

Centro NP LLC
Form 10-Q
May 15, 2009

UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

Form 10-Q

(Mark One)

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2009

OR

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 1-12244

CENTRO NP LLC

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

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MARYLAND
(State or other Jurisdiction of
Incorporation)

64-0955724
(IRS Employer
Identification No.)

420 Lexington Avenue, New York, New York 10170

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

212-869-3000

(Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code)

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, and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

YES **NO**

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

YES **NO**

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

Large Accelerated Filer

Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer

Smaller reporting company

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

YES **NO**

The registrant does not have common stock.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, together with other statements and information publicly disseminated by Centro NP LLC (as successor by merger and liquidation to New Plan Excel Realty Trust, Inc.) (we), contains certain forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933 and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act). Such statements are based on assumptions and expectations which may not be realized and are inherently subject to risks, uncertainties and other factors, many of which cannot be predicted with accuracy and some of which might not even be anticipated. Future events and actual results, performance, transactions or achievements, financial or otherwise, may differ materially from the results, performance, transactions or achievements expressed or implied by the forward-looking statements. Risks, uncertainties and other factors that might cause such differences, some of which could be material, include, but are not limited to:

- Liquidity risks, including (i) the inability to refinance our short-term and long-term indebtedness on favorable terms or at all, (ii) our reliance upon distributions from a joint venture we do not control for our working capital, and (iii) our potential need to complete asset sales in order to fund our operations;
- downgrades, and possible future downgrades, in our credit rating;
- national or local economic, business, real estate and other market conditions, including the ability of the general economy to recover timely from economic downturns;
- the competitive environment in which we operate;
- property ownership risks;
- the level and volatility of interest rates and changes in the capitalization rates with respect to the disposition of properties;
- financial stability of tenants, including the ability of tenants to pay rent, the decision of tenants to close stores and the effect of bankruptcy laws;
- governmental approvals, actions and initiatives;
- environmental/safety requirements and costs;

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- risks of default in credit facilities of our affiliates which could cause cross-defaults in our credit facilities;
- risks of real estate acquisition and development, including the failure of pending developments and redevelopments to be completed on time and within budget and the failure of newly developed properties to perform as expected;
- risks of disposition strategies, including the failure to complete sales on a timely
- risks of joint venture activities; and
- other risks identified in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and, from time to time, in other reports we file with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC") or in other documents that we publicly disseminate.

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or revise these forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise.

PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

CENTRO NP LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

(AS SUCCESSOR TO NEW PLAN EXCEL REALTY TRUST, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS AND COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (LOSS)

(Unaudited, in thousands)

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|--|------------------------------|------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 |
| Revenues: | | |
| Rental income | \$ 62,485 | \$ 92,649 |
| Percentage rents | 1,294 | 1,147 |
| Expense reimbursements | 16,104 | 22,935 |
| Fee income | 4,346 | 7,309 |
| Total revenues | 84,229 | 124,040 |
| Operating Expenses: | | |
| Operating costs | 16,602 | 22,743 |
| Real estate taxes | 10,430 | 14,275 |
| Depreciation and amortization | 33,625 | 55,151 |
| Provision for doubtful accounts | 1,006 | 390 |
| Impairment of real estate | 8,179 | |
| General and administrative | 3,814 | 8,268 |
| Total operating expenses | 73,656 | 100,827 |
| Income from continuing operations before income of investments accounted for under the equity method, interest and other income and expenses | 10,573 | 23,213 |
| Other income and expenses: | | |
| Interest, dividend and other income | 1,065 | (631) |
| Equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated ventures | (1,853) | (1,723) |
| Impairment of investments accounted for under the equity method | (2,622) | |
| Interest expense | (22,230) | (25,373) |
| Loss from continuing operations | (15,067) | (4,514) |
| Discontinued operations: | | |
| Loss from discontinued operations | (649) | (672) |
| Net loss | (15,716) | (5,186) |
| Net income (loss) attributable to non-controlling interests in partnerships | 23 | (24) |
| Net loss attributable to redeemable non-controlling interests in partnerships | (368) | (1,586) |
| Net loss attributable to Centro NP LLC | \$ (16,061) | \$ (6,796) |
| Other comprehensive loss | | |
| Unrealized loss on available-for-sale securities | (179) | (16) |
| Comprehensive loss attributable to Centro NP LLC | \$ (16,240) | \$ (6,812) |

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

CENTRO NP LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

(AS SUCCESSOR TO NEW PLAN EXCEL REALTY TRUST, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(Unaudited, in thousands)

| | March 31, 2009 | December 31, 2008 |
|---|----------------|-------------------|
| ASSETS | | |
| Real estate: | | |
| Land | \$ 787,861 | \$ 946,995 |
| Building and improvements | 1,697,695 | 2,008,688 |
| Accumulated depreciation and amortization | (101,380) | (117,518) |
| Net real estate | 2,384,176 | 2,838,165 |
| Real estate held for sale | | 5,044 |
| Cash and cash equivalents | 22,462 | 51,453 |
| Restricted cash | 22,352 | 25,855 |
| Marketable securities | 9,833 | 10,038 |
| Receivables: | | |
| Trade, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$16,465 and \$17,178 at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively | 22,647 | 23,166 |
| Deferred rent, net of allowance of \$21 and \$259 at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively | 10,289 | 12,838 |
| Other, net | 32,327 | 35,027 |
| Prepaid expenses and deferred charges | 11,789 | 13,526 |
| Investments in/advances to unconsolidated ventures | 820,371 | 673,062 |
| Intangible assets, net of accumulated amortization of \$149,594 and \$168,272 at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively | 375,658 | 461,210 |
| Other assets | 2,935 | 8,005 |
| Total assets | \$ 3,714,839 | \$ 4,157,389 |
| LIABILITIES AND EQUITY | | |
| Liabilities: | | |
| Mortgages payable, including unamortized premium of \$7,813 and \$8,434 at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively | \$ 401,987 | \$ 408,863 |
| Notes payable, net of unamortized premium of \$25,763 and \$26,704 at March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively | 855,980 | 856,921 |
| Credit facilities | 470,200 | 479,584 |
| Capital leases | 30,104 | 30,266 |
| Other liabilities | 277,211 | 338,548 |
| Redemption rights | | 9,386 |
| Tenant security deposits | 5,939 | 7,467 |
| Total liabilities | 2,041,421 | 2,131,035 |
| Redeemable non-controlling interests in partnerships | 24,542 | 25,051 |
| Commitments and contingencies | | |
| Members' equity: | | |
| Members' equity | 2,777,508 | 3,113,809 |
| Accumulated other comprehensive loss | (179) | (123) |
| Accumulated losses | (1,131,506) | (1,115,422) |
| Total Centro NP LLC equity | 1,645,823 | 1,998,264 |
| Non-controlling interest in partnerships | 3,053 | 3,039 |
| Total equity | 1,648,876 | 2,001,303 |

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| | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|
| Total liabilities and equity | \$ | 3,714,839 | \$ | 4,157,389 |
|------------------------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|

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

CENTRO NP LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

(AS SUCCESSOR TO NEW PLAN EXCEL REALTY TRUST, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

(Unaudited, in thousands)

| | Equity | Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income | Accumulated Losses | Non- controlling interests | Total Equity |
|--|--------------|---|-----------------------|----------------------------------|--------------|
| Balance at December 31, 2007 | \$ 3,734,387 | \$ (1,196) | \$ (564,632) | \$ 2,996 | \$ 3,171,555 |
| (Distribution)/contribution by members, net | 18,749 | | | | 18,749 |
| (Distribution)/contribution by non-controlling interests, net | | | | (4) | (4) |
| Distributions of assets to Parent (1) | (369,553) | | | | (369,553) |
| Net loss | | | (6,772) | (24) | (6,796) |
| Realized/unrealized holding loss on marketable securities | | 1,180 | | | 1,180 |
| Balance at March 31, 2008 | \$ 3,383,583 | \$ (16) | \$ (571,404) | \$ 2,968 | \$ 2,815,131 |
| Balance at December 31, 2008 | \$ 3,113,809 | \$ (123) | \$ (1,115,422) | \$ 3,039 | \$ 2,001,303 |
| (Distribution)/contribution by members, net | (76,514) | | | | (76,514) |
| (Distribution)/contribution by non-controlling interests, net | | | | (9) | (9) |
| Distributions of assets to Parent (1) | (259,787) | | | | (259,787) |
| Net (loss) income | | | (16,084) | 23 | (16,061) |
| Realized/unrealized holding loss on marketable securities | | (56) | | | (56) |
| Balance at March 31, 2009 | \$ 2,777,508 | \$ (179) | \$ (1,131,506) | \$ 3,053 | \$ 1,648,876 |

(1) Transactions relating to investment in an unconsolidated joint venture, Centro NP Residual Holding LLC discussed in Note 8.

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

CENTRO NP LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

(AS SUCCESSOR TO NEW PLAN EXCEL REALTY TRUST, INC.)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(Unaudited, in thousands)

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|---|------------------------------|------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 |
| Cash flows from operating activities: | | |
| Net loss | \$ (15,716) | \$ (5,186) |
| Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by (used in) operations: | | |
| Depreciation and amortization | 33,625 | 56,773 |
| Amortization of net premium/discount on mortgages and notes Payable | (1,597) | (1,981) |
| Amortization of deferred debt and loan acquisition costs | 443 | 5,196 |
| Amortization of asset retirement liabilities | 19 | 31 |
| Amortization of below market leases | (10,709) | (14,888) |
| Impairment of real estate | 8,179 | |
| Impairment of investments accounted for under the equity Method | 2,623 | |
| (Gain) loss on sale of marketable securities | (19) | 1,600 |
| (Gain) loss on sale of discontinued operations, net | (133) | 1,122 |
| Equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated ventures | 2,267 | 2,756 |
| Changes in operating assets and liabilities, net: | | |
| Change in restricted cash | 3,503 | 2,251 |
| Change in trade receivables | (4,386) | (2,575) |
| Change in deferred rent receivables | (223) | (2,156) |
| Change in other receivables | 1,806 | (8,328) |
| Change in other liabilities | (8,017) | (56,256) |
| Change in tenant security deposits | (526) | (520) |
| Change in prepaid expenses, deferred charges and other assets | 654 | 14,332 |
| Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities | 11,793 | (7,829) |
| Cash flows from investing activities: | | |
| Real estate acquisitions and building improvements | (13,684) | (35,888) |
| Proceeds from real estate sales, net | 5,830 | 8,229 |
| Proceeds from sale of marketable securities, net | 3,001 | 1,932 |
| Repayments of mortgage notes receivable, net | | 1,457 |
| Capital contributions to unconsolidated joint ventures | | (1,346) |
| Purchase of marketable securities | (2,833) | (196) |
| Distributions of capital from unconsolidated joint ventures | 3,544 | 1,339 |
| Net cash used in investing activities | (4,142) | (24,473) |
| Cash flows from financing activities: | | |
| Cash paid to redeem partnership units | (9,386) | |
| Principal payments of mortgages and notes payable | (6,417) | (3,142) |
| Proceeds from credit facility | | 38,300 |
| Repayment of credit facility | (9,384) | (9,700) |
| Financing fees | (1,344) | (2,651) |
| Distributions to parent | (14,291) | (5,016) |
| Distributions to non-controlling interests | (877) | (1,292) |
| Contributions from parent | 5,057 | |
| Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities | (36,642) | 16,499 |
| Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents | (28,991) | (15,803) |

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| | | |
|--|-----------|-----------|
| Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period | 51,453 | 34,706 |
| Cash and cash equivalents at end of period | \$ 22,462 | \$ 18,903 |
| Supplemental Cash Flow Disclosure, including Non-Cash Activities: | | |
| Cash paid for interest | \$ 37,476 | \$ 38,454 |
| Capitalized interest | 2,077 | 2,504 |
| State and local taxes paid | 25 | 810 |
| Distribution of entity interest to parent (1) | 259,787 | 369,553 |
| Contribution of entity interest to Centro NP Residual Holding LLC (1) | 249,600 | 355,060 |

(1) Recorded in connection with investment in an unconsolidated venture, Centro NP Residual Holding LLC discussed in Note 8.

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

CENTRO NP LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

(AS SUCCESSOR TO NEW PLAN EXCEL REALTY TRUST, INC. (THE PREDECESSOR))

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Note 1: Merger and Liquidation

On February 27, 2007, New Plan Excel Realty Trust, Inc. (New Plan), and Excel Realty Partners, L.P., a Delaware limited partnership in which New Plan, through a wholly owned subsidiary, was the general partner, entered into an Agreement and Plan of Merger (the Merger Agreement) with Centro NP LLC (formerly Super IntermediateCo LLC) (Centro NP or The Company), Super MergerSub Inc. (MergerSub), and Super DownREIT MergerSub LLC (Super REIT MergerSub and together with Centro NP and MergerSub, the Buyer Parties). Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, MergerSub commenced and completed a tender offer (the Offer) to purchase all outstanding shares of common stock, par value \$0.01 per share (Common Stock), of New Plan. On April 20, 2007, New Plan and the Buyer Parties completed the other transactions contemplated by the Merger Agreement, pursuant to which, among other things, MergerSub merged with and into New Plan (the Merger), with New Plan surviving the Merger, and in connection therewith, Super DownREIT Acquisition L.P. (DownREIT Acquisition) merged with and into Excel Realty Partners, L.P. (the DownREIT Partnership), with the DownREIT Partnership continuing as the surviving limited partnership (the DownREIT Merger, and together with the Merger, the Mergers). As a result of the Merger, New Plan became a wholly owned subsidiary of Centro NP and any stockholder who held shares of Common Stock prior to the Merger ceased to be a stockholder effective as of the Merger.

On April 20, 2007, immediately following the Merger, New Plan, as the surviving corporation of the Merger, was liquidated (the Liquidation), and in connection with the Liquidation, (a) all of New Plan's assets were transferred to, and all of its liabilities were assumed by, Centro NP, (b) all outstanding shares of preferred stock of New Plan were automatically converted into, and cancelled in exchange for the right to receive, cash liquidating distributions in accordance with their terms, and (c) all shares of Common Stock of New Plan were cancelled. As a result of the Merger and Liquidation, New Plan filed a Certification and Notice of Termination of Registration on Form 15 pursuant to which it terminated its reporting obligations under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act) with respect to its Common Stock and 7.625% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock.

Immediately following the Merger and the Liquidation, the Company's employees became employees of Centro US Management Joint Venture 2, LP (formerly known as Centro Watt Management Joint Venture 2, L.P. and referred to in these notes as the Management Joint Venture). The distribution occurred in order to comply with certain tax restrictions applicable to the Company's ultimate equity owners and to permit such employees to serve management functions at other properties controlled by the Company's affiliates. Following this distribution, Centro Super Management Joint Venture 2, LLC, a wholly-owned, indirect subsidiary of the Management Joint Venture (the Company Management Joint Venture), managed the Company's properties, although during a transition period, certain of the Company's subsidiaries continued to provide payroll, benefit and other transition services with respect to the Company's former employees. Such transition services continued through April 30, 2008. Contracts memorializing the management services arrangements under which the Company has been operating were entered into on March 28, 2008 in connection with an amendment to the Company's revolving credit facility.

Although the Company's employees were employed by the Management Joint Venture shortly following the Merger and Liquidation, for the period January 1, 2008 to April 30, 2008, the Company continued to incur all costs relating to the payroll and benefits of the Company's employees employed by the Management Joint Venture as well as incurring other transition services while the Management Joint Venture finalized arrangements to replicate such functions.

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As the Company continued to provide services on a transitional basis through April 30, 2008, for accounting purposes, the Distribution, Contribution and Assignment Agreement (the Distribution Agreement) entered into by the Company, Super LLC, Management Joint Venture, Centro US Employment Company, LLC and Centro New Plan Inc. (a member of Super LLC) dated March 28, 2008, has not been reflected during the period to April 30, 2008. The distribution has been reflected in the consolidated financial statements covered in this report as of May 1, 2008. As a result, certain assets and liabilities have been distributed out as of May 1, 2008. The significant assets and liabilities that were distributed out of the Company in relation to the Distribution Agreement

CENTRO NP LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

(AS SUCCESSOR TO NEW PLAN EXCEL REALTY TRUST, INC. (THE PREDECESSOR))

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(the Service Business Transfer) were goodwill, furniture and fittings, and employee benefits related accruals/reserves. The total net assets distributed as part of the Service Business Transfer were \$221.9 million. Refer to further information included in Note 3 relating to the impairment of goodwill prior to Service Business Transfer.

In connection with the Mergers, Centro NP, New Plan Realty Trust, LLC (as successor to New Plan Realty Trust, but only with respect to the 1999 Indenture (as defined below)) and U.S. Bank Trust National Association, as trustee (the Trustee) entered into supplemental indentures (the Supplemental Indentures), each dated as of April 20, 2007, to (i) the Indenture dated as of March 29, 1995 (the 1995 Indenture), by and between New Plan (as successor to New Plan Realty Trust) and the Trustee (as successor to State Street Bank and Trust Company, as successor to The First National Bank of Boston), (ii) the Indenture dated as of February 3, 1999 (the 1999 Indenture), by and among New Plan, New Plan Realty Trust, as guarantor, and the Trustee (as successor to State Street Bank and Trust Company), and (iii) the Indenture dated as of January 30, 2004 (the 2004 Indenture), and collectively with the 1995 Indenture and the 1999 Indenture, the Indentures), by and between New Plan and the Trustee. The Supplemental Indentures each provided for the assumption by Centro NP of all of the obligations of New Plan under each of the Indentures, effective upon consummation of the Merger.

Centro NP, as the successor obligor on New Plan's unsecured senior notes, intends to continue to file with the SEC any annual reports, quarterly reports and other documents that it is required to file with the SEC pursuant to the Indentures governing the unsecured senior notes.

Note 2: Description of Business

Centro NP LLC (together with its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries and consolidated entities, the Company) was formed in February 2007 in connection with the Offer and the Mergers, and to succeed the operations of New Plan Excel Realty Trust, Inc. (together with its wholly-owned and majority-owned subsidiaries and consolidated entities, New Plan or the Predecessor). Prior to the consummation of the Offer and the Mergers, the Company engaged in no activities other than those incident to its formation and the execution of the Merger Agreement. The principal business of the Company is the ownership and development of community and neighborhood shopping centers throughout the United States. Prior to the consummation of the Mergers and the Liquidation (described in Note 1, Merger and Liquidation) the Predecessor was operated as a self-administered, self-managed real estate investment trust (REIT). As a result of the Merger and Liquidation, the Company is no longer operating as a REIT. On May 3, 2007, the Company's name was changed from Super IntermediateCo LLC to Centro NP LLC.

Note 3: Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Principles of Consolidation

All references to we, us, our, ours, Centro NP or the Company in these notes refer to Centro NP LLC and its wholly-owned and majority subsidiaries and consolidated entities, unless the context indicates otherwise. All references to the Predecessor or New Plan in these notes refer to New Plan Excel Realty Trust, Inc. and its wholly-owned and majority owned subsidiaries and consolidated entities, as it existed prior to April 5, 2007, unless the context indicates otherwise.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements of the Company include accounts of their wholly-owned subsidiaries and all partnerships in which they have a controlling interest. The portion of these entities not owned by the Company is presented as minority interest as of and during the periods presented. All inter-entity transactions have been eliminated.

When the Company obtains an economic interest in an entity, the Company evaluates the entity to determine (i) if the entity is a variable interest entity (VIE), (ii) if the Company is the primary beneficiary, in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 46R, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* (FIN 46) and (iii) whether the Company has a controlling interest in the entity, in accordance with the FASB's Emerging Issues Task

CENTRO NP LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

(AS SUCCESSOR TO NEW PLAN EXCEL REALTY TRUST, INC. (THE PREDECESSOR))

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Force (EITF) Issue No. 04-5, *Determining Whether a General Partner, or the General Partners as a Group, Controls a Limited Partnership or Similar Entity When the Limited Partners Have Certain Rights* (EITF 04-5). The Company consolidates (i) entities that are VIEs that the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary of in accordance with FIN 46 and (ii) entities that are non-VIEs which the Company controls in accordance with EITF 04-5. Entities that the Company accounts for under the equity method (i.e., at cost, increased or decreased by the Company's share of earnings or losses, less distributions) include (i) entities that are VIEs that the Company is not deemed to be the primary beneficiary of and (ii) entities that are non-VIEs which the Company does not control, but over which the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence. The Company will reconsider its determination of whether an entity is a VIE and who qualifies as the primary beneficiary if certain events occur that are likely to cause a change in the original determinations.

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements of the Company have been prepared pursuant to the rules of the SEC and, in the opinion of the Company, include all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring adjustments) necessary for a fair statement of financial position, results of operations and cash flows in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP).

Going Concern

There is substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern given the Company's liquidity is subject to, among other things, its ability to negotiate extensions of credit facilities; its reliance upon funding provided by an entity that it does not control; current prohibition upon its ability to incur further indebtedness and the existence of restrictions upon operations which increase the risk of default and cross-default of existing debt. In addition, uncertainty also exists due to the liquidity issues currently experienced by the Company's parent and the ultimate parent investors, Centro Properties Limited and Centro Property Trust.

The half yearly financial statements of the Company's ultimate parents, Centro Properties Limited (CPL) and Centro Property Trust (CPT), which were filed with Australian regulatory bodies on February 26, 2009, identified material uncertainty (equivalent to substantial doubt) about those entities' ability to continue as a going concern.

Management is working with both its lenders and the lenders of its affiliated entities, and also with management of the ultimate parent investors of the Company, to access a number of options that address the Company's ongoing liquidity issues. Factors that may impact this include the current and future condition of the credit market and the US retail real estate market.

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The extension of certain debt facilities to December 31, 2010 provides the Company with more time to consider a range of different plans to address its longer term liquidity issues and potential funding from distributions from the Residual Joint Venture and potential asset sales, among other things, should provide the Company with the ability to pay its debts as and when they become due and payable.

No adjustments were made to the consolidated financial statements in relation to this uncertainty.

Cash Equivalents

Cash equivalents consist of short-term, highly liquid debt instruments with maturities of three months or less at acquisition. At times, cash balances at a limited number of banks may exceed insurable amounts. The Company believes it mitigates this risk by investing in or through major financial institutions. As of March 31, 2009, the Company had not identified any specific counter-party credit risk in relation to its cash balances.

CENTRO NP LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

(AS SUCCESSOR TO NEW PLAN EXCEL REALTY TRUST, INC. (THE PREDECESSOR))

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash consists primarily of cash held in escrow accounts for deferred maintenance, capital improvements, environmental expenditures, taxes, insurance, operating expenses and debt service as required by certain loan agreements. All restricted cash is invested in money market accounts.

Accounts Receivable

Accounts receivable is stated net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$16.5 million and \$17.2 million as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. The Company makes estimates of the uncollectability of its accounts receivable related to base rents, expense reimbursements and other revenues. The Company analyzes accounts receivable and historical bad debt levels, customer credit-worthiness and current economic trends when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. In addition, tenants in bankruptcy are analyzed and estimates are made in connection with the expected recovery of pre-petition and post-petition claims.

Real Estate

Land, buildings and building and tenant improvements are recorded at cost and stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Major replacements and betterments, which improve or extend the life of the asset, are capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives, and ordinary repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Land, buildings and building and tenant improvements that are under redevelopment, or are being developed, are carried at cost and no depreciation is recorded on these assets. Additionally, amounts essential to the development of the property, such as pre-construction costs, development costs, construction costs, interest costs, real estate taxes, certain salaries and related costs and other costs incurred during the period of development are capitalized. The Company ceases capitalization when the property is available for occupancy upon substantial completion of tenant improvements, but in any event no later than one year from the completion of major construction activity.

Properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

| | |
|-----------|----------|
| Buildings | 40 years |
|-----------|----------|

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| | |
|-----------------------|---|
| Building Improvements | 5 to 40 years |
| Tenant Improvements | The shorter of the term of the related lease or useful life |

Business Combinations

In connection with the Company's acquisition of properties, purchase costs are allocated to the tangible and intangible assets and liabilities acquired based on their estimated fair values. The value of the tangible assets, consisting of land, buildings and building and tenant improvements, are determined as if vacant (i.e., at replacement cost). Intangible assets, including the above-market value of leases and the value of in-place leases, are recorded at their relative fair values. The below-market value of leases is recorded in other liabilities.

Above-market and below-market lease values for owned properties are recorded based on the present value (using an interest rate reflecting the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the leases negotiated and in-place at the time of acquisition and (ii) management's estimate of fair market lease rates for the property or equivalent property, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease. The capitalized above-market or below-market lease value is amortized as a reduction of, or increase to, rental income over the remaining non-cancelable term of each lease, plus any renewal periods with fixed rental terms that are considered to be below-market.

The total amount of other intangible assets allocated to in-place lease values is based on management's evaluation of the specific characteristics of each lease and the Company's overall relationship with each tenant. Factors considered in the allocation of these values include, but are not limited to, the nature of the existing relationship with the tenant, the tenant's credit quality, the expectation of lease renewals, the estimated carrying costs of the property during a hypothetical expected lease-up period, current market conditions and costs to execute similar

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leases. Management will also consider information obtained about a property in connection with its pre-acquisition due diligence. Estimated carrying costs include real estate taxes, insurance, other property operating costs and estimates of lost rentals at market rates during the hypothetical expected lease-up periods, based on management's assessment of specific market conditions. Management will estimate costs required to execute leases including commissions and legal costs to the extent that such costs are not already incurred with a new lease that has been negotiated in connection with the purchase of a property.

The value of in-place leases is amortized to expense over the remaining initial term of each lease. The value of tenant relationship intangibles is amortized to expense over the initial terms of the leases; however, no amortization period for intangible assets will exceed the remaining depreciable life of the building.

In the event that a tenant terminates its lease, the unamortized portion of each intangible, including market rate adjustments, lease origination costs, in-place values and tenant relationship values, will be charged as an expense.

Long-Lived Assets

On a periodic basis, management assesses whether there are any indicators that the value of its long-lived assets may be impaired. A held for use long-lived asset's value is impaired only if management's estimate of the aggregate future cash flows (undiscounted and without interest charges) to be generated by the asset (taking into account the anticipated holding period of the asset) is less than the carrying value. Such estimate of cash flows considers factors such as expected future operating income, trends and prospects, as well as the effects of demand, competition and other economic factors. To the extent impairment has occurred, the loss will be measured as the excess of the carrying amount of the property over the fair value of the asset, and reflected as an adjustment to the basis of the asset.

In conducting an impairment analysis of the Company's long-lived assets, management applied a probability weighting as to how long the assets would be held prior to disposal, as contemplated in SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (SFAS No. 144). The probability weighting takes into consideration the likelihood of disposal of each asset. During the three months ended March 31, 2009, due to deterioration of forecasted cash flows from operational issues (such as increased vacancies and tenant bankruptcies), over the estimated holding period five properties were identified as being impaired in accordance with SFAS No. 144. For the three months ended March 31, 2009, the total impairment charge on all properties was \$8.2 million.

When assets are identified by management as held for sale, the Company discontinues depreciating the assets and estimates the sales price, net of selling costs, of such assets. If, in management's opinion, the net sales price of the assets that have been identified for sale is less than the net

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book value of the assets, an impairment charge is recorded. As of March 31, 2009 the Company did not have any assets designated as held for sale. As of December 31, 2008, one property was classified as held for sale. This property was disposed of during the three month period ending March 31, 2009. Refer to Note 5 for further information. Refer to Note 6 for further information on assets designated as held for sale. For investments accounted for under the equity method, a loss is recognized if the loss in value of the investment is other than temporary. During the three months ended March 31, 2009, management identified an other than temporary loss in value in one of its investments accounted for under the equity method, namely NP/ I&G Institutional Retail Company, LLC. The other than temporary impairment charge for the three months ended March 31, 2009 was \$2.6 million. Management has identified that the cause for the other than temporary loss is the decrease in the fair value of the underlying real estate investments of each of the investments accounted for under the equity method. The decrease in fair value of the underlying real estate has been caused by a weakening in the performance of the properties due to increased vacancies which has significantly reduced forecast cash flows for these properties. See Note 8 for additional information.

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Deferred Leasing and Loan Origination Costs

Costs incurred in obtaining tenant leases (including internal leasing costs) are amortized using the straight-line method over the terms of the related leases and included in depreciation and amortization. Unamortized deferred leasing costs are charged to amortization expense upon early termination of the lease. Costs incurred in obtaining long-term financing are amortized and charged to interest expense using the straight-line method, which approximates the effective interest method, over the terms of the related debt agreements.

Internal Leasing Costs

The Company capitalizes internal leasing costs in accordance with SFAS No. 91, *Nonrefundable Fees & Costs Associated with Originating or Acquiring Loans and Initial Direct Costs of Leases*. Please refer to the following table for additional information regarding the capitalization of internal leasing costs (dollars in thousands).

| | | |
|------------------------------|----|-------|
| Balance at December 31, 2008 | \$ | 2,985 |
| Costs capitalized (1) | | |
| Amortization / write-offs | | (875) |
| Balance at March 31, 2009 | \$ | 2,110 |

(1) There were no capitalized leasing costs during the three months ended March 31, 2009 as all of the Company's leasing services are provided by the Management Joint Venture, as discussed at Note 1.

Investments in /Advances to Unconsolidated Ventures

The Company has direct equity investments in several joint venture projects. The Company accounts for these investments in unconsolidated ventures using the equity method of accounting, as the Company exercises significant influence over, but does not control, and is not the primary beneficiary of, these entities. These investments are initially recorded at cost, as Investments in/advances to unconsolidated ventures, and subsequently adjusted for equity in earnings and cash contributions and distributions. Intercompany fees and gains on property transactions are

eliminated to the extent of the Company's ownership interest.

To the extent that the Company contributes assets to a joint venture project, the difference between the Company's cost basis in the assets and the basis reflected at the joint venture level is amortized over the life of the related asset and included in the Company's share of equity in income of unconsolidated ventures.

In accordance with APB Opinion No. 18, *The Equity Method of Accounting for Investments in Common Stock*, the Company evaluates its investments in unconsolidated entities for impairment during each reporting period. A series of operating losses of an investee or other factors may indicate that a decrease in the value of its investment in the unconsolidated entity has occurred which is other-than-temporary. The amount of impairment recognized is the excess of the investment's carrying amount over its estimated fair value. As a result of this impairment analysis, impairments have been identified and recorded on one of the Company's investments in / advances to unconsolidated ventures. Further information relating to these impairments is provided at Note 8.

Intangible Assets

The Company's intangible assets, other than those acquired in business combinations, include property management rights and an asset management fee stream. These assets were initially measured based on their fair values and are being amortized on a straight-line basis over a period of 10 to 40 years. These assets are stated at cost, net of accumulated amortization.

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The Company undertook an impairment analysis of its intangible assets balance as of May 1, 2008 as part of its SFAS No. 142 impairment analysis over the Company's goodwill prior to its distribution on May 1, 2008. Based on the analysis, it was determined that the Company's property management rights and asset management fee stream were impaired. Accordingly, an impairment loss of approximately \$19.2 million was recorded against the Company's intangible asset balance for the period ended June 30, 2008. No impairment charges were recorded for the three months ended March 31, 2009 in accordance with a review of the existence of impairment indicators in accordance with SFAS No. 144.

Derivative/Financial Instruments

The Company accounts for derivative and hedging activities in accordance with SFAS No. 133, *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS No. 133) and SFAS No. 138, *Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Certain Hedging Activities*. These accounting standards require the Company to measure derivatives, including certain derivatives embedded in other contracts, at fair value and to recognize them in the Consolidated Balance Sheets as assets or liabilities, depending on the Company's rights or obligations under the applicable derivative contract. The Company does not qualify for hedge accounting under SFAS No. 133. Accordingly, for all derivative instruments the changes in fair value of the derivative instrument is recorded in earnings. During the three months ended March 31, 2009, the Company entered into five interest rate cap agreements over principal of \$470.0 million of debt which expires on December 31, 2010. The Company would receive a payout under the terms of the respective interest rate cap agreements if the one-month LIBOR rate exceeds 2.60%. During the three months ended March 31, 2009, the one-month LIBOR rate did not exceed the cap rate and therefore no payments were received. Refer to further information provided at Note 11, which details required disclosure information in accordance with SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about derivative instruments and hedging activities - an amendment to FASB Statement No. 133*.

Asset Retirement Obligations

The Company accounts for its conditional asset retirement obligations in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 47, *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations* (FIN 47). A conditional asset retirement obligation refers to a legal obligation (pursuant to existing law or contract) to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and/or method of settlement are conditioned upon the occurrence of a future event that may or may not be within the control of the Company. The Company's conditional asset retirement obligations arise primarily from legal requirements to decontaminate buildings at the time the buildings are sold or otherwise disposed of. In accordance with FIN 47, the Company has reasonably estimated the fair value of its conditional asset retirement obligations and has recognized a liability for conditional asset retirement obligations of approximately \$1.5 million as of March 31, 2009.

General Liability Insurance

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The Company has one wholly-owned captive insurance company, ERT CIC, LLC (ERT CIC), which underwrites the first layer of general liability insurance programs for the Company's wholly-owned, majority-owned and joint venture properties. The Company carries general liability insurance on its properties in amounts that it believes (i) adequately insures all of its properties and (ii) are in line with coverage obtained by owners of similar properties. The Company has purchased stop loss insurance, which will reimburse the Company for individual claims in excess of \$0.3 million annually, or aggregate claims in excess of \$3.7 million annually. If the Company experiences a loss and ERT CIC is required to pay under its insurance policy, the Company would ultimately record a loss to the extent of such required payment. Because the Company owns ERT CIC, the Company is responsible for ERT CIC's liquidity and capital resources, and the accounts of ERT CIC are part of the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Revenue Recognition

Rental revenue is recognized on the straight-line basis, which averages minimum rents over the terms of the

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leases. The cumulative difference between lease revenue recognized under this method and contractual lease payment terms is recorded as deferred rent receivable on the accompanying Consolidated Balance Sheets. Certain leases provide for percentage rents based upon the level of sales achieved by the lessee. These percentage rents are recorded once the required sales levels are achieved. The leases also typically provide for tenant reimbursement of common area maintenance and other operating expenses. Rental revenue also includes lease termination fees. The Company recognized approximately \$0.3 million of lease termination fees for the three months ended March 31, 2009.

Income from Discontinued Operations

Income from discontinued operations is computed in accordance with SFAS No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* (SFAS No. 144). SFAS No. 144 requires, among other things, that the primary assets and liabilities and the results of operations of the Company's real property that has been sold, or otherwise qualifies as held for sale (as defined by SFAS No. 144), be classified as discontinued operations and segregated in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) and Consolidated Balance Sheets. Properties classified as real estate held for sale generally represent properties that are under contract for sale and are expected to close within the next twelve months.

Income Taxes

The Company is organized as a limited liability company and is not subject to federal income tax. Accordingly, no provision for federal income taxes is included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

The Company is subject to certain state and local taxes. Provision for such taxes has been included in general and administrative expenses in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income/(Loss).

In addition, the corporations had other net deferred tax assets, most significantly relating to an asset impairment recognized in fiscal 2003, for financial accounting purposes that will not be recognized for tax purposes until the property is sold. The Company has ascribed a full valuation allowance to these net deferred tax assets.

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In June 2006, the FASB issued Interpretation No. 48, *Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes – an Interpretation of FASB Statement No. 109* (FIN 48). FIN 48 (i) clarifies the accounting for uncertainty in income taxes recognized in companies' financial statements in accordance with FASB Statement No. 109, *Accounting for Income Taxes*, (ii) prescribes a recognition threshold and measurement attribute for the financial statement recognition and measurement of a tax position taken or expected to be taken in a tax return and (iii) provides guidance on derecognition of recognized tax benefits, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure and transition. FIN 48 became effective for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2006. The Company has no material uncertain tax positions as of March 31, 2009.

Segment Information

The principal business of the Company is the ownership and management of community and neighborhood shopping centers. The Company does not distinguish or group its operations on a geographical basis for purposes of measuring performance. Accordingly, the Company believes it has a single reportable segment for disclosure purposes in accordance with GAAP. Further, all of the Company's operations and assets are within the United States and no tenant comprises more than 10% of revenue.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and

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the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The most significant assumptions and estimates relate to impairments of real estate, impairment of goodwill and other intangible assets, recovery of notes and trade accounts receivable and depreciable lives.

Reclassifications

In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 144, certain prior period amounts have been reclassified to conform with the current period presentation.

Application of New Accounting Standards

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS No. 161, *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities an amendment of FASB Statement No. 133*, (SFAS No. 161) which amends and expands the disclosure requirements of FAS 133 to require qualitative disclosure about objectives and strategies for using derivatives, quantitative disclosures about fair value amounts of and gains and losses on derivative instruments, and disclosures about credit-risk-related contingent features in derivative agreements. As of December 31, 2008, the Company did not hold any derivative financial instruments, however with new derivative financial instruments entered into during the three month period ending March 31, 2009, the Company has included additional disclosure to conform to the requirements of SFAS No. 161. Refer to Note 11.

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the provisions of SFAS 160, *Non-controlling Interest in Consolidated Financial Statements*, (SFAS No. 160) which establishes and expands accounting and reporting standards for minority interests (which are recharacterized as non-controlling interests) in a subsidiary and the deconsolidation of a subsidiary. As a result of the Company's adoption, amounts previously reported as minority interests in joint ventures on our balance sheets are now presented as non-controlling interests in other partnerships within equity. Also effective with the adoption of SFAS No. 160, previously recorded minority interests have been recharacterized in the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss) as non-controlling interest and placed above net loss attributable to the Company. Refer to discussion at Note 12 in relation to that component of non-controlling interests in consolidated partnership that continued to be classified as part of the mezzanine equity. There has been no change in the measurement of the non-controlling interests line item from amounts previously reported. Note 12 also provides a reconciliation of the ending redeemable non-controlling interests in consolidated partnerships. There has been no change in the measurement of this line item from previously reported amounts. The revised presentation and measurement required by SFAS 160 has been adopted retrospectively.

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Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the provisions of FSP FAS 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets* (FSP FAS 142-3). FSP FAS 142-3 removes the requirement of SFAS No. 142, *Goodwill and Other Intangible Assets* (SFAS No. 142) for an entity to consider, when determining the useful life of an acquired intangible asset, whether the intangible asset can be renewed without substantial cost or material modifications to the existing terms and conditions associated with the intangible asset. FSP FAS 142-3 replaces the previous useful-life assessment criteria with a requirement that an entity considers its own experience in renewing similar arrangements. If the entity has no relevant experience, it would consider market participant assumptions regarding renewal. Adoption of this provision did not have a significant impact on our results of operations of financial position.

On April 1, 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 141(R)-1, *Accounting for Assets Acquired and Liabilities Assumed in a Business Combination That Arise from Contingencies*, (FSP FAS 141 (R)-1). FSP FAS 141(R)-1 amends the provisions in FASB Statement No. 141R, *Business Combinations*, for the initial recognition and measurement, subsequent measurement and accounting, and disclosures for assets and liabilities arising from contingencies in business combinations. FSP FAS 141(R)-1 eliminates the distinction between contractual and noncontractual contingencies, including the initial recognition and measurement criteria in Statement 141R and instead carries forward most of the provisions in FASB Statement No. 141 for acquired contingencies. The FSP is effective for contingent assets or contingent liabilities acquired in business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. This is the same effective date as Statement 141R.

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Recently Issued Accounting Standards

On April 9, 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That Are Not Orderly* (FSP FAS 157-4) which amends existing guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with FASB Statement No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*, when the volume and level of activity for the asset or liability have significantly decreased or when transactions related to such assets and liabilities are not orderly. In the event of a significant decrease in the volume or level of activity or transactions that are not orderly, further analysis of the transactions or quoted market prices is needed, and a significant adjustment to the transactions or quoted prices may be necessary to estimate fair value in accordance with SFAS No. 157. FSP FAS 157-4 is effective for interim and annual reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009 to be applied prospectively. The Company is evaluating the impact upon adoption of this pronouncement, if any.

On April 9, 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments* (FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2) which will amend FASB Statements No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*, and No. 124, *Accounting for Certain Investments Held by Not-for-Profit Organizations* to modify existing guidance on determining whether an impairment is other-than-temporary for investments in debt securities. Additionally, the FSP amends the other than temporary impairment guidance for debt securities to make the guidance more operational and to improve the presentation and disclosure of other than temporary impairments on debt and equity securities in the financial statements. This FSP does not amend existing guidance related to other than temporary impairments of equity securities. The FSP is effective for interim and annual periods ending after June 15, 2009 with early adoption permitted for periods ending after March 15, 2009. The Company is evaluating the impact upon adoption of this pronouncement, if any.

On April 9, 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments* which amends FASB Statement No. 107, *Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments*, to require additional disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies and also amends APB Opinion No. 28, *Interim Financial Reporting*, to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. This is effective for interim reporting periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company is evaluating the impact upon adoption of this pronouncement, if any.

It has been determined that any recently issued accounting standards or pronouncements not mentioned in the note have been excluded as they either are not relevant to the Company, or they are not expected to have a material effect on the consolidated financial statements of the Company.

Note 5: Dispositions

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During the three months ended March 31, 2009, the Company sold one shopping center for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$6.4 million. In connection with the sale of this property, and in accordance with SFAS No. 144 (Note 3), the Company recorded the results of operations and the related gain (loss) on sale as income (loss) from discontinued operations (Note 7).

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company sold 28 shopping centers and three land parcels for aggregate gross proceeds of approximately \$106.3 million. In connection with the sale of these properties, and in accordance with SFAS No. 144 (Note 3), the Company recorded the results of operations and the related gain (loss) on sale as income (loss) from discontinued operations (Note 7).

Note 6: Real Estate Held for Sale

As of March 31, 2009, no real estate was classified as Real estate held for sale.

As of December 31, 2008, one shopping center was classified as Real estate held for sale. Such shopping center had an aggregate net realizable value of approximately \$5.0 million as of December 31, 2008. This shopping

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center was disposed of during the three month period ending March 31, 2009. Refer to Note 7 for the recorded gain on this disposal.

Note 7: Loss from Discontinued Operations

The following is a summary of loss from discontinued operations for the periods presented below (dollars in thousands):

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|--|------------------------------|----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 |
| Total revenue | \$ (163) | \$ 4,514 |
| Operating costs | (26) | (1,176) |
| Real estate taxes | (16) | (645) |
| Depreciation and amortization | | (1,760) |
| Provision for doubtful accounts | (582) | (138) |
| Total operating costs | (624) | (3,719) |
| (Loss) income from discontinued operations before other income and expenses and gain (loss) on sale of real estate | (787) | 795 |
| Other income (expenses) | 5 | (345) |
| (Loss) income from discontinued operations before gain (loss) on sale of real estate | (782) | 450 |
| Gain (loss) on sale of real estate | 133 | (1,122) |
| Loss from discontinued operations | \$ (649) | \$ (672) |

Note 8: Investments in/Advances to Unconsolidated Ventures

The following table summarizes the Company's investments in unconsolidated joint ventures as of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively (dollars in thousands). The Company accounts for these investments using the equity method.

**Investments in/Advances to
Unconsolidated Ventures**

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| | City | State | JV Partner | Percent Ownership | March 31, 2009 | December 31, 2008 |
|---|---------------|---------|--|-------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Arapahoe Crossings, L.P. (1) | Aurora | CO | Foreign Investor | 30% | \$ 8,365 | \$ 8,322 |
| BPR Land Partnership, L.P. (2) | Frisco | TX | George Allen/Milton Schaffer | 50% | 4,027 | 4,146 |
| BPR South, L.P. (2) | Frisco | TX | George Allen/Milton Schaffer | 50% | 1,419 | 1,401 |
| Centro NP Residual Holding LLC | Various | Various | Super LLC | 49% | 724,691 | 570,494 |
| Centro GA America LLC | Various | Various | Centro Shopping America Trust | 5% | 29,074 | 29,679 |
| NP/I&G Institutional Retail Company, LLC (3) | Various | Various | JPMorgan Investment Management, Inc. | 20% | 27,403 | 32,974 |
| NP/I&G Institutional Retail Company II, LLC (4) | Various | Various | JPMorgan Investment Management, Inc. | 20% | 10,907 | 11,006 |
| NPK Redevelopment I, LLC (5) | Various | Various | Kmart Corporation (Sears Holding Corp.) | 20% | 11,519 | 11,516 |
| NP/SSP Baybrook, LLC (5) | Webster | TX | JPMorgan Investment Management, Inc. | 20% | 1,897 | 2,454 |
| Westgate Mall, LLC (6) | Fairview Park | OH | Transwestern Investment Company/ The Richard E. Jacobs Group | 10% | 1,069 | 1,070 |
| Investments in/Advances to Unconsolidated Ventures | | | | | \$ 820,371 | \$ 673,062 |

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- (1) The Company receives increased participation after a 10% return.
 - (2) The Company receives a 10% return on its investment.
 - (3) The Company receives increased participation after a 12% IRR.
 - (4) The Company receives increased participation after a 10% IRR.
 - (5) The Company receives increasing participation after a 10% return.
 - (6) The Company receives increasing participation after a 13% IRR.

Combined summary financial information for the Company's investments in/advances to unconsolidated ventures was as follows (dollars in thousands):

| Condensed Combined Balance Sheets | March 31, 2009 | December 31, 2008 |
|---|---------------------|---------------------|
| Assets: | | |
| Real estate assets | \$ 5,416,303 | \$ 5,123,998 |
| Accumulated depreciation | (393,751) | (361,524) |
| Net real estate | 5,022,552 | 4,762,474 |
| Trade receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts | 58,835 | 51,859 |
| Other assets, net of accumulated amortization | 611,579 | 569,034 |
| Total Assets | \$ 5,692,966 | \$ 5,383,367 |
| Liabilities: | | |
| Mortgages payable, net of unamortized premium | \$ 2,027,214 | \$ 2,194,479 |
| Term Loan | 992,362 | 829,000 |
| Amounts payable to the Company | 2,850 | 3,625 |
| Other liabilities | 313,756 | 275,727 |
| Total liabilities | 3,336,182 | 3,302,831 |
| Total partners' capital | 2,356,784 | 2,080,536 |
| Total liabilities and partners' capital | \$ 5,692,966 | \$ 5,383,367 |
| Investments in/advances to unconsolidated ventures | \$ 820,371 | \$ 673,062 |

Three Months Ended March
31,

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| | 2009 | 2008 |
|--|--------------------|------------------|
| Condensed Combined Statements of Operations | | |
| Rental revenues | \$ 150,954 | \$ 96,537 |
| Operating expenses | (49,158) | (29,543) |
| Interest expense | (39,996) | (35,676) |
| Depreciation and amortization | (58,785) | (32,488) |
| Other (expense) income, net | (2,749) | 22,465 |
| Gain on sale of real estate | | 168 |
| Impairment of real estate assets | (11,723) | |
| (Loss)/gain from discontinued operations | (3,899) | 1,439 |
| Net (loss) income | \$ (15,356) | \$ 22,902 |
| Company's share of net (loss) | \$ (1,853) | \$ (1,723) |

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The following is a brief summary of the unconsolidated joint venture obligations of the Company as of March 31, 2009:

- *Arapahoe Crossings, L.P.* The Company, together with a U.S. partnership comprised substantially of foreign investors, has an interest in a joint venture which owns Arapahoe Crossings, a community shopping center located in Aurora, Colorado. Under the terms of this joint venture, the Company has a 30% interest and is responsible for contributing its pro rata share of any capital that might be required by the joint venture; however, the Company does not expect that any significant capital contributions will be required. The joint venture had loans outstanding of approximately \$46.0 million as of March 31, 2009.

An impairment charge of \$6.0 million was recorded on the Company's investment in this joint venture during the year ended December 31, 2008. No further impairment of the Company's investment in this joint venture was recorded for the three month period ended March 31, 2009. In accordance with APB Opinion No. 18, *The equity method of accounting for investments in common stock*, the cause for the other than temporary loss is the further decrease in the fair value of the underlying real estate investments. The decrease in fair value of the underlying real estate caused by an increase in market capitalization rates during the year ended December 31, 2008 was the driver for the impairment in the 2008 financial year.

- *BPR Land Partnership, L.P.* The Company has a 50% interest in a joint venture that owns approximately 10.3 acres of undeveloped land in Frisco, Texas. Under the terms of this joint venture, the Company has agreed to contribute its pro rata share of any capital that might be required by the joint venture; however, the Company does not expect that any significant capital contributions will be required. The joint venture had no loans outstanding as of March 31, 2009.

- *BPR South, L.P.* The Company has a 50% interest in a joint venture that owns approximately 6.6 acres of undeveloped land in Frisco, Texas. Under the terms of this joint venture, the Company has agreed to contribute its pro rata share of any capital that might be required by the joint venture; however, the Company does not expect that any significant capital contributions will be required. The joint venture had no loans outstanding as of March 31, 2009.

- *Centro NP Residual Holding LLC.* In August 2007, the Company formed a joint venture with Super LLC, the Company's sole and managing member (Super LLC). In connection with the formation of the joint venture and with

subsequent contributions, the Company has contributed 49% of its interest in certain subsidiaries, owning 74 real properties with an approximate value of \$1.8 billion, to this joint venture. The Company distributed the remaining 51% of its interest in the transferred entities to its parent, Super LLC, and Super LLC contributed such interest in the transferred entities to this joint venture. Following these transactions, the Company owned 49% of the non-managing interest in this joint venture, and Super LLC owned 51% of the managing member interest in this joint venture. Also in November 2007, Super LLC contributed its interest in certain subsidiaries, owning 39 real properties with an approximate value of \$385.0 million, to this joint venture. Immediately following such contribution, Super LLC contributed a percentage of membership interests in the joint venture such that the Company continued to own 49% of the non-managing interest in this joint venture, and Super LLC continued to own 51% of the managing member interest in this joint venture. In January 2009, the Company contributed 49% of its interest in certain additional subsidiaries, owning 48 real properties with an approximate value of \$513.4 million, to this joint venture. The Company distributed the remaining 51% of its interest in the additional transferred entities to Super LLC, and Super LLC contributed such interest in the additional transferred entities to this joint venture.

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The joint venture owned 161 stabilized retail properties as of March 31, 2009. Under the terms of the joint venture, the Company is not obligated to contribute any additional capital to the joint venture. The joint venture had loans outstanding of approximately \$1.5 billion as of March 31, 2009.

An impairment charge of \$42.8 million was recorded on the Company's investment in this joint venture, was incurred during the year ended December 31, 2008. No further impairment of the Company's investment in this joint venture was recorded for the three month period ended March 31, 2009. In accordance with APB Opinion No. 18, *The equity method of accounting for investments in common stock*, the cause for the other than temporary loss is the decrease in the fair value of the underlying real estate investments. The decrease in fair value of the underlying real estate caused by an increase in market capitalization rates during the year ended December 31, 2008 and also unfavorable movements in the fair valuation of debt held by the joint venture was the driver for the impairment in the 2008 financial year. The main driver to the unfavorable movement in the fair value of debt has been the significant decrease in risk free rates during the three months ended December 31, 2008.

- *Centro GA America LLC.* The Company has a 5% interest in this joint venture. Under the terms of this joint venture, the Company is not obligated to contribute any additional capital to the joint venture; however, in the event that additional capital is contributed by the other joint venture partner, the Company has the option to contribute the amount necessary to maintain its 5% ownership interest. The Company anticipates making additional capital contributions from time to time to maintain its 5% ownership interest. As of March 31, 2009, this joint venture was comprised of 111 stabilized retail properties, four retail properties under redevelopment and one new development property, and had loans outstanding of approximately \$1.1 billion.

An impairment charge of \$11.1 million was recorded on the Company's investment in this joint venture during the year ended December 31, 2008. No further impairment of the Company's investment in this joint venture was recorded for the three month period ended March 31, 2009. In accordance with APB Opinion No. 18, *The equity method of accounting for investments in common stock*, the cause for the other than temporary loss is the decrease in the fair value of the underlying real estate investments. The decrease in fair value of the underlying real estate caused by an increase in market capitalization rates during the year ended December 31, 2008 was the driver for the impairment in the 2008 financial year.

- *NP / I&G Institutional Retail Company, LLC.* The Company has a strategic joint venture with JPMorgan Investment Management, Inc. to acquire high-quality institutional grade community and neighborhood shopping centers on a nationwide basis. The joint venture owned eight stabilized retail properties and one retail property under redevelopment as of March 31, 2009. Under the terms of this joint venture, the Company has a 20% interest in the venture and is responsible for contributing its pro rata share of any capital that might be required by the joint venture. The Predecessor initially committed to contribute up to a maximum amount of \$30.0 million to the joint venture,

however, in connection with the acquisition of certain assets during 2005, the Predecessor together with the DownREIT Partnership, contributed a disproportionate share of capital to the venture, such that the Predecessor's total capital investment as of December 31, 2005 was \$41.4 million. The excess contribution was returned to the Predecessor in February 2006. During the year ended December 31, 2006, in connection with the acquisition of certain other assets, the Predecessor increased its committed capital to the venture from \$30.0 million to \$31.9 million, of which approximately \$28.2 million had been contributed as of March 31, 2009. The Company does not expect that any significant additional capital contributions will be required, nor does it expect that any additional acquisitions of property will be made by the joint venture. The joint venture had loans outstanding of approximately \$211.6 million as of March 31, 2009.

An impairment charge of \$0.2 million was recorded on the Company's investment in this joint venture during the year ended December 31, 2008. An impairment charge of \$2.6 million was recorded on the Company's investment in this joint venture during the three months ended March 31, 2009. In

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accordance with APB Opinion No. 18, *The equity method of accounting for investments in common stock*, the cause for the other than temporary loss is the decrease in the fair value of the underlying real estate investments. The decrease in fair value of the underlying real estate caused by an increase in market capitalization rates during the year ended December 31, 2008 was the driver. The further decline in fair value of the real estate caused by a decrease in forecasted cash flows as a result of operational issues (such as increased vacancies) is the driver for the impairment during the three month period ending March 31, 2009.

- *NP / I&G Institutional Retail Company II, LLC*. In February 2006, the Predecessor formed a second strategic joint venture with JP Morgan Investment Management, Inc. to acquire high-quality institutional grade community and neighborhood shopping centers on a nationwide basis. Under the terms of this joint venture, the Company has a 20% interest in the venture and has committed to contribute its pro rata share of any capital required by the venture for asset acquisitions. As of March 31, 2009, the Company had contributed approximately \$14.7 million for such purpose. Additionally, the Company has agreed to contribute its pro rata share of any additional capital that might be required by the joint venture; however, the Company does not expect that any significant additional capital contributions with respect to existing properties will be required. As of March 31, 2009, the joint venture owned three stabilized retail properties. The joint venture had loans outstanding of approximately \$46.7 million as of March 31, 2009.

An impairment charge of \$2.9 million was recorded on the Company's investment in this joint venture during the year ended December 31, 2008. No further impairment of the Company's investment in this joint venture was recorded for the three month period ended March 31, 2009. In accordance with APB Opinion No. 18, *The equity method of accounting for investments in common stock*, the cause for the other than temporary loss is the decrease in the fair value of the underlying real estate investments. The decrease in fair value of the underlying real estate caused by an increase in market capitalization rates during the year ended December 31, 2008 was the driver for the impairment in the 2008 financial year.

- *NPK Redevelopment I, LLC*. The Company has a joint venture with Kmart Corporation (Sears Holding Corp.) pursuant to which the joint venture will redevelop three Kmart Supercenter properties formerly owned by Kmart. Under the terms of this joint venture, the Company has agreed to contribute \$6.0 million which had been fully contributed as of March 31, 2009. After the Company's contribution of the total committed amount, the Company has a 20% interest in the venture and is responsible for contributing its pro rata share of any additional capital that might be required by the joint venture; during the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company contributed \$1.1 million which entitled 10% per annum preferred return compounded monthly. The Company does not expect that any additional, significant capital contributions will be required. The joint venture had no loans outstanding as of March 31, 2009.

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An impairment charge of \$0.2 million was recorded on the Company's investment in this joint venture during the year ended December 31, 2008. No further impairment of the Company's investment in this joint venture was recorded for the three month period ended March 31, 2009. In accordance with APB Opinion No. 18, *The equity method of accounting for investments in common stock*, the cause for the other than temporary loss is the decrease in the fair value of the underlying real estate investments. The decrease in fair value of the underlying real estate caused by an increase in market capitalization rates during the year ended December 31, 2008 was the driver for the impairment in the 2008 financial year.

- *NP/SSP Baybrook, LLC*. The Company has a third strategic joint venture with JP Morgan Investment Management Inc., which venture was formed for the specific purpose of acquiring Baybrook Gateway, a shopping center located in Webster, Texas. Under the terms of this joint venture, the Company has a 20% interest in the venture and is responsible for contributing its pro rata share of any capital that might be required by the joint venture; however, the Company does not expect that any

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significant additional capital contributions will be required. The joint venture had loans outstanding of approximately \$41 million as of March 31, 2009.

An impairment charge of \$0.1 million was recorded on the Company's investment in this joint venture during the year ended December 31, 2008. No further impairment of the Company's investment in this joint venture was recorded for the three month period ended March 31, 2009. In accordance with APB Opinion No. 18, *The equity method of accounting for investments in common stock*, the cause for the other than temporary loss is the decrease in the fair value of the underlying real estate investments. The decrease in fair value of the underlying real estate caused by an increase in market capitalization rates during the year ended December 31, 2008 was the driver for the impairment in the 2008 financial year.

- *Westgate Mall, LLC*. The Company, together with Transwestern Investment Company and The Richard E. Jacobs Group, has an interest in a joint venture that was formed for the specific purpose of acquiring and redeveloping Westgate Mall, an enclosed mall located on 55 acres of land in Fairview Park, Ohio. The joint venture is currently redeveloping the mall into a large community shopping center. Under the terms of this joint venture, the Company has a 10% interest in the venture and has agreed to contribute its pro rata share of any capital that might be required by the joint venture; however, the Company does not expect that any significant additional capital contributions will be required. The joint venture had loans outstanding of approximately \$65.8 million as of March 31, 2009.

An impairment charge of \$0.5 million was recorded on the Company's investment in this joint venture during the year ended December 31, 2008. No further impairment of the Company's investment in this joint venture was recorded for the three month period ended March 31, 2009. In accordance with APB Opinion No. 18, *The equity method of accounting for investments in common stock*, the cause for the other than temporary loss is the decrease in the fair value of the underlying real estate investments. The decrease in fair value of the underlying real estate caused by an increase in market capitalization rates during the year ended December 31, 2008 was the driver for the impairment in the 2008 financial year.

Note 9: Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are comprised of the following (dollars in thousands):

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| | March 31, 2009 | December 31, 2008 | Amortization Period |
|--|-------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| In-place lease value, legal fees and leasing commissions, net (Note 3) | \$ 243,947 | \$ 324,557 | Life of lease |
| Above market leases acquired, net (Note 3) | 7,062 | 9,885 | Life of lease |
| Value of asset management fee stream, net (Note 3) | 23,276 | 23,433 | 40 years |
| Value of property management rights, net (Note 3) | 101,373 | 103,335 | 20 years |
| Total | \$ 375,658 | \$ 461,210 | |

Aggregate amortization expense on these assets was as follows and included the write-offs detailed below (dollars in thousands):

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|----------------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| | 2009 | 2008 |
| Amortization Expense | \$ 17,258 | \$ 32,829 |
| Write-offs (1) | 6,084 | |

(1) Write-offs relate to tenants that have terminated their leases prior to lease maturity.

The estimated amortization expense on these assets during the next five fiscal years is as follows (dollars in thousands):

| Year | |
|------------------------------|-----------|
| 2009 (remaining nine months) | \$ 45,389 |
| 2010 | 48,397 |
| 2011 | 41,034 |
| 2012 | 34,961 |
| 2013 | 29,713 |

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Note 10: Debt Obligations

As of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Company had the following debt obligations under various arrangements with financial institutions (dollars in thousands, except footnotes):

| | Maximum Amount Available | Carrying Value as of | | Stated Interest Rates | Scheduled Maturity Date |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| | | March 31, 2009 | December 31, 2008 | | |
| CREDIT AGREEMENTS | | | | | |
| Amended July 2007 | | | | | |
| Revolving Facility (1) | \$ | \$ 306,500 | \$ 306,500 | LIBOR+ 175 bp (2)(3)(4) | December 2010 |
| Secured Term Loans(11) | | 163,700 | 173,084 | Variable (5) | 2010 (6) |
| Total Credit Agreements | \$ | \$ 470,200 | \$ 479,584 | | |
| MORTGAGES PAYABLE | | | | | |
| Fixed Rate Mortgages | \$ | 386,164 | \$ 392,273 | 5.015% - 12.5% | 2009 2028 |
| Variable Rate Mortgages | | 8,010 | 8,156 | Variable (7) | 2009 2011 |
| Total Mortgages (8) | | 394,174 | 400,429 | | |
| Net unamortized premium | | 7,813 | 8,434 | | |
| Total Mortgages, net | \$ | 401,987 | \$ 408,863 | | |
| NOTES PAYABLE | | | | | |
| 7.40% unsecured notes (10) | \$ | 150,000 | \$ 150,000 | 7.400% | September 2009 |
| 3.75% unsecured notes (9) | | 217 | 217 | 3.750% | June 2010 |
| 4.50% unsecured notes | | 150,000 | 150,000 | 4.500% | February 2011 |
| 5.13% unsecured notes | | 125,000 | 125,000 | 5.125% | September 2012 |
| 5.50% unsecured notes | | 50,000 | 50,000 | 5.500% | November 2013 |
| 5.30% unsecured notes | | 100,000 | 100,000 | 5.300% | January 2015 |
| 5.25% unsecured notes | | 125,000 | 125,000 | 5.250% | September 2015 |
| 7.97% unsecured notes | | 10,000 | 10,000 | 7.970% | August 2026 |
| 7.65% unsecured notes | | 25,000 | 25,000 | 7.650% | November 2026 |
| 7.68% unsecured notes | | 10,000 | 10,000 | 7.680% | November 2026 |
| 7.68% unsecured notes | | 10,000 | 10,000 | 7.680% | November 2026 |
| 6.90% unsecured notes | | 25,000 | 25,000 | 6.900% | February 2028 |
| 6.90% unsecured notes | | 25,000 | 25,000 | 6.900% | February 2028 |
| 7.50% unsecured notes | | 25,000 | 25,000 | 7.500% | July 2029 |
| Total Notes | | 830,217 | 830,217 | | |
| Net unamortized premium | | 25,763 | 26,704 | | |
| Total Notes, net | \$ | 855,980 | \$ 856,921 | | |

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| | | | | | | |
|----------------|----|-----------|----|-----------|--------|-----------|
| CAPITAL LEASES | \$ | 30,104 | \$ | 30,266 | 7.500% | June 2031 |
| TOTAL DEBT | \$ | 1,758,271 | \$ | 1,775,634 | | |

(1) On July 31, 2007, the Company entered into a \$350.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility (as amended, the Amended July 2007 Facility) with Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent. On January 15, 2009, the Company entered into a supplement to the Amended July 2007 Revolving Facility (the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility) modifying certain terms and conditions of the Amended July 2007 Facility, and superseding the terms and conditions set forth in letter agreements entered into by the Company with Bank of America, as administrative agent, on February 14, 2008, March 28, 2008, May 7, 2008, May 30, 2008, September 26, 2008, and December 15, 2008.

(2) The Company incurs interest using the 30-day LIBOR rate which was 0.50063% as of March 31, 2009. The interest rate on this facility adjusts based on the Company's credit rating.

(3) The Company also incurs an annual facility fee of 22.5 basis points on this facility.

(4) The default interest rate accrues from January 15, 2009, at LIBOR or the Prime Rate plus 11.25%. The default interest rate is applicable upon the event of default. No such event of default occurred to cause the payment of the additional default interest rate during the three months ending March 31, 2009.

(5) As determined by the applicable loan agreement, the Company incurs interest on these obligations using the 30-day LIBOR rate, which was 0.50063% as of March 31, 2009,

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plus spreads ranging from 135 to 175 basis points.

(6) \$118.0 million of secured term loans had their debt maturities extended until December 31, 2008 (see below under *Extension and Payment of Secured Term Loan Payments*). The remaining balance of \$55.0 million matures on December 1, 2010.

(7) As determined by the applicable loan agreement, the Company incurs interest on these obligations using either the 30-day LIBOR rate, which was 0.50063% as of March 31, 2009, plus 125 basis points, or the Moody's A Corporate Bond Index, which was 5.39% as of March 31, 2009, plus spreads ranging from 12.5 to 37.5 basis points.

(8) An aggregate of \$55.3 million of mortgages payable is scheduled to mature during the remaining nine months of 2009, consisting of maturities and scheduled mortgage amortization payments.

(9) Represents convertible senior notes. At certain dates, and upon the occurrence of certain events, the notes are convertible into cash up to their principal amount and, with respect to the remainder, if any, of the conversion value in excess of such principal amount, cash or shares of the Company's common stock. The initial conversion price was \$25.00 per share. On or after June 9, 2008, the Company may redeem all or a portion of the notes at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of the notes plus any accrued interest. In addition, on June 1, 2010, June 1, 2012, and June 1, 2018, or upon the occurrence of certain fundamental changes prior to June 1, 2010, note holders have the right to require the Company to purchase all or any portion of the notes, at a purchase price equal to the principal amount plus any accrued and unpaid interest on the notes. Although the stated maturity date of the notes is June 1, 2023, the scheduled maturity date listed above represents the first date that note holders have the right, not contingent on other provisions, to require the Company to redeem all or any portion of the notes. As discussed further below, these notes became convertible on April 1, 2007, and were convertible through July 2, 2007. As of December 31, 2008, approximately \$114.8 million of the \$115.0 million aggregate principal amount of the notes had been converted into cash by holders thereof.

(10) Refer below to *Tender Offer* for information relative to Tender Offer made by the Company on these unsecured notes.

(11) Certain assets of the Residual Joint Venture, specifically those contributed by the Company on January 15, 2009 are provided as collateral for this debt.

On January 15, 2009, the Company entered into a supplement to the Amended July 2007 Revolving Facility (the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility) modifying certain terms and conditions of the \$350.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility the Company entered into on July 31, 2007, with Bank of America N.A., as administrative agent (as amended, the Amended July 2007 Facility), and superseding the terms and conditions set forth in letter agreements entered into by the Company with Bank of America, as administrative agent, on February 14, 2008, March 28, 2008, May 7, 2008, May 30, 2008, September 26, 2008, and December 15, 2008. Following the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility, the Amended July 2007 Facility has a maturity date of December 31, 2010. As of January 15, 2009, the Company had an aggregate of \$306.5 million borrowing outstanding under the Amended July 2007 Facility. Borrowings under the Amended July 2007 Facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to, at our option, the prime rate or LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 1.75%. Interest on the outstanding balance that accrued during the period from December 16, 2007 through February 14, 2008 accrued at a rate equal to LIBOR or the prime rate plus 1.75% less the applicable margin in effect immediately prior to the amendment entered into on February 14, 2008.

In addition to the interest that accrues and is paid currently, upon the occurrence of an event of default, additional interest would accrue from May 7, 2008 to January 15, 2009 at a rate of 5.5%, thereby increasing the total interest rate to LIBOR or the prime rate plus 7.25% for that period. This additional interest becomes due and payable only upon the occurrence of an event of default as defined in the Amended July 2007 Facility. For illustrative purposes only, if such event of default had arisen as of March 31, 2009, total additional interest to be accrued would be approximately \$11.6 million. No such event of default has occurred, therefore interest continues to accrue at LIBOR or the prime rate plus 1.75%.

Additionally, post January 15, 2009, if an event of default occurs and is continuing, interest on the balance accrues at a rate equal to LIBOR or the prime rate plus 11.25% (an increase of 4% from the previous default rate). The new default interest rate provided under the Amended July 2007 Facility is applicable from the date of such event of default. No further borrowings under the Amended July 2007 Facility are permitted and any amounts repaid or prepaid prior to the maturity date may not be reborrowed.

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The Amended July 2007 Facility is secured by assets held by the Company, as well as by certain assets held by the Residual Joint Venture.

Additionally, the loans and other obligations under the Amended July 2007 Facility are required to be paid, and the commitments will be reduced accordingly, upon the receipt by the Company of net proceeds from the disposition of certain properties. Net proceeds in respect of certain casualty and condemnation events affecting certain properties are required to be applied towards the prepayment of the loans as well. Except under certain limited circumstances, the Company is prohibited from selling or transferring property, making equity issuances or making payments of cash or other property with respect to indebtedness without lender consent. The requirement

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that the Company manage at least 90% of its properties was revised to permit the Management Joint Venture or one of its indirect or direct subsidiaries to also act as manager of such properties.

CPT Manager Limited, as a responsible entity of the CPT and CPL agreed under the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility to take and avoid taking certain actions with respect to the Company, such as (i) entering into any agreement that limits the Company's flexibility, or grants lender consent rights, with respect to the sale of the Company's assets, (ii) obtaining guaranties from the Company with respect to parent debt, (iii) pledging any of the Company's assets in favor of their creditors, (iv) permitting the Company to transfer assets to CPT and CPL, or giving guaranties for their debt. A breach of such covenants was made an event of default under the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility. The Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility also releases the parent Company guaranty under that certain Guaranty Agreement, dated July 31, 2007, by and among CPT and CPL as guarantors in favor of Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent.

As part of the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility, which was executed on January 15, 2009, the Company agreed to put in place an interest rate cap with respect to the debt under the Amended July 2007 Facility. The strike rate of the interest rate cap is 2.6%.

The Amended July 2007 Facility contains various representations, warranties and covenants customary for financings of this type, including, among others, mandatory prepayment upon the occurrence of certain events. Under the Amended July 2007 Facility, the Company is also subject to compliance with certain covenants substantially similar to those contained in the Indentures. These covenants include: (i) total debt to total adjusted assets of no more than 65%; (ii) total secured debt to total adjusted assets of no more than 40%; (iii) unencumbered total asset value not to be less than 100% of the aggregate principal amount of all of the Company's outstanding unsecured debt and that of the Company's subsidiaries; and (iv) consolidated income available for debt service of at least 1.5 times the maximum annual service charge on total debt.

The Amended July 2007 Facility contains customary defaults, including, among others: the nonpayment of interest or principal of any loan; failure to comply with restrictions on use of proceeds; failure to observe or perform covenants under any loan document, including the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility; bankruptcy or insolvency; certain judgments and decrees; change of control; defaults under the Super Bridge Loan, Residual Credit Facility and Amended and Restated Preston Ridge Facility; and defaults under any existing credit facility of certain of the Company's affiliates in excess of \$10 million.

Amounts outstanding under the Amended July 2007 Facility are guaranteed pursuant to an Amended and Restated Guaranty Agreement dated July 31, 2007, by and among certain of the Company's subsidiaries, as guarantors in favor of the administrative agent and the Guaranty, dated as of March 28, 2008, from certain subsidiaries of Centro NP Residual Holding LLC in favor of the administrative agent.

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In connection with the Mergers, the Company, New Plan Realty Trust, LLC (as successor to New Plan Realty Trust, but only with respect to the 1999 Indenture) and the Trustee entered into the Supplemental Indentures, each dated as of April 20, 2007, to the Indentures, by and between New Plan and the Trustee. The Supplemental Indentures each provided for the assumption by the Company of all of the obligations of New Plan with respect to the following debt securities that are outstanding under each of the Indentures, effective upon consummation of the Merger (collectively, the Notes):

- (i) 3.70% Convertible Senior Notes due 2026 (converted into cash as of December 31, 2007);
- (ii) 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2023;
- (iii) 4.50% Senior Notes due 2011;
- (iv) 5.30% Senior Notes due 2015;
- (v) 5.250% Senior Notes due 2015;
- (vi) 5.125% Senior Notes due 2012;
- (vii) 7.40% Senior Notes due 2009;
- (viii) 5.50% Senior Notes due 2013;

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- (ix) 7.50% Senior Notes due 2029;
- (x) 6.90% Senior Notes due 2028;
- (xi) 7.68% Senior Notes due 2026;
- (xii) 7.65% Senior Notes due 2026;
- (xiii) 7.97% Senior Notes due 2026; and
- (xiv) 7.35% Senior Notes due 2007 (repaid on June 15, 2007).

The Company, as the successor obligor on the Notes, intends to continue to file with the SEC any annual reports, quarterly reports and other documents that it is required to file with the SEC to the extent required under the Indentures governing the Notes.

Pursuant to the terms of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes due 2023, as set forth in the 1999 Indenture, as supplemented by an Officers Certificate, dated May 19, 2003 (the Officers Certificate) and the Supplemental Indenture, dated as of December 17, 2004 (the Supplemental Indenture), on April 1, 2007, the sale price condition triggering the holders conversion rights was satisfied as a result of the last reported sale price of the Company s common stock for at least 20 trading days during the period of 30 consecutive trading days ending on the last trading day of the previous calendar quarter was greater than or equal to 120% of the applicable conversion price on such last trading day. Accordingly, pursuant to the 1999 Indenture, as supplemented by the Officers Certificate and the Supplemental Indenture, the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes became convertible as of April 1, 2007 and were convertible through July 2, 2007. As such, the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes were convertible into \$1,326 per \$1,000 principal amount of notes, convertible up to and including July 2, 2007 (subject in each case to the terms and conditions of the 1999 Indenture, as supplemented by the Officers Certificate and the Supplemental Indenture).

As of March 31, 2009, approximately \$114.8 million of the \$115.0 million aggregate principal amount of the 3.75% Convertible Senior Notes had been converted by the holders thereof, for an aggregate conversion price of approximately \$152.2 million.

As of March 31, 2009, future expected/scheduled maturities of outstanding debt and capital lease obligations were as follows (in thousands):

| | | |
|--|----|------------------|
| 2009 (remaining nine months) | \$ | 205,870 |
| 2010 | | 543,955 |
| 2011 | | 181,606 |
| 2012 | | 158,870 |
| 2013 | | 112,501 |
| Thereafter | | 521,893 |
| Total debt maturities | | 1,724,695 |
| Net unamortized premiums on mortgages | | 7,813 |

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| | | |
|-----------------------------------|----|-----------|
| Net unamortized premiums on notes | | 25,763 |
| Total debt obligations | \$ | 1,758,271 |

As of December 31, 2008, the Company reported a total of \$218.0 million of debt as maturing in the 2009 financial year. As shown above, as of March 31, 2009, the expected maturity of debt during 2009 has decreased to \$205.9 million (a decrease of \$12.1 million). This decrease is attributable mainly to the \$9.4 million repayment of secured term loans (refer to discussion below under *Extension and Payment of Certain Secured Term Loan Payments*).

Tender Offer

On April 8, 2009, the Company completed a cash tender offer (the *Tender Offer*) pursuant to which the

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Company purchased 81.06% of its outstanding 7.40% Senior Notes due September 2009 (the 2009 Notes) for an aggregate principal amount of \$121.6 million. The outstanding principal on the 2009 Notes was \$150.0 million as of March 31, 2009. Holders who validly tendered and did not validly withdraw their 2009 Notes on or prior to 5:00 p.m., New York City time, on Friday, April 3, 2009 (the Expiration Date) were eligible to receive \$930.00 per \$1,000 principal amount of 2009 Notes (the Tender Consideration). The deadline for the Tender Offer was initially set to expire on Monday, March 23, 2009, but was subsequently extended to the Expiration Date. Holders of 2009 Notes who validly tendered, and did not validly withdraw, their 2009 Notes before the Expiration Date also received accrued and unpaid interest on their 2009 Notes purchased pursuant to the Tender Offer from the last interest payment date to, but not including the payment date for the 2009 Notes purchased in the Tender Offer, which occurred on April 8, 2009. The 2009 Notes purchased pursuant to the Tender Offer were cancelled and retired. Proceeds from a distribution from the Residual Joint Venture (as described below) and an equity contribution from Super LLC funded from the Residual Credit Facility (as defined and described below) were used to pay the bondholders under the Tender Offer.

Residual Credit Facility

On January 15, 2009, certain subsidiaries of Centro NP Residual Holding LLC (the Residual Joint Venture), entered into a credit facility (the Residual Credit Facility) with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (as agent and a lender) and the other lenders party thereto, pursuant to which they may borrow up to \$370.0 million. The Residual Credit Facility is collateralized by properties that were contributed by the Company and now owned by the borrowers under the Residual Credit Facility and certain other subsidiaries of the Residual Joint Venture and has a maturity date of December 31, 2010. The Residual Credit Facility is guaranteed by Super LLC, the Residual Joint Venture and Centro NP Residual Holding Sub 1, LLC, a subsidiary of the Residual Joint Venture and the 100% owner of each of the borrowers under the Residual Credit Facility. An initial draw on the Residual Credit Facility in the amount of approximately \$150.0 million was used for the repayment of a portion of the Super Bridge Loan (as described below), the payment of the DownREIT Partnership Redemption Obligation (as defined and described in Note 12) and the payment of the Secured Term Loan Payments (as described below). The remaining proceeds of the Residual Credit Facility may be used for development and redevelopment of certain properties, the payment of certain maturing debt and general corporate cash needs. However, the Company does not control the Residual Joint Venture and cannot cause the Residual Joint Venture to make a draw under the Residual Credit Facility or to distribute the proceeds therefrom. The Amended July 2007 Facility will cross-default upon any default of the Residual Credit Facility.

Extension of Super Bridge Loan

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On January 15, 2009, Super LLC entered into a second amended and restated loan agreement with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A., as administrative agent, with an approximate outstanding balance of \$1.9 billion (the Super Bridge Loan). Proceeds from distributions from the Residual Joint Venture (as described above) that were funded with borrowings from the Residual Credit Facility were used to repay \$133.5 million of the outstanding balance leaving an approximate outstanding balance of \$1.75 billion. The maturity date has been extended to December 31, 2010 and the applicable margin of 1.75% remains unchanged from the previously negotiated applicable margin under the Prior Super Bridge Loan. The Company is not an obligor under the Super Bridge Loan but the Amended July 2007 Facility will cross-default upon any default of the Super Bridge Loan.

Preston Ridge Facility

BPR Shopping Center, LLC (BPR LLC) is a subsidiary of the Residual Joint Venture. On January 15, 2009, BPR LLC entered into an amended and restated loan agreement (the Amended and Restated Preston Ridge Facility) with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (as agent and a lender) and the other lenders party thereto, which amended and restated the \$105.0 million credit facility entered into by BPR LLC on February 14, 2008, with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (as agent and a lender) and the other lenders party thereto. The Amended and Restated Preston Ridge Facility, among other things, extended the maturity date to December 31, 2010. The applicable margin under the Amended and Restated Preston Ridge Facility remained unchanged. The Amended and Restated Preston Ridge Facility has an outstanding balance of \$105.0 million and no additional amounts may be drawn. The

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Amended July 2007 Facility will cross-default upon any default of the Amended and Restated Preston Ridge Facility.

Cross-defaulting of Debt

The Amended and Restated Preston Ridge Facility and Residual Credit Facility of the Residual Joint Venture, and the Super Bridge Loan of Super LLC are cross-defaulted with the Amended July 2007 Facility.

An Event-of-Default under the Indentures will trigger an event-of-default of all debt arrangements mentioned directly above. An event of default on any of the Company's debt will result in acceleration of the repayment of the Indentures. There have been no instances of default of debt obligations where cross-default provisions exist with certain debt obligations.

Prohibition on Incurring Additional Indebtedness

Due to certain covenants and restrictions contained in certain of the Company's debt agreements, the Company is currently prohibited from incurring additional indebtedness.

Collateralization of Super Bridge Loan Debt

It should be noted that as of March 31, 2009 and since April 20, 2007, the Super Bridge Loan (totaling \$1.8 billion) as of March 31, 2009 of the Company's parent, Super LLC is collateralized by its 100% membership interest in the Company. It is also collateralized by certain assets held by the Residual Joint Venture.

Extension and Payment of Certain Secured Term Loan Payments

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Secured term loan payments in the aggregate amount of \$9.4 million were due to be paid on November 6, 2008, by CA New Plan Venture Fund, LLC, CA New Plan Venture Fund Texas I, L.P., CA New Plan Acquisition Fund, LLC, CA New Plan Acquisition Fund Louisiana, LLC, CA New Plan Venture Direct Investment Fund, LLC and CA New Plan DIF Texas I, L.P. (collectively, the CA New Plan Entities) in connection with three loan agreements entered into in connection with the acquisition of ownership interest in CA New Plan Venture Fund LLC, CA New Plan Acquisition Fund LLC, and CA New Plan Direct Investment Fund, LLC in November 2007. The CA New Plan Entities entered into amendments on November 5, 2008, December 15, 2008, and January 15, 2009 to their respective loan agreements with Bank of America, N.A. (Bank of America), the lender under such loans, extending the payment dates for the \$9.4 million due from November 6, 2008 to within five business days of January 15, 2009 in order to permit the Company and Bank of America to discuss global resolutions of such debt together with the other Bank of America debt that came due on January 15, 2009. Proceeds from a distribution from the Residual Joint Venture and an equity contribution from Super LLC that were funded with borrowings from the Residual Credit Facility were used to pay the secured term loan payments on January 23, 2009. The amendments also extended the maturity dates of the three loan agreements totaling \$118 million to December 31, 2010.

Certain Lockboxes Controlled by Lenders

In the instance of mortgage loans totaling \$144.8 million, the Company is required to maintain lock-boxes for receipt of all revenue relating to the properties in which the mortgages are collateralized over. These lock-boxes are controlled by the respective lenders. The Company was required to submit to the lender a budget of operating expenditures which was approved by each of the respective lenders. Each month, the Company is entitled to request funds from the lock-boxes in accordance with the approved budgeted operating expenditures. All additional revenue, after payment of interest, required principal repayment and maintenance of insurance and real estate tax escrows is taken as a reduction to the mortgage principal balance. The additional revenue received into the lock-boxes is not available to the Company.

Note 11: Risk Management and Use of Financial Instruments

Risk Management

In the normal course of its on-going business operations, the Company encounters economic risk. There are three main components of economic risk: interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. The Company is subject to interest rate risk on its interest-bearing liabilities. Credit risk is the risk of default on the Company's operations and tenants' inability or unwillingness to make contractually required payments. Market risk includes changes in the value of the properties held by the Company due to changes in interest rates or other market factors.

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Management of Market Risk

As a real estate company, the Company is subject to all of the risks associated with owning and operating real estate. The value of the Company's real estate investments is driven by market conditions, including the financial stability of tenants, demand for properties/rental space and changes in market rental rates.

Current and forecast retail market conditions are not overly positive. However, the Company manages this market risk through a high weighting of non-discretionary spending tenants, such as grocery stores, drug stores, geographic diversification of properties and selection of properties in areas with customer catchments with strong economic demographics. It is possible that if the Company is required to dispose of real estate assets in the near term and in an other than ordinary transaction to assist with the Company's liquidity position, those real estate assets could be sold at a loss.

Use of Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company's use of derivative instruments is, and was, primarily limited to the utilization of interest rate agreements or other instruments to manage interest rate risk exposures and not for speculative purposes. The principal objective of such arrangements is to manage the risks and/or costs associated with the Company's operating and financial structure, as well as to hedge specific transactions. The counterparties to these arrangements are major financial institutions with which the Company and its affiliates may also have other financial relationships. The Company is potentially exposed to credit loss in the event of non-performance by these counterparties. However, because of their high credit ratings, the Company does not anticipate that any of the counterparties will fail to meet these obligations as they come due. The Company does not use derivative instruments to hedge credit/market risk.

The Company had two reverse arrears swap agreements. The reverse arrears swap agreements effectively convert the interest rate on \$65.0 million of the Company's debt from a fixed rate to a blended floating rate of 30 basis points over the six-month LIBOR rate. The two reverse arrears swap agreements terminate on February 1, 2011. Both of these swaps were cash settled on August 6, 2008 for approximately \$0.4 million.

Post Merger, these reverse arrears swaps did not qualify for hedge accounting treatment under SFAS No. 133. Gains and losses pertaining to derivatives are included in Interest expense on the Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income/(Loss). This includes mark-to-market adjustments of open contracts as well as periodic settlements.

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During the three months ended March 31, 2009, the Company entered into five interest rate cap agreements on \$470 million of debt expiring on December 31, 2010. The Company would receive a payout under the terms of the cap if the one-month LIBOR rate exceeds 2.60%. The objective for holding these derivative financial instruments is to provide protection against an increase in LIBOR rates. It is also noted that the Company entered into these interest rate cap agreements as a requirement of the Company's lender in extending certain debt through December 31, 2010. During the three months ended March 31, 2009, the one-month LIBOR rate did not exceed the cap rate and therefore no payments were received. The following table summarizes the terms and fair values of the Company's derivative financial instruments at March 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands). The notional amounts at March 31, 2009 provide an indication of the extent of the Company's involvement in these instruments at that time, but do not represent exposure to credit, interest or market risks:

| Hedge Product | Hedge Type | Notional Amount | Strike | Maturity | Fair Value |
|-------------------|---------------|-----------------|--------|------------|------------|
| Interest Rate Cap | Interest Rate | \$ 62,862 | 2.60% | 12/31/2010 | \$ 25 |
| Interest Rate Cap | Interest Rate | 13,014 | 2.60% | 12/31/2010 | 5 |
| Interest Rate Cap | Interest Rate | 32,824 | 2.60% | 12/31/2010 | 13 |
| Interest Rate Cap | Interest Rate | 306,500 | 2.60% | 12/31/2010 | 122 |
| Interest Rate Cap | Interest Rate | 55,000 | 2.60% | 12/31/2010 | 22 |
| Total | | \$ 470,200 | | | \$ 187 |

Derivative financial instruments are included in Other Assets in the face of the balance sheet. The cost to acquire these derivative financial instruments was approximately \$1.4 million. The difference between the purchase

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price of these derivative financial instruments and fair value at March 31, 2009 is included in the income statement.

Concentration of Credit Risk

A concentration of credit risk arises in the Company's business when a national or regionally-based tenant occupies a substantial amount of space in multiple properties owned by the Company. In that event, if the tenant suffers a significant downturn in its business, it may become unable to make its contractual rent payments to the Company, exposing the Company to a potential loss in rental revenue that is magnified as a result of the tenant renting space in multiple locations. The Company regularly monitors its tenant base to assess potential concentrations of credit risk. Management believes the current credit risk portfolio is reasonably well diversified and does not contain any unusual concentration of credit risk.

Risks Associated with Liquidity Position

The Company presently has \$306.5 million of debt under its Amended July 2007 Facility which is scheduled to mature on December 31, 2010. During the remaining nine months of 2009, the Company has an aggregate of \$180.0 million of mortgage debt, notes payable and credit facilities scheduled to mature plus \$25.3 million of scheduled mortgage amortization payments. The \$180 million of debt maturities includes \$150 million in unsecured notes payable that were subject to a tender offer. Refer to discussion above under *Tender Offer*. An event of default caused by the non-payment of this debt upon maturity may result in a default under our public indentures. Such event of default will result in a default of the Super Bridge Loan and the Residual Credit Facility. Refer to the discussion above about the cross-defaulting of debt arrangements.

In addition, covenants contained in certain of the Company's indebtedness significantly constrain the Company's ability to incur additional debt in the short-term. In connection with the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility, the Company is no longer permitted to make draws under the Amended July 2007 Facility, and is limited to financing any development costs from distributions received from the Residual Joint Venture, and equity contributions from Super LLC, that are funded with borrowings from the Residual Credit Facility and certain asset sale proceeds. However, given that the Company does not control the Residual Joint Venture, such funding to fulfill liquidity needs cannot be guaranteed.

The Company's ultimate parent investors (CPT and CPL) are also dealing with significant liquidity/refinancing issues. Due to the financial constraints of the Company's ultimate parent investors, it is unlikely that they will be able to make additional equity contributions to alleviate the Company's short-term liquidity issues.

Note 12: Non-Controlling Interests in Consolidated Partnerships

The main component of non-controlling interests in consolidated partnerships and joint ventures pertain to the preferred unitholders in the DownREIT partnership. In accordance with the guidance provided in EITF D-98, this component of non-controlling interests in consolidated partnerships is required to be classified as mezzanine equity. Such classification is required given the preferred unitholders to redeem their units at anytime for cash. Refer to discussion further below. In 1995, the DownREIT Partnership, a consolidated entity, was formed to own certain real estate properties. A wholly owned subsidiary of the Company is the sole general partner of the DownREIT Partnership and is entitled to receive 99% of all net income and gains before depreciation, if any, after the limited partners receive their preferred cash and gain allocations. Properties have been contributed to the DownREIT Partnership in exchange for cash, the assumption of mortgage indebtedness and limited partnership units (which may be redeemed at stipulated prices for cash).

In connection with the DownREIT Merger, each unit of limited partnership interest in the DownREIT Partnership (a DownREIT Unit) who elected to do so was converted, without any action on the part of the holder, into the right to receive one fully-paid Class A Preferred Unit, without interest, of the surviving partnership (the Preferred Unit Consideration). In lieu of the Preferred Unit Consideration, holders of DownREIT Units were offered the opportunity to elect to receive cash in an amount equal to the Offer Price per DownREIT Unit, as adjusted (the Cash Consideration). The holders of DownREIT Units that elected to receive the Cash

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Consideration ceased to be limited partners of the DownREIT Partnership. In connection with the DownREIT Merger, holders of 752,187 DownREIT Units, as adjusted, elected to receive the Cash Consideration, and holders of 2,643,870 DownREIT Units, as adjusted, elected, or were deemed to have elected, to receive the Preferred Unit Consideration. As a result, following the consummation of the DownREIT Merger, there were 2,643,870 Class A Preferred Units outstanding and not owned by Centro NP or its affiliates. Holders of these Class A Preferred Units have a redemption right for their Class A Preferred Units which became exercisable starting April 20, 2008. Each Class A Preferred Unit is redeemable for \$33.15 plus all accrued and unpaid distributions.

The DownREIT Partnership entered into agreements (the ERP Redemption Agreements) in June 2008 with twelve limited partners with respect to the redemption of each limited partner's outstanding Class A Preferred Units for an aggregate amount of \$44.9 million of which \$9.4 million remained outstanding as of December 31, 2008 (the DownREIT Partnership Redemption Obligation). On August 29, 2008, one of the limited partners party to an ERP Redemption Agreement entered into an agreement with the DownREIT Partnership revoking the redemption of its then outstanding remaining Class A Preferred Units and electing to retain such units. On September 12, 2008, November 25, 2008 and December 12, 2008, the DownREIT Partnership entered into amendments to the ERP Redemption Agreements with the remaining eleven limited partners who had elected to redeem their Class A Preferred Units which provided for, among other things, an extension of the redemption date of the DownREIT Partnership Redemption Obligation ultimately to January 15, 2009. Additionally, on November 11, 2008, another Class A Preferred Unit Holder (separate to the previously discussed twelve limited partners that had made a redemption election) elected to redeem substantially all of its Class A Preferred Units. Such units were redeemed in exchange for the fee interest in a property. As of March 31, 2009, no other limited partners with Class A Preferred Units have made a redemption election. Such redemption election may be made at any time and the Company is required to make such redemption on the second to last business day of the quarter in which such election is made, provided that the Company receives the redemption election at least ten business days prior to such date.

On January 15, 2009, the Company paid in full the DownREIT Partnership Redemption Obligation using proceeds from distributions from the Residual Joint Venture that were funded with borrowings from the Residual Credit Facility. As of December 31, 2008, the DownREIT Partnership Redemption Obligation is shown as a liability of Redemption Rights in the Consolidated Balance Sheet.

SFAS No. 150, *Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity*, requires that DownREIT Partnership Class A Preferred Units that became mandatorily redeemable by the Company pursuant to the terms of the DownREIT Partnership Agreement, should be classified as a liability in the consolidated financial statements. DownREIT Partnership Class A Preferred Units become mandatorily redeemable when the holder elects to redeem the units. As of December 31, 2008, 283,127 units had been redeemed by holders which were yet to be paid. Accordingly, \$9.4 million of the total redemption amount payable relating to the DownREIT Partnership Class A Preferred Units were classified as a liability as of December 31, 2008 and are referred to above as the DownREIT Partnership Redemption Obligation.

DownREIT Partnership unit information is summarized as follows:

| | Limited Partner Units |
|----------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Outstanding at December 31, 2008 | 1,023,486 |
| Issued | |
| Redeemed | (283,127) |
| Outstanding at March 31, 2009 | 740,359 |

The changes in redeemable non-controlling interests for the year ended December 31, 2008 and the three months ended March 31, 2009 and March 31, 2008 are shown below (in thousands):

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| | Three Months Ended March 31, 2009 | Year Ended December 31, 2008 | Three Months Ended March 31, 2008 |
|--|---|------------------------------------|---|
| Balance at beginning of period: | \$ 25,051 | \$ 83,214 | \$ 83,214 |
| Distributions to non-controlling interests | (877) | (3,288) | (1,292) |
| Redemptions of non-controlling interests | | (59,329)(1) | |
| Net loss | 368 | 4,454 | 1,586 |
| Ending Balance | \$ 24,542 | \$ 25,051 | \$ 83,508 |

(1) As of December 31, 2008, \$9.4 million of DownREIT Partnership Redemption Obligation remained unpaid and were accounted for as liabilities in accordance with SFAS No. 150.

Note 13: Commitments and ContingenciesGeneral

The Company is not presently involved in any material litigation arising outside the ordinary course of its business. However, the Company is involved in routine litigation arising in the ordinary course of business, none of which is believed to be material in light of reserves taken by the Company. In connection with a specific tenant litigation, and based upon certain rulings occurring during the third quarter of 2005, the Company maintains an aggregate reserve of approximately \$4.3 million as of March 31, 2009. Given the current status of the tenant litigation, the Company believes that any loss in excess of the established reserve would be immaterial.

Funding Commitments

In addition to the joint venture funding commitments described in Note 8 above, the Company also had the following contractual obligations as of March 31, 2009, none of which the Company believes will have a material adverse affect on the Company's operations:

- *Letters of Credit.* The Company has arranged for the provision of seven separate letters of credit in connection with certain property or insurance related matters. If these letters of credit are drawn, the Company will be obligated

to reimburse the providing bank for the amount of the draw. As of March 31, 2009, there was no balance outstanding under any of the letters of credit. If the letters of credit were fully drawn, the combined maximum amount of exposure would be approximately \$12.5 million. The expiration of these letters of credit may be automatically extended pursuant to the terms of the amended July 2007 facility and Bank of America, as the issuing bank under these letters of credit, has agreed not to prevent the automatic extension of such letters of credit.

- *Non-Recourse Debt Guarantees.* Under certain Company and joint venture non-recourse mortgage loans, the Company could, under certain circumstances, be responsible for portions of the mortgage indebtedness in connection with certain customary non-recourse carve-out provisions such as environmental conditions, misuse of funds and material misrepresentations. As of March 31, 2009, the Company had mortgage loans and secured term loans outstanding of approximately \$557.9 million, excluding the impact of unamortized premiums, and unconsolidated joint ventures in which the Company has a direct or indirect interest had mortgage loans outstanding of approximately \$3.0 billion. In addition, the Company has guaranteed certain construction and other obligations relative to certain joint venture development projects; however, the Company does not expect that its obligations under such guarantees will be material if called upon.
- *Leasing Commitments.* The Company has entered into leases, as lessee, in connection with ground leases for shopping centers which it operates and administrative space for the Company. These leases

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are accounted for as operating leases. The minimum annual rental commitments for these leases during the next five fiscal years and thereafter are approximately as follows (dollars in thousands):

| Year | | |
|------------------------------|----|--------|
| 2009 (remaining nine months) | \$ | 638 |
| 2010 | | 852 |
| 2011 | | 857 |
| 2012 | | 890 |
| 2013 | | 894 |
| Thereafter | | 14,364 |

- Redemption Rights.* The DownREIT Partnership entered into the ERP Redemption Agreements in June 2008 with twelve limited partners with respect to the redemption of each limited partner's outstanding Class A Preferred Units for an aggregate amount of \$44.9 million, of which \$9.4 million remained outstanding as of December 31, 2008 (the DownREIT Partnership Redemption Obligation). On August 29, 2008, one of the limited partners party to an ERP Redemption Agreement entered into an agreement with the DownREIT Partnership revoking the redemption of its remaining Class A Preferred Units and electing to retain such units. On September 12, 2008, November 25, 2008 and December 12, 2008, the DownREIT Partnership entered into amendments to the ERP Redemption Agreements with the remaining eleven limited partners who had elected to redeem their Class A Preferred Units which provided for, among other things, an extension of the redemption date of the DownREIT Partnership Redemption Obligation ultimately to January 15, 2009. Additionally, on November 11, 2008, another Class A Preferred Unit Holder (separate to the previously discussed twelve limited partners that had made a redemption election) elected to redeem substantially all of its Class A Preferred Units. Such units were redeemed in exchange for the fee interest in a property. As of March 31, 2009, no other limited partners with Class A Preferred Units have made a redemption election. Such redemption election may be made at any time and the Company is required to make such redemption on the second to last business day of the quarter in which such election is made, provided that the Company receives the redemption election at least ten business days prior to such date.

On January 15, 2009, the Company paid in full the DownREIT Partnership Redemption Obligation using proceeds from distributions from the Residual Joint Venture that were funded with borrowings from the Residual Credit Facility. As of December 31, 2008, the DownREIT Partnership Redemption Obligation is shown as a liability of Redemption Rights in the balance sheet.

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SFAS No. 150, Accounting for Certain Financial Instruments with Characteristics of both Liabilities and Equity, requires that DownREIT Partnership Class A Preferred Units that became mandatorily redeemable by the Company pursuant to the terms of the DownREIT Partnership Agreement, should be classified as a liability in the consolidated financial statements. DownREIT Partnership Class A Preferred Units become mandatorily redeemable when the holder elects to redeem the units. As of December 31, 2008, 283,127 units had been redeemed by holders which were yet to be paid. Accordingly, \$9.4 million of the total redemption amount payable relating to the DownREIT Partnership Class A Preferred Units were classified as a liability as of December 31, 2008 and are referred to above as the DownREIT Partnership Obligation.

Environmental Matters

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, the Company may be considered an owner or operator of real property or may have arranged for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances and, therefore, may become liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous substances released on or in their property or disposed of by them, as well as certain other potential costs which could relate to hazardous or toxic substances (including governmental fines and injuries to persons and property). Such liability may be imposed whether or not the Company knew of, or was responsible for, the presence of these hazardous or

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toxic substances. As is common with community and neighborhood shopping centers, many of the Company's properties had or have on-site dry cleaners and/or on-site gasoline facilities. These operations could potentially result in environmental contamination at the properties.

The Company is aware that soil and groundwater contamination exists at some of its properties. The primary contaminants of concern at these properties include perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene (associated with the operations of on-site dry cleaners) and petroleum hydrocarbons (associated with the operations of on-site gasoline facilities). The Company is also aware that asbestos-containing materials exist at some of its properties. While the Company does not expect the environmental conditions at its properties, considered as a whole, to have a material adverse effect on the Company, there can be no assurance that this will be the case. Further, no assurance can be given that any environmental studies performed have identified or will identify all material environmental conditions, that any prior owner of the properties did not create a material environmental condition not known to the Company or that a material environmental condition does not otherwise exist with respect to any of the Company's properties.

Note 14: Comprehensive Income (Loss)

Total comprehensive income (loss) was as follows for the periods indicated below (dollars in thousands):

| | Three Months Ended March 31, | |
|--------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------|
| | 2009 | 2008 |
| Comprehensive loss | \$ (16,240) | \$ (6,812) |

As of March 31, 2009, the primary component of comprehensive loss was net loss. As of December 31, 2008, accumulated other comprehensive loss reflected in the Company's member's capital on the Consolidated Balance Sheets was comprised of realized/unrealized gain (loss) on available-for-sale securities of \$0.1 million.

Note 15: Related Parties

The Company received a REIT Management fee from affiliates of its parent company, Super LLC, which was calculated on assets managed by the Company. With the distribution discussed at Note 1, the Company ceased charging these fees on May 1, 2008. The Company generated REIT Management fees of approximately \$2.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008.

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After May 1, 2008, the Company pays subcontract fees for management services provided by the Company Management Joint Venture, which is calculated on costs incurred to manage properties by the Company Management Joint Venture plus 50 basis points. For the three months ended March 31, 2009, the Company incurred approximately \$1.7 million in subcontract fees, which remained unpaid as of such date. During the three months ended March 31, 2009, the Company also incurred leasing fees and property management fees of \$0.8 million and \$3.0 million, respectively, for services provided by the Company Management Joint Venture in accordance with the Distribution Agreement as discussed in Note 1. These fees were paid in full by the Company as of March 31, 2009.

The Company also derives fee income from services provided to certain of its joint ventures and other managed properties. For the three months ended March 31, 2009, the Company generated approximately \$4.3 million in fee income. As of March 31, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Company had approximately \$8.9 million of fee income receivable.

As of March 31, 2009, amounts due to affiliates of the Company were \$11.8 million, and were included in Other Liabilities. There were no interest expenses on the amounts due. As of December 31, 2008, amounts due from affiliates of the Company were \$5.2 million and were included in Other Assets. There was no interest income on the amounts due.

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Note 16: Fair Value

Effective January 1, 2008, the Company partially adopted SFAS No. 157, which provides a framework for measuring fair value under GAAP. The Company has not elected to apply SFAS No. 159 and fair value any of the eligible financial assets and liabilities permitted under SFAS No. 159. The only financial assets recorded at fair value as of March 31, 2009 are those required to be fair valued under other accounting standards.

Fair Value Measurement

SFAS No. 157 defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. SFAS No. 157 also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value:

Level 1 Level 1 assets and liabilities include entity securities that are traded in an active exchange market, as well as certain U.S. Treasury and other U.S. government agency securities that are traded by dealers or brokers in active markets. Valuations are obtained from readily available pricing sources for market transactions involving identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 Observable inputs other than Level 1 prices, such as quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities; quoted prices in markets that are not active; or other inputs that are observable or can be corroborated by observable market data for substantially the full term of the assets and liabilities. Level 2 assets are derivative instruments for which the fair value is estimated based on valuations obtained from third party pricing services for identical or comparable assets.

Level 3 Unobservable inputs that are supported by little or no market activity. Level 3 assets and liabilities include financial instruments whose value is determined using pricing models, for which the determination of fair value requires significant management judgment or estimation.

The following is a description of the valuation methodologies used for instruments measured at fair value on a recurring basis:

Marketable Securities

The fair value of marketable securities is the market value based on both quoted market prices and other valuations.

Derivative Financial Instruments

The fair value of the derivative instruments, which are classified as Other Assets on the Consolidated Balance Sheet, are derived using mid-market discount curves obtained from independent sources within the industry.

Assets measured at fair value on a recurring basis, as required by accounting standards other than SFAS No. 159, are summarized below (dollars in thousands):

CENTRO NP LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

(AS SUCCESSOR TO NEW PLAN EXCEL REALTY TRUST, INC. (THE PREDECESSOR))

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

| | Level 1 | Recurring Fair Value Measurements Using Level 2 | Level 3 | Assets/(Liabilities) at Fair Value |
|----------------------------------|---------|---|---------|---------------------------------------|
| Marketable securities | \$ 221 | \$ 9,612 | \$ | \$ 9,833 |
| Derivative Financial Instruments | | 187 | | 187 |

The following table shows those financial assets measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of March 31, 2009:

| | Level 1 | Non-recurring Fair Value Measurements Using Level 2 | Level 3 | Assets/(Liabilities) at Adjusted Carrying Amount (Based on Fair Value |
|---|---------|---|-----------|--|
| Impaired investments accounted for under the equity method | \$ | \$ | \$ 27,403 | \$ 27,403 |
| Impaired real estate | | | 39,630 | 39,630 |

The investment accounted for under the equity method that has been impaired at March 31, 2009 is NP/ I&G Institutional Retail Company, LLC. The fair value was estimated based upon management's valuation of the underlying real estate assets and debt of the investment. These real estate assets were valued based upon a combination of internally developed valuation models and pricing outcomes from recent disposal discussions with potential buyers.

The fair value of fixed rate debt held by the investments accounted for under the equity method was completed using an estimated market interest rate spread above the risk-free rate of 4.00%. Management believes this market interest rate spread is representative of debt that would currently be available to the entities.

The real estate that has been impaired pertains to five properties. The Company identified that these assets have been impaired under SFAS No. 144 due to deterioration in forecast cash flows as a result of weakening performance during the three months ending March 31, 2009, therefore recorded at fair value as of March 31, 2009. These real estate assets were valued based upon a combination of internally developed valuation models and pricing outcomes from recent disposal discussions with potential buyers. This approach requires the Company to make significant judgments in respect to market capitalization rates and amounts of estimated future cash flows.

The inputs into this valuation are considered level 3 inputs in accordance with SFAS No. 157.

Note 17: Subsequent Events

New Chief Financial Officer

On April 30, 2009, John Braddon resigned from his positions as Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President of the Company. We have appointed Tiffanie Fisher, age 41, to fill Mr. Braddon's previous positions as the Company's Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President, effective April 30, 2009. From December 2004 to March 2009, Ms. Fisher worked for Morgan Stanley Real Estate in its London office, most recently as Executive Director having held multiple roles. During that time, Ms. Fisher was specifically the Chief Financial Officer of the UK Investing business from December 2004 to August 2006, was the Chief Operating Officer of the Europe, Middle East and Africa region from February 2006 to August 2007 and was Senior Banker for Emerging European Markets from April 2007 through March 2009. Prior thereto, Ms Fisher served as Director and Credit Officer for UBS Investment Bank in Real Estate and Leverage Finance from August 2002 to November 2004.

CENTRO NP LLC AND SUBSIDIARIES

(AS SUCCESSOR TO NEW PLAN EXCEL REALTY TRUST, INC. (THE PREDECESSOR))

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the Consolidated Financial Statements and the accompanying notes thereto. Historical results and percentage relationships set forth in the Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income/(Loss) contained in the Consolidated Financial Statements and accompanying notes, including trends which might appear, should not be taken as indicative of future operations.

As more fully described in Note 1 to our Consolidated Financial Statements, on February 27, 2007, New Plan, together with the DownREIT Partnership, entered into the Merger Agreement with the Buyer Parties. Pursuant to the Merger Agreement, MergerSub commenced and completed the Offer to purchase all outstanding shares of Common Stock of New Plan Excel Realty Trust, Inc. at the Offer Price. The Offer, as supplemented by a subsequent offering period, expired at 12:00 midnight, New York City time, on Wednesday, April 18, 2007. On April 19, 2007, MergerSub exercised its top-up option under the Merger Agreement and purchased from New Plan, at a purchase price equal to the Offer Price, a number of additional shares of common stock sufficient to permit MergerSub to effect a short-form merger of MergerSub into New Plan under Maryland law without the vote of or any other action by the remaining New Plan stockholders.

On April 20, 2007, New Plan, together with Centro NP, MergerSub, and DownREIT Acquisition completed the Mergers. Immediately following the Merger, on April 20, 2007, and in connection with the Liquidation, (a) all of New Plan's assets were transferred to, and all of its liabilities were assumed by, Centro NP, (b) all outstanding shares of preferred stock of New Plan were automatically converted into, and cancelled in exchange for the right to receive, cash liquidating distributions in accordance with their terms, and (c) all shares of common stock of New Plan were cancelled. As a result of the Merger and Liquidation, New Plan filed a Certification and Notice of Termination of Registration on Form 15 pursuant to which it terminated its reporting obligations under the Exchange Act, with respect to its Common Stock and 7.625% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Stock.

In connection with the Mergers, we entered into the Supplemental Indentures, each dated as of April 20, 2007 with New Plan Realty Trust, LLC (as successor to New Plan Realty Trust, but only with respect to the 1999 Indenture) and the Trustee. The Supplemental Indentures each provide for us to assume of all of the obligations of New Plan under each of the Indentures, effective upon consummation of the Merger with respect to the Notes.

Immediately following the Merger and the Liquidation, our employees became employees of Centro US Management Joint Venture 2, LP (formerly known as Centro Watt Management Joint Venture 2, L.P. and referred to as the Management Joint Venture). The distribution occurred in order to comply with certain tax restrictions applicable to our ultimate equity owners and to permit such employees to serve management functions at other properties controlled by our affiliates. Following this distribution, the Management Joint Venture managed our properties, although during a transition period, certain of our subsidiaries continued to provide payroll, benefit and other transition services with respect to our former employees. Such transition services continued through April 30, 2008. Contracts memorializing the management services arrangements under which we have been operating were entered into on March 28, 2008 in connection with an amendment to our revolving credit facility.

Although our employees were employed by the Management Joint Venture shortly following the Merger and Liquidation, for the period January 1, 2008 to April 30, 2008, we continued to incur all costs relating to the payroll and benefits of our employees employed by the Management Joint Venture as well as incurring other transition services while the Management Joint Venture finalized arrangements to replicate such functions.

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On the basis that we continued to provide services on a transitional basis through April 30, 2008, for accounting purposes, the Distribution, Contribution and Assignment Agreement between the company, Super LLC, Management Joint Venture, Centro US Employment Company, LLC and Centro New Plan Inc. (a member of Super LLC) dated March 28, 2008, has not been reflected during the period to April 30, 2008. The distribution has been reflected in the consolidated financial statements covered in this report as of May 1, 2008. As a result, certain assets and liabilities have been distributed out as of May 1, 2008.

As the successor obligor on the Notes, we intend to continue to file with the SEC any annual reports, quarterly reports and other documents that it is required to file with the SEC to the extent required under the Indentures governing the Notes.

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All references to we, us, our, ours, or the Company in this report refer to Centro NP LLC and its wholly-owned and majority owned subsidiaries and consolidated entities as of, or subsequent to, April 5, 2007, unless the context indicates otherwise. All references to our predecessor, the Predecessor or New Plan in this report refer to New Plan Excel Realty Trust, Inc. and its wholly-owned and majority owned subsidiaries and consolidated entities as it existed prior to April 5, 2007, unless the context indicates otherwise.

There is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern given that our liquidity is subject to, among other things, our ability to negotiate extensions of credit facilities; our reliance upon funding provided by an entity that we do not control; current prohibition upon our ability to incur further indebtedness and the existence of restrictions upon operations which increase the risk of default and cross-default of existing debt. In addition, uncertainty also exists due to the liquidity issues currently experienced by our parent and the ultimate parent investors, Centro Properties Limited and Centro Properties Trust.

The half yearly financial statements of our ultimate parents, Centro Properties Limited (CPL) and Centro Property Trust (CPT), which were filed with Australian regulatory bodies on February 26, 2009, identified material uncertainty (equivalent to substantial doubt) about those entities ability to continue as a going concern..

In August 2007, we formed Centro NP Residual Holdings LLC (the Residual Joint Venture), which is a joint venture between us and Super LLC whereby we own 49% of the non-managing member interest in the Residual Joint Venture and Super LLC owns 51% of the managing member interest in the Residual Joint Venture. In connection with the formation of the joint venture and with subsequent contributions including contributions made during the three months ending March 31, 2009, we have contributed 49% of our interest in certain subsidiaries, owning 122 real properties with an approximate fair market value of \$2.4 billion, to this joint venture. We distributed the remaining 51% of our interest in the transferred entities to our parent, Super LLC, and Super LLC contributed such interest in the transferred entities to this joint venture. Following these transactions, we owned 49% of the non-managing interest in the Residual Joint Venture, and Super LLC owned 51% of the managing member interest in The Residual Joint Venture.

In accordance with the provisions of SFAS No. 144, the results of operations of properties that have been disposed of (by sale, by abandonment, or in a distribution to owners) or classified as held for sale must be classified as discontinued operations and segregated in our Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income (Loss). Therefore, results of operations from prior periods have been retrospectively adjusted to reflect the current pool of disposed of or held for sale assets.

Results of operations for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and 2008

Rental Revenues

Rental income was \$62.5 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and \$92.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008.

The following significant factors caused material changes in rental income:

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- The Residual Joint Venture Transactions, which decreased rental income by approximately \$27.4 million
- Net decreases in rental rates and straight-line rent adjustments, which decreased rental income by approximately \$1.5 million
- Decreased amortization of below market leases, which decreased rental income by approximately \$1.0 million

Expense reimbursements were \$16.1 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and \$22.9 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The following significant factors caused material changes in expense reimbursements:

- The Residual Joint Venture Transactions, which decreased expense reimbursements by approximately \$6.0 million

Operating Expenses

Operating costs were \$16.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and \$22.7 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The following significant factors caused material changes in operating costs:

- The Residual Joint Venture Transactions, which decreased operating costs by approximately \$6.0 million

Real estate taxes were \$10.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and \$14.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The following significant factors caused material changes in real estate taxes

- The Residual Joint Venture Transactions, which decreased real estate taxes by approximately \$4.1 million

Depreciation and amortization was \$33.6 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009, \$55.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The following significant factors caused material changes in depreciation and amortization:

- The Residual Joint Venture Transactions, which decreased depreciation and amortization by approximately \$15.1 million
- Fewer tenants move-outs during the three months ended March 31, 2009 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2008, which decreased depreciation and amortization by approximately \$6.4 million

General and administrative expenses were \$3.8 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and \$8.3 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The following significant factors caused material changes in general and administrative expenses:

- The Management Joint Venture, which decreased general and administrative expenses by approximately \$4.9 million

Other Income and Expenses

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Interest expense was \$22.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2009 and \$25.4 million for the three months ended March 31, 2008. The following significant factors caused material changes in interest expense:

- Interest on our interest rate cap agreements, which agreements were entered into during the three months ended March 31, 2009, which increased interest expense by approximately \$3.5 million
- A lower LIBOR rate during the three months ended March 31, 2009 as compared to the three months ended March 31, 2008, which decreased interest expense by approximately \$2.6 million
- The write-off of financing costs during the three months ended March 31, 2008, which decreased interest expense by approximately \$4.7 million

Impairment Charges:

During the three months ended March 31, 2009, we recorded impairment charges of \$8.2 million over its real estate assets. These impairment changes arose due to a decrease in forecast cash flows from the properties over the estimated holding period. The changes to the estimated cash flows are attributable to weakening performance of those properties during the three months period ended March 31, 2009.

During the three months ended March 31, 2009, we recorded impairment charges of \$2.6 million in relation to our investment in NP/I&G Institutional Retail Company, LLC. This charge is as a result of a decline in the fair value of the underlying

the real estate caused by a decrease in forecast cash flows as a result of operational issues (such as vacancies) during the three months ended March 31, 2009.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

As of March 31, 2009, we had approximately \$32.3 million in available cash, cash equivalents and marketable securities. In connection with the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility, we are no longer permitted to make draws under our Amended July 2007 Facility. Due to certain covenants and restrictions contained in certain debt agreements, we are currently prohibited from incurring additional indebtedness. Refer to discussions further below.

Short-Term Liquidity Needs

In addition to short-term indebtedness, our short-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of funds necessary to pay for management fees, operating and other expenses directly associated with our portfolio of properties, interest expense and scheduled principal payments on our outstanding debt, capital expenditures incurred to facilitate the leasing of space (*e.g.*, tenant improvements and leasing commissions), and capital expenditures incurred in our development and redevelopment projects. During the remaining nine months of 2009, we have an aggregate of \$30 million of mortgage debt maturities, \$25.3 million of scheduled mortgage amortization payments, and \$150 million of bond maturities. Subsequent to December 31, 2008, we undertook a tender offer to the holders of the 2009 Notes that expire in September 2009. Under the tender offer we purchased the 2009 Notes prior to the expiry date in September 2009 at a value slightly below the principal amount. For those 2009 Note holders that participated in the tender offer, payment was made on April 8, 2009. Please refer to the Recent Developments section above for additional information relating to the Tender Consideration. Although we have historically met our short-term liquidity requirements with cash generated from operations and borrowings under credit facilities, we are presently unable to make draws on our Amended July 2007 Facility. Due to restrictions contained in the Amended July 2007 Facility and our Indentures, we are prohibited from incurring additional indebtedness and are limited to distributions received from the Residual Joint Venture and equity contributions from Super LLC that are funded with borrowings from the Residual Credit Facility and certain asset sale proceeds to meet our short-term liquidity requirements. In addition, there are certain factors that may have a material adverse effect on our cash flow from operations which would further constrain our ability to satisfy our short-term liquidity requirements.

Refer to Note 10 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for details relating to the total short term debt as of March 31, 2009.

We derive substantially all of our revenue from tenants under existing leases at our properties. Therefore, our operating cash flow is dependent on the rents that we are able to charge to our tenants, and the ability of these tenants to make their rental payments. We believe that the nature of the properties in which we typically invest primarily community and neighborhood shopping centers provides a more stable revenue flow in uncertain economic times because, even in difficult economic times, consumers still need to purchase basic living essentials such as food and soft goods. However, there has been a general economic downturn in the market in which we own properties which has adversely impact the ability of our tenants to make rental payments and our ability to re-lease space on favorable terms as leases expire. In both of these instances, our cash flow has been adversely affected.

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In some cases, we have invested as a co-venturer or partner in the development or redevelopment of new properties, instead of developing projects directly. We have also agreed to contribute our pro rata share of any additional capital that may be required by our joint ventures, which pro rata share is not expected to be material. In connection with the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility, we are no longer permitted to make draws under our Amended July 2007 Facility, and are limited to financing any capital requirements from distributions received from the Residual Joint Venture and equity contributions from Super LLC that are funded with borrowings from the Residual Credit Facility and certain asset sale proceeds. We also are limited by the terms of the Residual Credit Facility as to how much we are able to borrow in connection with such obligations. If we are unable to negotiate additional capacity under the Residual Credit Facility, negotiate other liquidity facilities or negotiate the ability to incur additional indebtedness, we may be unable to finance these joint venture obligations.

During the three months ended March 31, 2009, we completed two redevelopment projects in our Consolidated Portfolio, the aggregate cost of which, including costs incurred in prior years on these projects, was approximately \$18.7 million. Our current redevelopment pipeline in our consolidated portfolio is comprised of

seven projects, the aggregate cost of which, including costs incurred in prior years on these projects, is expected to be approximately \$113.2 million. In addition, we develop outparcels of properties in Consolidated Portfolio. Currently, there are no outparcel developments in the pipeline in our Consolidated Portfolio. In connection with the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility, we are no longer permitted to make draws under our Amended July 2007 Facility, and are limited to financing any development and redevelopment costs from distributions received from the Residual Joint Venture and equity contributions from Super LLC that are funded with borrowings from the Residual Credit Facility and certain asset sale proceeds. We also are limited by the terms of the Residual Credit Facility as to how much we are able to borrow in connection with such development costs. If we are unable to negotiate additional capacity under the Residual Credit Facility, negotiate other liquidity facilities or negotiate the ability to incur additional indebtedness, we may be unable to finance further development and redevelopment in our Consolidated Portfolio following exhaustion of the Residual Credit Facility.

We also redevelop properties in our joint venture portfolios. During the three months ended March 31, 2009, our joint venture portfolios did not complete any redevelopment projects. Our current joint venture redevelopment pipeline is comprised of eight projects, the aggregate cost of which, including costs incurred in prior years, is expected to be approximately \$126.5 million, of which our pro rata share will be approximately \$15.4 million. In addition, we also redevelop outparcels at properties in our joint venture portfolios. Our current joint venture outparcel redevelopment pipeline is comprised of one project, the aggregate cost of which, including costs incurred in prior years, is expected to be approximately \$1.1 million, of which our pro rata share will be approximately \$0.6 million. In connection with the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility, we are no longer permitted to make draws under our Amended July 2007 Facility and are limited to financing any development and redevelopment costs from distributions received from the Residual Joint Venture and equity contributions from Super LLC that are funded with borrowings from the Residual Credit Facility and certain asset sale proceeds. We also are limited by the terms of the Residual Credit Facility as to how much we are able to borrow in connection with such development costs. If we are unable to negotiate additional capacity under the Residual Credit Facility, negotiate other liquidity facilities or negotiate the ability to incur additional indebtedness, we may be unable to finance further development and redevelopment in our joint venture portfolios following exhaustion of the Residual Credit Facility.

We regularly incur significant expenditures in connection with the re-leasing of our retail space, principally in the form of tenant improvements and leasing commissions. The amounts of these expenditures can vary significantly, depending on negotiations with tenants and the willingness of tenants to pay higher base rents over the lives of the leases. In connection with the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility, we are no longer permitted to make draws under our Amended July 2007 Facility, and are limited to financing any capital expenditures from distributions received from the Residual Joint Venture and equity contributions from Super LLC that are funded with borrowings from the Residual Credit Facility and certain asset sale proceeds. We also are limited by the terms of the Residual Credit Facility as to how much we are able to borrow in connection with such obligations. If we are unable to negotiate additional capacity under the Residual Credit Facility, negotiate other liquidity facilities or negotiate the ability to incur additional indebtedness, we may be unable to further finance these tenant improvements and leasing commissions following exhaustion of the Residual Credit Facility.

Due to certain covenants contained in our Amended July 2007 Facility and our Indentures, we are presently unable to incur additional indebtedness, and this restriction will limit our flexibility in restructuring our existing indebtedness (including refinancing indebtedness coming due in 2009). Presently, we are limited to financing any development and redevelopment projects from distributions received from the Residual Joint Venture and equity contributions from Super LLC that are funded with borrowings from the Residual Credit Facility and certain asset sales. We also are limited by the terms of the Residual Credit Facility as to how much we are able to borrow in connection with such development costs. If we are unable to negotiate additional capacity under the Residual Credit Facility, negotiate other liquidity facilities or negotiate the ability to incur additional indebtedness, we may be unable to finance development and redevelopment costs following exhaustion of the Residual Credit Facility. In addition, due to financing constraints of our Australian parents, it is unlikely that they will be able to make additional equity contributions to alleviate any short-term liquidity issues we may encounter.

Long-Term Liquidity Needs

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Our long-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of funds necessary to pay for the principal amount of our long-term debt as it matures, significant non-recurring capital expenditures that need to be made periodically at our properties and redevelopment or development projects that we undertake at our properties. Until such time as we are able and permitted to put in place an appropriate liquidity facility, raise additional capital or negotiate the

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ability to incur additional indebtedness, we do not presently have access to the capital necessary to satisfy these long-term liquidity requirements.

Our ability to incur additional debt is dependent upon a number of factors, including our degree of leverage, the value of our unencumbered assets, our credit rating and borrowing restrictions and covenants imposed by existing lenders. In connection with our refinancing difficulties, our credit ratings are all below investment grade. Standard & Poor's current rating is CCC+; CreditWatch with developing implications. Fitch's current ratings is CCC/RR4; upgraded. Moody's current rating is Caa2; negative outlook. There may be additional reductions in our ratings depending on our operating performance and our ability to refinance the Amended July 2007 Facility. As a result of these downgrades, the terms of any financings we enter into in the future, as well as our ability to secure any such financings, may be adversely affected.

Although we have obtained extensions of short-term debt to December 31, 2010 that was due to expire on January 15, 2009, we are still working to reduce the level of our long-term debt to address our liquidity issues.

We are also working on plans to restructure and/or refinance our long-term debt, including the debt that was extended to December 31, 2010. Our ability to do so is restricted by the factors listed above, as well as also being impacted by the current and future condition of the credit market and also the current and future condition of the US retail real estate market.

We have selectively effected asset sales to generate cash proceeds. During the three months ended March 31, 2009, we generated approximately \$6.4 million in gross proceeds through the disposal of non-core and non-strategic properties and approximately \$181.5 million from the disposition of certain properties and land parcels held through joint ventures. During 2008, we, and our predecessor, as applicable, generated approximately \$106.3 million in gross proceeds through the disposal of non-core and non-strategic properties and approximately \$15.0 million from the disposition of certain properties and land parcels held through joint ventures. Our ability to generate cash from asset sales is limited by market conditions. Our ability to sell properties in the future in order to raise cash will necessarily be limited if market conditions make such sales unattractive. Our ability to sell assets will also be restricted by certain covenants included in the Amended July 2007 Facility and Indentures.

The following table summarizes all of our known contractual cash obligations, excluding interest, to pay third parties as of March 31, 2009 (based on a calendar year, dollars in thousands):

| Contractual Cash Obligations | Total | Less than 1 year | 1- 3 years | 3 - 5 Years | More than 5 years |
|------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|----------------------|
| Debt (1) | \$ 1,694,591 | \$ 205,308(2) | \$ 724,107 | \$ 269,732 | \$ 495,444 |
| Capital Lease Obligations | 30,104 | 562 | 1,454 | 1,639 | 26,449 |
| Operating Leases (3) | 18,495 | 638 | 1,709 | 1,784 | 14,364 |
| Total | \$ 1,743,190 | \$ 206,508 | \$ 727,270 | \$ 273,155 | \$ 536,257 |

(1) Debt includes scheduled amortization and scheduled maturities for mortgage loans, notes payable and credit facilities.

(2) Including \$150 million in unsecured notes payable that were subject to a tender offer. Refer to Note 10 of the Financial Statements.

- (3) Operating leases include ground leases for shopping centers that we operate and our administrative office space.

In connection with the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility, we are no longer permitted to make draws under our Amended July 2007 Facility. We are presently considering what our plans will be with respect to satisfying our contractual cash obligations, the balance of which represents the amount maturing under our Amended July 2007 Facility, as well as maturing mortgages and scheduled amortization.

The following table summarizes certain terms of our existing credit agreements as of March 31, 2009 (dollars in thousands):

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| Loan | Amount Available to be Drawn | Amount Drawn as of March 31, 2009 | Current Interest Rate (1) | Maturity Date |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------------|---------------|
| Amended July 2007 Facility (2) | \$ | \$ 306,500 | LIBOR plus 175 bp | 2010 |
| Secured Term Loans | | 163,700 | Variable (3) | 2010 |
| Total Credit Agreements | \$ | \$ 470,200 | | |

(1) We incur interest using a 30-day LIBOR rate, which was 0.50063% at March 31, 2009.

(2) We are presently (and were as of March 31, 2009) unable to make draws on our Amended July 2007 Facility. Under the terms of the Amended July 2007 Facility, we incur an annual facility fee of 22.5 basis points on this facility. The Amended July 2007 Facility is scheduled to mature on December 31, 2010. Total fees incurred in securing this extension in maturity of the facility were approximately \$3.3 million.

(3) We incur interest using a 30-day LIBOR rate, which was 0.50063% at March 31, 2009, plus spreads ranging from 135 to 175 basis points.

In connection with the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility, we are no longer permitted to make draws under our Amended July 2007 Facility. In addition, the Amended July 2007 Facility requires that we maintain certain financial coverage ratios and other debt covenants. These coverage ratios and debt covenants include:

- Total debt to total adjusted assets of no more than 65%;
- Total secured debt to total adjusted assets of no more than 40%;
- Unencumbered total asset value not to be less than 100% of the aggregate principal amount of all of our outstanding unsecured debt; and
- Consolidated income available for debt service of at least 1.5 times the maximum annual service charge on total debt.

As of March 31, 2009, we had approximately \$830.2 million of indebtedness outstanding, excluding the impact of unamortized premiums, under three unsecured note indentures, having a weighted average interest rate of 5.8%. These indentures also contain covenants that require us to maintain certain financial coverage ratios.

In addition to our Amended July 2007 Facility and indentures, as of March 31, 2009, we had approximately \$394.2 million of mortgage debt outstanding, excluding the impact of unamortized premiums, having a weighted average

interest rate of 8.8% per annum. It should be noted that as at March 31, 2009, the Super Bridge Loan (totaling \$1.8 billion) of our parent is collateralized over its 100% membership interest in us. It is also collateralized by certain assets held by the Residual Joint Venture.

Resolution of our liquidity issues may be, in part, achieved through asset sales. If we are required to dispose of real estate assets quickly and in a manner other than normal fashion to assist with our liquidity position, it is possible that these real estate assets would be sold at an accounting loss. Additionally, our ability to sell real estate assets is restricted by a loan-to-asset covenant ratio as contained in the Indentures.

In terms of potential equity investments, our ultimate parent investors are unlikely to make any equity contributions into us to assist with our liquidity position due to the liquidity issued currently being dealt with by these entities.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

We do not believe that we currently have any off-balance sheet arrangements that have, or are reasonably likely to have, a material current or future effect on our financial condition, changes in financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, capital expenditures or capital resources.

However, in a few cases, we have made commitments to provide funds to unconsolidated joint ventures under certain circumstances. The liabilities associated with these joint ventures do not show up as liabilities on our consolidated financial statements.

The following is a brief summary of the unconsolidated joint venture obligations that we have as of March 31, 2009, and to which we expect to make additional capital contributions:

- *Centro GA America LLC.* We have a 5% interest in this joint venture, which interest was acquired on August 10, 2005 in conjunction with the Galileo Transactions. Under the terms of this joint venture, we are not obligated to contribute any additional capital to the venture; however, in the event that additional capital is contributed by our joint venture partner, we have the option to contribute the amount necessary to maintain our 5% ownership interest. We anticipate making additional capital contributions from time to time to maintain our 5% ownership interest. As of March 31, 2009, the joint venture was comprised of 111 stabilized retail assets, three retail properties under redevelopment and one new development property and had loans outstanding of approximately \$1.1 billion. As of March 31, 2009, the book value of our investment in Galileo America LLC was approximately \$29.1 million.
- *NP / I&G Institutional Retail Company II, LLC.* In February 2006, our predecessor formed a second strategic joint venture with JP Morgan Investment Management Inc. to acquire high-quality institutional grade community and neighborhood shopping centers on a nationwide basis. Under the terms of this joint venture, we have a 20% interest in the venture and have committed to contribute our pro rata share of any capital required by the venture for asset acquisitions. As of March 31, 2009, we had contributed approximately \$14.7 million. Additionally, we have agreed to contribute our pro rata share of any additional capital that might be required by the joint venture; however, we do not expect that any significant additional capital contributions will be required. As of March 31, 2009, the joint venture owned three stabilized retail properties. The joint venture had loans outstanding of approximately \$46.7 million as of March 31, 2009. As of March 31, 2009, the book value of our investment in NP / I&G Institutional Retail Company II, LLC was approximately \$10.9 million.
- *NPK Redevelopment I, LLC.* We have a joint venture with Kmart Corporation (Sears Holding Corp.) pursuant to which the joint venture will redevelop three Kmart Supercenter properties formerly owned by Kmart. Under the terms of this joint venture, we have agreed to contribute \$6.0 million which had been fully contributed as of March 31, 2009. We will have a 20% interest in the venture and are responsible for contributing our pro rata share of any additional capital that might be required by the joint venture; during the year ended December 31, 2008, we contributed \$1.1 million which entitled 10% per annum preferred return compounded monthly. However, we do not expect that any significant capital contributions will be required. The joint venture had no loans outstanding as of March 31, 2009. As of March 31, 2009, the book value of our investment in NPK Redevelopment I, LLC was approximately \$11.5 million.

In addition, the following is a brief summary of the other unconsolidated joint venture obligations that we have as of March 31, 2009. Although we have agreed to contribute certain amounts of capital that may be required by these joint ventures, as more fully described below, we do not expect that any significant capital contributions to the following joint ventures will be required.

- *Arapahoe Crossings, L.P.* We, together with a U.S. partnership comprised substantially of foreign investors, have an interest in a joint venture which owns Arapahoe Crossings, a community shopping center located in Aurora, Colorado. Under the terms of this joint venture, we have a 30% interest and we have agreed to contribute our pro rata share of any capital that might be required by the joint venture. The joint venture had loans outstanding of approximately \$46.0 million as of March 31, 2009. As of March 31, 2009, the book value of our investment in Arapahoe Crossings, L.P. was approximately \$8.4 million.

- *BPR Land Partnership, L.P.* We have a 50% interest in a joint venture that owns approximately 10.3 acres of undeveloped land in Frisco, Texas. Under the terms of this joint venture, we have agreed to contribute our pro rata share of any capital that might be required by the joint venture. The joint venture had no loans outstanding as of March 31, 2009. As of March 31, 2009, the book value of our investment in BPR Land Partnership, L.P. was approximately \$4.0 million.

- *BPR South, L.P.* We have a 50% interest in a joint venture that owns approximately 6.6 acres of undeveloped land in Frisco, Texas. Under the terms of this joint venture, we have agreed to contribute our pro rata share of any capital that might be required by the joint venture. The joint venture had no loans outstanding as of March 31, 2009. As of March 31, 2009, the book value of our investment in BPR South, L.P. was approximately \$1.4 million.

- *The Residual Joint Venture.* In August 2007, we formed the Residual Joint Venture with Super LLC, our sole and managing member. In connection with the formation of the Residual Joint Venture and with subsequent contributions, we have contributed 49% of our interest in certain subsidiaries, owning 74 real properties with an approximate value of \$1.8 billion, to the Residual Joint Venture. We distributed the remaining 51% of our interest in the transferred entities to Super LLC, and Super LLC contributed such interest in the transferred entities to the Residual Joint Venture. Following these transactions, we owned 49% of the non-managing interest in the Residual Joint Venture, and Super LLC owned 51% of the managing member interest in the Residual Joint Venture. Also in November 2007, Super LLC contributed its interest in certain subsidiaries, owning 39 real properties with an approximate value of \$385.0 million, to the Residual Joint Venture. Immediately following such contribution, Super LLC contributed a percentage of membership interests in the Residual Joint Venture such that we continued to own 49% of the non-managing interest in the Residual Joint Venture, and Super LLC continued to own 51% of the managing member interest in the Residual Joint Venture. In January 2009, we contributed 49% of our interest in certain additional subsidiaries, owning 48 real properties with an approximate value of \$513.4 million, to the Residual Joint Venture. We distributed the remaining 51% of our interest in the additional transferred entities to Super LLC, and Super LLC contributed such interest in the additional transferred entities to the Residual Joint Venture. The Residual Joint Venture has executed certain guarantees in favors of certain of our indebtedness and of Super LLC. The Residual Joint Venture owned 161 stabilized retail properties as of March 31, 2009. Under the terms of the Residual Joint Venture, we are not obligated to contribute any additional capital to the Residual Joint Venture. The Residual Joint Venture had loans outstanding of approximately \$1.5 billion as of March 31, 2009. As of March 31, 2009, the book value of our investment in the Residual Joint Venture was approximately \$724.7 million.
- *NP/I&G Institutional Retail Company, LLC.* We have a strategic joint venture with JPMorgan Investment Management Inc. to acquire high-quality institutional grade community and neighborhood shopping centers on a nationwide basis. The joint venture owned eight stabilized retail properties and one retail property under redevelopment as of March 31, 2009. Under the terms of this joint venture, we have a 20% interest in the venture and are responsible for contributing our pro rata share of any capital that might be required by the joint venture. Our predecessor initially committed to contribute up to a maximum amount of \$30.0 million to the joint venture, however, in connection with the acquisition of certain assets during 2005, our predecessor, together with the DownREIT Partnership, contributed a disproportionate share of capital to the venture, such that our predecessor's total capital investment as of December 31, 2005 was \$41.4 million. The excess contribution was returned to our predecessor in February 2006. During the year ended December 31, 2008, in connection with the acquisition of certain other assets, our predecessor increased our committed capital to the venture to \$31.9 million, of which approximately \$28.2 million had been contributed as of March 31, 2009. We do not expect that any significant additional capital contributions will be required, nor do we expect that any additional acquisitions of property will be made by the joint venture. The joint venture had loans outstanding of approximately \$211.6 million as of March 31, 2009. As of March 31, 2009, the book value of our investment in NP/I&G Institutional Retail Company, LLC was approximately \$27.4 million.
- *NP/SSP Baybrook, LLC.* We have a third strategic joint venture with JP Morgan Investment Management Inc., which venture was formed for the specific purpose of acquiring Baybrook Gateway, a shopping center located in Webster, Texas. Under the terms of this joint venture, we have a 20% interest in the venture and are responsible for contributing our pro rata share of any capital that might be required by the joint venture; however, we do not expect that any significant additional capital contributions will be required. The joint venture had loans outstanding of approximately \$41 million as of March 31, 2009. As of March 31, 2009, the book value of our investment in NP/SSP Baybrook, LLC was approximately \$1.9 million.

- *Westgate Mall, LLC.* We, together with Transwestern Investment Company and The Richard E. Jacobs Group, have an interest in a joint venture that was formed for the specific purpose of acquiring and redeveloping Westgate Mall, an enclosed mall located on 55 acres of land in Fairview Park, Ohio. The joint venture is currently redeveloping the mall into a large community shopping center. Under the terms of this joint venture, we have a 10% interest in the venture and have agreed to contribute our pro rata share of any capital that might be required by the joint

venture. The joint venture had loans outstanding of approximately \$65.8 million as of March 31, 2009. As of March 31, 2009, the book value of our investment in Westgate Mall, LLC was approximately \$1.1 million.

Other Funding Obligations

In addition to the joint venture obligations described above, we also had the following contingent contractual obligations as of March 31, 2009, none of which we believe will materially adversely affect us:

- *Letters of Credit.* We have arranged for the provision of seven separate letters of credit in connection with certain property or insurance related matters. If these letters of credit are drawn, we will be obligated to reimburse the providing bank for the amount of the draw. As of March 31, 2009, there was no balance outstanding under any of the letters of credit. If the letters of credit were fully drawn, the combined maximum amount of exposure would be approximately \$12.5 million. The expiration of these letters of credit may be automatically extended pursuant to the terms of the Amended July 2007 Facility and Bank of America, as the issuing bank under these letters of credit, has agreed not to prevent the automatic extension of such letters of credit.

- *Non-Recourse and Other Debt Guarantees.* Under certain of our non-recourse loans and those of our joint ventures, we could, under certain circumstances, be responsible for portions of the mortgage indebtedness in connection with certain customary non-recourse carve out provisions such as environmental conditions, misuse of funds and material misrepresentations. As of March 31, 2009, we had mortgage and term loans outstanding of approximately \$557.9 million, excluding the impact of unamortized premiums, and our unconsolidated joint ventures had mortgage loans outstanding of approximately \$3.0 billion. In addition, we have guaranteed certain construction and other obligations relative to certain joint venture development projects; however we do not expect that our obligations under such guarantees will be material if called upon.

- *Leasing Commitments.* **We have entered into leases, as lessee, in connection with ground leases for shopping centers which we operate and our administrative office space. These leases are accounted for as operating leases. The minimum annual rental commitments for these leases during the next five fiscal years and thereafter are approximately as follows (dollars in thousands):**

| Year | | |
|------------------------------|----|--------|
| 2009 (remaining nine months) | \$ | 638 |
| 2010 | | 852 |
| 2011 | | 857 |
| 2012 | | 890 |
| 2013 | | 894 |
| Thereafter | | 14,364 |

- *Redemption Rights.* **The** DownREIT Partnership has entered into the ERP Redemption Agreements in June 2008 with twelve limited partners with respect to the redemption of each limited partner's outstanding Class A Preferred Units for an aggregate amount of \$44.9 million of which \$9.4 million remained outstanding as of December 31, 2008 (the DownREIT Partnership Redemption Obligation). On August 29, 2008, one of the limited partners party to an ERP Redemption Agreement entered into an agreement with the DownREIT Partnership revoking the redemption of its remaining Class A Preferred Units and electing to retain such units. On September 12, 2008, November 25, 2008 and December 12, 2008, the DownREIT Partnership entered into amendments to the ERP Redemption Agreements with the remaining eleven limited partners which provided for, among other things, an extension of the redemption date of the DownREIT Partnership Redemption Obligation to January 15, 2009. Additionally, on November 11, 2008, another Class A Preferred Unit Holder (separate to the previously discussed twelve limited partners that had made a redemption election) elected to redeem substantially all of its Class A Preferred Units. Such units were redeemed in exchange for the fee interest in a property. As of March 31, 2009, no other limited partners with Class A Preferred Units have made a redemption election. Such redemption election may be made at any time and we are required to make such redemption on the second to last business day of the quarter in which such election is

made, provided that we receive the redemption election at least ten business days prior to such date.

On January 15, 2009, we paid in full the DownREIT Partnership Redemption Obligation using proceeds from distributions from the Residual Joint Venture that were funded with borrowings from the Residual Credit Facility.

We are not presently involved in any material litigation arising outside the ordinary course of its business. However, we are involved in routine litigation arising in the ordinary course of business, none of which is believed to be material in light of our reserves for such matters. In connection with a specific tenant litigation, and based upon certain rulings occurring during the third quarter of 2005, we maintain an aggregate reserve of approximately \$4.3 million as of March 31, 2009. Given the increase in the reserve previously taken by our predecessor, and the current status of the tenant litigation, we believe that any loss in excess of the established reserve would be immaterial.

For a discussion of other factors which may adversely affect our liquidity and capital resources, please see the section titled "Risk Factors" in Item 1A of our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2009.

Description of Amended July 2007 Facility

The Amended July 2007 Facility is a \$350.0 million revolving credit facility. On January 15, 2009, we entered into the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility modifying certain terms and conditions of the Amended July 2007 Facility, and superseding the terms and conditions set forth in letter agreements entered into by us with Bank of America, as administrative agent, on February 14, 2008, March 28, 2008, May 7, 2008, May 30, 2008, September 26, 2008, and the December 2008 Facility Extension Agreement. Following the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility, the Amended July 2007 Facility has a maturity date of December 31, 2010. As of January 15, 2009, we had an aggregate of \$306.5 million borrowing outstanding under the Amended July 2007 Facility. Borrowings under the Amended July 2007 Facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to, at our option, LIBOR or the prime rate, plus an applicable margin of 1.75%. To comply with our agreement to pay interest on the Amended July 2007 Facility at the same rate as applied to the Prior Super Bridge Loan, we agreed to pay interest on the outstanding balance that accrued during the period from December 16, 2007 through February 14, 2008 at a rate equal to LIBOR or the prime rate plus 1.75% less the applicable margin in effect immediately prior to the amendment entered into on February 14, 2008. In addition to the interest that accrues and is paid currently, upon the occurrence of an event of default, additional interest would accrue from May 7, 2008 to January 15, 2009 at a rate of 5.5%, thereby increasing the total interest rate to LIBOR or the prime rate plus 7.25% for that period. This additional interest becomes due and payable only upon the occurrence of an event of default as defined in the Amended July 2007 Facility. For illustrative purposes only, if such event of default had arisen as of March 31, 2009, total additional interest to be accrued would be approximately \$11.6 million. No such event of default has occurred, therefore interest continues to accrue at LIBOR or the prime rate plus 1.75%.

Additionally, post January 15, 2009, if an event of default occurs and is continuing, interest on the balance accrues at a rate equal to LIBOR or the prime rate plus 11.25% (an increase of 4% from the previous default rate). The new default interest rate provided under the Amended July 2007 Facility is applicable from the date of such event of default. No further borrowings under the Amended July 2007 Facility are permitted and any amounts repaid or prepaid prior to the maturity date may not be reborrowed.

The Amended July 2007 Facility is secured with assets held by us, as well as by certain assets held by the Residual Joint Venture.

Additionally, the loans and other obligations under the Amended July 2007 Facility are required to be paid, and the commitments will be reduced accordingly, upon the receipt by us of net proceeds from the disposition of certain properties. Net proceeds in respect of certain casualty and condemnation events affecting certain properties are required to be applied towards the prepayment of the loans as well. Except under certain limited circumstances, we are prohibited from selling or transferring property, making equity issuances or making payments of cash or other property with respect to indebtedness without lender consent. The requirement that we manage at least 90% of our properties was revised to permit the Management Joint Venture or one of its indirect or direct subsidiaries to also act as manager of such properties.

CPT and CPL agreed under the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility to take and avoid taking certain actions with respect to us, such as (i) entering into any agreement that limits our flexibility, or grants lender consent rights, with respect to the sale of our assets, (ii) obtaining guaranties from us with respect to parent debt, (iii) pledging any of our assets in favor of their creditors, and (iv) permitting us to transfer assets to CPT and CPL. A breach of such covenants was made an event of default under the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility. The Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility also releases the parent company guaranty under that certain Guaranty Agreement, dated July 31, 2007, by and among CPT and CPL as guarantors in favor of Bank of America, N.A., as administrative agent.

As part of the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility which was executed on January 15, 2009, we agreed to put in place an interest rate cap with respect to the debt under the Amended July 2007 Facility. The strike rate of the interest rate cap is 2.6%.

There are seven separate letters of credit outstanding under the Amended July 2007 Facility in connection with certain property or insurance related matters. As of March 31, 2009, there was no balance outstanding under any of the letters of credit. If the letters of credit were fully drawn, the combined maximum amount of exposure would be approximately \$12.5 million. The expiration of these letters of credit may be automatically extended pursuant to the terms of the Amended July 2007 Facility and Bank of America, as the issuing bank under these letters of credit, has agreed not to prevent the automatic extension of such letters of credit.

The Amended July 2007 Facility contains various representations, warranties and covenants customary for financings of this type, including, among others, mandatory prepayment upon the occurrence of certain events. Under the Amended July 2007 Facility, we are also subject to compliance with certain covenants substantially similar to those contained in our Indentures relating to the public notes. These covenants include: (i) total debt to total adjusted assets of no more than 65%; (ii) total secured debt to total adjusted assets of no more than 40%; (iii) unencumbered total asset value not to be less than 100% of the aggregate principal amount of all of our outstanding unsecured debt and that of our subsidiaries; and (iv) consolidated income available for debt service of at least 1.5 times the maximum annual service charge on total debt.

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The Amended July 2007 Facility contains customary defaults, including, among others: the nonpayment of interest or principal of any loan; failure to comply with restrictions on use of proceeds; failure to observe or perform covenants under any loan document, including the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility; bankruptcy or insolvency; certain judgments and decrees; change of control; defaults under the Super Bridge Loan, Residual Credit Facility and Amended and Restated Preston Ridge Facility; and defaults under any existing credit facility of us, our subsidiaries and certain of our affiliates in excess of \$10 million.

Amounts outstanding under the Amended July 2007 Facility are guaranteed pursuant to an Amended and Restated Guaranty Agreement dated July 31, 2007, by and among certain of our subsidiaries, as guarantors in favor of the administrative agent and the Guaranty, dated as of March 28, 2008, from certain subsidiaries of Centro NP Residual Holding LLC in favor of the administrative agent.

Description of Residual Credit Facility

The Residual Credit Facility is a \$370.0 million credit facility entered into by certain subsidiaries of the Residual Joint Venture (the Residual Credit Facility Borrowers) on January 15, 2009. The Residual Credit Facility is collateralized by properties owned by the Residual Credit Facility Borrowers and certain other subsidiaries of the Residual Joint Venture and has a maturity date of December 31, 2010. The Residual Credit Facility is guaranteed by Super LLC, the Residual Joint Venture, Centro NP Residual Holding Sub 1, LLC, a subsidiary of the Residual Joint Venture and the 100% owner of each of the borrowers under the Residual Credit Facility, and certain other subsidiaries of the Residual Joint Venture. An initial draw on the Residual Credit Facility in the amount of approximately \$150.0 million was used for the repayment of a portion of the Super Bridge Loan, the payment of the DownREIT Partnership Redemption Obligation and the payment of the Secured Term Loan Payments. The remaining proceeds of the Residual Credit Facility may be used for development and redevelopment of certain properties, the payment of certain maturing debt and general corporate cash needs. However, we do not control the Residual Joint Venture and cannot cause the Residual Joint Venture to make a draw under the Residual Credit Facility or distribute the proceeds therefrom.

Borrowings under the Residual Credit Facility bear interest at a rate per annum equal to, at our option, the prime rate or LIBOR plus an applicable margin of 3.75%. Additionally, if an event of default occurs and is continuing, interest on the outstanding balance accrues at a rate equal to LIBOR or the prime rate plus 7.75%, not to exceed the maximum nonusurious interest rate under the laws of the state of New York. The Residual Credit Facility is not a revolving credit facility and any amounts repaid or prepaid prior to the maturity date may not be reborrowed.

Additionally, mandatory draws of the Residual Credit Facility and the distribution of such proceeds up to Super LLC are required to repay loans and other obligations under the Super Bridge Loan, and the commitments will be reduced accordingly, upon the receipt by Super LLC or its subsidiaries of net proceeds from the disposition of certain properties. The Residual Credit Facility Borrowers are prohibited from selling or transferring any properties owned by the Residual Credit Facility Borrowers without lender consent.

The Residual Credit Facility contains various representations, warranties and covenants customary for financings of this type, including, among others, mandatory prepayment upon the occurrence of certain events. Under the Residual Credit Facility, we are also subject to compliance with certain covenants, which include: (i) consolidated EBITDA to consolidated total debt of no less than 9.3%; and (ii) consolidated EBITDA to consolidated total interest expense of no less than 1.47 to 1.00.

The Residual Credit Facility contains customary defaults, including, among others: the nonpayment of interest or principal of the loan; failure to comply with restrictions on use of proceeds; failure to observe or perform covenants including the financial covenants described above; bankruptcy or insolvency; certain judgments and decrees; change of control; and defaults under the Super Bridge Loan and Amended and Restated Preston Ridge Facility.

Inflation

The majority of our leases contain provisions designed to mitigate the adverse impact of inflation. Such provisions contain clauses enabling us to receive percentage rents, which generally increase as prices rise but may be adversely impacted by tenant sales decreases, and/or escalation clauses which are typically related to increases in the consumer price index or similar inflation indices. In addition, we believe that many of our existing lease rates are below current market levels for comparable space and that upon renewal or re-rental such rates may be increased to be consistent with, or get closer to, current market rates. This belief is based upon an analysis of relevant market conditions, including a comparison of comparable market rental rates, and upon the fact that many of our leases have been in place for a number of years and may not

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contain escalation clauses sufficient to match the increase in market rental rates over such time. Most of our leases require the tenant to pay its share of operating expenses, including common area maintenance, real estate taxes and insurance, thereby reducing our exposure to increases in costs and operating expenses resulting from inflation. In addition, we periodically evaluate our exposure to interest rate fluctuations, and may enter into interest rate protection agreements which mitigate, but do not eliminate, the effect of changes in interest rates on our floating rate loans.

In the normal course of business, we also face risks that are either non-financial or non-qualitative. Such risks principally include credit risks and legal risks.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

As of March 31, 2009, we had approximately \$8.0 million of outstanding floating rate mortgages. We also had approximately \$306.5 million outstanding under our floating rate Amended July 2007 Revolving Facility and \$163.7 million outstanding under floating rate secured term loans. We do not believe that the interest rate risk represented by our floating rate debt is material as of March 31, 2009, in relation to our approximately \$1.7 billion of outstanding total debt and our approximately \$3.7 billion of total assets as of that date. This assessment may change depending upon changes in market floating interest rates in the short term.

If market rates of interest on our variable rate debt increase by 1%, the increase in annual interest expense on our variable rate debt would decrease future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$4.8 million. If market rates of interest on our variable rate debt decrease by 1%, the decrease in interest expense on our variable rate debt would increase future earnings and cash flows by approximately \$4.8 million. This assumes that the amount outstanding under our variable rate debt remains at approximately \$478.2 million as of March 31, 2009. If market rates of interest increase by 1%, the fair value of our total outstanding debt would decrease by approximately \$42.5 million. If market rates of interest decrease by 1%, the fair value of our total outstanding debt would increase by approximately \$89.0 million. This assumes that the fair value of our total debt outstanding remains at approximately \$1.8 billion as of March 31, 2009.

As of March 31, 2009, we had no material exposure to market risk (including foreign currency exchange risk, commodity price risk or equity price risk). In addition to the other factors which may constrain our ability to refinance our short-term debt obligations addressed elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, our ability to refinance such obligations may be further constrained as a result of recent dislocations in the global credit markets.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Evaluation of Disclosure Controls and Procedures

An evaluation was performed under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on that evaluation, the Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that these disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

Changes in Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

There has been no change in our internal control over financial reporting during our most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

PART II OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

We are not presently involved in any material litigation arising outside the ordinary course of our business. However, we are involved in routine litigation arising in the ordinary course of business, none of which is believed to be material in light of reserves taken by us.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Overview

Set forth below are the risks that we believe are material to investors who purchase or own our securities that are not otherwise described in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. The occurrence of any of the following factors or circumstances could adversely affect our cash flows, financial condition, results of operations and/or our ability to meet our operating expenses, including debt service and capital expenditure obligations, any or all of which could in turn cause a decline in the value of our securities.

We have substantial short-term liquidity obligations consisting primarily of short-term indebtedness, which we may be unable to refinance on favorable terms or at all. During the remaining nine months of 2009, we have an aggregate of \$180.0 million of mortgage debt, notes payable and credit facilities scheduled to mature and \$25.3 million of scheduled mortgage amortization payments. If principal payments on debt due at maturity cannot be refinanced, extended or paid, we will be in default under our debt obligations, and we may be forced to dispose of properties on disadvantageous terms. Such defaults may in turn cause cross defaults in certain of our or our affiliates' other debt obligations.

In addition, because we are no longer permitted to make draws under our Amended July 2007 Facility and because of the restrictions imposed on us by the Amended July 2007 Facility, the Super Bridge Loan, the Residual Credit Facility and the Indentures, we may not be able to repay or refinance short-term debt obligations that comes due. Until such time as we are able to incur additional indebtedness, put in place an appropriate liquidity facility, raise additional capital or receive distributions from the Residual Joint Venture and/or contributions from our parent, we may be unable to refinance our short-term debt obligations on favorable terms or at all. Also, due to financial constraints of our ultimate Australian parents, it is unlikely that they will be able to make additional equity contributions to alleviate any short-term liquidity issues we may encounter.

In connection with our refinancing difficulties, our credit ratings are all below investment grade. Standard & Poor's current rating is CCC+; CreditWatch with developing implications. Fitch's current ratings is CCC/RR4; rating watch negative. Moody's current rating is Caa2; negative outlook. There may be additional reductions in our ratings depending on our operating performance and our ability to refinance the Amended July 2007 Facility.

Furthermore, under certain agreements governing our joint venture investments, our joint ventures may make capital calls upon the joint venture members or partners to fund certain costs of operation. Capital calls by a joint venture could increase our short-term liquidity obligations. If we are unable to satisfy our obligations pursuant to a capital call, we will be in breach of the agreement governing the particular joint venture.

We may need to dispose of a number of properties in order to meet our currently budgeted liquidity needs. Based on our currently budgeted liquidity needs, we may need to dispose of certain assets to fund our operations. Because we are no longer permitted to make draws under our Amended July 2007 Facility and because of the restrictions imposed on us by the Amended July 2007 Facility, the Super Bridge Loan, the Residual Credit Facility and the Indentures which, among other things, prohibit us from incurring additional indebtedness, if we are unable to complete such asset sales, we may not be able to meet our liquidity needs. In addition, due to certain repayment obligations under the Amended

July 2007 Facility, proceeds from the disposition of properties may not be available to meet other liquidity needs.

Recent disruptions in the financial markets could affect our ability to obtain financing or renegotiate our existing indebtedness on reasonable terms and may have other adverse effects on us. Recent events in the financial markets have had an adverse impact on the credit markets and, as a result, credit has become more expensive and difficult to obtain. The United States credit markets have recently experienced significant price volatility, dislocations and liquidity disruptions, which have caused the spreads on prospective debt financings to widen considerably. These circumstances have materially impacted liquidity in the financial markets, making terms for certain financings less attractive, and in certain cases have resulted in the unavailability of certain types of financing. The negative impact on the tightening of the credit markets may have a material adverse effect on us resulting from, but not limited to, an inability to refinance our short-term and long-term debt obligations on favorable terms, if at all, increased financing costs or financing with increasingly restrictive covenants. In addition, these factors may make it more difficult for us to renegotiate our existing indebtedness or to sell properties or may adversely affect the price we receive for properties that we do sell, as prospective buyers may experience increased costs of financing or difficulties in obtaining financing. The negative impact of the recent disruptions in the credit markets on the real estate sector generally or our inability to obtain financing on favorable terms, if at all, may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations and business.

Cross-default provisions in our borrowing arrangements increase the consequences of a default. The Amended July 2007 Facility will cross default upon any default under the Super Bridge Loan, the Residual Credit Facility, the Amended and Restated Preston Ridge Facility or other property debt. Accordingly, should an event of default occur under any of these debt agreements, we face the prospect of being in default under each of such debt instruments to which we are an obligor. Although we are not an obligor under the Super Bridge Loan, the Residual Credit Facility, or the Preston Ridge Facility, a default by any of the obligors pursuant to any of these debt facilities (through non-payment upon maturity, among other things) would, pursuant to the cross-default provisions, trigger a default under the Amended July 2007 Facility. In addition, any defaults or foreclosures under our mortgage debt outstanding could expose us to the possibility of cross-defaults under our obligations under the Indentures or the Amended July 2007 Facility. Our parent's pledge of its ownership interest in us may expose us to possible claims of default in certain of our mortgage debt outstanding, which, if demand for payment is made by the lenders, could cause cross-defaults in certain of our other debt. In the event of a cross-default, we might not be able to obtain alternative financing for the defaulted obligations or, if we are able to obtain such financing, we might not be able to obtain it on terms acceptable to us. There are currently no instances of default of debt obligations where cross-default provisions exist with certain debt obligations.

There are default and cross-default provisions in our borrowing arrangements which may be triggered by actions that could be taken (or which are not taken) by entities that we do not control. The Amended July 2007 Facility has several events of default that may be triggered by actions taken (or not taken) by our direct and indirect equity owners and by their other subsidiaries. In addition, the Amended July 2007 Facility will cross-default upon any default under the Super Bridge Loan, the Residual Credit Facility and the Amended and Restated Preston Ridge Facility. As we do not control our equity owners or the obligors under the Super Bridge Loan, the Residual Credit Facility or the Preston Ridge Facility, our liquidity and financial condition may be materially and adversely affected by actions that are not within our control.

We are limited to financing any liquidity requirements from distributions received from the Residual Joint Venture, and equity contributions from Super LLC, that are funded with borrowings from the Residual Credit Facility, and we may be unable to finance such liquidity requirements after exhaustion of the Residual Credit Facility. We have historically met our short-term liquidity requirements with cash generated from operations and borrowings under our credit facilities. Our short-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of funds necessary to pay for management fees, operating and other expenses directly associated with our portfolio of properties, interest expense and scheduled principal payments on our outstanding debt and capital expenditures incurred in our development and redevelopment projects. Our current new development pipeline in our Consolidated Portfolio is comprised of two projects, the aggregate cost of which, including costs incurred in prior years on these projects, is expected to be approximately \$74.5 million. Our current redevelopment pipeline in our Consolidated Portfolio is comprised of seven projects, the aggregate cost of which, including costs incurred in prior years on these projects, is expected to be approximately \$113.2 million. We presently have \$16.0 million of costs, including costs incurred in prior years, attributable to our pro rata share of redevelopment costs for projects in our joint venture portfolio.

Our long-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of funds necessary to pay for the principal amount of our long-term debt as it matures significant non-recurring capital expenditures that need to be made periodically at our properties and redevelopment or development projects that we undertake at our properties.

Because we are no longer permitted to make draws under our Amended July 2007 Facility and certain of our or our affiliates' debt agreements currently prohibit us from incurring additional indebtedness, we are presently limited to financing any liquidity requirements from distributions received from the Residual Joint Venture, and equity contributions from Super LLC, that are funded with borrowings from the Residual Credit Facility and certain asset sale proceeds. However, we do not control the Residual Joint Venture and cannot cause the Residual Joint Venture to make a draw under the Residual Credit Facility or to distribute the proceeds therefrom. We also are limited by the terms of the Residual Credit Facility as to how much we are able to borrow in connection with such obligations. If we are unable to negotiate additional capacity under the Residual Credit Facility, negotiate other liquidity facilities or negotiate the ability to incur additional indebtedness, we may be unable to finance the balance of these obligations following exhaustion of the Residual Credit Facility.

Our financial covenants will restrict our operating and acquisition activities. The Amended July 2007 Facility and the Indentures contain certain financial and operating covenants, including, among other things, certain coverage ratios, as well as limitations on our ability to incur secured and unsecured debt, make dividend payments, sell all or substantially all of our assets and engage in mergers and consolidations and certain acquisitions. These covenants may restrict our ability to pursue certain business initiatives or certain acquisition transactions. In addition,

failure to meet any of these covenants, including the financial coverage ratios, could cause an event of default under and/or accelerate some or all of our indebtedness, which would have a material adverse effect on us. Due to covenants in the Amended July 2007 Facility, Super Bridge Loan, Residual Credit Facility and our Indentures, we are presently unable to incur additional indebtedness and this restriction will limit our flexibility in restructuring our existing indebtedness.

Downturns in the retailing industry likely will have a direct impact on our performance. Our properties consist of community and neighborhood shopping centers and other retail properties. Our performance therefore is linked to economic conditions in the market for retail space generally, and a decrease in the demand for retail space may have a greater adverse effect on our business and financial condition than if we owned a more diversified real estate portfolio. The market for retail space has been adversely affected by weakness in national, regional and local economies, the adverse financial condition of some retailing companies, the ongoing consolidation in the retail sector, the excess amount of retail space in a number of markets, and increasing consumer purchases through catalogues and the Internet. To the extent that any of these conditions worsen, they are likely to further impact market rents for retail space and could adversely affect our business.

In addition, our concentration in retail properties means that we are subject to the risks that affect the retail environment generally, including the levels of consumer spending, seasonality, changes in economic conditions, consumer confidence and terrorist activities. The U.S. economy has recently experienced a financial downturn, with consumer spending on the decline, credit tightening and unemployment rising. Many financial and economic analysts are predicting that the world economy may be entering into a prolonged economic downturn characterized by high unemployment, limited availability of credit and decreased consumer and business spending. This economic downturn is expected to adversely affect the businesses of many of our tenants. The likelihood that the United States is entering a prolonged recession could adversely affect consumer spending. A further reduction in consumer spending or confidence could have further adverse effects on our results of operations or financial condition.

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. As of March 31, 2009, we had approximately \$394.2 million of mortgage debt outstanding, excluding the impact of unamortized premiums. If a property or group of properties is mortgaged to secure payment of debt and we are unable to meet mortgage payments, the holder of the mortgage or lender could foreclose on the property, resulting in loss of our investment. Alternatively, if we decide to sell assets in the current market to raise funds to repay matured debt, it is possible that these properties will be disposed of at a loss. Also, certain of our mortgages contain customary negative covenants which, among other things, limit our ability, without the prior consent of the lender, to further mortgage the property, to enter into new leases or materially modify existing leases, and to discontinue insurance coverage.

The matters discussed herein under **Recent Developments** have also made it difficult for us to refinance property level debt in the ordinary course, and we were required to pay higher interest rates on certain property level debt because we were unable to refinance such debt.

Our degree of leverage could limit our ability to obtain additional financing and adversely affect our business and financial condition. The following should be considered with reference to the fact that regardless of our degree of leverage, due to covenants in certain of our indebtedness, we are presently unable to incur additional indebtedness. Our organizational documents do not contain any limitation on the incurrence of debt. The degree of our leverage could

have important consequences, including:

- requiring us to dedicate a substantial portion of our funds from operations to servicing our debt;
- affecting our ability to obtain additional financing in the future for working capital, capital expenditures, acquisitions, development or other general purposes; and
- making us more vulnerable to economic and industry downturns.

In addition, as a result of the financial and operating covenants described below, our leverage could reduce our flexibility in conducting our business and planning for, or reacting to, changes in our business and in the real estate industry.

The economic performance and value of our properties are subject to risks associated with real estate assets and with the real estate industry. As a real estate company, we are subject to all of the risks associated with owning and operating real estate, including:

- changes in national, regional and local economic climate;
- local conditions, including an oversupply of space in properties similar to those that we own, or a reduction in demand for properties similar to those that we own;
- the attractiveness of our properties to tenants;
- the financial stability of tenants, including the ability of tenants to pay rent;
- competition from other available properties;
- changes in market rental rates;
- the need to periodically fund the costs to repair, renovate and re-let space;
- changes in operating costs, including costs for maintenance, insurance and real estate taxes;
- earthquakes, tornados, hurricanes and other natural disasters, civil unrest, terrorist acts or acts of war, which may result in uninsured or underinsured losses;
- the fact that the expenses of owning and operating properties are not necessarily reduced when circumstances such as market factors and competition cause a reduction in income from the properties; and
- changes in laws and governmental regulations, including those governing usage, zoning, the environment and taxes.

Failure by any anchor tenant with leases in multiple locations to make rental payments to us, because of a deterioration of its financial condition or otherwise, could seriously harm our performance. Our performance depends on our ability to collect rent, through our property managers, from 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 may delay a number of lease commencements, decline to extend or renew a number of leases upon expiration, fail to make rental payments when due under a number of leases, close a number of stores or declare bankruptcy. Any of these actions could result in the termination of the tenant's leases, or expiration of existing leases without renewal, and the loss of rental income attributable to the terminated or expired leases. In addition, lease terminations by an anchor tenant or a failure by that anchor tenant to occupy the premises could result in lease terminations or reductions in rent by other tenants in the same shopping centers under the terms of some leases. In that event, our property manager may be unable to re-lease the vacated space at attractive rents or at all. The occurrence of any of the situations described above, particularly if it involves a substantial tenant with leases in multiple locations, could seriously harm our performance. As of March 31, 2009, our largest tenants were The Kroger Co. and Sears Holdings Corp., the scheduled ABR for which represented 4.5% and 3.1%, respectively, of our total ABR excluding our pro rata share of ABR generated by properties owned by unconsolidated joint ventures.

We are unable to collect balances due from an increasing number of tenants in bankruptcy and face potential adverse effects as a result. Bankruptcy filings by retailers occur in the course of our operations. We are continually re-leasing vacant spaces resulting from tenant terminations. We have seen a significant increase in tenant bankruptcies in 2008 and current economic conditions suggest this trend could continue or worsen. A bankruptcy filing by or relating to one of our tenants or a lease guarantor bars all efforts by us to collect pre-bankruptcy debts from that tenant or the lease guarantor, or their property, unless we receive an order permitting us to do so from the bankruptcy court. These tenant or lease guarantor bankruptcies delay our efforts to collect past due balances under the relevant leases, and ultimately preclude collection of these sums. If a lease is assumed by the tenant in bankruptcy, all pre-bankruptcy balances due under the lease must be paid to us in full. However, if a lease is rejected by a tenant in bankruptcy, we would have only a general unsecured claim for damages. Any unsecured claim we hold may be paid only to the extent that funds are available and only in the same percentage as is paid to all other holders of unsecured claims, and there are restrictions under bankruptcy laws that limit the amount of the claim we can make if a lease is rejected. As a result, in many tenant bankruptcies, we recover substantially less than the full value of any unsecured claims we hold from a bankrupt tenant. Additionally, the bankruptcy of a tenant, particularly an anchor tenant, may make it more difficult to lease the remainder of the affected properties. Future tenant bankruptcies could adversely affect our properties or impact our ability to successfully execute our re-leasing strategy. As a result, tenant bankruptcies may have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Current and future development and redevelopment of real estate properties may not yield expected returns and may strain management resources. We are actively involved in several ongoing redevelopment projects, and a few development projects. We also expect to complete the current new development projects in our pipeline and invest in additional redevelopment projects in the future if financial and market conditions warrant it.

Redevelopment and new development of properties are subject to a number of risks, including the following:

- abandonment of development activities after expending resources to determine feasibility;
- construction and/or lease-up delays;
- cost overruns, including construction costs that exceed our original estimates;
- failure to achieve expected occupancy and/or rent levels within the projected time frame, if at all; and
- 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.

If any of these problems occur, overall project costs may significantly exceed the costs that were estimated when the project was originally undertaken, which will result in reduced returns, or even losses, from such investments. In addition, we may not have sufficient liquidity to fund such projects and delays in the completion of a development or redevelopment project may provide various tenants the right to withdraw from a property.

In connection with the Supplement to the July 2007 Facility, we are no longer permitted to make draws under our Amended July 2007 Facility, and are limited to financing any development and redevelopment costs from distributions received from the Residual Joint Venture, and equity contributions from Super LLC, that are funded with borrowings from the Residual Credit Facility and certain asset sale proceeds. We also are limited by the terms of the Residual Credit Facility as to how much we are able to borrow in connection with such development and redevelopment costs. If we are unable to negotiate additional capacity under the Residual Credit Facility, negotiate other liquidity facilities or complete certain asset sales, we may be unable to finance further development and redevelopment following exhaustion of the Residual Credit Facility.

Our current and future joint venture investments could be adversely affected by a lack of sole decision-making authority and our reliance on joint venture partners' financial condition. In some of our joint ventures, we have invested as a co-venturer or

partner in the development or redevelopment of new properties, instead of developing projects directly. These investments involve risks not present in a wholly owned development or redevelopment project, including the following:

- in these investments, we do not have exclusive control over the development, financing, leasing, management and other aspects of the project, which may prevent us from taking actions that are opposed by our joint venture partners;
- we may be required to obtain prior consent from our co-venturers or partners for a sale or transfer to a third party of our interests in the joint venture, which restricts our ability to dispose of our interest in the joint venture;
- our co-venturers or partners might have interests or goals that are inconsistent with our interests or goals, and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our interests or otherwise impede our objectives;
- our co-venturers or partners also might become insolvent or bankrupt, which may delay construction or development of a property or increase our financial commitment to the joint venture;
- such investments have the potential risk of impasse on certain major decisions, such as a sale, because neither we nor our partner or co-venturer typically have full control over the joint venture;
- any disputes that may arise between us and our joint venture partners could result in litigation or arbitration that could increase our expenses and distract management from focusing their time and effort on our business; and
- we might be liable for the actions of our joint venture partners in certain circumstances.

As of March 31, 2009, we had approximately \$820.4 million of investments in and advances to ten unconsolidated joint ventures that own an aggregate of 296 properties. The largest of these investments is our investment in the Residual Joint Venture. We have a 49% equity interest in the Residual Joint Venture. Our investment in the Residual Joint Venture is subject to the risks described above for jointly owned investments. As of March 31, 2009, this joint venture was comprised of 158 stabilized assets and three assets undergoing redevelopment.

Potential continued deterioration of investments in / advances to unconsolidated joint ventures. With the potential continued negative outlook over the US retail real estate markets and also potential decreases in risk free rates pertaining to long term debt, there is a risk of continued deterioration of the value of our investments in / advances to unconsolidated joint ventures. This may result in further impairments of the carrying value of our investments in / advances to unconsolidated joint ventures in addition to the \$2.6 million impairment recorded by us that was deemed to be an other than temporary impairment for the three month ended March 31, 2009.

We currently do not have any plans to undertake any additional investments in / advances to unconsolidated joint ventures other than those which we are contractually obligated to make to our current investments in / advances to unconsolidated joint ventures.

Real estate property investments are illiquid, and therefore we may not be able to dispose of properties when appropriate or on favorable terms. Real estate property investments generally cannot be disposed of quickly. Return of capital and realization of gains, if any, from an investment generally will occur upon disposition or refinance of the underlying property. We may be unable to realize our investment objectives by sale, other disposition or refinance at attractive prices within any given period of time or may otherwise be unable to complete any exit strategy. In particular, these risks could arise from 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, and changes in laws, regulations or fiscal policies of jurisdictions in which the property is located. Recently, it has become increasingly more difficult to dispose of real estate properties due to the downturn in the U.S. economy and the limited availability of credit. Additionally, based on our currently budgeted liquidity needs, we may need to dispose of certain assets in order to fund our operations but are limited by certain of our debt agreements as to the aggregate value of the assets we may dispose of. This requirement may require us to dispose of properties on less than favorable terms. 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 position.

Some potential losses are not covered by insurance, so we could lose a significant portion of our investment in a property. We carry comprehensive liability, fire, extended coverage, rental loss and acts of terrorism insurance on all of our properties. We believe the policy specifications and insured limits of these policies are adequate and appropriate given the relative risk of loss, the cost of the coverage and industry practice. There are, however, certain types of losses, including lease and other contract claims, acts of war and acts of God, and, in some cases, flooding, that generally are not insured, either because such coverage is not available or is not available at commercially reasonable rates. If we experience a loss which is uninsured or which exceeds policy limits, we could lose a significant portion of the capital we have invested in the damaged property, as well as the anticipated future revenue from the property. Inflation, changes in building codes and ordinances, environmental considerations, and other factors also might make it impractical or undesirable to use insurance proceeds to replace a property after it has been damaged or destroyed. 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.

There can be no assurance as to future costs and the scope of coverage that may be available under insurance policies. Although we believe our properties are adequately covered by insurance, we cannot predict at this time if we will be able to obtain full coverage in the future at a reasonable cost. The costs associated with property and casualty renewals may be higher than anticipated.

We currently have variable rate debt obligations, which could be substantial in the future and may impede our operating performance and put us at a competitive disadvantage. As of March 31, 2009, we had approximately \$8 million of outstanding floating rate debt not subject to any form of interest rate cap, maturing at various times up to September 1, 2011. In connection with the Supplement to the Amended July 2007 Facility, we are presently not permitted to make draws under our Amended July 2007 Facility. Furthermore, the rates on our variable rate indebtedness increase when interest rates increase. Interest rates are currently low relative to historical levels and may increase significantly in the future. Increases in interest rates would increase our interest expense not subject to interest rate cap, which would adversely affect cash flow and our ability to service debt.

As discussed above, we may borrow additional money with floating interest rates in the future. Increases in interest rates, or the loss of the benefits of our existing or future hedging agreements, would increase our interest expense, which would adversely affect cash flow and our ability to service our debt. Future increases in interest rates will increase our interest expense as compared to the fixed rate debt underlying our hedging agreements and could result in our making payments to unwind such agreements.

Environmental problems that exist at some of our properties could result in significant unexpected costs. We are subject to federal, state and local environmental regulations that apply generally to the ownership of real property and the operations conducted on real property. Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, we may be considered an owner or operator of real property or may have arranged for the disposal or treatment of hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum product releases at a property and, therefore, may become liable for the costs of removal or remediation of certain hazardous substances released on or in our property or disposed of by us, as well as certain other potential costs which could relate to hazardous or toxic substances (including governmental fines and injuries to persons and property). Such liability may be imposed whether or not we knew of, or were responsible for, the presence of these hazardous or toxic substances. As is common with community and neighborhood shopping centers, many of our properties had or have on-site dry cleaners and/or on-site gasoline facilities. These operations could potentially result in environmental contamination at the properties. The cost of investigation, remediation or removal of such substances may be substantial, and the presence of such substances, or the failure to properly remediate such substances, may adversely affect our ability to sell or rent such property or to borrow using such property as collateral.

We are aware that soil and groundwater contamination exists at some of our properties. The primary contaminants of concern at these properties include perchloroethylene and trichloroethylene (associated with the operations of on-site dry cleaners) and petroleum hydrocarbons (associated with the operations of on-site gasoline facilities). We also are aware that asbestos-containing materials exist at some of our properties. While we do not expect the environmental conditions at our properties, considered as a whole, to have a material adverse effect on us, there can be no assurance that this will be the case. Further, no assurance can be given that any environmental studies performed have identified or will identify all material environmental conditions, that any prior owner of the properties did not create a material environmental condition not known to us or that a material environmental condition does not otherwise exist with respect to any of our properties.

Further information relating to recognition of remediation obligation in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles is provided in the Consolidated Financial Statements and notes thereto included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

We face considerable competition in the leasing market and may be unable to renew leases or re-let space as leases expire. Through our property manager, we compete with a number of other companies in providing leases to prospective tenants and in re-letting space to current tenants upon expiration of their respective leases. If our tenants decide not to renew or extend their leases upon expiration, we may not be able to re-let the space. Even if the tenants do renew or we can re-let the space, the terms of renewal or re-letting, including the cost of required renovations or concessions to tenants, may be less favorable or more costly than current lease terms or than expectations for the space. As of March 31, 2009, leases were scheduled to expire on a total of approximately 8.3% of the space at our properties (excluding our pro rata share of properties owned by unconsolidated joint ventures) through 2009. Our property manager may be unable to promptly renew the leases or re-let this space, or the rental rates upon renewal or re-letting may be significantly lower than expected rates.

Our ability to continue as a going concern. As a result of the liquidity risk factors discussed above, specifically our reliance upon funding provided by an entity that we do not control; current prohibition upon our ability to incur further indebtedness; the existence of restrictions upon operations which increase the risk of default and cross-default of existing debt, combined with the continued liquidity issues of our ultimate parents, there is substantial doubt about our ability to continue as a going concern.

The half yearly financial statements of our ultimate parents, CPL and CPT, which were lodged with Australian regulatory bodies on February 26, 2009 included discussion of significant uncertainty (equivalent to substantial doubt) about those entities ability to continue as a going concern.

We have obtained extension of our existing debt facilities, and during the period to the maturity of these facilities we will be working with management of our ultimate parent investors and our lenders to restructure and address our liquidity issues.

Item 6. Exhibits

- 10.1* Supplement to Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement, by and, among Centro NP LLC, the Lenders party thereto and Bank of America N.A., as Administrative Agent, dated as of January 15, 2008,, filed as Exhibit 10.15 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on March 31, 2008.
- 10.2* Contribution, Distribution and Assignment Agreement (the Agreement), dated as of January 15, 2009, by and among New Plan Property Holding Company, CA New Plan Asset Partnership IV, L.P., CA New Plan Asset LLC, CA New Plan VI, Excel Realty Trust ST, LLC, New Plan Maryland Holdings, LLC, New Plan of Michigan, LLC, New Plan of Michigan Member, LLC, NP of Tennessee, L.P., New Plan of Tennessee, LLC, NPTN, Inc., CA New Plan Texas Assets, L.P., CA New Plan Texas Assets, LLC, CA New Plan IV, HK New Plan Exchange Property Owner I, LLC, HK New Plan Exchange Property Holdings I, LLC, HK New Plan STH Upper Tier II Company, HK New Plan Exchange Property Owner II, LP, HK New Plan Lower Tier OH, LLC, HK New Plan Mid Tier OH, L.P., HK New Plan OH TRS, Inc., HK New Plan ERP Property Holdings, LLC, Excel Realty Partners, L.P., New Plan DRP Trust, New Plan ERP Limited Partner Company, ERP New Britain Limited Partnership, New Plan Realty Trust, LLC, New Plan Pennsylvania Holdings, LLC, Centro NP ERT, LLC, HK New Plan Macon Chapman TRS GP Company, ERT Development Corporation, New Plan Florida Holdings, LLC, HK New Plan STH Lower Tier, LLC, HK New Plan STH Mid Tier II, LLC, Centro NP LLC, Super LLC, Centro NP Residual Holding LLC and Centro NP Residual Holding Sub 1, LLC, filed as Exhibit 10.16 to the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K, filed on March 31, 2008.
- 10.3 Employment Agreement, dated as of April 29, 2009, by and between Centro US Management Joint Venture 2, LP and Tiffanie Fisher.
- 31.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.2 Certification of Chief Financial Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 31.3 Certification of Chief Accounting Officer required by Rule 13a-14(a)/15d-14(a) under the Exchange Act, as adopted pursuant to Section 302 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.
- 32.1 Certification of Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Chief Accounting Officer pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002.

* Incorporated herein by reference as above indicated.

SIGNATURES

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

Dated: May 15, 2009

CENTRO NP LLC

By: /s/ Michael Carroll
Michael Carroll
Chief Executive Officer

By: /s/ Tiffanie Fisher
Tiffanie Fisher
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

By: /s/ Steve Splain
Steve Splain
Chief Accounting Officer