calculated by dividing the number of units sold by the product of the total number of units and the total number of days in the period. Average daily rate represents the average rate paid for the units sold and is calculated by dividing the total room revenue (i.e., excluding food and beverage revenues or other hotel operations revenues such as telephone, parking and other guest services) for the 12-month period ended December 31, 2017, by the number of units sold. Revenue per available room, or RevPAR, represents the total unit revenue per total available units for the 12-month period ended December 31, 2017 and is calculated by multiplying average occupancy by the average daily rate. RevPAR does not include food and beverage revenues or other hotel operations revenues such as telephone, parking and other guest services.

Average monthly base rent per leased unit represents the average monthly base rent per leased units as of December 31, 2017.

Tenant Diversification

At December 31, 2017, our operating portfolio had approximately 745 leases with office and retail tenants, of which 12 expired on December 31, 2017 and 15 had not yet commenced. Our residential properties had approximately 1,844 leases with residential tenants at December 31, 2017, excluding Santa Fe Park RV Resort. The retail portion of our mixed-use property had approximately 68 leases with retailers. No one tenant or affiliated group of tenants accounted for more than 7.9% of our annualized base rent as of December 31, 2017 for our retail, office and retail portion of our mixed-use property portfolio. The following table sets forth information regarding the 25 tenants with the greatest annualized base rent for our combined retail, office and retail portion of our mixed-use property portfolios as of December 31, 2017.

Tenant	Property(ies)	Lease Expiration	Total Leased Square Feet	Rentable Square Feet as a Percentage of Total	Annualized Base Rent ⁽¹⁾	Annualized Base Rent as a Percentage of Total
salesforce.com, inc.	The Landmark at One Market	6/30/2019 4/30/2020 5/31/2021	254,118	4.2 %	\$ 14,494,512	7.9 %
Autodesk, Inc.	The Landmark at One Market	12/31/2018 12/31/2022	114,664	1.9	8,196,441	4.5
Kmart ⁽²⁾	Waialele Center	6/30/2018	119,590	2.0	4,903,190	2.7
Lowe's	Waialele Center	5/31/2028	155,000	2.6	4,586,349	2.5
Veterans Benefits Administration	First & Main	8/31/2020	93,572	1.6	3,006,453	1.6
Clearesult Operating, LLC (as successor to Portland Energy Conservation)	First & Main	4/30/2025	101,848	1.7	2,656,401	1.4
State of Oregon: Department of Environmental Quality	Lloyd District Portfolio	10/31/2031	87,787	1.5	2,531,777	1.4
Alliant International University	One Beach Street Carmel Mountain Plaza, Alamo Quarry Market	10/31/2019	64,161	1.1	2,436,472	1.3
Nordstrom Rack	Alamo Quarry Market	9/30/2022 10/31/2022	69,047	1.2	2,189,648	1.2
Treasury Call Center ⁽³⁾	First & Main	8/31/2020	63,648	1.1	2,184,302	1.2
HDR Engineering	City Center Bellevue	12/31/2017	56,024	0.9	2,156,924	1.2
Quiksilver	Waikiki Beach Walk Solana Beach	12/31/2021	8,365	0.1	2,065,218	1.1
Sprouts Farmers Market	Towne Centre, Carmel Mountain Plaza, Geary Marketplace	6/30/2019 3/31/2025 9/30/2032	71,431	1.2	1,919,436	1.0
Familycare, Inc.	Lloyd District Portfolio	9/30/2024	61,140	1.0	1,798,639	1.0
California Bank & Trust	Torrey Reserve Campus	2/29/2024	34,731	0.6	1,754,961	1.0
VMware, Inc. ⁽⁴⁾	City Center Bellevue	11/30/2022	36,062	0.6	1,581,182	0.9
Troutman Sanders, LLP			33,812	0.6	1,556,949	0.8

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	Torrey Reserve	11/30/2019					
	Campus	4/30/2025					
	First & Main						
Eisneramper LLP	The Landmark at One Market	12/31/2018	19,126	0.3	1,530,080	0.8	
Vistage Worldwide, Inc.	Torrey Reserve Campus	6/30/2018	36,769	0.6	1,476,905	0.8	
	Waialeke Center, South Bay	7/31/2020					
Old Navy	Marketplace, Alamo Quarry Market	4/30/2021 9/30/2022	59,780	1.0	*	*	
	Carmel Mountain Plaza,	1/31/2019					
Marshalls	Solana Beach	1/31/2025	68,055	1.1	1,335,447	0.7	
	Towne Centre						
Caradigm USA, LLC	City Center Bellevue	12/31/2021	32,304	0.5	1,292,160	0.7	
Vons	Lomas Santa Fe Plaza	12/31/2022	49,895	0.8	1,216,700	0.7	
Cisco Systems, Inc.	City Center Bellevue	2/28/2023	29,415	0.5	1,198,661	0.7	
Drug Enforcement Administration ⁽⁵⁾	First & Main	8/31/2025	31,376	0.5	1,170,062	0.6	
TOTAL			1,751,720	29.2 %	\$69,238,869	37.7 %	

*Data withheld at tenant's request.

(1) Annualized base rent is calculated by multiplying (i) base rental payments (defined as cash base rents before abatements) for the month ended December 31, 2017 for the applicable lease(s) by (ii) 12.

(2) In December 2016, the Kmart store at Waialeke Center ceased its operations, but continues to remain fully liable for all of its lease obligations until the lease's scheduled expiration on June 30, 2018.

(3) The tenant may terminate its lease at any time with 90 days notice.

(4) The tenant may terminate its lease at any time with 6 months notice.

(5) The earliest option termination date under this lease is August 31, 2020.

Geographic Diversification

Our properties are located in Southern California, Northern California, Oregon, Washington, Texas and Hawaii. The following table shows the number of properties, the net rentable square feet and the percentage of total portfolio net rentable square footage in each region as of December 31, 2017. Our six multifamily properties are excluded from the table below and are located in Southern California and Portland, Oregon. The hotel portion of our mixed-use property is also excluded and is located in Hawaii.

Region	Number of Properties	Net Rentable Square Feet	Percentage of Net Rentable Square Feet ⁽¹⁾
Southern California	8	2,052,861	34.2 %
Northern California	4	1,225,713	20.4
Oregon	3	986,535	16.5
Washington	1	495,800	8.3
Texas	1	588,970	9.8
Hawaii ⁽²⁾	3	646,015	10.8
Total	20	5,995,894	100.0 %

⁽¹⁾ Percentage of Net Rentable Square Feet is calculated based on the total net rentable square feet available in our retail portfolio, office portfolio and the retail portion of our mixed-use portfolio.

⁽²⁾ Includes the retail portion related to the mixed-use property.

Segment Diversification

The following table sets forth information regarding the total property operating income for each of our segments for the year ended December 31, 2017 (dollars in thousands).

Segment	Number of Properties	Property Operating Income	Percentage of Property Operating Income
Retail	12	\$ 75,444	38.0 %
Office	7	72,574	36.6
Mixed-Use	1	25,635	12.9
Multifamily	6	24,653	12.5
Total	26	\$ 198,306	100.0 %

Lease Expirations

The following table sets forth a summary schedule of the lease expirations for leases in place as of December 31, 2017, plus available space, for each of the ten calendar years beginning January 1, 2018 at the properties in our retail portfolio, office portfolio and the retail portion of our mixed-use portfolio. The square footage of available space includes the space from 12 leases that terminated on December 31, 2017. In 2018, we expect a similar level of leasing activity for new and expiring leases compared to prior years with overall positive increases in rental income.

However, changes in rental income associated with individual signed leases on comparable spaces may be positive or negative, and we can provide no assurance that the rents on new leases will continue to increase at the above disclosed levels, if at all.

The lease expirations for our multifamily portfolio and the hotel portion of our mixed-use portfolio are excluded from this table because multifamily unit leases generally have lease terms ranging from seven to 15 months, with a majority having 12-month lease terms, and because rooms in the hotel are rented on a nightly basis. The information set forth in the table assumes that tenants do not exercise any renewal options.

Year of Lease Expiration	Square Footage of Expiring Leases	Percentage of Portfolio Net Rentable Square Feet	Annualized Base Rent ⁽¹⁾	Percentage of Portfolio Annualized Base Rent	Annualized Base Rent Per Leased Square Foot ⁽²⁾
Available	414,759	6.9 %	\$—	— %	\$ —
Month to Month	42,297	0.7	1,231,636	0.7	29.12
2018	710,387	11.8	28,086,547	15.3	39.54
2019	707,884	11.8	26,298,192	14.3	37.15
2020	688,091	11.5	24,627,935	13.4	35.79
2021	485,748	8.1	23,667,679	12.9	48.72
2022	700,894	11.7	24,399,244	13.3	34.81
2023	438,275	7.3	12,038,351	6.6	27.47
2024	418,629	7.0	12,945,775	7.1	30.92
2025	394,837	6.6	10,727,433	5.8	27.17
2026	126,165	2.1	3,282,915	1.8	26.02
2027	131,843	2.2	4,096,231	2.2	31.07
Thereafter	658,631	11.0	12,201,584	6.6	18.53
Signed Leases Not Commenced	77,454	1.3	—	—	—
Total:	5,995,894	100.0 %	\$ 183,603,522	100.0 %	\$ 30.62

(1) Annualized base rent is calculated by multiplying base rental payments (defined as cash base rents (before abatements)) for the month ended December 31, 2017 for the leases expiring during the applicable period, by 12.

(2) Annualized base rent per leased square foot is calculated by dividing annualized base rent for leases expiring during the applicable period by square footage under such expiring leases.

ITEM 3. LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

We are not currently a party, as plaintiff or defendant, to any legal proceedings that we believe to be material or which, individually or in the aggregate, would be expected to have a material effect on our business, financial condition or results of operation if determined adversely to us. We may be subject to ongoing litigation and we expect to otherwise be party from time to time to various lawsuits, claims and other legal proceedings that arise in the ordinary course of our business.

ITEM 4. MINE SAFETY DISCLOSURES

Not applicable.

PART II

ITEM 5. MARKET FOR OUR COMMON EQUITY, RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS AND ISSUER PURCHASES OF EQUITY SECURITIES

American Assets Trust, Inc.

Shares of American Assets Trust, Inc.'s common stock began trading on the NYSE under the symbol "AAT" on January 13, 2011. Prior to that time there was no public market for the company's common stock. On February 9, 2018, the reported close sale price per share was \$32.86. The following table sets forth, for the periods indicated, the high and low close prices in dollars on the NYSE for the company's common stock and the dividends we declared per share.

Period	Per Share Price		Dividend
	Low	High	per Common Share
First Quarter 2016	\$34.61	\$39.92	\$ 0.2500
Second Quarter 2016	\$37.64	\$42.44	\$ 0.2500
Third Quarter 2016	\$42.06	\$45.95	\$ 0.2500
Fourth Quarter 2016	\$38.20	\$43.14	\$ 0.2600
First Quarter 2017	\$40.80	\$44.57	\$ 0.2600
Second Quarter 2017	\$38.38	\$44.53	\$ 0.2600
Third Quarter 2017	\$38.25	\$40.95	\$ 0.2600
Fourth Quarter 2017	\$37.66	\$41.37	\$ 0.2700

On February 9, 2018, we had 108 stockholders of record of our common stock. Certain shares are held in "street" name and accordingly, the number of beneficial owners of such shares is not known or included in the foregoing number.

American Assets Trust, L.P.

There is no established trading market for American Assets Trust, L.P.'s operating partnership units. The following table sets forth the distributions we declared with respect to American Assets Trust, L.P.'s operating partnership units for the periods indicated:

Period	Distribution per Unit
First Quarter 2016	\$ 0.2500
Second Quarter 2016	\$ 0.2500
Third Quarter 2016	\$ 0.2500
Fourth Quarter 2016	\$ 0.2600
First Quarter 2017	\$ 0.2600
Second Quarter 2017	\$ 0.2600
Third Quarter 2017	\$ 0.2600
Fourth Quarter 2017	\$ 0.2700

As of February 9, 2018, we had 24 holders of record of American Assets Trust, L.P.'s operating partnership units, including American Assets Trust, Inc.

Distribution Policy

We pay and intend to continue to pay regular quarterly dividends to holders of our common stock and unitholders of our Operating Partnership and to make dividend distributions that will enable us to meet the distribution requirements applicable to REITs and to eliminate or minimize our obligation to pay income and excise taxes. Dividend amounts depend on our available cash flows, financial condition and capital requirements, the annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Code and such other factors as our board of directors deems relevant.

Recent Sales of Unregistered Equity Securities

No unregistered equity securities were sold by us during 2017.

Purchases of Equity Securities by the Issuer and Affiliated Purchasers

No equity securities were purchased by us during 2017.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

Information about our equity compensation plans is incorporated by reference in Item 12 of Part III of this annual report on Form 10-K.

Stock Performance Graph

The information below shall not be deemed to be “soliciting material” or to be “filed” with the SEC or subject to Regulation 14A or 14C, other than as provided in Item 201 of Regulation S-K, or to the liabilities of Section 18 of the Exchange Act, except to the extent we specifically request that such information be treated as soliciting material or specifically incorporate it by reference into a filing under the Securities Act or the Exchange Act.

The graph below compares the cumulative total return on the company’s common stock with that of the Standard & Poor's 500 Stock Index, or S&P 500 Index, and an industry peer group, SNL US REIT Equity Index from December 31, 2012 through December 31, 2017. The stock price performance graph assumes that an investor invested \$100 in each of AAT and the indices, and the reinvestment of any dividends. The comparisons in the graph are provided in accordance with the SEC disclosure requirements and are not intended to forecast or be indicative of the future performance of AAT’s shares of common stock.

ITEM 6. SELECTED FINANCIAL DATA

The following tables set forth, on a historical basis, selected financial and operating data. The financial information has been derived from our consolidated balance sheets and statements of operations. You should read the following summary selected financial data in conjunction with “Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and “Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.” The following data is in thousands, except per share and share data.

	American Assets Trust, Inc.				
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Statement of Operations Data:					
Revenue:					
Rental income	\$298,803	\$279,498	\$261,887	\$246,078	\$242,757
Other property income	16,180	15,590	13,736	13,922	12,300
Total revenues	314,983	295,088	275,623	260,000	255,057
Expenses:					
Rental expenses	84,006	79,553	73,187	68,267	68,608
Real estate taxes	32,671	28,378	24,819	22,964	21,378
General and administrative	21,382	17,897	20,074	18,532	17,195
Depreciation and amortization	83,278	71,319	63,392	66,568	66,775
Total operating expenses	221,337	197,147	181,472	176,331	173,956
Operating income	93,646	97,941	94,151	83,669	81,101
Interest expense	(53,848)	(51,936)	(47,260)	(52,965)	(58,020)
Gain on sale of real estate	—	—	7,121	—	—
Other income (expense), net	334	(368)	(97)	441	(487)
Net income	40,132	45,637	53,915	31,145	22,594
Net income attributable to restricted shares	(241)	(189)	(168)	(374)	(536)
Net income attributable to unitholders in the Operating Partnership	(10,814)	(12,863)	(15,238)	(9,015)	(6,838)
Net income attributable to American Assets Trust, Inc. stockholders	\$29,077	\$32,585	\$38,509	\$21,756	\$15,220
Income from operations attributable to common stockholders per share					
Basic earnings (loss) per share	\$0.62	\$0.72	\$0.87	\$0.52	\$0.38
Diluted earnings (loss) per share	\$0.62	\$0.72	\$0.86	\$0.51	\$0.38
Net income attributable to common stockholders per share					
Basic earnings per share	\$0.62	\$0.72	\$0.87	\$0.52	\$0.38
Diluted earnings per share	\$0.62	\$0.72	\$0.86	\$0.51	\$0.38
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding - basic	46,715,520	45,332,471	44,439,112	42,041,126	39,539,457
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding - diluted	64,087,250	63,228,159	62,339,163	59,947,474	57,515,810
Dividends declared per share	\$1.0500	\$1.0100	\$0.9475	\$0.8925	\$0.8500

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	American Assets Trust, Inc.				
	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Balance Sheet Data:					
Net real estate	\$2,076,707	\$1,831,546	\$1,834,862	\$1,775,400	\$1,676,836
Total assets	2,259,864	1,986,933	1,974,289	1,936,401	1,832,443
Notes payable	1,325,020	1,061,530	1,055,613	1,057,450	1,045,174
Total liabilities	1,415,720	1,148,382	1,145,362	1,169,825	1,145,865
Stockholders' equity and owner's equity	833,710	809,556	799,562	735,303	648,511
Noncontrolling interests	10,434	28,995	29,365	31,273	38,067
Total equity	844,144	838,551	828,927	766,576	686,578
Total liabilities and equity	2,259,864	1,986,933	1,974,289	1,936,401	1,832,443
Other Data:					
Funds from operations (FFO) ⁽¹⁾	\$123,410	\$116,956	\$110,186	\$97,713	\$89,369
FFO attributable to common stock and units	123,174	116,773	110,027	97,576	89,012

We present FFO because we consider FFO an important supplemental measure of our operating performance and believe it is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of REITs, many of which present FFO when reporting their results. We calculate FFO in accordance with the standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or NAREIT. FFO represents net income (loss) (computed in accordance with GAAP), excluding gains (or losses) from sales of depreciable operating property, impairment losses, real estate related depreciation and amortization (excluding amortization of deferred financing costs) and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures. FFO is a supplemental non-GAAP financial measure. Management uses FFO as a supplemental performance measure because it believes that FFO is beneficial to investors as a starting point in measuring our operational performance. Specifically, in excluding real estate related depreciation and amortization and gains and losses from property dispositions, which do not relate to or are not indicative of operating performance, FFO provides a performance measure that, when compared year over year, captures trends in occupancy rates, rental rates and operating costs. We also believe that, as a widely recognized measure of the performance of REITs, FFO will be used by investors as a basis to compare our operating performance with that of other REITs. However, because FFO excludes depreciation and amortization and captures neither the changes in the value of our properties that result from use or market conditions nor the level of capital expenditures and leasing commissions necessary to maintain the operating performance of our properties, all of which have real economic effects and could materially impact our results from operations, the utility of FFO as a measure of our performance is limited. In addition, other equity REITs may not calculate FFO in accordance with the NAREIT definition as we do, and, accordingly, our FFO may not be comparable to such other REITs' FFO. Accordingly, FFO should be considered only as a supplement to net income as a measure of our performance. FFO should not be used as a measure of our liquidity, nor is it indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to pay dividends or service indebtedness. FFO also should not be used as a supplement to or substitute for cash flow from operating activities computed in accordance with GAAP.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of our FFO to net income, the nearest GAAP equivalent, for the periods presented (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,				
	2017	2016	2015	2014	2013
Net income	\$40,132	\$45,637	\$53,915	\$31,145	\$22,594
Plus: Real estate depreciation and amortization	83,278	71,319	63,392	66,568	66,775
Less: Gain on sale of real estate	—	—	(7,121)	—	—

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Funds from operations, as defined by NAREIT	123,410	116,956	110,186	97,713	89,369
Less: Nonforfeitable dividends on restricted stock awards	(236)	(183)	(159)	(137)	(357)
FFO attributable to common stock and units	\$123,174	\$116,773	\$110,027	\$97,576	\$89,012

38

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the audited historical consolidated financial statements and notes thereto appearing in "Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data" of this report. As used in this section, unless the context otherwise requires, "we," "us," "our," and "our company" mean American Assets Trust, Inc., a Maryland corporation and its consolidated subsidiaries, including American Assets Trust, L.P. This discussion may contain forward-looking statements based upon current expectations that involve risks and uncertainties. Our actual results may differ materially from those anticipated in these forward looking statements as a result of various factors, including those set forth under "Item 1A. Risk Factors" or elsewhere in this document. See "Item 1A. Risk Factors" and "Forward-Looking Statements."

Overview

Our Company

We are a full service, vertically integrated and self-administered REIT that owns, operates, acquires and develops high quality retail, office, multifamily and mixed-use properties in attractive, high-barrier-to-entry markets in Southern California, Northern California, Oregon, Washington, Texas, and Hawaii. As of December 31, 2017, our portfolio was comprised of twelve retail shopping centers; seven office properties; a mixed-use property consisting of a 369-room all-suite hotel and a retail shopping center; and six multifamily properties. Additionally, as of December 31, 2017, we owned land at four of our properties that we classified as held for development and construction in progress. Our core markets include San Diego, the San Francisco Bay Area, Portland, Oregon, Bellevue, Washington and Oahu, Hawaii. Our company, as the sole general partner of our Operating Partnership, has control of our Operating Partnership and owned 73.2% of our Operating Partnership as of December 31, 2017. Accordingly, we consolidate the assets, liabilities and results of operations of our Operating Partnership.

Taxable REIT Subsidiary

On November 5, 2010, we formed American Assets Services, Inc., a Delaware corporation that is wholly owned by our Operating Partnership and which we refer to as our services company. We have elected, together with our services company, to treat our services company as a taxable REIT subsidiary for federal income tax purposes. A taxable REIT subsidiary generally may provide non-customary and other services to our tenants and engage in activities that we may not engage in directly without adversely affecting our qualification as a REIT, provided a taxable REIT subsidiary may not operate or manage a lodging facility or provide rights to any brand name under which any lodging facility is operated. We may form additional taxable REIT subsidiaries in the future, and our Operating Partnership may contribute some or all of its interests in certain wholly owned subsidiaries or their assets to our services company. Any income earned by our taxable REIT subsidiaries will not be included in our taxable income for purposes of the 75% or 95% gross income tests, except to the extent such income is distributed to us as a dividend, in which case such dividend income will qualify under the 95%, but not the 75%, gross income test. Because a taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to federal income tax, and state and local income tax (where applicable) as a regular corporation, the income earned by our taxable REIT subsidiaries generally will be subject to an additional level of tax as compared to the income earned by our other subsidiaries.

Outlook

We seek growth in earnings, funds from operations, and cash flows primarily through a combination of the following: growth in our same-store portfolio, growth in our portfolio from property development and redevelopments and expansion of our portfolio through property acquisitions. Our properties are located in some of the nation's most dynamic, high-barrier-to-entry markets primarily in Southern California, Northern California, Oregon, Washington and Hawaii, which we believe allow us to take advantage of redevelopment opportunities that enhance our operating performance through renovation, expansion, reconfiguration, and/or retensing. We evaluate our properties on an ongoing basis to identify these types of opportunities.

We intend to opportunistically pursue projects in our development pipeline including future phases of Lloyd District Portfolio, Solana Beach - Highway 101, as well as other redevelopments at Solana Beach Corporate Centre and Lomas Santa Fe Plaza. The commencement of these developments is based on, among other things, market conditions and our evaluation of whether such opportunities would generate appropriate risk adjusted financial returns. Our redevelopment and development opportunities are subject to various factors, including market conditions and may not ultimately come to fruition. We continue to review acquisition opportunities in our primary markets that would complement our portfolio and provide long-term growth opportunities. Some of our acquisitions do not initially contribute significantly to earnings growth; however, we believe they provide long-term re-leasing growth, redevelopment opportunities and other strategic opportunities. Any growth from acquisitions is contingent on our ability to find properties that meet our qualitative standards at prices that meet our financial hurdles. Changes in interest rates may affect our success in achieving earnings growth through acquisitions by affecting both the price that must be paid to acquire a property, as well as our ability to economically finance a property acquisition.

Generally, our acquisitions are initially financed by available cash, mortgage loans and/or borrowings under our second amended and restated credit facility, which may be repaid later with funds raised through the issuance of new equity or new long-term debt.

Same-store

We have provided certain information on a total portfolio, same-store and redevelopment same-store basis. Information provided on a same-store basis includes the results of properties that we owned and operated for the entirety of both periods being compared except for properties for which significant redevelopment or expansion occurred during either of the periods being compared, properties under development, properties classified as held for development and properties classified as discontinued operations. Information provided on a redevelopment same-store basis includes the results of properties undergoing significant redevelopment for the entirety or portion of both periods being compared. Same-store and redevelopment same-store is considered by management to be an important measure because it assists in eliminating disparities due to the development, acquisition or disposition of properties during the particular period presented, and thus provides a more consistent performance measure for the comparison of the company's stabilized and redevelopment properties, as applicable. Additionally, redevelopment same-store is considered by management to be an important measure because it assists in evaluating the timing of the start and stabilization of our redevelopment opportunities and the impact that these redevelopments have in enhancing our operating performance.

While there is judgment surrounding changes in designations, we typically reclassify significant development, redevelopment or expansion properties to same-store properties once they are stabilized. Properties are deemed stabilized typically at the earlier of (1) reaching 90% occupancy or (2) four quarters following a property's inclusion in operating real estate. We typically remove properties from same-store properties when the development, redevelopment or expansion has or is expected to have a significant impact on the property's annualized base rent, occupancy and operating income within the calendar year. Acquired properties are classified to same-store properties once we have owned such properties for the entirety of comparable period(s) and the properties are not under significant development or expansion.

In our determination of same-store and redevelopment same-store properties, Torrey Reserve Campus has been identified as a redevelopment same-store property due to the significant construction activity noted above. Office same-store net operating income increased approximately 2.2% for the year ended December 31, 2017, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2016. Office redevelopment same-store net operating income increased approximately 1.6% for the year ended December 31, 2017, respectively, compared to the same periods in 2016.

Below is a summary of our same-store composition for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015. For the year ended December 31, 2017, when compared to the designations for the year ended December 31, 2016, Lloyd District Portfolio was transferred into same-store properties due to the completion of development activity at Hassalo on Eighth - Retail during the fourth quarter of 2016. Additionally, Pacific Ridge Apartments and Gateway Marketplace were classified as non-same-store properties as they were acquired on April 28, 2017 and July 6, 2017, respectively, when compared to the designations for the year ended December 31, 2017.

For the year ended December 31, 2016, when compared to the designations for the year ended December 31, 2015, Hassalo on Eighth - Retail was included in non-same-store properties and one development property, Torrey Reserve Land, was removed from development properties, due to the completion of all Torrey Reserve Campus development during the second quarter of 2016.

	December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Same-Store	21	20	20
Non-Same Store	5	4	3

Total Properties	26	24	23
Redevelopment Same-Store	22	22	22
Total Development Properties	4	4	5

40

Revenue Base

Rental income consists of scheduled rent charges, straight-line rent adjustments and the amortization of above market and below market rents acquired. We also derive revenue from tenant recoveries and other property revenues, including parking income, lease termination fees, late fees, storage rents and other miscellaneous property revenues.

Retail Leases. Our retail portfolio included twelve properties with a total of approximately 3.2 million rentable square feet available for lease as of December 31, 2017. As of December 31, 2017, these properties were 96.8% leased. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the retail segment contributed 33.0%, of our total revenue. Historically, we have leased retail properties to tenants primarily on a triple-net lease basis, and we expect to continue to do so in the future. In a triple-net lease, the tenant is responsible for all property taxes and operating expenses. As such, the base rent payment does not include any operating expense, but rather all such expenses, to the extent they are paid by the landlord, are billed to the tenant. The full amount of the expenses for this lease type, to the extent they are paid by the landlord, is reflected in operating expenses, and the reimbursement is reflected in tenant recoveries.

During the year ended December 31, 2017, we signed 72 retail leases for 332,641 square feet with an average rent of \$36.34 per square foot during the initial year of the lease term, including leases signed for the retail portion of our mixed-use property. Of the leases, 62 represent comparable leases where there was a prior tenant, with a decrease of 3.0% in cash basis rent and an increase of 13.1% in straight-line rent compared to the prior leases.

Office Leases. Our office portfolio included seven properties with a total of approximately 2.7 million rentable square feet available for lease as of December 31, 2017. As of December 31, 2017, these properties were 88.4% leased. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the office segment contributed 33.6% of our total revenue. Historically, we have leased office properties to tenants primarily on a full service gross or a modified gross basis and to a limited extent on a triple-net lease basis. We expect to continue to do so in the future. A full-service gross or modified gross lease has a base year expense stop, whereby the tenant pays a stated amount of certain expenses as part of the rent payment, while future increases in property operating expenses (above the base year stop) are billed to the tenant based on such tenant's proportionate square footage of the property. The increased property operating expenses billed are reflected as operating expenses and amounts recovered from tenants are reflected as rental income in the statements of operations. During the year ended December 31, 2017, we signed 58 office leases for 367,802 square feet with an average rent of \$48.81 per square foot during the initial year of the lease term. Of the leases, 41 represent comparable leases where there was a prior tenant, with an increase of 16.4% in cash basis rent and an increase of 23.7% in straight-line rent compared to the prior leases.

Multifamily Leases. Our multifamily portfolio included six apartment properties, as well as an RV resort, with a total of 2,112 units (including 122 RV spaces) available for lease as of December 31, 2017. As of December 31, 2017, these properties were 91.8% leased. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the multifamily segment contributed 13.8% of our total revenue. Our multifamily leases, other than at our RV Resort, generally have lease terms ranging from 7 to 15 months, with a majority having 12-month lease terms. Tenants normally pay a base rental amount, usually quoted in terms of a monthly rate for the respective unit. Spaces at the RV Resort can be rented at a daily, weekly, or monthly rate. The average monthly base rent per leased unit as of December 31, 2017 was \$1,965, compared to \$1,713 at December 31, 2016.

Mixed-Use Property Revenue. Our mixed-use property consists of approximately 97,000 rentable square feet of retail space and a 369-room all-suite hotel. Revenue from the mixed-use property consists of revenue earned from retail leases, and revenue earned from the hotel, which consists of room revenue, food and beverage services, parking and other guest services. As of December 31, 2017, the retail portion of the property was 96.9% leased, and for the year ended December 31, 2017, the hotel had an average occupancy of 92.5%. For the year ended December 31, 2017, the mixed-use segment contributed 19.6%, of our total revenue. We have leased the retail portion of such property to tenants primarily on a triple-net lease basis, and we expect to continue to do so in the future. As such, the base rent payment under such leases does not include any operating expenses, but rather all such expenses, to the extent they are paid by the landlord, are billed to the tenant. Rooms at the hotel portion of our mixed-use property are rented on a nightly basis.

Leasing

Our same-store growth is primarily driven by increases in rental rates on new leases and lease renewals and changes in portfolio occupancy. Over the long-term, we believe that the infill nature and strong demographics of our properties provide us with a strategic advantage, allowing us to maintain relatively high occupancy and increase rental rates. We have continued to see signs of improvement for many of our tenants as well as increased interest from prospective tenants for our spaces. While there can be no assurance that these positive signs will continue, we remain cautiously optimistic regarding the improved trends we have seen over the past few years. We believe the locations of our properties and diverse tenant base mitigate the potentially negative impact of a poor economic environment. However, any reduction in our tenants' abilities to pay base rent, percentage rent or other charges, may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2017, we signed 72 retail leases for a total of 332,641 square feet of retail space including 309,082 square feet of comparable space leases (leases for which there was a prior tenant), an decrease of 3.0% on a cash basis and an increase of 13.1% on a straight-line basis. New retail leases for comparable spaces were signed for 31,763 square feet at an average rental rate decrease of 9.3% on a cash basis and an average rental rate increase of 0.6% on a straight-line basis. Renewals for comparable retail spaces were signed for 277,319 square feet at an average rental rate decrease of 2.0% on a cash basis and an increase of 15.3% on a straight-line basis. Tenant improvements and incentives were \$38.18 per square foot of retail space for comparable new leases for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017. There were \$6.98 per square foot of retail space of tenant improvement or incentives for comparable renewal leases for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017.

During the twelve months ended December 31, 2017, we signed 58 office leases for a total of 367,802 square feet of office space including 269,873 square feet of comparable space leases, at an average rental rate increase of 16.4% on a cash basis and an average rental increase of 23.7% on a straight-line basis. New office leases for comparable spaces were signed for 101,686 square feet at an average rental rate increase of 11.3% on a cash basis and an average rental rate increase of 15.7% on a straight-line basis. Renewals for comparable office spaces were signed for 168,187 square feet at an average rental rate increase of 19.0% on a cash basis and increase of 27.8% on a straight-line basis. Tenant improvements and incentives were \$35.77 per square foot of office space for comparable new leases for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017. There were \$9.63 per square foot of office space of tenant improvement or incentives for comparable renewal leases for the twelve months ended December 31, 2017.

The rental increases associated with comparable spaces generally include all leases signed in arms-length transactions reflecting market leverage between landlords and tenants during the period. The comparison between average rent for expiring leases and new leases is determined by including minimum rent and percentage rent paid on the expiring lease and minimum rent and, in some instances, projections of first lease year percentage rent, to be paid on the new lease. In some instances, management exercises judgment as to how to most effectively reflect the comparability of spaces reported in this calculation. The change in rental income on comparable space leases is impacted by numerous factors including current market rates, location, individual tenant creditworthiness, use of space, market conditions when the expiring lease was signed, capital investment made in the space and the specific lease structure. Tenant improvements and incentives include the total dollars committed for the improvement of a space as it relates to a specific lease, but may also include base building costs (i.e., expansion, escalators or new entrances) which are required to make the space leasable. Incentives include amounts paid to tenants as an inducement to sign a lease that do not represent building improvements.

The leases signed in 2017 generally become effective over the following year, though some may not become effective until 2019. Further, there is risk that some new tenants will not ultimately take possession of their space and that tenants for both new and renewal leases may not pay all of their contractual rent due to operating, financing or other matters. However, we believe that these increases do provide information about the tenant/landlord relationship and

the potential fluctuations we may achieve in rental income over time.

In 2018, we believe our leasing volume will be in-line with our historical averages with overall positive increases in rental income. However, changes in rental income associated with individual signed leases on comparable spaces may be positive or negative, and we can provide no assurance that the rents on new leases will continue to increase at the above disclosed levels, if at all.

Critical Accounting Policies

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that in certain circumstances affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities, and revenues and expenses. These estimates are prepared using management's best judgment, after considering past and current events and economic conditions. In addition, information relied upon by management in preparing such estimates includes internally generated financial and operating information, external market information, when available, and when necessary, information obtained from consultations with third party experts. Actual results could differ from these estimates. A discussion of possible risks which may affect these estimates is included in the section above entitled "Item 1A. Risk Factors." Management considers an accounting estimate to be critical if changes in the estimate could have a material impact on our consolidated results of operations or financial condition.

Our significant accounting policies are more fully described in the notes to the consolidated financial statements included elsewhere in this report; however, the most critical accounting policies, which involve the use of estimates and assumptions as to future uncertainties and, therefore, may result in actual amounts that differ from estimates, are as follows:

Revenue Recognition and Accounts Receivable

Our leases with tenants are classified as operating leases. Substantially all such leases contain fixed rent escalations which occur at specified times during the term of the lease. Base rents are recognized on a straight-line basis from when the tenant controls the space through the term of the related lease, net of valuation adjustments, based on management's assessment of credit, collection and other business risks. When we determine that we are the owner of tenant improvements and the tenant has reimbursed us for a portion or all of the tenant improvement costs, we consider the amount paid to be additional rent, which is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the related lease. For first generation tenants, in instances in which we fund tenant improvements and the improvements are deemed to be owned by us, revenue recognition will commence when the improvements are substantially completed and possession or control of the space is turned over to the tenant. When we determine that the tenant is the owner of tenant improvements, tenant allowances are recorded as lease incentives and we commence revenue recognition and lease incentive amortization when possession or control of the space is turned over to the tenant for tenant work to begin. Percentage rents, which represent additional rents based upon the level of sales achieved by certain tenants, are recognized at the end of the lease year or earlier if we have determined the required sales level is achieved and the percentage rents are collectible. Real estate tax and other cost reimbursements are recognized on an accrual basis over the periods in which the related expenditures are incurred.

Other property income includes parking income, general excise tax billed to tenants, fees charged to tenants at our multifamily properties and food and beverage sales at the hotel portion of our mixed-use property. Other property income is recognized when earned. For a tenant to terminate its lease agreement prior to the end of the agreed term, we may require that they pay a fee to cancel the lease agreement. Lease termination fees for which the tenant has relinquished control of the space are generally recognized on the termination date. When a lease is terminated early but the tenant continues to control the space under a modified lease agreement, the lease termination fee is generally recognized evenly over the remaining term of the modified lease agreement.

Current accounts receivable from tenants primarily relate to contractual minimum rent and percentage rent as well as real estate tax and other cost reimbursements. Accounts receivable from straight-line rent is typically longer term in nature and relates to the cumulative amount by which straight-line rental income recorded to date exceeds cash rents billed to date under the contractual lease agreement.

We recognize revenue on the hotel portion of our mixed-use property from the rental of hotel rooms and guest services when the rooms are occupied and services have been provided. Food and beverage sales are recognized when the customer has been served or at the time the transaction occurs. Revenue from room rental is included in rental revenue on the statement of income. Revenue from other sales and services provided is included in other property income on the statement of income.

We make estimates of the collectability of our current accounts receivable and straight-line rents receivable which requires significant judgment by management. The collectability of receivables is affected by numerous different

factors including current economic conditions, tenant bankruptcies, the status of collectability of current cash rents receivable, tenants' recent and historical financial and operating results, changes in our tenants' credit ratings, communications between our operating personnel and tenants, the extent of security deposits and letters of credits held with respect to tenants, and the ability of the tenant to perform under the terms of their lease agreement. While we make estimates of potentially uncollectible amounts and provide an allowance for them through bad debt expense, actual collectability could differ from those estimates which could affect our net income. With respect to the allowance for current uncollectible tenant receivables, we assess the collectability of outstanding receivables by evaluating such factors as nature and age of the receivable, past history and current

financial condition of the specific tenant including our assessment of the tenant's ability to meet its contractual lease obligations, and the status of any pending disputes or lease negotiations with the tenant. A change in the estimate of collectability of a receivable would result in a change to our allowance for doubtful accounts and corresponding bad debt expense and net income.

Additionally, our assessment of our tenants' abilities to meet their contractual lease obligations includes consideration of the status of collectability of current cash rents receivable, tenants' recent and historical financial and operating results, changes in our tenants' credit ratings, communications between our operating personnel and tenants and the extent of security deposits and letters of credits held with respect to tenants.

Due to the nature of the accounts receivable from straight-line rents, the collection period of these amounts typically extends beyond one year. Our experience relative to unbilled straight-line rents is that a portion of the amounts otherwise recognizable as revenue is never billed to or collected from tenants due to early lease terminations, lease modifications, bankruptcies and other factors. Accordingly, the extended collection period for straight-line rents along with our evaluation of tenant credit risk may result in the nonrecognition of a portion of straight-line rental income until the collection of such income is reasonably assured. If our evaluation of tenant credit risk changes indicating more straight-line revenue is reasonably collectible than previously estimated and realized, the additional straight-line rental income is recognized as revenue. If our evaluation of tenant credit risk changes indicating a portion of realized straight-line rental income is no longer collectible, a reserve and bad debt expense is recorded. Correspondingly, these estimates of collectability have a direct impact on our net income.

Real Estate

Depreciation and maintenance costs relating to our properties constitute substantial costs for us. Land, buildings and improvements are recorded at cost. Depreciation is computed using the straight-line method. Estimated useful lives range generally from 30 years to a maximum of 40 years on buildings and major improvements. Minor improvements, furniture and equipment are capitalized and depreciated over useful lives ranging from 3 to 15 years. Maintenance and repairs that do not improve or extend the useful lives of the related assets are charged to operations as incurred. Tenant improvements are capitalized and depreciated over the life of the related lease or their estimated useful life, whichever is shorter. If a tenant vacates its space prior to contractual termination of its lease, the undepreciated balance of any tenant improvements are written off if they are replaced or have no future value. Our estimates of useful lives have a direct impact on our net income. If expected useful lives of our real estate assets were shortened, we would depreciate the assets over a shorter time period, resulting in an increase to depreciation expense and a corresponding decrease to net income on an annual basis.

Acquisitions of properties are accounted for in accordance with the authoritative accounting guidance on acquisitions and business combinations. Our methodology of allocating the cost of acquisitions to assets acquired and liabilities assumed is based on estimated fair values, replacement cost and appraised values. When we acquire operating real estate properties, the purchase price is allocated to land and buildings, intangibles such as in-place leases, and to current assets and liabilities acquired, if any. Such valuations include a consideration of the noncancelable terms of the respective leases as well as any applicable renewal period(s). The fair values associated with below market renewal options are determined based on a review of several qualitative and quantitative factors on a lease-by-lease basis at acquisition to determine whether it is probable that the tenant would exercise its option to renew the lease agreement. These factors include: (1) the type of tenant in relation to the property it occupies, (2) the quality of the tenant, including the tenant's long term business prospects, and (3) whether the fixed rate renewal option was sufficiently lower than the fair rental of the property at the date the option becomes exercisable such that it would appear to be reasonably assured that the tenant would exercise the option to renew. Each of these estimates requires a great deal of judgment, and some of the estimates involve complex calculations. These allocation assessments have a direct impact on our results of operations because if we were to allocate more value to land, there would be no depreciation with respect to such amount. If we were to allocate more value to the buildings, as opposed to allocating to the value of tenant leases, this amount would be recognized as an expense over a much longer period of time, since the amounts allocated to buildings are depreciated over the estimated lives of the buildings whereas amounts allocated to tenant

leases are amortized over the remaining terms of the leases.

The value allocated to in-place leases is amortized over the related lease term and reflected as depreciation and amortization in the statement of operations. The value of above and below market leases associated with the original noncancelable lease terms are amortized to rental income over the terms of the respective noncancelable lease periods and are reflected as either an increase (for below market leases) or a decrease (for above market leases) to rental income in the statement of operations. If a tenant vacates its space prior to contractual termination of its lease or the lease is not renewed, the unamortized balance of any in-place lease value is written off to rental income and amortization expense. The value of the leases associated with below market lease renewal options that are likely to be exercised are amortized to rental income over

the respective renewal periods. We make assumptions and estimates related to below market lease renewal options, which impact revenue in the period in which the renewal options are exercised and could result in significant increases to revenue if the renewal options are not exercised at which time the related below market lease liabilities would be written off as an increase to revenue.

Transaction costs related to the acquisition of a business, such as broker fees, transfer taxes, legal, accounting, valuation, and other professional and consulting fees, are expensed as incurred and included in “general and administrative expenses” in our consolidated statements of comprehensive income. For asset acquisitions not meeting the definition of a business, transaction costs are capitalized as part of the acquisition cost.

Capitalized Costs

Certain external and internal costs directly related to the development and redevelopment of real estate, including pre-construction costs, real estate taxes, insurance, interest, construction costs and salaries and related costs of personnel directly involved, are capitalized. We capitalize costs under development until construction is substantially complete and the property is held available for occupancy. The determination of when a development project is substantially complete and when capitalization must cease involves a degree of judgment. We consider a construction project as substantially complete and held available for occupancy upon the completion of landlord-owned tenant improvements or when the lessee takes possession of the unimproved space for construction of its own improvements, but not later than one year from cessation of major construction activity. We cease capitalization on the portion substantially completed and occupied or held available for occupancy, and capitalize only those costs associated with any remaining portion under construction.

We capitalized external and internal costs related to both development and redevelopment activities combined of \$9.4 million and \$31.0 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

We capitalized external and internal costs related to other property improvements combined of \$35.3 million and \$28.2 million for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Interest costs on developments and major redevelopments are capitalized as part of developments and redevelopments not yet placed in service. Capitalization of interest commences when development activities and expenditures begin and end upon completion, which is when the asset is ready for its intended use as noted above. We make judgments as to the time period over which to capitalize such costs and these assumptions have a direct impact on net income because capitalized costs are not subtracted in calculating net income. If the time period for capitalizing interest is extended, more interest is capitalized, thereby decreasing interest expense and increasing net income during that period. We capitalized interest costs related to both development and redevelopment activities combined of \$1.6 million for both the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016.

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Segment capital expenditures for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 are as follows (dollars in thousands):

Year Ended December 31, 2017

Segment	Tenant Improvements and Leasing Commissions	Maintenance Capital Expenditures	Total Tenant Improvements, Leasing Commissions and Maintenance Capital Expenditures	Redevelopment and Expansions	New Development	Total Capital Expenditures
Retail Portfolio	\$8,416	\$ 2,050	\$ 10,466	\$ —	\$ (54)	\$ 10,412
Office Portfolio	12,856	8,744	21,600	—	13,423	35,023
Multifamily Portfolio	—	6,318	6,318	—	—	6,318
Mixed-Use Portfolio	328	342	670	—	—	670
Total	\$21,600	\$ 17,454	\$ 39,054	\$ —	\$ 13,369	\$ 52,423

Year Ended December 31, 2016

Segment	Tenant Improvements and Leasing Commissions	Maintenance Capital Expenditures	Total Tenant Improvements, Leasing Commissions and Maintenance Capital Expenditures	Redevelopment and Expansions	New Development	Total Capital Expenditures
Retail Portfolio	\$2,589	\$ 2,733	\$ 5,322	\$ —	\$ 8,049	(1) \$ 13,371
Office Portfolio	14,911	12,202	27,113	243	19,120	46,476
Multifamily Portfolio	—	1,727	1,727	—	736	(1) 2,463
Mixed-Use Portfolio	118	777	895	—	—	895
Total	\$17,618	\$ 17,439	\$ 35,057	\$ 243	\$ 27,905	\$ 63,205

(1) New development capital expenditures for the retail and multifamily segments include capital expenditures incurred for Hassalo on Eighth, which consists of 657 multifamily units and 47,000 square feet of retail space. Hassalo on Eighth - Multifamily was completed and became available for occupancy during the third and fourth quarters of 2015. From inception of construction through the third quarter of 2015, all capital expenditures incurred for Hassalo on Eighth were included in the multifamily segment. Since the fourth quarter of 2015, capital expenditures incurred for Hassalo on Eighth have been recorded in both the retail and multifamily segments.

The decrease in maintenance capital expenditures in our office portfolio was primarily related to the completion of City Center Bellevue building renovations during 2016. This is offset with the increase in maintenance capital expenditures for the completion of Torrey Reserve Campus building renovations during 2017. The increase in maintenance capital expenditures in our multifamily portfolio was primarily related to the 21 units repositioning at Loma Palisades.

The decrease in new development expenditures for the year ended December 31, 2017 was primarily related to the completion of Hassalo on Eighth - Retail during 2016. New development expenditures for the office portfolio incurred

during the year ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 reflect costs incurred for the development of Torrey Point. Our capital expenditures during 2018 will depend upon acquisition opportunities, the level of improvements and redevelopments on existing properties and the timing and cost of development of our development, held for development and construction in progress properties. While the amount of future expenditures will depend on numerous factors, we expect expenditures incurred in 2018 will be less than those incurred in 2017 as our development of Torrey Point was completed in 2017. We anticipate an increase in tenant improvements and leasing commissions noting lease expirations of approximately 11.8% in our total portfolio, assuming tenants do not exercise their options to extend their leases.

Derivative Instruments

We may use derivative instruments to manage exposure to variable interest rate risk. We may enter into interest rate swaps to manage our exposure to variable interest rate risk and treasury locks to manage the risk of interest rates rising prior to the issuance of debt.

Any interest rate swaps associated with our cash flow hedges are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis. We assess effectiveness of our cash flow hedges both at inception and on an ongoing basis. The effective portion of changes in fair value

of the interest rate swaps associated with our cash flow hedges is recorded in other comprehensive income which is included in accumulated other comprehensive loss on our consolidated balance sheet and our consolidated statement of equity. Our cash flow hedges become ineffective if critical terms of the hedging instrument and the debt instrument do not match, such as notional amounts, settlement dates, reset dates, calculation period and LIBOR rate. In addition, we evaluate the default risk of the counterparty by monitoring the credit worthiness of the counterparty which includes reviewing debt ratings and financial performance. However, management does not anticipate non-performance by the counterparty. If a cash flow hedge is deemed ineffective, the ineffective portion of changes in fair value of the interest rate swaps associated with our cash flow hedges is recognized in earnings in the period affected.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We review for impairment on a property by property basis. Impairment is recognized on properties held for use when the expected undiscounted cash flows for a property are less than its carrying amount at which time the property is written-down to fair value. The calculation of both discounted and undiscounted cash flows requires management to make estimates of future cash flows including revenues, operating expenses, required maintenance and development expenditures, market conditions, demand for space by tenants and rental rates over long periods. Since our properties typically have a long life, the assumptions used to estimate the future recoverability of book value requires significant management judgment. Actual results could be significantly different from the estimates. These estimates have a direct impact on net income because recording an impairment charge results in a negative adjustment to net income. The evaluation of anticipated cash flows is highly subjective and is based in part on assumptions regarding future occupancy, rental rates and capital requirements that could differ materially from actual results in future periods. Properties held for sale are recorded at the lower of the carrying amount or the expected sales price less costs to sell. Although our strategy is to hold our properties over the long-term, if our strategy changes or market conditions otherwise dictate an earlier sale date, an impairment loss may be recognized to reduce the property to fair value and such loss could be material.

As of December 31, 2017 and 2016, none of our properties were impaired.

Income Taxes

We elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Code commencing with the taxable year ended December 31, 2011. To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we are required to distribute at least 90% of our net taxable income to our stockholders, excluding net capital gains, and meet the various other requirements imposed by the Code relating to such matters as operating results, asset holdings, distribution levels and diversity of stock ownership. Provided we maintain our qualification for taxation as a REIT, we are generally not subject to corporate level income tax on the earnings distributed currently to our stockholders. If we fail to maintain our qualification as a REIT in any taxable year, and are unable to avail ourselves of certain savings provisions set forth in the Code, our taxable income generally would be subject to regular U.S. federal corporate income tax. Any such corporate tax liability could be substantial and would reduce our cash available for, among other things, our operations and distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders.

We, together with one of our subsidiaries, have elected to treat such subsidiary as a taxable REIT subsidiary for federal income tax purposes. A taxable REIT subsidiary is subject to federal and state income taxes.

Property Acquisitions and Dispositions

2017 Acquisitions and Dispositions

On April 28, 2017, we acquired the Pacific Ridge Apartments, a 533-unit, multifamily community, built in 2013 and located in San Diego, California. The purchase price was approximately \$232 million, excluding closing costs and prorations.

On July 6, 2017, we acquired Gateway Marketplace, an approximately 128,000 square feet dual-grocery anchored shopping center located in Chula Vista, California. The purchase price was approximately \$42 million, excluding closing costs and prorations.

On September 1, 2017, we acquired the building and related improvements in which Forever 21 and Gold's Gym are currently in tenancy at Del Monte Center for approximately \$5.3 million.

During 2017, there were no dispositions.

2016 Acquisitions and Dispositions

During 2016, there were no acquisitions or dispositions.

2015 Acquisitions and Dispositions

On August 6, 2015, we sold Rancho Carmel Plaza located in San Diego, California, which was previously included in our retail segment. The sales price of this property of approximately \$12.7 million, less costs to sell, resulted in net proceeds to us of approximately \$12.3 million. Accordingly, we recorded a gain on sale of approximately \$7.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015.

During 2015, there were no acquisitions.

Results of Operations

For our discussion of results of operations, we have provided information on a total portfolio and same-store basis.

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2017 to the Year Ended December 31, 2016

The following summarizes our consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to our consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2016. As of December 31, 2017, our operating portfolio was comprised of 26 retail, office, multifamily and mixed-use properties with an aggregate of approximately 6.0 million rentable square feet of retail and office space (including mixed-use retail space), 2,112 residential units (including 122 RV spaces) and a 369-room hotel. Additionally, as of December 31, 2017, we owned land at four of our properties that we classified as held for development and construction in progress. As of December 31, 2016, our operating portfolio was comprised of 24 retail, office, multifamily and mixed-use properties with an aggregate of approximately 5.9 million rentable square feet of retail and office space (including mixed-use retail space), 1,579 residential units (including 122 RV spaces) and a 369-room hotel. Additionally, as of December 31, 2016, we owned land at four of our properties that we classified as held for development and construction in progress.

The following table sets forth selected data from our consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2017 and 2016 (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended			
	December 31,		Change	%
	2017	2016		
Revenues				
Rental income	\$298,803	\$279,498	\$19,305	7 %
Other property income	16,180	15,590	590	4
Total property revenues	314,983	295,088	19,895	7
Expenses				
Rental expenses	84,006	79,553	4,453	6
Real estate taxes	32,671	28,378	4,293	15
Total property expenses	116,677	107,931	8,746	8
Net operating income	198,306	187,157	11,149	6
General and administrative	(21,382)	(17,897)	(3,485)	19
Depreciation and amortization	(83,278)	(71,319)	(11,959)	17
Interest expense	(53,848)	(51,936)	(1,912)	4
Other income (expense), net	334	(368)	702	(191)
Net income	40,132	45,637	(5,505)	(12)
Net income attributable to restricted shares	(241)	(189)	(52)	28
Net income attributable to unitholders in the Operating Partnership	(10,814)	(12,863)	2,049	(16)
Net income attributable to American Assets Trust, Inc. stockholders	\$29,077	\$32,585	\$(3,508)	(11)%

Revenue

Total property revenues. Total property revenue consists of rental revenue and other property income. Total property revenue increased \$19.9 million, or 7%, to \$315.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$295.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The percentage leased was as follows for each segment as of December 31, 2017 and 2016:

	Percentage Leased (1)	
	Year Ended	
	December 31,	
	2017	2016
Retail	96.8 %	96.6 %
Office	88.4 %	90.1 %
Multifamily	91.8 %	90.3 %
Mixed-Use (2)	96.9 %	98.7 %

(1) The percentage leased includes the square footage under lease, including leases which may not have commenced as of December 31, 2017 or December 31, 2016, as applicable.

(2) Includes the retail portion of the mixed-use property only.

The increase in total property revenue was attributable primarily to the factors discussed below.

Rental revenues. Rental revenue includes minimum base rent, cost reimbursements, percentage rents and other rents. Rental revenue increased \$19.3 million, or 7%, to \$298.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$279.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. Rental revenue by segment was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Total Portfolio Year Ended December 31,				Same-Store Portfolio (1) Year Ended December 31,			
	2017	2016	Change	%	2017	2016	Change	%
Retail	\$102,510	\$99,655	\$2,855	3 %	\$99,506	\$99,190	\$316	—%
Office	100,429	97,396	3,033	3	82,823	80,490	2,333	3
Multifamily	40,360	26,998	13,362	49	18,682	18,100	582	3
Mixed-Use	55,504	55,449	55	—	55,504	55,449	55	—
	\$298,803	\$279,498	\$19,305	7 %	\$256,515	\$253,229	\$3,286	1%

For this table and tables following, the same-store portfolio excludes: (i) Torrey Reserve Campus due to significant redevelopment activity during the period; (ii) Hassalo on Eighth - Multifamily, which became available for (1) occupancy in July and October of 2015; (iii) Hassalo on Eighth - Retail, which was placed in operation in April and July of 2016; (iv) the Pacific Ridge Apartments, as it was acquired on April 28, 2017; (v) Gateway Marketplace, as it was acquired on July 6, 2017; and (vi) land held for development.

Retail rental revenue increased \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to the acquisition of Gateway Marketplace on July 6, 2017, which had rental revenue of approximately \$1.7 million during the period. The increase in total retail rental revenue is also attributed to the completion of Hassalo on Eighth - Retail, which became available for occupancy during 2016, and had incremental rental revenue of approximately \$0.9 million during the period. Same-store retail rental revenue increased \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to higher annualized base rents at Alamo Quarry Market and Del Monte Center. The increases in same-store retail rental revenue were offset by a decrease in vacancy and lower annualized base rents at Waialeke Center during the period. Office rental revenue increased \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 due to an increase in annualized base rent for the year ended December 31, 2017, primarily at

Lloyd District Portfolio, The Landmark at One Market, First & Main and Torrey Reserve Campus. Multifamily rental revenue increased \$13.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to the acquisition of the Pacific Ridge Apartments on April 28, 2017, which had rental revenue of approximately \$10.5 million for the period. The increase in multifamily rental revenue is also attributed to an increase in occupancy at Hassalo on Eighth - Multifamily for the year ended December 31, 2017, which had incremental rental revenue of approximately \$2.3 million during the period. Same-store multifamily rental revenue increased \$0.6 million during the period due to higher average base rent per unit of \$1,816 during the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to \$1,702 during the year ended December 31, 2016.

Other property income. Other property income increased \$0.6 million, or 4%, to \$16.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$15.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. Other property income by segment was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Total Portfolio				Same-Store Portfolio			
	Year Ended		Change	%	Year Ended		Change	%
	2017	2016			2017	2016		
Retail	\$1,458	\$1,327	\$131	10 %	\$1,270	\$1,256	\$14	1 %
Office	5,265	5,858	(593)	(10)	5,299	5,643	(344)	(6)
Multifamily	3,173	2,190	983	45	1,390	1,254	136	11
Mixed-Use	6,284	6,215	69	1	6,284	6,215	69	1
	\$16,180	\$15,590	\$590	4 %	\$14,243	\$14,368	\$(125)	(1)%

Retail other property income increased \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to an increase in parking garage income at Hassalo on Eighth - Retail during the period.

Office other property income decreased \$0.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to lease termination fees from tenants at City Center Bellevue received in the prior year.

Multifamily other property income increased \$1.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to the acquisition of the Pacific Ridge Apartments on April 28, 2017, which had other property income of approximately \$0.5 million for the period. The increase in multifamily rental revenue is also attributed to an increase in occupancy at Hassalo on Eighth - Multifamily for the year ended December 31, 2017, which had incremental other property income of approximately \$0.3 million during the period.

Property Expenses

Total Property Expenses. Total property expenses consist of rental expenses and real estate taxes. Total property expenses increased by \$8.7 million, or 8%, to \$116.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$107.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. This increase in total property expenses was attributable primarily to the factors discussed below.

Rental Expenses. Rental expenses increased \$4.5 million, or 6%, to \$84.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$79.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. Rental expense by segment was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Total Portfolio				Same-Store Portfolio			
	Year Ended		Change	%	Year Ended		Change	%
	2017	2016			2017	2016		
Retail	\$15,049	\$15,564	\$(515)	(3)%	\$14,513	\$15,395	\$(882)	(6)%
Office	21,860	21,031	829	4	18,355	17,983	372	2
Multifamily	12,742	9,878	2,864	29	5,192	4,961	231	5
Mixed-Use	34,355	33,080	1,275	4	34,355	33,080	1,275	4
	\$84,006	\$79,553	\$4,453	6 %	\$72,415	\$71,419	\$996	1 %

Retail rental expenses decreased \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to bad debt expense for Waikale Center related to the Sports Authority bankruptcy and announcement of its Kmart store closure during 2016.

Office rental expenses increased \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to an increase in bad debt expense for tenants at the Lloyd District Portfolio.

Multifamily rental expenses increased \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to the acquisition of the Pacific Ridge Apartments on April 28, 2017, which had other rental

50

expense of approximately \$2.9 million for the period. The increase in total multifamily rental expenses was offset by a decrease in salary and marketing expenses at Hassalo on Eighth during the period.

Mixed-use rental expenses increased \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to an increase in bad debt expense primarily at the hotel portion of our mixed-use property attributable to a bankruptcy filed by one of the hotel's travel agencies. The increase in rental expenses is also attributed to an increase in room expenses at the hotel portion of our mixed-use property attributable to the increase in occupancy during the period.

Real Estate Taxes. Real estate tax expense increased \$4.3 million, or 15%, to \$32.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$28.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. Real estate tax expense by segment was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Total Portfolio				Same-Store Portfolio			
	Year Ended		Change	%	Year Ended		Change	%
	2017	2016			2017	2016		
Retail	\$13,475	\$12,370	\$1,105	9 %	\$12,991	\$12,226	\$765	6 %
Office	11,260	10,808	452	4	8,999	8,712	287	3
Multifamily	5,156	2,620	2,536	97	1,740	1,710	30	2
Mixed-Use	2,780	2,580	200	8	2,780	2,580	200	8
	\$32,671	\$28,378	\$4,293	15 %	\$26,510	\$25,228	\$1,282	5 %

Retail real estate taxes increased \$1.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to an increase in the assessed values of Alamo Quarry Market and Waikele Center. The increase is also attributed to the acquisition of Gateway Marketplace on July 6, 2017, which had real estate taxes of approximately \$0.3 million during the period.

Office real estate taxes increased \$0.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to an increase in the assessed values of City Center Bellevue and Torrey Reserve Campus. The increase in real estate taxes is partially offset by nonrecurring real estate taxes for tenants with tax exemptions at First & Main.

Multifamily real estate taxes increased \$2.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to the acquisition of the Pacific Ridge Apartments on April 28, 2017, which had real estate taxes of approximately \$1.9 million during the year ended December 31, 2017. The increase is also attributed to receipt of assessed taxes at Hassalo on Eighth - Multifamily, which were estimated for by the company during the prior period and had incremental real estate tax expense of approximately \$0.7 million during the period.

Mixed-use real estate taxes increased \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to an increase in real estate taxes for the hotel portion of our mixed-use property that are assessed annually based on the hotel's room rates, which have increased from the prior year.

Property Operating Income.

Property operating income increased \$11.1 million, or 6%, to \$198.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$187.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. Property operating income by segment was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Total Portfolio				Same-Store Portfolio			
	Year Ended		Change	%	Year Ended		Change	%
	2017	2016			2017	2016		
Retail	\$75,444	\$73,048	\$2,396	3 %	\$73,272	\$72,825	\$447	1 %
Office	72,574	71,415	1,159	2	60,768	59,438	1,330	2
Multifamily	25,635	16,690	8,945	54	13,140	12,683	457	4
Mixed-Use	24,653	26,004	(1,351)	(5)	24,653	26,004	(1,351)	(5)

\$198,306 \$187,157 \$11,149 6 % \$171,833 \$170,950 \$ 883 1 %

Retail property operating income increased \$2.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to the acquisition of Gateway Marketplace on July 6, 2017, an increase in the percentage leased at Hassalo on Eighth and higher annualized base rent for same-store properties during the period.

Office property operating income increased \$1.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to higher annualized base rent during the period.

Multifamily property operating income increased \$8.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily due to the acquisition of the Pacific Ridge Apartments on April 28, 2017, an increase in occupancy at Hassalo on Eighth during the period and higher average base rent for same-store properties during the period.

Mixed-use property operating income decreased \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to the year ended December 31, 2016 primarily to an increase in bad debt expense during the period at the hotel portion of our mixed-use property attributable to a bankruptcy filed by one of the hotel's travel agents and a decrease in the percentage leased at the retail portion of our mixed-use property.

Other

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses increased \$3.5 million, or 19%, to \$21.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$17.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. This increase was primarily due to an increase in employee related costs associated with a one-time charge associated with vesting of previously granted restricted stock awards.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$12.0 million, or 17%, to \$83.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$71.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. This increase was primarily due to depreciation and amortization attributable to the acquisitions of the Pacific Ridge Apartments on April 28, 2017, which had depreciation and amortization expense of approximately \$10.4 million during the period, and Gateway Marketplace on July 6, 2017, which had depreciation and amortization expense of approximately \$0.5 million during the period. The increase was also due to the depreciation and amortization attributable to the completion of the Hassalo on Eighth retail buildings completed in 2016, which had incremental expense of approximately \$0.7 million.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased \$1.9 million, or 4%, to \$53.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared with \$51.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. This increase was primarily due to the closing of our offerings of Series D Notes on March 1, 2017, Series E Notes on May 23, 2017 and Series F Notes on July 19, 2017, offset by the payoff of property mortgages for Southbay Marketplace in the fourth quarter of 2016, Waikiki Beach Walk - Retail during the first quarter of 2017 and Solana Beach Corporate Center III-IV during the second quarter of 2017.

Other Income (Expense), Net. Other income (expense), net decreased \$0.7 million, or 191%, to other income, net of \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2017 compared to other expense, net of \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, primarily due to an increase in interest and investment income attributed to higher cash balances during the period.

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2016 to the Year Ended December 31, 2015

The following summarizes the historical results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to our consolidated results of operations for the year ended December 31, 2015. As of December 31, 2016, our operating portfolio was comprised of 24 retail, office, multifamily and mixed-used properties with an aggregate of approximately 5.9 million rentable square feet of retail and office space (including mixed-use retail space), 1,579 residential units (including 122 RV spaces) and a 369-room hotel. Additionally, as of December 31, 2016, we owned land at four of our properties that we classified as held for development and construction in progress. As of December 31, 2015, our operating portfolio was comprised of 23 retail, office, multifamily and mixed-used properties with an aggregate of approximately 5.8 million rentable square feet of retail and office space (including mixed-use retail space), 1,579 residential units (including 122 RV spaces) and a 369-room hotel. Additionally, as of December 31, 2015, we owned land at five of our properties that we classified as held for development and construction in progress.

The following table sets forth selected data from our consolidated statements of income for the years ended December 31, 2016 and 2015 (dollars in thousands):

	Year Ended		Change	%
	December 31, 2016	2015		
Revenues				
Rental income	\$279,498	\$261,887	\$17,611	7 %
Other property income	15,590	13,736	1,854	13
Total property revenues	295,088	275,623	19,465	7
Expenses				
Rental expenses	79,553	73,187	6,366	9
Real estate taxes	28,378	24,819	3,559	14
Total property expenses	107,931	98,006	9,925	10
Net operating income	187,157	177,617	9,540	5
General and administrative	(17,897)	(20,074)	2,177	(11)
Depreciation and amortization	(71,319)	(63,392)	(7,927)	13
Interest expense	(51,936)	(47,260)	(4,676)	10
Gain on sale of real estate	—	7,121	(7,121)	100
Other income (expense), net	(368)	(97)	(271)	279
Net income	45,637	53,915	(8,278)	(15)
Net income attributable to restricted shares	(189)	(168)	(21)	13
Net income attributable to unitholders in the Operating Partnership	(12,863)	(15,238)	2,375	(16)
Net income attributable to American Assets Trust, Inc. stockholders	\$32,585	\$38,509	\$(5,924)	(15)%

Revenue

Total property revenues. Total property revenue consists of rental revenue and other property income. Total property revenue increased \$19.5 million, or 7%, to \$295.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$275.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The percentage leased was as follows for each segment as of December 31, 2016 and 2015:

	Percentage Leased	
	(1)	
	Year Ended	
	December 31, 2016	2015
Retail	96.6 %	98.6 %
Office	90.1 %	92.4 %
Multifamily	90.3 %	73.4 %
Mixed-Use (2)	98.7 %	100.0 %

(1) The percentage leased includes the square footage under lease, including leases which may not have commenced as of December 31, 2016 or December 31, 2015, as applicable.

(2) Includes the retail portion of the mixed-use property only.

The increase in total property revenue was attributable primarily to the factors discussed below.

Rental revenues. Rental revenue includes minimum base rent, cost reimbursements, percentage rents and other rents. Rental revenue increased \$17.6 million, or 7%, to \$279.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to \$261.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Rental revenue by segment was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Total Portfolio				Same-Store Portfolio ⁽¹⁾			
	Year Ended		Change	%	Year Ended		Change	%
	2016	2015			2016	2015		
Retail	\$99,655	\$97,568	\$2,087	2 %	\$99,190	\$96,917	\$2,273	2 %
Office	97,396	92,670	4,726	5	69,808	66,584	3,224	5
Multifamily	26,998	18,147	8,851	49	18,100	16,758	1,342	8
Mixed-Use	55,449	53,502	1,947	4	55,449	53,502	1,947	4
	\$279,498	\$261,887	\$17,611	7 %	\$242,547	\$233,761	\$8,786	4 %

For this table and tables following, the same-store portfolio excludes: (i) Torrey Reserve Campus and Lloyd District Portfolio due to significant redevelopment activity during the period; (ii) Rancho Carmel Plaza, as it was (1)sold on August 6, 2015; (iii) Hassalo on Eighth - Multifamily, which became available for occupancy in July and October of 2015; (iv) Hassalo on Eighth - Retail, which was placed in operation in April, July and October of 2016; and (v) land held for development.

Retail rental revenue increased \$2.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to an increase in annualized base rent and additional cost reimbursements for the year ended December 31, 2015, minimally offset by the sale of Rancho Carmel Plaza on August 6, 2015. The increase in annualized base rent was attributed to higher base rents for tenants at Alamo Quarry Market and Carmel Mountain Plaza. The increase was also attributed to the completion of the retail component of Hassalo on Eighth in 2016, which had generated rental revenue of approximately \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Office rental revenue increased \$4.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 due to an increase in annualized base rent and additional cost reimbursements for the year ended December 31, 2016, primarily at Torrey Reserve Campus, The Landmark at One Market, First & Main and City Center Bellevue.

Multifamily rental revenue increased \$8.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to the completion of the Hassalo on Eighth multifamily buildings, which became available for occupancy during the third and fourth quarters of 2015, and had incremental rental revenue of approximately \$7.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. Same-store multifamily rental revenue increased \$1.3 million during the period due to higher average base rent per unit of \$1,702 for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$1,592 for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Mixed-use rental revenue increased \$1.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to higher revenue per available room of \$292 for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$284 for the year ended December 31, 2015.

Other property income. Other property income increased \$1.9 million, or 13%, to \$15.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$13.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Other property income by segment was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Total Portfolio				Same-Store Portfolio			
	Year Ended		Change	%	Year Ended		Change	%
	2016	2015			2016	2015		
Retail	\$1,327	\$1,227	\$100	8 %	\$1,256	\$1,224	\$32	3 %

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Office	5,858	4,981	877	18	3,967	3,440	527	15
Multifamily	2,190	1,308	882	67	1,254	1,206	48	4
Mixed-Use	6,215	6,220	(5)	—	6,215	6,220	(5)	—
	\$15,590	\$13,736	\$1,854	13 %	\$12,692	\$12,090	\$ 602	5 %

Office other property income increased \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to lease termination fees from tenants at City Center Bellevue and parking garage income at Lloyd District Portfolio due to the completion of the shared Hassalo on Eighth parking garage, which was placed into service during the fourth quarter of 2015.

Multifamily other property income increased \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to the completion of the Hassalo on Eighth multifamily buildings, which became available for occupancy during the third and fourth quarters of 2015, and had incremental other property income of approximately \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Property Expenses

Total Property Expenses. Total property expenses consist of rental expenses and real estate taxes. Total property expenses increased by \$9.9 million, or 10%, to \$107.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$98.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. This increase in total property expenses was attributable primarily to the factors discussed below.

Rental Expenses. Rental expenses increased \$6.4 million, to \$79.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$73.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Rental expense by segment was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Total Portfolio				Same-Store Portfolio			
	Year Ended		Change %		Year Ended		Change %	
	December 31,				December 31,			
	2016	2015		%	2016	2015		%
Retail	\$15,564	\$14,243	\$1,321	9 %	\$15,395	\$14,026	\$1,369	10 %
Office	21,031	19,475	1,556	8	14,002	12,882	1,120	9
Multifamily	9,878	6,601	3,277	50	4,961	4,726	235	5
Mixed-Use	33,080	32,868	212	1	33,080	32,868	212	1
	\$79,553	\$73,187	\$6,366	9 %	\$67,438	\$64,502	\$2,936	5 %

Retail rental expenses increased \$1.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 due to an increase in bad debt expense for Waikele Center related to the Sports Authority bankruptcy and announcement of its Kmart store closure. The increase was also due to an increase in repair and maintenance expenses at Waikele Center, Alamo Quarry Market and Del Monte Center.

Office rental expenses increased \$1.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to an increase in rent expense for the Annex lease at The Landmark at One Market, which was extended during the fourth quarter of 2015. The increase was also attributed to an increase in parking lot expenses at Lloyd District Portfolio due to the completion of the shared Hassalo on Eighth parking garage, which was placed into service during the fourth quarter of 2015.

Multifamily rental expenses increased \$3.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to the completion of the Hassalo on Eighth multifamily buildings, which became available for occupancy during the third and fourth quarters of 2015 and had incremental other rental expenses of approximately \$3.0 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. Same-store multifamily rental expenses increased \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to additional rental expenses at Loma Palisades.

Mixed-use rental expenses increased \$0.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to an increase in room expenses of our hotel operations during the period.

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Real Estate Taxes. Real estate tax expense increased \$3.6 million, or 14%, to \$28.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$24.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Real estate tax expense by segment was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Total Portfolio				Same-Store Portfolio			
	Year Ended		Change	%	Year Ended		Change	%
	2016	2015			2016	2015		
Retail	\$12,370	\$11,429	\$941	8 %	\$12,226	\$11,279	\$947	8 %
Office	10,808	9,368	1,440	15	7,288	6,218	1,070	17
Multifamily	2,620	1,733	887	51	1,710	1,689	21	1
Mixed-Use	2,580	2,289	291	13	2,580	2,289	291	13
	\$28,378	\$24,819	\$3,559	14%	\$23,804	\$21,475	\$2,329	11%

Retail real estate taxes increased \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to higher assessments for Alamo Quarry Market and Waikele Center during the period.

Office real estate taxes increased \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to an increase in real estate taxes at First & Main and One Beach Street due to decreases in property tax exemptions for certain tenants. The increase was also attributed to completion of redevelopment activity at Torrey Reserve Campus, for which real estate taxes were capitalized in the prior year during the construction period.

Multifamily real estate taxes increased \$0.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to the completion of the Hassalo on Eighth multifamily buildings, which became available for occupancy during the third and fourth quarters of 2015, and had incremental real estate taxes of approximately \$0.8 million for the year ended December 31, 2016.

Mixed-use real estate taxes increased \$0.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to an increase in real estate taxes for the hotel portion of our mixed-use property that are assessed annually based on the hotel's room rates, which had increased from the prior year.

Property Operating Income

Property operating income increased \$9.5 million, or 5%, to \$187.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$177.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. Property operating income by segment was as follows (dollars in thousands):

	Total Portfolio				Same-Store Portfolio			
	Year Ended		Change	%	Year Ended		Change	%
	2016	2015			2016	2015		
Retail	\$73,048	\$73,123	\$(75)	— %	\$72,825	\$72,836	\$(11)	— %
Office	71,415	68,808	2,607	4	52,485	50,924	1,561	3
Multifamily	16,690	11,121	5,569	50	12,683	11,549	1,134	10
Mixed-Use	26,004	24,565	1,439	6	26,004	24,565	1,439	6
	\$187,157	\$177,617	\$9,540	5 %	\$163,997	\$159,874	\$4,123	3 %

Retail property operating income decreased by less than \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to an increase in bad debt expense for Waikele Center related to the Sports Authority bankruptcy and announcement of its Kmart store closure.

Office property operating income increased \$2.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to higher annualized base rent during the period.

Multifamily property operating income increased \$5.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to the completion of the Hassalo on Eighth multifamily buildings, which

became available for occupancy during the third and fourth quarters of 2015, and higher average base rent for same-store properties during the period.

56

Mixed-use property operating income increased \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared to the year ended December 31, 2015 primarily due to higher revenue per available room during the period.

Other

General and administrative. General and administrative expenses decreased \$2.2 million, or 11%, to \$17.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$20.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. This decrease was primarily due to a decrease in stock compensation expense during the period due to lower valuations assigned to the 2015 stock awards, the final vesting of initial public offering awards during the first quarter of 2015 incurred during the period and business transition costs incurred during 2015 associated with the resignation of our former President and Chief Executive Officer, John W. Chamberlain.

Depreciation and amortization. Depreciation and amortization expense increased \$7.9 million, or 13% to \$71.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$63.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. This increase was primarily due to an increase in depreciation for Hassalo on Eighth multifamily buildings which were placed into service during the third and fourth quarters of 2015.

Interest expense. Interest expense increased \$4.7 million, or 10%, to \$51.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2016 compared with \$47.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. This increase was primarily due to the completion of the Hassalo on Eighth multifamily buildings during the third and fourth quarters of 2015, in that capitalization of interest costs ceased when the buildings were placed into service.

Gain on sale of real estate. Gain on sale of real estate of \$7.1 million relates to our sale of Rancho Carmel Plaza on August 6, 2015.

Other Income (Expense), Net. Other income (expense), net increased \$0.3 million, or 279%, to other expense, net of \$0.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to other income, net of \$0.1 million for the year ended December 31, 2015, primarily due to tax refunds received in 2015 relating to prior years' amended Hawaii state tax returns.

Liquidity and Capital Resources of American Assets Trust, Inc.

In this “Liquidity and Capital Resources of American Assets Trust, Inc.” section, the term the “company” refers only to American Assets Trust, Inc. on an unconsolidated basis, and excludes the Operating Partnership and all other subsidiaries.

The company’s business is operated primarily through the Operating Partnership, of which the company is the parent company and sole general partner, and which it consolidates for financial reporting purposes. Because the company operates on a consolidated basis with the Operating Partnership, the section entitled “Liquidity and Capital Resources of American Assets Trust, L.P.” should be read in conjunction with this section to understand the liquidity and capital resources of the company on a consolidated basis and how the company is operated as a whole.

The company issues public equity from time to time, but does not otherwise generate any capital itself or conduct any business itself, other than incurring certain expenses in operating as a public company which are fully reimbursed by the Operating Partnership. The company itself does not have any indebtedness, and its only material asset is its ownership of partnership interests of the Operating Partnership. Therefore, the consolidated assets and liabilities and the consolidated revenues and expenses of the company and the Operating Partnership are the same on their respective financial statements. However, all debt is held directly or indirectly by the Operating Partnership. The company’s principal funding requirement is the payment of dividends on its common stock. The company’s principal source of funding for its dividend payments is distributions it receives from the Operating Partnership.

As of December 31, 2017, the company owned an approximate 73.2% partnership interest in the Operating Partnership. The remaining 26.8% are owned by non-affiliated investors and certain of the company's directors and executive officers. As the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, American Assets Trust, Inc. has the full, exclusive and complete authority and control over the Operating Partnership’s day-to-day management and business, can cause it to enter into certain major transactions, including acquisitions, dispositions and refinancings, and can

cause changes in its line of business, capital structure and distribution policies. The company causes the Operating Partnership to distribute such portion of its available cash as the company may in its discretion determine, in the manner provided in the Operating Partnership's partnership agreement.

The liquidity of the company is dependent on the Operating Partnership's ability to make sufficient distributions to the company. The primary cash requirement of the company is its payment of dividends to its stockholders. The company also

guarantees some of the Operating Partnership's debt, as discussed further in Note 7 of the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements included elsewhere herein. If the Operating Partnership fails to fulfill certain of its debt requirements, which trigger the company's guarantee obligations, then the company will be required to fulfill its cash payment commitments under such guarantees. However, the company's only significant asset is its investment in the Operating Partnership.

We believe the Operating Partnership's sources of working capital, specifically its cash flow from operations, and borrowings available under its unsecured line of credit, are adequate for it to make its distribution payments to the company and, in turn, for the company to make its dividend payments to its stockholders. As of December 31, 2017, the company has determined that it has adequate working capital to meet its dividend funding obligations for the next 12 months. However, we cannot assure you that the Operating Partnership's sources of capital will continue to be available at all or in amounts sufficient to meet its needs, including its ability to make distribution payments to the company. The unavailability of capital could adversely affect the Operating Partnership's ability to pay its distributions to the company, which would in turn, adversely affect the company's ability to pay cash dividends to its stockholders.

Our short-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of funds to pay for future dividends expected to be paid to the company's stockholders, operating expenses and other expenditures directly associated with our properties, interest expense and scheduled principal payments on outstanding indebtedness, general and administrative expenses, funding construction projects, capital expenditures, tenant improvements and leasing commissions.

The company may from time to time seek to repurchase or redeem the Operating Partnership's outstanding debt, the company's shares of common stock or other securities in open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases or redemptions, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material.

For the company to maintain its qualification as a REIT, it must pay dividends to its stockholders aggregating annually at least 90% of its REIT taxable income, excluding net capital gains. While historically the company has satisfied this distribution requirement by making cash distributions to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders or American Assets Trust, L.P.'s unitholders, it may choose to satisfy this requirement by making distributions of cash or other property, including, in limited circumstances, the company's own stock. As a result of this distribution requirement, the Operating Partnership cannot rely on retained earnings to fund its ongoing operations to the same extent that other companies whose parent companies are not REITs can. The company may need to continue to raise capital in the equity markets to fund the operating partnership's working capital needs, acquisitions and developments.

The company is a well-known seasoned issuer. As circumstances warrant, the company may issue equity from time to time on an opportunistic basis, dependent upon market conditions and available pricing. When the company receives proceeds from preferred or common equity issuances, it is required by the Operating Partnership's partnership agreement to contribute the proceeds from its equity issuances to the Operating Partnership in exchange for preferred or common partnership units of the operating partnership. The operating partnership may use the proceeds to repay debt, to develop new or existing properties, to acquire properties or for general corporate purposes.

In February 2018, the company filed a universal shelf registration statement on Form S-3ASR with the SEC, which became effective upon filing and which replaced the prior Form S-3ASR that was filed with the SEC in February 2015. The universal shelf registration statement may permit the company from time to time to offer and sell equity securities of the company. However, there can be no assurance that the company will be able to complete any such offerings of securities. Factors influencing the availability of additional financing include investor perception of our prospects and the general condition of the financial markets, among others.

On May 6, 2013, the company entered into an at-the-market, or ATM, equity program with four sales agents under which the company could from time to time offer and sell shares of common stock having an aggregate offering price of up to \$150.0 million (the "2013 ATM Program"). The sales of shares of the company's common stock made through the 2013 ATM Program were made in "at-the-market" offerings as defined in Rule 415 of the Securities Act. The company completed \$150.0 million of issuances under the 2013 ATM Program on May 21, 2015.

On May 27, 2015, the company entered into a new ATM equity program with five sales agents under which the company may, from time to time, offer and sell shares of common stock having an aggregate offering price of up to \$250.0 million (the "2015 ATM Program"). As of December 31, 2017, the company has issued 5,983,450 shares of common stock at a weighted average price per share of \$37.40 for gross cash proceeds of \$223.8 million under the 2013 ATM Program and 2015 ATM Program, in the aggregate.

The company intends to use the net proceeds to fund development or redevelopment activities, repay amounts outstanding from time to time under our amended and restated credit facility or other debt financing obligations, fund potential acquisition opportunities and/or for general corporate purposes. As of December 31, 2017, the company had the capacity to issue up to an additional \$176.2 million in shares of common stock under the 2015 ATM Program. Actual future sales will depend on a variety of factors including, but not limited to, market conditions, the trading price of the company's common stock and the company's capital needs. The company has no obligation to sell the remaining shares available for sale under the 2015 ATM Program.

Liquidity and Capital Resources of American Assets Trust, L.P.

In this “Liquidity and Capital Resources of American Assets Trust, L.P.” section, the terms “we,” “our” and “us” refer to the Operating Partnership together with its consolidated subsidiaries, or the Operating Partnership and American Assets Trust, Inc. together with their consolidated subsidiaries, as the context requires. American Assets Trust, Inc. is our sole general partner and consolidates our results of operations for financial reporting purposes. Because we operate on a consolidated basis with American Assets Trust, Inc., the section entitled “Liquidity and Capital Resources of American Assets Trust, Inc.” should be read in conjunction with this section to understand our liquidity and capital resources on a consolidated basis.

Due to the nature of our business, we typically generate significant amounts of cash from operations. The cash generated from operations is used for the payment of operating expenses, capital expenditures, debt service and dividends to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders and our unitholders. As a REIT, American Assets Trust, Inc. must generally make annual distributions to its stockholders of at least 90% of its net taxable income.

Our short-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of operating expenses and other expenditures associated with our properties, regular debt service requirements, dividend payments to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s stockholders required to maintain its REIT status, distributions to our other unitholders, capital expenditures and, potentially, acquisitions. We expect to meet our short-term liquidity requirements through net cash provided by operations, reserves established from existing cash and, if necessary, borrowings available under our second amended and restated credit facility.

Our long-term liquidity needs consist primarily of funds necessary to pay for the repayment of debt at maturity, property acquisitions, tenant improvements and capital improvements. We expect to meet our long-term liquidity requirements to pay scheduled debt maturities and to fund property acquisitions and capital improvements with net cash from operations, long-term secured and unsecured indebtedness and, if necessary, the issuance of equity and debt securities. We also may fund property acquisitions and capital improvements using our second amended and restated credit facility pending permanent financing. We believe that we have access to multiple sources of capital to fund our long-term liquidity requirements, including the incurrence of additional debt, noting that during the third quarter of 2015, the company obtained investment grade credit ratings from Moody's Investors Service (Baa3), Standard & Poor's Ratings Services (BBB-) and Fitch Ratings, Inc. (BBB), and the issuance of additional equity. However, we cannot be assured that this will be the case. Our ability to incur additional debt will be dependent on a number of factors, including our degree of leverage, the value of our unencumbered assets and borrowing restrictions that may be imposed by lenders. Our ability to access the equity capital markets will be dependent on a number of factors as well, including general market conditions for REITs and market perceptions about our company. Given our past ability to access the capital markets, we expect debt or equity to be available to us. Although there is no intent at this time, if market conditions deteriorate, we may also delay the timing of future development and redevelopment projects as well as limit future acquisitions, reduce our operating expenditures, or re-evaluate our dividend policy.

Our overall capital requirements will depend upon acquisition opportunities, the level of improvements and redevelopments on existing properties and the timing and cost of developments. Our capital investments will be funded on a short-term basis with cash on hand, cash flow from operations and/or our second amended and restated credit facility.

We intend to operate with and maintain a conservative capital structure that will allow us to maintain strong debt service coverage and fixed-charge coverage ratios as part of our commitment to investment-grade debt ratings. In the

short and long term, we may seek to obtain funds through the issuance of additional equity, unsecured and/or secured debt financings, and property dispositions that are consistent with this conservative structure.

We currently believe that cash flows from operations, cash on hand, our ATM equity program, our revolving credit facility and our general ability to access the capital markets will be sufficient to finance our operations and fund our debt service requirements and capital expenditures.

Contractual Obligations

The following table outlines the timing of required payments related to our commitments as of December 31, 2017 (dollars in thousands):

Contractual Obligations	Payments by Period						
	Total	Within 1 Year	2 Years	3 Years	4 Years	5 Years	More than 5 Years
Principal payments on long-term indebtedness	\$1,329,889	\$75,224	\$142,662	\$51,003	\$150,000	\$111,000	\$800,000
Interest payments	323,078	54,344	47,403	44,517	41,943	36,525	98,346
Operating lease ⁽¹⁾	38,326	3,274	3,347	3,422	3,460	2,613	22,210
Tenant-related commitments	11,195	10,595	366	—	104	130	—
Construction-related commitments	4,136	4,136	—	—	—	—	—
Total	\$1,706,624	\$147,573	\$193,778	\$98,942	\$195,507	\$150,268	\$920,556

(1) Lease payments on The Landmark at One Market lease will be equal to fair rental value from July 2021 through the end of the options lease term. In the table, we have shown the option lease payments for this period based on the stated rate for the month of June 2021 of \$217,744.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We currently do not have any off-balance sheet arrangements.

Cash Flows

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2017 to the year ended December 31, 2016

Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash were \$92.0 million and \$54.8 million at December 31, 2017 and 2016, respectively.

Net cash provided by operating activities increased \$25.2 million to \$145.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$120.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase in cash from operations was due to the acquisition of the Pacific Ridge Apartments, which were acquired on April 28, 2017 and cash settlements of derivatives associated with the Company's Series D Notes and Series E Notes, which will be amortized over the respective terms of the Series D Notes and Series E Notes.

Net cash used in investing activities increased \$267.4 million to \$330.6 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to \$63.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase was primarily due to the acquisitions of the Pacific Ridge Apartments on April 28, 2017 and Gateway Marketplace on July 6, 2017, offset by the completion of development activity at the Hassalo on Eighth retail buildings during 2016.

Net cash provided by financing activities was \$221.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2017, compared to net cash used in financing activities of \$54.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016. The increase in cash provided by financing activities was primarily due to the closing of the Series D Notes issued on March 1, 2017 and Series E Notes issued on May 23, 2017 and Series F Notes issued on July 19, 2017. The increase is offset by repayment of the mortgages at Waikiki Beach Walk - Retail and Solana Beach Corporate Centre III-IV in 2017.

Comparison of the year ended December 31, 2016 to the year ended December 31, 2015

Total cash, cash equivalents, and restricted cash were \$54.8 million and \$51.5 million at December 31, 2016 and 2015, respectively.

Net cash provided by operating activities increased \$10.2 million to \$120.7 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$110.5 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The increase was primarily the result of an increase in cash net operating income from office properties due to an increase in annualized base rents and the percentage leased.

Net cash used in investing activities decreased \$63.2 million to \$63.2 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to \$126.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease was primarily attributable to a decrease in capital expenditures for our development and redevelopment activities at Torrey Reserve Campus and Lloyd District Portfolio, which were completed in 2015.

Net cash used in financing activities was \$54.3 million for the year ended December 31, 2016, compared to net cash used by financing activities of \$2.9 million for the year ended December 31, 2015. The decrease of cash provided by financing activities was primarily due to fewer sales of shares of our common stock under our ATM program during the year ended December 31, 2016.

Net Operating Income

Net Operating Income, or NOI, is a non-GAAP financial measure of performance. We define NOI as operating revenues (rental income, tenant reimbursements, lease termination fees, ground lease rental income and other property income) less property and related expenses (property expenses, ground lease expense, property marketing costs, real estate taxes and insurance). NOI excludes general and administrative expenses, interest expense, depreciation and amortization, acquisition-related expense, other non-property income and losses, gains and losses from property dispositions, extraordinary items, tenant improvements and leasing commissions. Other REITs may use different methodologies for calculating NOI, and accordingly, our NOI may not be comparable to other REITs.

NOI is used by investors and our management to evaluate and compare the performance of our properties and to determine trends in earnings and to compute the fair value of our properties as it is not affected by (1) the cost of funds of the property owner, (2) the impact of depreciation and amortization expenses as well as gains or losses from the sale of operating real estate assets that are included in net income computed in accordance with GAAP, or (3) general and administrative expenses and other gains and losses that are specific to the property owner. The cost of funds is eliminated from net income because it is specific to the particular financing capabilities and constraints of the owner. The cost of funds is also eliminated because it is dependent on historical interest rates and other costs of capital as well as past decisions made by us regarding the appropriate mix of capital which may have changed or may change in the future. Depreciation and amortization expenses as well as gains or losses from the sale of operating real estate assets are eliminated because they may not accurately represent the actual change in value in our retail, office, multifamily or mixed-use properties that result from use of the properties or changes in market conditions. While certain aspects of real property do decline in value over time in a manner that is intended to be captured by depreciation and amortization, the value of the properties as a whole have historically increased or decreased as a result of changes in overall economic conditions instead of from actual use of the property or the passage of time. Gains and losses from the sale of real property vary from property to property and are affected by market conditions at the time of sale which will usually change from period to period. These gains and losses can create distortions when comparing one period to another or when comparing our operating results to the operating results of other real estate companies that have not made similarly timed purchases or sales. We believe that eliminating these costs from net income is useful because the resulting measure captures the actual revenue generated and actual expenses incurred in operating our properties as well as trends in occupancy rates, rental rates and operating costs.

However, the usefulness of NOI is limited because it excludes general and administrative costs, interest expense, interest income and other expense, depreciation and amortization expense and gains or losses from the sale of properties, and other gains and losses as stipulated by GAAP, the level of capital expenditures and leasing costs necessary to maintain the operating performance of our properties, all of which are significant economic costs. NOI may fail to capture significant trends in these components of net income which further limits its usefulness.

NOI is a measure of the operating performance of our properties but does not measure our performance as a whole. NOI is therefore not a substitute for net income as computed in accordance with GAAP. This measure should be analyzed in conjunction with net income computed in accordance with GAAP and discussions elsewhere in “Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” regarding the components of net income that are eliminated in the calculation of NOI. Other companies may use different methods for calculating NOI or similarly entitled measures and, accordingly, our NOI may not be comparable to similarly entitled measures reported by other companies that do not define the measure exactly as we do.

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The following is a reconciliation of our NOI to net income for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 computed in accordance with GAAP (in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Net operating income	\$198,306	\$187,157	\$177,617
General and administrative	(21,382)	(17,897)	(20,074)
Depreciation and amortization	(83,278)	(71,319)	(63,392)
Interest expense	(53,848)	(51,936)	(47,260)
Gain on sale of real estate	—	—	7,121
Other income (expense), net	334	(368)	(97)
Net income	\$40,132	\$45,637	\$53,915

Funds from Operations

We present FFO because we consider FFO an important supplemental measure of our operating performance and believe it is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of REITs, many of which present FFO when reporting their results. We calculate FFO in accordance with the standards established by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or NAREIT. FFO represents net income (loss) (computed in accordance with GAAP), excluding gains (or losses) from sales of depreciable operating property, impairment losses, real estate related depreciation and amortization (excluding amortization of deferred financing costs) and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures.

FFO is a supplemental non-GAAP financial measure. Management uses FFO as a supplemental performance measure because it believes that FFO is beneficial to investors as a starting point in measuring our operational performance. Specifically, in excluding real estate related depreciation and amortization and gains and losses from property dispositions, which do not relate to or are not indicative of operating performance, FFO provides a performance measure that, when compared year over year, captures trends in occupancy rates, rental rates and operating costs. We also believe that, as a widely recognized measure of the performance of REITs, FFO will be used by investors as a basis to compare our operating performance with that of other REITs. However, because FFO excludes depreciation and amortization and captures neither the changes in the value of our properties that result from use or market conditions nor the level of capital expenditures and leasing commissions necessary to maintain the operating performance of our properties, all of which have real economic effects and could materially impact our results from operations, the utility of FFO as a measure of our performance is limited. In addition, other equity REITs may not calculate FFO in accordance with the NAREIT definition as we do, and, accordingly, our FFO may not be comparable to such other REITs' FFO. Accordingly, FFO should be considered only as a supplement to net income as a measure of our performance. FFO should not be used as a measure of our liquidity, nor is it indicative of funds available to fund our cash needs, including our ability to pay dividends or service indebtedness. FFO also should not be used as a supplement to or substitute for cash flow from operating activities computed in accordance with GAAP.

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of our FFO for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 to net income, the nearest GAAP equivalent (in thousands, except per share and share data):

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
Net income	\$40,132	\$45,637	\$53,915
Plus: Real estate depreciation and amortization	83,278	71,319	63,392
Less: Gain on sale of real estate	—	—	(7,121)
Funds from operations, as defined by NAREIT	\$123,410	\$116,956	\$110,186
Less: Nonforfeitable dividends on incentive stock awards	(236)	(183)	(159)
FFO attributable to common stock and units	\$123,174	\$116,773	\$110,027
FFO per diluted share/unit	\$1.92	\$1.85	\$1.76
Weighted average number of common shares and units, diluted ⁽¹⁾	64,089,921	63,230,829	62,342,953

- (1) For the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016 and 2015 the weighted average common shares used to compute FFO per diluted share include unvested restricted stock awards that are subject to time vesting, as the vesting of the restricted stock awards is dilutive in the computation of FFO per diluted

62

shares, but is anti-dilutive for the computation of diluted EPS for the periods. Diluted shares exclude incentive restricted stock as these awards are considered contingently issuable.

Inflation

Substantially all of our office and retail leases provide for separate real estate tax and operating expense escalations. In addition, many of the leases provide for fixed base rent increases. We believe that inflationary increases may be at least partially offset by the contractual rent increases and expense escalations described above. In addition, our multifamily leases (other than at our RV resort where spaces can be rented at a daily, weekly or monthly rate) generally have lease terms ranging from seven to 15 months, with a majority having 12-month lease terms, and generally allow for rent adjustments at the time of renewal, which we believe reduces our exposure to the effects of inflation. For the hotel portion of our mixed-use property, we possess the ability to adjust room rates daily to reflect the effects of inflation. However, competitive pressures may limit our ability to raise room rates.

ITEM 7A. QUANTITATIVE AND QUALITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

Our future income, cash flows and fair values relevant to financial instruments are dependent upon prevalent market interest rates. Market risk refers to the risk of loss from adverse changes in market prices and interest rates.

We may enter into certain types of derivative financial instruments to further reduce interest rate risk. We use interest rate swap agreements, for example, to convert some of our variable rate debt to a fixed-rate basis or to hedge anticipated financing transactions. We use derivatives for hedging purposes rather than speculation and do not enter into financial instruments for trading purposes. See the discussion under Note 8, "Derivative and Hedging Activities," to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for certain quantitative details related to the interest rate swaps.

Interest Rate Risk

Outstanding Debt

The following discusses the effect of hypothetical changes in market rates of interest on the fair value of our total outstanding debt. Interest rate risk amounts were determined by considering the impact of hypothetical interest rates on our debt. Discounted cash flow analysis is generally used to estimate the fair value of our mortgages payable. Considerable judgment is necessary to estimate the fair value of financial instruments. This analysis does not purport to take into account all of the factors that may affect our debt, such as the effect that a changing interest rate environment could have on the overall level of economic activity or the action that our management might take to reduce our exposure to the change. This analysis assumes no change in our financial structure.

Fixed Interest Rate Debt

Except as described below, all of our outstanding debt obligations (maturing at various times through May 2029) have fixed interest rates which limit the risk of fluctuating interest rates. However, interest rate fluctuations may affect the fair value of our fixed rate debt instruments. At December 31, 2017, we had \$1,079.9 million of fixed-rate debt outstanding with an estimated fair value of \$1,088.9 million. If interest rates at December 31, 2017 had been 1.0% higher, the fair value of those debt instruments on that date would have decreased by approximately \$25.6 million. If interest rates at December 31, 2017 had been 1.0% lower, the fair value of those debt instruments on that date would have increased by approximately \$45.9 million.

Variable Interest Rate Debt

At December 31, 2017, we had \$250.0 million of variable rate debt outstanding. We have entered into term loans that have interest rates that contain both fixed and variable components. See the discussion under Note 8 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for details related to the interest rate swaps and for a discussion on how we value derivative financial instruments.

ITEM 8. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND SUPPLEMENTARY DATA

Our consolidated financial statements and supplementary data are included as a separate section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K commencing on page F-1 and are incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 9. CHANGES IN AND DISAGREEMENTS WITH ACCOUNTANTS ON ACCOUNTING AND FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

None.

ITEM 9A. CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

Controls and Procedures (American Assets Trust, Inc.)

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

American Assets Trust, Inc. maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in its Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to its management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes 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 is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, American Assets Trust, Inc. carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including its Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of its disclosure controls and procedures. Based on the foregoing, American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, American Assets Trust, Inc.'s disclosure controls and procedures were effective and were operating at a reasonable assurance level.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting refers to the process designed by, or under the supervision of, American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, and effected by American Assets Trust, Inc.'s board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP, and includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the company, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, American Assets Trust, Inc. conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting. Management has used the framework set forth in the report entitled "Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)" published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission to evaluate the effectiveness of the company's internal control over financial reporting. Based on its evaluation, management has concluded that the company's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2017.

American Assets Trust, Inc.'s independent registered public accounting firm, Ernst & Young LLP, has issued an attestation report over American Assets Trust, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting, which report is contained elsewhere in this annual report on Form 10-K.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in American Assets Trust, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2017 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, American Assets Trust, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting.

Controls and Procedures (American Assets Trust, L.P.)

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

The Operating Partnership maintains disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) or Rule 15d-15(e) under the Exchange Act) that are designed to ensure that information required to be disclosed in its Exchange Act reports is recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and that such information is accumulated and communicated to management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of its general partner, as appropriate, to allow for timely decisions regarding required disclosure. In designing and evaluating the disclosure controls and procedures, management recognizes 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 is required to apply its judgment in evaluating the cost-benefit relationship of possible controls and procedures.

As required by Rule 13a-15(b) under the Exchange Act, the Operating Partnership carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of its general partner, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of the Operating Partnership's disclosure controls and procedures. Based on the foregoing, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Operating Partnership's general partner concluded that, as of the end of the period covered by this report, the Operating Partnership's disclosure controls and procedures were effective and were operating at a reasonable assurance level.

Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

Internal control over financial reporting refers to the process designed by, or under the supervision of, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Operating Partnership's general partner and effected by the general partner's board of directors, management and other personnel, to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with GAAP, and includes those policies and procedures that: (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that in reasonable detail accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Operating Partnership; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with GAAP, and that receipts and expenditures of the Operating Partnership are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the general partner of the Operating Partnership; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of the Operating Partnership's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Internal control over financial reporting cannot provide absolute assurance of achieving financial reporting objectives because of its inherent limitations. Internal control over financial reporting is a process that involves human diligence and compliance and is subject to lapses in judgment and breakdowns resulting from human failures. Internal control over financial reporting also can be circumvented by collusion or improper management override. Because of such limitations, there is a risk that material misstatements may not be prevented or detected on a timely basis by internal control over financial reporting. However, these inherent limitations are known features of the financial reporting process. Therefore, it is possible to design into the process safeguards to reduce, though not eliminate, this risk.

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting for the Operating Partnership, as such term is defined in Rule 13a-15(f) under the Exchange Act. Under the supervision and with the participation of management, including the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of the Operating Partnership's general partner, the Operating Partnership conducted an evaluation of the effectiveness of its internal control over financial reporting. Management has used the framework set forth in the report entitled "Internal Control — Integrated Framework (2013)" published by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission to evaluate the effectiveness of the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting.

Based on its evaluation, management has concluded that the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2017.

Changes in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

There were no changes in the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2017 that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting.

ITEM 9B. OTHER INFORMATION

None.

PART III

ITEM 10. DIRECTORS, EXECUTIVE OFFICERS AND CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

The information concerning our directors, executive officers and corporate governance required by Item 10 will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

Pursuant to instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, information concerning audit committee financial expert disclosure set forth under the heading "Information Regarding the Board - Committees of the Board - Audit Committee" will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

Pursuant to instruction G(3) to Form 10-K, information concerning compliance with Section 16(a) of the Exchange Act concerning our directors and executive officers set forth under the heading entitled "General - Section 16(a) Beneficial Ownership Reporting Compliance" will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 11. EXECUTIVE
COMPENSATION

The information concerning our executive compensation required by Item 11 will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 12. SECURITY OWNERSHIP OF CERTAIN BENEFICIAL OWNERS AND MANAGEMENT AND
RELATED STOCKHOLDER MATTERS

The information concerning the security ownership of certain beneficial owners and management and related stockholder matters required by Item 12 will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 13. CERTAIN RELATIONSHIPS AND RELATED TRANSACTIONS, AND DIRECTOR INDEPENDENCE

The information concerning certain relationships and related transactions, and director independence required by Item 13 will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

ITEM 14. PRINCIPAL ACCOUNTING FEES AND SERVICES

The information concerning our principal accountant fees and services required by Item 14 will be included in the Proxy Statement to be filed relating to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s 2018 Annual Meeting of Stockholders and is incorporated herein by reference.

PART IV

ITEM 15. EXHIBITS AND FINANCIAL STATEMENT SCHEDULES

(a)

(1) Financial Statements

Our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto, together with Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm are included as a separate section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K commencing on page F-1.

(2) Financial Statement Schedule

Our financial statement schedule are included in a separate section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K commencing on page F-1.

(3) Exhibits

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

(b) See Exhibit Index

(c) Not Applicable

EXHIBIT INDEX

Exhibit No. Description

- 3.1(1) Articles of Amendment and Restatement of American Assets Trust, Inc.
- 3.2(1) Amended and Restated Bylaws of American Assets Trust, Inc.
- 3.3(2) Certificate of Limited Partnership of American Assets Trust, L.P.
- 4.1(1) Form of Certificate of Common Stock of American Assets Trust, Inc.
- 10.1(3) Amended and Restated Agreement of Limited Partnership of American Assets Trust, L.P., dated January 19, 2011
- 10.2(3) Registration Rights Agreement among American Assets Trust, Inc. and the persons named therein, dated January 19, 2011
- 10.3(1) American Assets Trust, Inc. and American Assets Trust, L.P. 2011 Equity Incentive Award Plan
- 10.4(1) Form of Indemnification Agreement between American Assets Trust, Inc. and its directors and officers
- 10.5* Form of American Assets Trust, Inc. Restricted Stock Award Agreement (Performance Vesting)
- 10.6(1) Multifamily Deed of Trust, Assignment of Rents, Security Agreement and Fixture Filing by Loma Palisades, a California general partnership, as trustor, to First American Title Insurance Company, as trustee, for the benefit of Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as beneficiary, dated as of June 30, 2008
- 10.7(1) Multifamily Note by Loma Palisades, a California general partnership, to Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, dated as of June 30, 2008
- 10.8(3) Transition Services Agreement between American Assets, Inc. and American Assets Trust, L.P., dated January 19, 2011
- 10.9(1) Management Agreement for Waikiki Beach Walk®—Retail between ABW Holdings LLC and Retail Resort Properties LLC, dated as of November 1, 2007
- 10.10(1) Outrigger Hotels Hawaii—Hotel Management Agreement—Embassy Suites™—Waikiki Beach Walk™ Hotel by and among EBW Hotel LLC, Waikele Venture Holdings, LLC, Broadway 225 Sorrento Holdings, LLC, Broadway 225 Stonecrest Holdings, LLC and Outrigger Hotels Hawaii, dated as of January 10, 2006
- 10.11(3) Franchise License Agreement—Embassy Suites—Waikiki Beach Walk—Honolulu, Hawaii between Embassy Suites Franchise LLC and WBW Hotel Lessee, LLC, dated January 19, 2011
- 10.12(4) Credit Agreement among American Assets Trust, L.P., as the Borrower, American Assets Trust, Inc., as a Guarantor, Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and L/C Issuer, and the other lenders party thereto and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Bookrunners and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Syndication Agent and KeyBank National Association and Royal Bank of Canada as Co-Documentation Agents, dated January 19, 2011
- 10.13(5) First Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated March 7, 2011, by and among the company, the Operating Partnership, Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and L/C Issuer, and other entities named therein
- 10.14(5) Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated January 10, 2012, by and among the company, the Operating Partnership, Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and L/C Issuer, and other entities named therein
- 10.15(6) Third Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated September 7, 2012, by and among the company, the Operating Partnership, Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and L/C Issuer, and other entities named herein.
- 10.16(7) Deed of Trust and Security Agreement by and between AAT CC Bellevue, LLC, as Borrower, and PNC Bank, National Association, as Lender, dated October 10, 2012.
- 10.17(7) Promissory Note by AAT CC Bellevue, LLC, as maker, to PNC Bank, National Association, dated as of October 10, 2012.
- 10.18(8)

Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated January 9, 2014, among American Assets Trust, L.P., as the Borrower, American Assets Trust, Inc., as a Guarantor, Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and L/C Issuer, and the other lenders party thereto and Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Smith Incorporated and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC, as Joint Lead Arrangers and Joint Bookrunners and Wells Fargo Bank, N.A., as Syndication Agent and KeyBank National Association, Royal Bank of Canada and U.S. Bank National Association as Documentation Agents

10.19* American Assets Trust, Inc. and American Assets Trust, L.P. Amended and Restated Incentive Bonus Plan, effective as of January 5, 2018.

10.20(9) American Assets Trust, Inc. and American Assets Trust, L.P. Amended and Restated Incentive Bonus Plan, effective as of March 25, 2014.

68

Exhibit No.	Description
10.21(9)	<u>Amended and Restated Employment Agreement among American Assets Trust, Inc., American Assets Trust, L.P. and Ernest S. Rady dated March 25, 2014</u>
10.22(9)	<u>Amended and Restated Employment Agreement among American Assets Trust, Inc., American Assets Trust, L.P. and Robert F. Barton dated March 25, 2014</u>
10.23(9)	<u>Amended and Restated Employment Agreement among American Assets Trust, Inc., American Assets Trust, L.P. and Adam Wyll dated March 25, 2014</u>
10.24(10)	<u>Common Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of September 12, 2014 by and between American Assets Trust, Inc. and Insurance Company of the West.</u>
10.25(11)	<u>First Amendment to Amended and Restated Credit Agreement, dated as of October 16, 2014, by and among the company, the Operating Partnership, Bank of America, N. A., as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and L/C Issuer, and other entities named therein.</u>
10.26(12)	<u>Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of October 31, 2014 by and among American Assets Trust, Inc., American Assets Trust, L.P. and the purchasers named therein. (Series A, B and C)</u>
10.27(13)	<u>Common Stock Purchase Agreement dated as of March 9, 2015 by and between American Assets Trust, Inc. and Explorer Insurance Company.</u>
10.28(14)	<u>General Release by and among American Assets Trust, Inc., American Assets Trust, L.P. and John W. Chamberlain dated September 16, 2015.</u>
10.29(15)	<u>Joinder and First Amendment to Term Loan Agreement, dated as of May 2, 2016, among American Assets Trust, Inc., the American Assets Trust, L.P., the Lenders party thereto and U.S. Bank National Association, as Administrative Agent.</u>
10.30(16)	<u>Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of March 1, 2017 by and among American Assets Trust, Inc., American Assets Trust, L.P. and the purchasers named therein. (Series D)</u>
10.31(17)	<u>Purchase Agreement and Escrow Instructions between CP III Pacific Ridge RF, LLC, CP III Pacific Ridge Solar, LLC, collectively as Seller, and American Assets Trust, Inc., as Purchaser, dated March 24, 2017</u>
10.32(18)	<u>Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of May 23, 2017 by and among American Assets Trust, Inc., American Assets Trust, L.P. and the purchasers named therein. (Series E)</u>
10.33(18)	<u>Second Amendment to the Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated as of May 23, 2017, by and among American Assets Trust, Inc., American Assets Trust, L.P., the lenders from time to time party thereto, Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, Swing Line Lender and L/C Issuer, and the other entities named therein.</u>
10.34(18)	<u>Second Amendment to the Term Loan Agreement dated as of May 23, 2017, by and among American Assets Trust, Inc., American Assets Trust, L.P., the lenders from time to time party thereto, U.S. Bank National Association, as Administrative Agent, and the other entities named therein.</u>
10.35(18)	<u>First Amendment, dated as of May 23, 2017, to the Note Purchase Agreement, dated as if October 31, 2014, by and among American Assets Trust, Inc., American Assets Trust, L.P. and the purchasers named therein. (Series E)</u>
10.36(18)	<u>First Amendment, dated as of May 23, 2017, to the Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of March 1, 2017, by and among American Assets Trust, Inc., American Assets Trust, L.P. and the purchasers named therein. (Series E)</u>
10.37(19)	<u>Note Purchase Agreement, dated as of July 19, 2017, by and among American Assets Trust, Inc., American Assets Trust, L.P. and the purchasers named therein. (Series F)</u>
10.38(20)	<u>Second Amended and Restated Credit Agreement dated January 9, 2018, by and among the Company, the Operating Partnership, Bank of America, N.A., as Administrative Agent, and other entities named therein.</u>
10.39(20)	<u>Third Amendment to Term Loan Agreement dated January 9, 2018, by and among the Company, the Operating Partnership, each lender from time to time party thereto, and U.S. Bank National Association, as Administrative Agent.</u>
21.1*	<u>List of Subsidiaries of American Assets Trust, Inc.</u>
23.1*	<u>Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for American Assets Trust, Inc.</u>

- 23.2* Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm for American Assets Trust, L.P.
- 31.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 of American Assets Trust, Inc.
- 31.2* Certification of Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 of American Assets Trust, L.P.
- 31.3* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 of American Assets Trust, Inc.

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Exhibit No. Description

- 31.4* Certification of Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 of American Assets Trust, L.P.
- 32.1* Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of American Assets Trust, Inc. pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 32.2* Certification of Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer of American Assets Trust, L.P. pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002
- 101* The company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2017, formatted in XBRL (Extensible Business Reporting Language): (i) Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) Consolidated Statement of Equity, (iv) Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows and (v) the Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, tagged as blocks of text

*Filed herewith.

- (1) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Registration Statement on Form S-11, as amended (File No. 333-169326), filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 13, 2010.
- (2) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 10-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 20, 2015.
- (3) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 19, 2011.
- (4) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 20, 2011.
- (5) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 10, 2012.
- (6) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 7, 2012.
- (7) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 10, 2012.
- (8) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 9, 2014.
- (9) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 2, 2014.
- (10) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on September 15, 2014.
- (11) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 17, 2014.
- (12) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on October 31, 2014.
- (13) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 10, 2015.
- (14) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on November 6, 2015.
- (15) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 10-Q filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 29, 2016.
- (16) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc.'s Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 1, 2017.
- (17)

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Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 27, 2017.

(18) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on May 23, 2017.

(19) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on July 19, 2017.

(20) Incorporated herein by reference to American Assets Trust, Inc's Current Report on Form 8-K filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on January 9, 2018.

SIGNATURES

70

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, the Registrants have duly caused this Report to be signed on their behalf by the undersigned thereunto duly authorized this 16th day of February, 2018.

American Assets Trust, Inc.

American Assets Trust, L.P.
By: American Assets Trust, Inc.
Its: General Partner

/s/ ERNEST RADY
Ernest Rady
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ ERNEST RADY
Ernest Rady
Chairman, President and Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

/s/ ROBERT F. BARTON
Robert F. Barton
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

/s/ ROBERT F. BARTON
Robert F. Barton
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial and Accounting Officer)

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, this Report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrants and in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

Signature	Title	Date
/s/ ERNEST RADY Ernest Rady	Chairman of the Board, President and Chief Executive Officer	February 16, 2018
/s/ ROBERT F. BARTON Robert F. Barton	Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer	February 16, 2018
/s/ LARRY E. FINGER Larry E. Finger	Director	February 16, 2018
/s/ DUANE A. NELLES Duane A. Nelles	Director	February 16, 2018
/s/ THOMAS S. OLINGER Thomas S. Olinger	Director	February 16, 2018
/s/ ROBERT S. SULLIVAN Robert S. Sullivan	Director	February 16, 2018

Item 8 and Item 15(a) (1) and (2)

Index to Consolidated Financial Statements and Schedule

<u>Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm</u>	<u>F-2</u>
American Assets Trust, Inc.	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>F-5</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015</u>	<u>F-6</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Equity for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015</u>	<u>F-7</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015</u>	<u>F-9</u>
American Assets Trust, L.P.	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2017 and 2016</u>	<u>F-10</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income for the years ended December 31, 2017, 2016, and 2015</u>	<u>F-11</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Partners' Capital for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014</u>	<u>F-12</u>
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the years ended December 31, 2016, 2015, and 2014</u>	<u>F-14</u>
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements of American Assets Trust, Inc. and American Assets Trust, L.P.</u>	<u>F-15</u>
<u>Schedule III—Consolidated Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation</u>	<u>F-48</u>

F-1

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of American Assets Trust, Inc.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of American Assets Trust, Inc. (the Company) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes and financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a) (collectively referred to as the “consolidated financial statements”). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the Company’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 Framework) and our report dated February 16, 2018 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company’s auditor since 2010.

San Diego, California
February 16, 2018

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Stockholders and the Board of Directors of American Assets Trust, Inc.

Opinion on Internal Control over Financial Reporting

We have audited American Assets Trust, Inc.'s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on criteria established in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (2013 Framework) (the COSO criteria). In our opinion, American Assets Trust, Inc. (the Company) maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2017, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB), the consolidated balance sheets of American Assets Trust, Inc. as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes and financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a) and our report dated February 16, 2018 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

Basis for Opinion

The Company's management is responsible for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting included in the accompanying Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit. We are a public accounting firm registered with the PCAOB and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects.

Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

Definition and Limitations of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

San Diego, California
February 16, 2018

F-3

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Partners of American Assets Trust, L.P.

Opinion on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of American Assets Trust, L.P. (the Company) as of December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the related consolidated statements of comprehensive income, partners' capital, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, and the related notes and financial statement schedule listed in the Index at Item 15(a), (collectively referred to as the "consolidated financial statements"). In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company at December 31, 2017 and 2016, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2017, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles.

Basis for Opinion

These financial statements are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's financial statements based on our audits. We are a public accounting firm registered with the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States) (PCAOB) and are required to be independent with respect to the Company in accordance with the U.S. federal securities laws and the applicable rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission and the PCAOB.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the PCAOB. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement, whether due to error or fraud. The Company is not required to have, nor were we engaged to perform, an audit of its internal control over financial reporting. As part of our audits we are required to obtain an understanding of internal control over financial reporting but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion.

Our audits included performing procedures to assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to error or fraud, and performing procedures that respond to those risks. Such procedures included examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. Our audits also included evaluating the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

We have served as the Company's auditor since 2014.

San Diego, California
February 16, 2018

American Assets Trust, Inc.
 Consolidated Balance Sheets
 (In Thousands, Except Share Data)

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Real estate, at cost		
Operating real estate	\$ 2,536,474	\$ 2,241,061
Construction in progress	68,272	50,498
Held for development	9,392	9,447
	2,614,138	2,301,006
Accumulated depreciation	(537,431)	(469,460)
Net real estate	2,076,707	1,831,546
Cash and cash equivalents	82,610	44,801
Restricted cash	9,344	9,950
Accounts receivable, net	9,869	9,330
Deferred rent receivables, net	38,973	38,452
Other assets, net	42,361	52,854
TOTAL ASSETS	\$ 2,259,864	\$ 1,986,933
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Secured notes payable	\$ 279,550	\$ 445,180
Unsecured notes payable	1,045,470	596,350
Unsecured line of credit	—	20,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	38,069	32,401
Security deposits payable	6,570	6,114
Other liabilities and deferred credits	46,061	48,337
Total liabilities	1,415,720	1,148,382
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
EQUITY:		
American Assets Trust, Inc. stockholders' equity		
Common stock, \$0.01 par value, 490,000,000 shares authorized, 47,204,588 and 45,732,109 shares issued and outstanding at December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, 473		457
respectively		
Additional paid-in capital	919,066	874,597
Accumulated dividends in excess of net income	(97,280)	(77,296)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	11,451	11,798
Total American Assets Trust, Inc. stockholders' equity	833,710	809,556
Noncontrolling interests	10,434	28,995
Total equity	844,144	838,551
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND EQUITY	\$ 2,259,864	\$ 1,986,933

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

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American Assets Trust, Inc.
 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
 (In Thousands, Except Shares and Per Share Data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
REVENUE:			
Rental income	\$298,803	\$279,498	\$261,887
Other property income	16,180	15,590	13,736
Total revenue	314,983	295,088	275,623
EXPENSES:			
Rental expenses	84,006	79,553	73,187
Real estate taxes	32,671	28,378	24,819
General and administrative	21,382	17,897	20,074
Depreciation and amortization	83,278	71,319	63,392
Total operating expenses	221,337	197,147	181,472
OPERATING INCOME	93,646	97,941	94,151
Interest expense	(53,848)	(51,936)	(47,260)
Gain on sale of real estate	—	—	7,121
Other income (expense), net	334	(368)	(97)
NET INCOME	40,132	45,637	53,915
Net income attributable to restricted shares	(241)	(189)	(168)
Net income attributable to unitholders in the Operating Partnership	(10,814)	(12,863)	(15,238)
NET INCOME ATTRIBUTABLE TO AMERICAN ASSETS TRUST, INC.	\$29,077	\$32,585	\$38,509
STOCKHOLDERS			
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE, BASIC			
Basic income attributable to common stockholders per share	\$0.62	\$0.72	\$0.87
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding - basic	46,715,520	45,332,471	44,439,112
EARNINGS PER COMMON SHARE, DILUTED			
Diluted income attributable to common stockholders per share	\$0.62	\$0.72	\$0.86
Weighted average shares of common stock outstanding - diluted	64,087,250	63,228,159	62,339,163
COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Net income	\$40,132	\$45,637	\$53,915
Other comprehensive gain (loss) - unrealized gain (loss) on swap derivative during the period	386	17,048	(238)
Reclassification of amortization of forward starting swap included in interest expense	(1,114)	(231)	(231)
Comprehensive income	39,404	62,454	53,446
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interest	(10,433)	(17,624)	(15,119)
Comprehensive income attributable to American Assets Trust, Inc.	\$28,971	\$44,830	\$38,327

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

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American Assets Trust, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Equity
(In Thousands, Except Share Data)

	American Assets Trust, Inc. Stockholders' Equity					Noncontrolling	
	Common Shares		Additional Paid-in Capital	Dividends in Excess of Net Income	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Accumulated Interests - in the Operating Partnership	Total
Shares	Amount						
Balance at December 31, 2014	43,701,669	\$ 437	\$ 795,065	\$ (60,291)	\$ 92	\$ 31,273	\$ 766,576
Net income	—	—	—	38,677	—	15,238	53,915
Common shares issued	1,812,451	18	72,818	—	—	—	72,836
Issuance of restricted stock	98,354	1	(1)	—	—	—	—
Forfeiture of restricted stock	(40,687)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conversion of operating partnership units	5,741	—	67	—	—	(67)	—
Dividends declared and paid	—	—	—	(42,452)	—	(16,960)	(59,412)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	2,877	—	—	—	2,877
Shares withheld for employee taxes	(169,809)	(2)	(7,394)	—	—	—	(7,396)
Other comprehensive loss - change in value of interest rate swap	—	—	—	—	(184)	(54)	(238)
Reclassification of amortization of forward starting swap included in interest expense	—	—	—	—	(166)	(65)	(231)
Balance at December 31, 2015	45,407,719	454	863,432	(64,066)	(258)	29,365	828,927
Net income	—	—	—	32,774	—	12,863	45,637
Common shares issued	219,480	2	9,638	—	—	—	9,640
Issuance of restricted stock	148,110	1	(1)	—	—	—	—
Forfeiture of restricted stock	(33,707)	—	—	—	—	—	—
Conversion of operating partnership units	10,694	—	(79)	—	—	79	—
Dividends declared and paid	—	—	—	(46,004)	—	(18,073)	(64,077)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	2,414	—	—	—	2,414
Shares withheld for employee taxes	(20,187)	—	(807)	—	—	—	(807)
Other comprehensive loss - change in value of interest rate swap	—	—	—	—	12,222	4,826	17,048
Reclassification of amortization of forward starting swap included in interest expense	—	—	—	—	(166)	(65)	(231)
Balance at December 31, 2016	45,732,109	457	874,597	(77,296)	11,798	28,995	838,551
Net income	—	—	—	29,318	—	10,814	40,132
Common shares issued	700,000	7	29,866	—	—	—	29,873
Issuance of restricted stock	150,098	2	(2)	—	—	—	—
Forfeiture of restricted stock	(48,624)	—	—	—	—	—	—
	693,842	7	10,752	—	—	(10,759)	—

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Conversion of operating
partnership units

Dividends declared and paid	—	—	—	(49,302)	—	(18,235)	(67,537)
Stock-based compensation	—	—	4,735	—	—	—	4,735
Shares withheld for employee taxes	(22,837)	—	(882)	—	—	—	(882)

F-7

Other comprehensive loss - change in value of interest rate swap	—	—	—	—	(7,310)	(2,971)	(10,281)
Other comprehensive income - unrealized gain on forward-starting interest rate swaps	—	—	—	—	7,775	2,892	10,667
Reclassification of amortization of forward-starting swap included in interest expense	—	—	—	—	(812)	(302)	(1,114)
Balance at December 31, 2017	47,204,588	\$473	\$919,066	\$(97,280)	\$11,451	\$10,434	\$844,144

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

F-8

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American Assets Trust, Inc.
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
(In Thousands)

	Year ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net income	\$40,132	\$45,637	\$53,915
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Deferred rent revenue and amortization of lease intangibles	(2,547)	(2,637)	(5,587)
Depreciation and amortization	83,278	71,319	63,392
Amortization of debt issuance costs and debt fair value adjustments	3,058	4,473	4,214
Gain on sale of real estate	—	—	(7,121)
Stock-based compensation expense	4,735	2,414	2,877
Settlement of forward interest rate swap agreement	10,667	—	—
Other noncash interest expense	(1,114)	(231)	(231)
Other, net	901	(769)	879
Changes in operating assets and liabilities			
Change in accounts receivable	(1,116)	(2,347)	(1,011)
Change in other assets	(499)	(982)	(243)
Change in accounts payable and accrued expenses	7,632	1,371	(1,081)
Change in security deposits payable	456	158	493
Change in other liabilities and deferred credits	270	2,275	(36)
Net cash provided by operating activities	145,853	120,681	110,460
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Acquisition of real estate, net	(278,141)	—	—
Capital expenditures	(47,496)	(59,633)	(134,174)
Proceeds from sale of real estate, net of selling costs	—	—	12,259
Leasing commissions	(4,927)	(3,572)	(4,461)
Net cash used in investing activities	(330,564)	(63,205)	(126,376)
FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Repayment of secured notes payable	(167,139)	(136,974)	(235,980)
Proceeds from unsecured term loan	—	150,000	—
Proceeds from unsecured line of credit	173,000	34,000	65,000
Repayment of unsecured line of credit	(193,000)	(44,000)	(35,000)
Proceeds from issuance of unsecured notes payable	450,000	—	200,000
Debt issuance costs	(2,401)	(2,055)	(2,881)
Proceeds from issuance of common stock, net	29,873	9,640	72,782
Dividends paid to common stock and unitholders	(67,537)	(64,077)	(59,412)
Shares withheld for employee taxes	(882)	(807)	(7,396)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	221,914	(54,273)	(2,887)
Net increase (decrease) in cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash	37,203	3,203	(18,803)
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, beginning of year	54,751	51,548	70,351
Cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash, end of year	\$91,954	\$54,751	\$51,548

The following table provides a reconciliation of cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash reported within the consolidated balance sheets that sum to the total of the same amounts shown in the consolidated statement of cash flows:

	Year ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015

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Cash and cash equivalents	\$82,610	\$44,801	\$39,925
Restricted cash	9,344	9,950	11,623
Total cash, cash equivalents and restricted cash shown in Statement of Cash Flows	\$91,954	\$54,751	\$51,548

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

F-9

American Assets Trust, L.P.
 Consolidated Balance Sheets
 (In Thousands, Except Unit Data)

	December 31, 2017	December 31, 2016
ASSETS		
Real estate, at cost		
Operating real estate	\$2,536,474	\$2,241,061
Construction in progress	68,272	50,498
Held for development	9,392	9,447
	2,614,138	2,301,006
Accumulated depreciation	(537,431)	(469,460)
Net real estate	2,076,707	1,831,546
Cash and cash equivalents	82,610	44,801
Restricted cash	9,344	9,950
Accounts receivable, net	9,869	9,330
Deferred rent receivables, net	38,973	38,452
Other assets, net	42,361	52,854
TOTAL ASSETS	\$2,259,864	\$1,986,933
LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL		
LIABILITIES:		
Secured notes payable	\$279,550	\$445,180
Unsecured notes payable	1,045,470	596,350
Unsecured line of credit	—	20,000
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	38,069	32,401
Security deposits payable	6,570	6,114
Other liabilities and deferred credits	46,061	48,337
Total liabilities	1,415,720	1,148,382
Commitments and contingencies (Note 12)		
CAPITAL:		
Limited partners' capital, 17,194,980 and 17,888,822 units issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	6,135	24,315
General partner's capital, 47,204,588 and 45,732,109 units issued and outstanding as of December 31, 2017 and December 31, 2016, respectively	822,259	797,758
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	15,750	16,478
Total capital	844,144	838,551
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND CAPITAL	\$2,259,864	\$1,986,933

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

American Assets Trust, L.P.

Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income

(In Thousands, Except Units and Per Unit Data)

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2017	2016	2015
REVENUE:			
Rental income	\$298,803	\$279,498	\$261,887
Other property income	16,180	15,590	13,736
Total revenue	314,983	295,088	275,623
EXPENSES:			
Rental expenses	84,006	79,553	73,187
Real estate taxes	32,671	28,378	24,819
General and administrative	21,382		