

INLAND WESTERN RETAIL REAL ESTATE TRUST INC

Form 10-K

February 22, 2012

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UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-K

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011

or

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

For the transition period from to

Commission File Number: 000-51199

Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Maryland

(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)

42-1579325

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

2901 Butterfield Road, Oak Brook, Illinois

(Address of principal executive offices)

60523

(Zip Code)

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630-218-8000

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

Title of each class:

None

Name of each exchange on which registered:

None

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

Title of class:

Common stock, \$.001 par value per share

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15 (d) of the Act. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Website, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T (§ 232.405 of this chapter) during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files). Yes No

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

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Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act). Yes o No x

Since no established market for the common stock of the registrant exists, there is no market value for such shares of common stock.

As of February 16, 2012, there were 485,494,609 shares of common stock outstanding.

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All share amounts and dollar amounts in this Form 10-K in Items 1. through 7A. are stated in thousands with the exception of per share amounts. Operating portfolio information presented in this report excludes one non-stabilized operating property, unless otherwise noted. We define non-stabilized properties as those properties that have not achieved 90% or greater occupancy since their development and have been operational for less than one year. In this report, all references to we, our, and us refer collectively to Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. and its subsidiaries, including consolidated joint ventures.

Item 1. Business**General**

We are a fully integrated, self-administered and self-managed real estate company that owns and operates high quality, strategically located shopping centers, as well as single-user retail properties. We are one of the largest owners and operators of shopping centers in the United States. As of December 31, 2011, our retail operating portfolio consisted of 259 properties with approximately 34,649,000 square feet of gross leasable area, or GLA, was geographically diversified across 35 states and included power centers, community centers, neighborhood centers and lifestyle centers, as well as single-user retail properties. Our retail properties are primarily located in retail districts within densely populated areas in highly visible locations with convenient access to interstates and major thoroughfares. Our retail properties have a weighted average age, based on annualized base rent, or ABR, of approximately 9.8 years since the initial construction or most recent major renovation. As of December 31, 2011, our retail operating portfolio was 90.4% leased, including leases signed but not commenced. In addition to our retail operating portfolio, as of December 31, 2011, we also held interests in 15 other consolidated operating properties, including 12 office properties and three industrial properties, as well as 24 retail operating properties held by three unconsolidated joint ventures, one non-stabilized retail operating property and three retail properties under development. The following summarizes our consolidated operating portfolio as of December 31, 2011:

Description	Number of Properties	GLA (in thousands)	Percent Leased	Percent Leased and Leases Signed (a)
Retail				
Wholly-owned	204	28,108	87.4%	90.2%
Consolidated joint venture	55	6,541	90.2%	91.3%
Total retail operating portfolio	259	34,649	87.9%	90.4%
Office/Industrial				
Wholly-owned	15	4,658	97.5%	97.5%
Total consolidated operating portfolio	274	39,307	89.1%	91.2%

(a) Includes leases signed but not commenced.

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As of December 31, 2011, over 90% of our shopping centers, based on GLA, were anchored or shadow anchored by a grocer, discount department store, wholesale club or retailer that sells basic household goods or clothing, including Target, TJX Companies, PetSmart, Best Buy, Bed Bath & Beyond, Home Depot, Kohl's, Wal-Mart, Publix and Lowe's. Overall, we have a broad and highly diversified retail tenant base that includes approximately 1,500 tenants with no one tenant representing more than 3.3% of the total ABR generated from our retail operating properties, or our retail ABR.

Operating History

We are a Maryland corporation formed in March 2003 and have been publicly held and subject to U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) reporting obligations since 2003. As of December 31, 2011, we had over 111,000 shareholders of record. We were initially sponsored by The Inland Group, Inc. (The Inland Group) and its affiliates, but we have not been affiliated with The Inland Group since the internalization of our management in November 2007.

Competition

In seeking new investment opportunities, we compete with other real estate investors, including pension funds, insurance companies, foreign investors, real estate partnerships, other real estate investment trusts (REITs), private individuals and other real estate companies, some of which have greater financial resources than we do. With respect to properties presently owned by us, we compete with other owners of like properties for tenants. There can be no assurance that we will be able to successfully compete with such entities in development, acquisition, and leasing activities in the future.

Our business is inherently competitive. Property owners, including us, compete on the basis of location, visibility, quality and aesthetic value of construction, volume of traffic, strength and name recognition of tenants and other factors. These factors combine

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to determine the level of occupancy and rental rates that we are able to achieve at our properties. Further, our tenants compete with other forms of retailing, including e-commerce, catalog companies and direct consumer sales. We may, at times, compete with newer properties or those in more desirable locations. To remain competitive, we evaluate all of the factors affecting our centers and try to position them accordingly. For example, we may decide to focus on renting space to specific retailers who will complement our existing tenants and increase traffic. We believe the principal factors that retailers consider in making their leasing decisions include:

- consumer demographics;

- quality, design and location of properties;

- total number and geographic distribution of properties;

- diversity of retailers and anchor tenants at shopping center locations;

- management and operational expertise; and

- rental rates.

Based on these factors, we believe that the size and scope of our property portfolio, as well as the overall quality and attractiveness of our individual properties, enables us to compete effectively for retail tenants in our local markets. Because our revenue potential may be linked to the success of retailers, we indirectly share exposure to the same competitive factors that our retail tenants experience in their respective markets when trying to attract individual shoppers. These dynamics include general competition from other regional shopping centers, including outlet malls and other discount shopping centers, as well as competition with discount shopping clubs, catalog companies, Internet sales and telemarketing.

Tax Status

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code. To maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must meet a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that we annually distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income to our shareholders, determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains. As a REIT, we generally are not subject to U.S. federal income tax on the taxable income we currently distribute to our shareholders. If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we will be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate tax rates. Even if we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we may be subject to certain state and local taxes on our income, property or net

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worth and U.S. federal income and excise taxes on our undistributed income. We have one wholly-owned consolidated subsidiary that has elected to be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary, or TRS, for U.S federal income tax purposes. A TRS is taxed on its net income at regular corporate tax rates. The income tax expense incurred as a result of the TRS has not had a material impact on our consolidated financial statements.

Regulation

General

The properties in our portfolio are subject to various laws, ordinances and regulations, including regulations relating to common areas. We believe each of the existing properties has the necessary permits and approvals to operate its business.

Americans with Disabilities Act

Our properties must comply with Title III of the Americans with Disabilities Act, or ADA, to the extent that such properties are public accommodations as defined by the ADA. The ADA may require removal of structural barriers to access by persons with disabilities in certain public areas of our properties where such removal is readily achievable. We believe the existing properties are in substantial compliance with the ADA and that we will not be required to make substantial capital expenditures to address the requirements of the ADA. Refer to Item 1A. Risk Factors for more information regarding compliance with the ADA.

Environmental Matters

Under various federal, state or local laws, ordinances and regulations, as a current or former owner or operator of real property, we may be liable for costs and damages resulting from the presence or release of hazardous substances, waste, or petroleum products at, on, in, under or from such property, including costs for investigation, remediation, natural resource damages or third party liability for personal injury or property damage. These laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence or release of such materials, and the liability may be joint and several.

Independent environmental consultants have conducted Phase I Environmental Site Assessments or similar environmental audits for all of our investment properties at the time they were acquired. A Phase I Environmental Site Assessment is a written report that identifies existing or potential environmental conditions associated with a particular property. These environmental site assessments

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generally involve a review of records and visual inspection of the property but do not include soil sampling or ground water analysis. These environmental site assessments have not revealed, nor are we aware of, any environmental liability that we believe will have a material adverse effect on our operations. Refer to Item 1A. Risk Factors for more information regarding environmental matters.

Insurance

We carry comprehensive liability, fire, extended coverage, earthquake, terrorism and rental loss insurance covering all of the properties in our portfolio under a blanket policy. We believe the policy specifications and insured limits are appropriate given the relative risk of loss, the cost of the coverage and industry practice and, in the opinion of our management, the properties in our portfolio are adequately insured. Our terrorism insurance is subject to exclusions for loss or damage caused by nuclear substances, pollutants, contaminants and biological and chemical weapons. We do not carry insurance for generally uninsured losses such as loss from riots or acts of God. In addition, we carry terrorism insurance on all of our properties in an amount and with deductibles which we believe are commercially reasonable. See Item 1A. Risk Factors for more information.

Employees

As of December 31, 2011, we had 265 employees.

Access to Company Information

We make available, free of charge, through our website and by responding to requests addressed to our investor relations group, our Annual Report on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and all amendments to those reports and proxy statements. These reports are available as soon as reasonably practical after such material is electronically filed or furnished to the SEC. Our website address is www.inland-western.com. The information contained on our website, or other websites linked to our website, is not part of this document.

Shareholders wishing to communicate directly with the board of directors or any committee can do so by writing to the attention of the Board of Directors or committee in care of Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. at 2901 Butterfield Road, Oak Brook, Illinois 60523.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

In evaluating our company, careful consideration should be given to the following risk factors, in addition to the other information included in this annual report. Each of these risk factors could adversely affect our business operating results and/or financial condition, as well as adversely affect the value of an investment in our stock. In addition to the following disclosures, please refer to the other information contained in this

report including the consolidated financial statements and the related notes.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR BUSINESS AND OUR PROPERTIES

There are inherent risks associated with real estate investments and with the real estate industry, each of which could have an adverse impact on our financial performance and the value of our retail properties.

Real estate investments are subject to various risks and fluctuations and cycles in value and demand, many of which are beyond our control. Our financial performance and the value of our properties can be affected by many of these factors, including the following:

- adverse changes in financial conditions of buyers, sellers and tenants of our properties, including bankruptcies, financial difficulties, or lease defaults by our tenants;
- the national, regional and local economy, which may be negatively impacted by concerns about inflation, deflation and government deficits (including the European sovereign debt crisis), high unemployment rates, decreased consumer confidence, industry slowdowns, reduced corporate profits, liquidity concerns in our markets and other adverse business concerns;
- local real estate conditions, such as an oversupply of, or a reduction in demand for, retail space or retail goods, and the availability and creditworthiness of current and prospective tenants;
- vacancies or ability to rent space on favorable terms, including possible market pressures to offer tenants rent abatements, tenant improvements, early termination rights or below-market renewal options;
- changes in operating costs and expenses, including, without limitation, increasing labor and material costs, insurance costs, energy prices, environmental restrictions, real estate taxes, and costs of compliance with laws, regulations and government policies, which we may be restricted from passing on to our tenants;

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- fluctuations in interest rates, which could adversely affect our ability, or the ability of buyers and tenants of properties, to obtain financing on favorable terms or at all;
- competition from other real estate investors with significant capital, including other real estate operating companies, publicly traded REITs and institutional investment funds;
- the convenience and quality of competing retail properties and other retailing options such as the Internet;
- perceptions by retailers or shoppers of the safety, convenience and attractiveness of the retail property;
- inability to collect rent from tenants;
- our ability to secure adequate insurance;
- our ability to provide adequate management services and to maintain our properties;
- changes in, and changes in enforcement of, laws, regulations and governmental policies, including, without limitation, health, safety, environmental, zoning and tax laws, government fiscal policies and the ADA; and
- civil unrest, acts of war, terrorist attacks and natural disasters, including earthquakes and floods, which may result in uninsured and underinsured losses.

In addition, because the yields available from equity investments in real estate depend in large part on the amount of rental income earned, as well as property operating expenses and other costs incurred, a period of economic slowdown or recession, declining demand for real estate, or the public perception that any of these events may occur, could result in a general decline in rents or an increased incidence of defaults among our existing leases, and, consequently, our properties, including those held by joint ventures, may fail to generate revenues sufficient to meet operating debt service and other expenses. As a result, we may have to borrow amounts to cover fixed costs, and our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and our ability to satisfy our principal and interest obligations and to make distributions to our shareholders may be adversely affected.

Continued economic weakness from the severe economic recession that the U.S. economy recently experienced may materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The U.S. economy is still experiencing weakness from the recent severe recession, which resulted in increased unemployment, the bankruptcy or weakened financial condition of a number of large retailers, decreased consumer spending, a decline in residential and commercial property values and reduced demand and rental rates for retail space. Although the U.S. economy has emerged from the recent recession, high levels of unemployment have persisted, and rental rates and valuations for retail space have not fully recovered to pre-recession levels and may not for a number of years. If the economic recovery slows or stalls, we may continue to experience downward pressure on the rental rates we are able to charge as leases signed prior to the recession expire, and tenants may declare bankruptcy, announce store closings or fail to meet their lease obligations, any of which could adversely affect our cash flow, financial condition and results of operations.

Substantial international, national and local government spending and increasing deficits may adversely impact our business, financial condition and results of operations.

The values of, and the cash flows from, the properties we own are affected by developments in global, national and local economies. As a result of the recent severe recession and the significant government interventions, federal, state and local governments have incurred record deficits and assumed or guaranteed liabilities of private financial institutions or other private entities. These increased budget deficits and the weakened financial condition of federal, state and local governments may lead to reduced governmental spending, tax increases, public sector job losses, increased interest rates, currency devaluations or other adverse economic events, which may directly or indirectly adversely affect our business, financial condition and results of operations.

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

We have acquired and intend to continue to acquire properties located in developed areas. Consequently, we compete with numerous developers, owners and operators of retail properties, many of which own properties similar to, and in the same market areas as, our properties. If our competitors offer space at rental rates below current market rates, or below the rental rates we currently charge our tenants, we may lose existing or potential tenants and we may be pressured to reduce our rental rates below those we currently charge in order to attract new tenants and retain existing tenants when their leases expire. Also, if our competitors develop additional retail properties in locations near our properties, there may be increased competition for customer traffic and creditworthy tenants, which may result in fewer tenants or decreased cash flow from tenants, or both, and may require us to make capital improvements to properties that we would not have otherwise made. As a result, our financial condition and our ability to make distributions to our shareholders may be adversely affected.

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We may be required to make rent or other concessions and/or significant capital expenditures to improve our properties in order to retain and attract tenants, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

In order to attract new tenants and retain existing tenants, we may be required to offer more substantial rent abatements, tenant improvements and early termination rights or accommodate requests for renovations, build-to-suit remodeling and other improvements or provide additional services to our tenants. As a result, we may have to make significant capital or other expenditures in order to retain tenants whose leases expire and to attract new tenants in sufficient numbers, which could adversely affect our results of operations and cash flow. Additionally, if we need to raise capital to make such expenditures and are unable to do so, or such capital is otherwise unavailable, we may be unable to make the required expenditures. This could result in non-renewals by tenants upon expiration of their leases, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Rents associated with new leases for the properties in our portfolio may be less than expiring rents (lease roll-down), which may adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow.

Our operating results depend upon our ability to maintain and increase rental rates at our properties while also maintaining or increasing occupancy. As a result of various factors, including competitive pricing pressure in our markets and the recent severe recession, the rental rates that we charge tenants have generally declined and our ability to maintain our current rental rates or increase those rates in the future may be limited. Since current rental rates have declined as compared to expiring leases in our portfolio, the rental rates for expiring leases may be higher than starting rental rates for new leases and we may also be required to offer greater rental concessions than we have historically. The rental rate spread between expiring leases and new leases may vary both from property to property and among different leased spaces within a single property. If we are unable to obtain sufficient rental rates across our portfolio, our results of operations and cash flow and our ability to satisfy our debt obligations and make distributions to our shareholders will be adversely affected.

We have experienced aggregate net losses attributable to Company shareholders for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, and we may experience future losses.

We had net losses attributable to Company shareholders of approximately \$72,609, \$95,843 and \$112,335 for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. If we continue to incur significant net losses in the future or such losses increase, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and our ability to service our indebtedness and make distributions to our shareholders could be materially and adversely affected.

We have a high concentration of properties in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington area, and adverse economic and other developments in that area could have a material adverse effect on us.

As of December 31, 2011, approximately 11.8% of the GLA and approximately 15.0% of the ABR from our retail operating portfolio were represented by properties located in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington area. As a result, we are particularly susceptible to adverse economic and other developments in this area, including increased unemployment, industry slowdowns, business layoffs or downsizing, decreased consumer confidence, relocations of businesses, changes in demographics, increases in real estate and other taxes, increased regulation, and natural disasters, any of which could have a material adverse effect on us.

Our inability to collect rents from tenants may negatively impact our financial condition and our ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

Substantially all of our income is derived from rentals of real property. Therefore, our financial condition, results of operations and cash flow materially depend on the financial stability of our tenants, any of which may experience a change in their business at any time, and our ability to continue to lease space in our properties on economically favorable terms. If the sales of stores operating in our centers decline sufficiently, tenants might be unable to pay their existing minimum rents or expense recovery charges, since these rents and charges would represent a higher percentage of their sales, and new tenants might be less willing to pay minimum rents as high as they would otherwise pay. Further, tenants may delay lease commencements, decline to extend or renew a lease upon its expiration or on terms favorable to us, or exercise early termination rights (to the extent available). If a number of our tenants are unable to make their rental payments to us and otherwise meet their lease obligations, our ability to meet debt and other financial obligations and to make distributions to our shareholders may be adversely affected.

We may be unable to renew leases, lease vacant space or re-let space as leases expire, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Approximately 12.1%, excluding leases signed but not commenced, of the total GLA in our retail operating portfolio was vacant as of December 31, 2011. In addition, leases accounting for approximately 32.2% of the ABR in our retail operating portfolio as of December 31, 2011 are scheduled to expire between 2012 and 2014. We cannot assure you that leases will be renewed or that our properties will be re-let at net effective rental rates equal to or above the current average net effective rental rates or that substantial rent abatements, tenant improvements, early termination rights or below-market renewal options will not be offered to attract new

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tenants or retain existing tenants. If the rental rates for our properties decrease, our existing tenants do not renew their leases or we do not re-let a significant portion of our available space and space for which leases will expire, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and cash available for distributions could be adversely affected.

If any of our anchor tenants experience a downturn in their business or terminate their leases, our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected.

Our financial condition and results of operations could be adversely affected in the event of a downturn in the business, or the bankruptcy or insolvency, of any anchor store or anchor tenant, particularly an anchor tenant with multiple store locations. Anchor tenants generally occupy large amounts of square footage, pay a significant portion of the total rents at a property and contribute to the success of other tenants by drawing significant numbers of customers to a property. The closing of one or more anchor stores at a property could adversely affect that property and result in lease terminations by, or reductions in rent from, other tenants whose leases permit termination or rent reduction in those circumstances or whose own operations may suffer as a result of the anchor store closing. For example, in 2008 and 2009, three of our anchor tenants, Mervyn's, Linens 'n Things and Circuit City, declared bankruptcy, resulting in approximately 3,245,000 square feet of vacant retail space and a decrease in rental income of approximately \$34,838. Additional bankruptcies or insolvencies of, or store closings by, our anchor tenants could significantly increase vacancies and reduce our rental income. If we are unable to re-let such space on similar terms and in a timely manner, our financial condition, results of operations and ability to make distributions to our shareholders could be materially and adversely affected.

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

Many of the leases at our retail properties contain co-tenancy provisions that condition a tenant's obligation to remain open, the amount of rent payable by the tenant or the tenant's obligation to continue occupancy on certain conditions, including: (i) the presence of a certain anchor tenant or tenants; (ii) the continued operation of an anchor tenant's store; and (iii) minimum occupancy levels at the applicable property. If a co-tenancy provision is triggered by a failure of any of these or other applicable conditions, a tenant could have the right to cease operations at the applicable property, terminate its lease early or have its rent reduced. In periods of prolonged economic decline such as the recent recession, there is a higher than normal risk that co-tenancy provisions will be triggered due to the higher risk of tenants closing stores or terminating leases during these periods. For example, the effects of recent tenant bankruptcies triggered some co-tenancy clauses in certain other tenant leases, which provided certain of these tenants with immediate reductions in their annual rents and permitted them to terminate their leases if an appropriate replacement was not found within the allotted time period. In addition to these co-tenancy provisions, certain of the leases at our retail properties contain go-dark provisions that allow the tenant to cease operations at the applicable property while continuing to pay rent. This could result in decreased customer traffic at the applicable property, thereby decreasing sales for our other tenants at that property, which may result in our other tenants being unable to pay their minimum rents or expense recovery charges. These provisions also may result in lower rental revenue generated under the applicable leases. To the extent co-tenancy or go-dark provisions in our retail leases result in lower revenue or tenant sales or in tenants' rights to terminate their leases early or to have their rent reduced, our financial condition and results of operations and the value of the applicable property could be adversely affected.

We may be unable to collect balances due on our leases from any tenants in bankruptcy, which could adversely affect our cash flow and the amount of cash available for distribution to our shareholders.

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Our leases generally do not contain provisions designed to ensure the creditworthiness of the tenant, and a number of companies in the retail industry, including some of our tenants, have declared bankruptcy or voluntarily closed certain of their stores in recent years. We cannot assure you that any tenant that files for bankruptcy protection will continue to pay us rent. Any or all of the tenant's or a guarantor of a tenant's lease obligations could be subject to a bankruptcy proceeding pursuant to Chapter 11 or Chapter 7 of the bankruptcy laws of the United States. Such a bankruptcy filing would bar all efforts by us to collect pre-bankruptcy rents from these entities or their properties, unless we receive an order from the bankruptcy court permitting us to do so. A tenant or lease guarantor bankruptcy could delay our efforts to collect past due balances under the relevant leases, and could ultimately preclude collection of these sums. If a lease is rejected by a tenant in bankruptcy, we would only have a general unsecured claim for damages. This claim could be paid only in the event funds were available, and then only in the same percentage as that realized on other unsecured claims, and our claim would be capped at the rent reserved under the lease, without acceleration, for the greater of one year or 15% of the remaining term of the lease, but not greater than three years, plus rent already due but unpaid. Therefore, if a lease is rejected, it is unlikely we would receive any payments from the tenant, or we would receive substantially less than the full value of any unsecured claims we hold, which would result in a reduction in our rental income, cash flow and in the amount of cash available for distribution to our shareholders. On February 16, 2011, Borders Group, Inc. (Borders), which, as of December 31, 2010, leased from us approximately 220,000 square feet at 10 locations, representing \$2,600 of annualized base rent, filed for bankruptcy. On July 18, 2011, Borders announced that it was seeking approval for the liquidation of its remaining store assets, which was approved on July 21, 2011. As of December 31, 2011, all Borders stores at locations within our portfolio had closed following completion of liquidation sales.

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Our expenses may remain constant or increase, even if income from our properties decreases, causing our financial condition and results of operations to be adversely affected.

Costs associated with our business, such as mortgage payments, real estate and personal property taxes, insurance, utilities and corporate expenses, are relatively inflexible and generally do not decrease, and may increase, when a property is not fully occupied, rental rates decrease, a tenant fails to pay rent or other circumstances cause our revenues to decrease. If we are unable to decrease our operating costs when our revenue declines, our financial condition, results of operations and ability to make distributions to our shareholders may be adversely affected. In addition, inflationary price increases could result in increased operating costs for us and our tenants and, to the extent we are unable to pass along those price increases or are unable to recover operating expenses from tenants, our operating expenses may increase, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

Real estate related taxes may increase and if these increases are not passed on to tenants, our net income will be reduced.

Even if we qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes, we will be required to pay state and local taxes on our properties. The real property taxes may increase as property values or assessment rates change or as our properties are assessed or reassessed by taxing authorities. An increase in the assessed valuation of a property for real estate tax purposes will result in an increase in the related real estate taxes on that property. Although some leases may permit us to pass through such tax increases to our tenants, there is no assurance that renewal leases or future leases will be negotiated on the same basis. If our property taxes increase and we are unable to pass those increases through to our tenants, our net income and cash available for distribution to our shareholders could be adversely affected.

We may be unable to complete acquisitions and, even if acquisitions are completed, we may fail to successfully operate acquired properties.

We continue to evaluate the market of available properties and may acquire properties when we believe strategic opportunities exist. Our ability to acquire properties on favorable terms and successfully operate or develop them is subject to the following risks:

- we may be unable to acquire a desired property because of competition from other real estate investors with substantial capital, including from other REITs and institutional investment funds;
- even if we are able to acquire a desired property, competition from other potential acquirers may significantly increase the purchase price;
- even if we enter into agreements for the acquisition of properties, these agreements are subject to customary conditions to closing, including completion of due diligence investigations to our satisfaction;

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- we may incur significant costs and divert management attention in connection with evaluation and negotiation of potential acquisitions, including ones that we are subsequently unable to complete;
- we may acquire properties that are not initially accretive to our results upon acquisition, and we may not successfully manage and lease those properties to meet our expectations;
- we may be unable to finance the acquisition on favorable terms in the time period we desire, or at all;
- even if we are able to finance the acquisition, our cash flow may be insufficient to meet our required principal and interest payments;
- we may spend more than budgeted to make necessary improvements or renovations to acquired properties;
- we may be unable to quickly and efficiently integrate new acquisitions, particularly the acquisition of portfolios of properties, into our existing operations;
- market conditions may result in higher than expected vacancy rates and lower than expected rental rates; and
- we may acquire properties subject to liabilities and without any recourse, or with only limited recourse, with respect to unknown liabilities for clean-up of undisclosed environmental contamination, claims by tenants or other persons dealing with former owners of the properties and claims for indemnification by general partners, directors, officers and others indemnified by the former owners of the properties.

If we cannot finance property acquisitions in a timely manner and on favorable terms, or operate acquired properties to meet our financial expectations, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and ability to satisfy our principal and interest obligations and to make distributions to our shareholders could be adversely affected.

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We depend on external sources of capital that are outside of our control, which may affect our ability to seize strategic opportunities, satisfy our debt obligations and make distributions to our shareholders.

In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we are generally required under the Code to annually distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding any net capital gain. In addition, as a REIT, we will be subject to income tax at regular corporate rates to the extent that we distribute less than 100% of our REIT taxable income, including any net capital gains. Because of these distribution requirements, we may not be able to fund future capital needs (including redevelopment, acquisition, expansion and renovation activities, payments of principal and interest on and the refinancing of our existing debt, tenant improvements and leasing costs) from operating cash flow. Consequently, we rely on third-party sources to fund our capital needs. We may not be able to obtain the necessary financing on favorable terms, in the time period we desire, or at all. Any additional debt we incur will increase our leverage, expose us to the risk of default and may impose operating restrictions on us, and any additional equity we raise could be dilutive to existing shareholders. Our access to third-party sources of capital depends, in part, on:

- general market conditions;
- the market's view of the quality of our assets;
- the market's perception of our growth potential;
- our current debt levels;
- our current and expected future earnings, and
- our cash flow and cash distributions.

If we cannot obtain capital from third-party sources, we may not be able to acquire or develop properties when strategic opportunities exist, satisfy our principal and interest obligations or make the cash distributions to our shareholders necessary to maintain our qualification as a REIT.

We may be unable to sell a property at the time we desire and on favorable terms or at all, which could inhibit our ability to utilize our capital to make strategic acquisitions and could adversely affect our results of operations, financial condition and ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

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Real estate investments generally cannot be sold quickly. Our ability to dispose of properties on advantageous terms depends on factors beyond our control, including competition from other sellers and the availability of attractive financing for potential buyers of our properties, and we cannot predict the various market conditions affecting real estate investments that will exist at any particular time in the future. In addition, the Code generally imposes a 100% tax on gain recognized by REITs upon the disposition of assets if the assets are held primarily for sale in the ordinary course of business, rather than for investment, which may cause us to forego or defer sales of properties that otherwise would be attractive from a pre-tax perspective. As a result of such tax laws and the uncertainty of market conditions, our ability to promptly make changes to our portfolio as necessary to respond to economic and other conditions may be limited, and we cannot provide any assurance that we will be able to sell such properties at a profit, or at all. Accordingly, our ability to access capital through dispositions may be limited, which could limit our ability to acquire properties strategically and pay down indebtedness and would limit our ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

In addition, certain of our leases contain provisions giving the tenant a right to purchase the property, which can take the form of a fixed price purchase option, a fair market value purchase option, a put option, a right of first refusal or a right of first offer. When acquiring a property in the future, we may also agree to restrictions that prohibit the sale of that property for a period of time or impose other restrictions, such as a limitation on the amount of debt that can be placed or repaid on that property. These provisions may restrict our ability to sell a property at opportune times or on favorable terms and, as a result, may adversely impact our cash flows and results of operations.

Furthermore, we may be required to expend funds to correct defects or to make improvements before a property can be sold. We cannot assure our shareholders that we will have funds available to correct such defects or to make such improvements and, therefore, we may be unable to sell the asset or may have to sell it at a reduced cost.

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

We have made and may continue to make investments in joint ventures or other partnership arrangements between us and our joint venture partners. As of December 31, 2011, we held 55 operating properties with 6,541,000 square feet of GLA and a portion of one other property with 311,000 square feet of GLA in two consolidated joint ventures (excluding an operating phase of one recently developed operating property that has not yet reached initial stabilization held in one consolidated joint venture) and 24 operating properties with 4,507,000 square feet of GLA in three unconsolidated joint ventures. Investments in joint ventures or other partnership arrangements involve risks not present were a third party not involved, including the following:

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- we do not have exclusive control over the development, financing, leasing, management and other aspects of the property or joint venture, which may prevent us from taking actions that are in our best interest but opposed by our partners or co-venturers;
- prior consent of our joint venture partners or co-venturers may be required for a sale or transfer to a third party of our interest in the joint venture, which would restrict our ability to dispose of our interest in the joint venture;
- two of our unconsolidated operating joint venture agreements have, and future joint venture agreements may contain, buy-sell provisions pursuant to which one partner may initiate procedures requiring the other partner to choose between buying the other partner's interest or selling its interest to that partner;
- our partners or co-venturers might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions necessary to refinance debt or to fund tenant improvements or development or renovation projects for the joint venture properties, which may force us to contribute more capital than we anticipated to cover the joint venture's liabilities;
- our partners or co-venturers may have competing interests in our markets that could create conflict of interest issues;
- our partners or co-venturers may have economic or business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our interests or goals and may take actions contrary to our instructions, requests, policies or objectives;
- two of our joint venture agreements have, and future joint venture agreements may contain, provisions limiting our ability to solicit or otherwise attempt to persuade any tenant to relocate to another property not owned by the joint venture;
- our partners or co-venturers may take actions that could jeopardize our REIT status or require us to pay tax;
- actions by partners or co-venturers might subject properties owned by the joint venture to liabilities greater than those contemplated by the terms of the joint venture or other adverse consequences that may reduce our returns;
- disputes between us and partners or co-venturers may result in litigation or arbitration that would increase our expenses and prevent our officers and/or directors from focusing their time and effort on our business and could result in subjecting properties owned by the partnership or joint venture to additional risk; and

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- we may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of our third-party partners or co-venturers.

If any of the foregoing were to occur, our financial condition, results of operations and cash available for distribution to our shareholders could be adversely affected.

Our development and construction activities have inherent risks, which could adversely impact our results of operations and cash flow.

Our construction and development activities include risks that are different and, in most cases, greater than the risks associated with our acquisition of fully developed and operating properties. We may provide a completion of construction and principal guaranty to the construction lender. As a result of such a guaranty, we may subject a property to liabilities in excess of those contemplated and thus reduce our return to investors. As of December 31, 2011, we had guaranteed \$18,591 of construction loans associated with certain of our wholly-owned and consolidated joint venture properties.

In addition to the risks associated with real estate investments in general, as described elsewhere, the risks associated with our development activities include:

- significant time lag between commencement and stabilization subjects us to greater risks due to fluctuations in the general economy, including national, regional and local economic downturns, and shifts in demographics;
- expenditure of money and time on projects that may never be completed;
- occupancy rates and rents at a newly completed property may not be sufficient to make the property profitable;
- inability to achieve projected occupancy and/or rental rates per square foot within the projected time frame, if at all;
- failure or inability to obtain construction or permanent financing on favorable terms or at all;
- higher than estimated construction or operating costs, including labor and material costs;
- inability to complete construction and lease-up on schedule, resulting in increased debt service expense and construction costs; and

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- possible delay in completion of a project because of a number of factors, including weather, labor disruptions, construction delays or delays in receipt of zoning or other regulatory approvals, acts of terror or other acts of violence, or acts of God (such as fires, earthquakes or floods).

Additionally, the time frame required for development and lease-up of these properties means that we may not realize a significant cash return for several years. If any of the above events occur, the development of the properties may hinder our growth and have an

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adverse effect on our results of operations and cash flow. In addition, new development activities, regardless of whether or not they are ultimately successful, typically require substantial time and attention from management.

Bankruptcy of our developers could impose delays and costs on us with respect to the development of retail properties and may adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

The bankruptcy of one of the developers in any of our development joint ventures could materially and adversely affect the relevant property or properties. If the relevant joint venture through which we have invested in a property has incurred recourse obligations, the discharge in bankruptcy of the developer may require us to honor a completion guarantee and, therefore, might result in our ultimate liability for a greater portion of those obligations than we would otherwise bear.

A number of properties in our portfolio are subject to ground leases; if we are found to be in breach of a ground lease or are unable to renew a ground lease, we could be materially and adversely affected.

We have 17 properties in our portfolio that are either completely or partially on land subject to ground leases. Accordingly, we only own a long-term leasehold or similar interest in those properties. If we are found to be in breach of a ground lease, we could lose the right to use the property. In addition, unless we can purchase a fee interest in the underlying land and improvements or extend the terms of these leases before their expiration, as to which no assurance can be given, we will lose our right to operate these properties and our interest in the improvements upon expiration of the leases. Assuming that we exercise all available options to extend the terms of our ground leases, all of our ground leases will expire between 2018 and 2105. However, in certain cases, our ability to exercise such options is subject to the condition that we are not in default under the terms of the ground lease at the time that we exercise such options, and we can provide no assurances that we will be able to exercise our options at such time. Furthermore, we can provide no assurances that we will be able to renew our ground lease upon expiration. If we were to lose the right to use a property due to a breach or non-renewal of the ground lease, we would be unable to derive income from such property, which could materially and adversely affect us.

Uninsured losses or losses in excess of insurance coverage could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Each tenant is responsible for insuring its goods and premises and, in some circumstances, may be required to reimburse us for a share of the cost of acquiring comprehensive insurance for the property, including casualty, liability, fire and extended coverage customarily obtained for similar properties in amounts which we determine are sufficient to cover reasonably foreseeable losses. Tenants on a net lease typically are required to pay all insurance costs associated with their space. However, material losses may occur in excess of insurance proceeds with respect to any property and we may not have sufficient resources to fund such losses. In addition, we may be subject to certain types of losses, generally of a catastrophic nature, such as losses due to wars, acts of terrorism, earthquakes, floods, hurricanes, pollution or environmental matters, which are either uninsurable or not economically insurable, or may be insured subject to limitations, such as large deductibles or co-payments. If we experience a loss that is uninsured or that exceeds policy limits, we could lose all or a significant portion of the capital we have invested in the damaged property, as well as the anticipated future revenue of the property, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. 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. Furthermore, we may not be able to obtain adequate insurance coverage at reasonable costs in the future, as the costs associated with property and casualty renewals may be higher than anticipated.

In addition, insurance risks associated with potential terrorist acts could sharply increase the premium we pay for coverage against property and casualty claims. Further, mortgage lenders, in some cases, insist that specific coverage against terrorism be purchased by commercial property owners as a condition for providing mortgage loans. It is uncertain whether such insurance policies will be available, or available at reasonable costs, which could inhibit our ability to finance or refinance our properties. In such instances, we may be required to provide other financial support, either through financial assurances or self-insurance, to cover potential losses. We cannot assure our shareholders that we will have adequate coverage for such losses and, to the extent we must pay unexpectedly large amounts for insurance, our financial condition, results of operations and ability to make distributions to our shareholders could be materially and adversely affected.

Some of our properties are subject to potential natural or other disasters, which could cause significant damage to our properties and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

A number of our properties are located in areas which are susceptible to, and could be significantly affected by, natural disasters that could cause significant damage to our properties. For example, many of our properties are located in coastal regions, and would therefore be affected by any future increases in sea levels or in the frequency or severity of hurricanes and tropical storms. In addition, a number of our properties are located in California and other regions that are especially susceptible to earthquakes. If we experience a loss, due to such natural disasters or other relevant factors, that is uninsured or which exceeds our policy limits, we could

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incur significant costs and lose the capital invested in the damaged properties, as well as the anticipated future revenue from those properties, which could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations. In addition, if the damaged properties are subject to recourse indebtedness, we would continue to be liable for the indebtedness, even if these properties were irreparably damaged.

We may incur liability with respect to contaminated property or incur costs to comply with environmental laws, which may negatively impact our financial condition and results of operations.

Under various federal, state and local laws, ordinances and regulations, as a current or former owner or operator of real property, we may be liable for costs and damages resulting from the presence or release of hazardous substances, waste, or petroleum products at, on, in, under or from such property, including costs for investigation, remediation, natural resource damages or third party liability for personal injury or property damage. These laws often impose liability without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of, or was responsible for, the presence or release of such materials, and the liability may be joint and several. In addition, the presence of contamination or the failure to remediate contamination at our properties may adversely affect our ability to sell, redevelop, or lease such property or to borrow using the property as collateral. Environmental laws also may create liens on contaminated sites in favor of the government for damages and costs it incurs to address such contamination. Moreover, if contamination is discovered on our properties, environmental laws may impose restrictions on the manner in which that property may be used or how businesses may be operated on that property. Some of our properties have been or may be impacted by contamination arising from current or prior uses of the property or adjacent properties for commercial or industrial purposes. Such contamination may arise from spills of petroleum or hazardous substances or releases from tanks used to store such materials. We also may be liable for the costs of remediating contamination at off-site disposal or treatment facilities when we arrange for disposal or treatment of hazardous substances at such facilities, without regard to whether we comply with environmental laws in doing so.

In addition, our properties are subject to various federal, state and local environmental, health and safety laws, including laws governing the management of waste and underground and aboveground storage tanks. Noncompliance with these environmental, health and safety laws could subject us or our tenants to liability. These environmental liabilities could affect a tenant's ability to make rental payments to us. Moreover, changes in laws could increase the potential costs of compliance with environmental laws, health and safety laws or increase liability for noncompliance. This may result in significant unanticipated expenditures or may otherwise materially and adversely affect our operations, or those of our tenants, which could in turn have a material adverse effect on us.

As the owner or operator of real property, we may also incur liability based on various building conditions. For example, buildings and other structures on properties that we currently own or operate or those we acquire or operate in the future contain, may contain, or may have contained, asbestos-containing material, or ACM. Environmental, health and safety laws require that ACM be properly managed and maintained and may impose fines or penalties on owners, operators or employers for non-compliance with those requirements. These requirements include special precautions, such as removal, abatement or air monitoring, if ACM would be disturbed during maintenance, renovation or demolition of a building, potentially resulting in substantial costs. In addition, we may be subject to liability for personal injury or property damage sustained as a result of exposure to ACM or releases of ACM into the environment.

We cannot assure you that costs or liabilities incurred as a result of environmental issues will not affect our ability to make distributions to our shareholders or that such costs or liabilities will not have a material adverse effect on our financial condition and results of operations.

Our properties may contain or develop harmful mold or suffer from other indoor air quality issues, which could lead to liability for adverse health effects or property damage or cost for remediation and may adversely impact our financial condition and results of operations.

When excessive moisture accumulates in buildings or on building materials, mold growth may occur, particularly if the moisture problem remains undiscovered or is not addressed over a period of time. Some molds may produce airborne toxins or irritants. Indoor air quality issues can also stem from inadequate ventilation, chemical contamination from indoor or outdoor sources, and other biological contaminants such as pollen, viruses and bacteria. Indoor exposure to airborne toxins or irritants can be alleged to cause a variety of adverse health effects and symptoms, including allergic or other reactions. As a result, the presence of significant mold or other airborne contaminants at any of our properties could require us to undertake a costly remediation program to contain or remove the mold or other airborne contaminants or to increase ventilation. In addition, the presence of significant mold or other airborne contaminants could expose us to liability from our tenants, employees of our tenants, or others if property damage or personal injury occurs.

We may incur significant costs complying with the ADA and similar laws, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Under the ADA, all public accommodations must meet federal requirements related to access and use by disabled persons. Although we believe the properties in our portfolio substantially comply with present requirements of the ADA, we have not conducted an audit

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or investigation of all of our properties to determine our compliance. If one or more of the properties in our portfolio is not in compliance with the ADA, we would be required to incur additional costs to bring the property into compliance. Additional federal, state and local laws also may require modifications to our properties, or restrict our ability to renovate our properties. We cannot predict the ultimate cost of compliance with the ADA or other legislation. If we incur substantial costs to comply with the ADA and any other legislation, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and our ability to satisfy our debt obligations and to make distributions to our shareholders could be adversely affected.

We may experience a decline in the fair value of our assets and be forced to recognize impairment charges, which could materially and adversely impact our financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

A decline in the fair value of our assets may require us to recognize an impairment against such assets under accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) if we were to determine that, with respect to any assets in unrealized loss positions, we do not have the ability and intent to hold such assets to maturity or for a period of time sufficient to allow for recovery to the amortized cost of such assets. If such a determination were to be made, we would recognize unrealized losses through earnings and write down the amortized cost of such assets to a new cost basis, based on the fair value of such assets on the date they are considered to be unrecoverable. Such impairment charges reflect non-cash losses at the time of recognition; subsequent disposition or sale of such assets could further affect our future losses or gains, as they are based on the difference between the sale price received and adjusted amortized cost of such assets at the time of sale. In addition, there may be significant uncertainty in the valuation, or in the stability of the value, of our properties or any other assets and those of our unconsolidated joint ventures, that could result in a substantial decrease in the value of our properties and those of our unconsolidated joint ventures. As a result, we may not be able to recover the carrying amount of our properties and/or our investments in our unconsolidated joint ventures and we may be required to recognize an impairment charge. For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, we recognized aggregate impairment charges related to investment properties and notes receivable of \$39,981, \$23,057 and \$82,022, respectively (including \$1,958, \$12,027 and \$37,100, respectively, reflected in discontinued operations). We may be required to recognize additional asset impairment charges in the future, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition, liquidity and results of operations.

Our investment in marketable securities has negatively impacted our results of operations and may do so in the future.

Currently, our investment in marketable securities consists of preferred and common stock that are classified as available-for-sale and recorded at fair value. We have recognized other-than-temporary impairments related to our investment in these securities primarily as a result of the severity of the decline in market value and the length of time over which these securities experienced such declines. For example, other-than-temporary impairments were none for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and \$24,831 for the year ended December 31, 2009. As of December 31, 2011, our net investment in marketable securities totaled \$30,385, which included \$18,343 of accumulated unrealized net gain. If our stock positions decline in value, we could take additional other-than-temporary impairments, which could materially and adversely affect our results of operations. In addition, we purchase a portion of our securities through a margin account. If the value of those securities declines and we face a margin call, we may be required to sell those securities at unfavorable times and record a loss or to post additional cash as collateral, which could adversely affect our financial condition, results and operations and our ability to satisfy our debt obligations and make distributions to our shareholders.

Further, we may continue to invest in marketable securities in the future. Investments in marketable securities are subject to specific risks relating to the particular issuer of the securities, including the financial condition and business outlook of the issuer, which may result in significant losses to us. Marketable securities are generally unsecured and may also be subordinated to other obligations of the issuer. As a result, investments in marketable securities are subject to risks of: (i) limited liquidity in the secondary trading market; (ii) substantial market price volatility resulting from changes in prevailing interest rates; (iii) subordination to the prior claims of banks and other senior lenders to the issuer; (iv) the possibility that earnings of the issuer may be insufficient to meet its debt service and distribution obligations; and (v) the declining creditworthiness and potential for insolvency of the issuer during periods of rising interest rates and economic downturn. These risks

may adversely affect the value of outstanding marketable securities and the ability of the issuer to make distribution payments.

Our success depends on key personnel whose continued service is not guaranteed.

We depend on the efforts and expertise of our senior management team to manage our day-to-day operations and strategic business direction. We do not, however, have employment agreements with the members of our senior management team. Therefore, we cannot guarantee their continued service. Moreover, among other things, it would constitute an event of default under the credit agreement governing our senior secured revolving line of credit and secured term loan if certain members of management (or a reasonably satisfactory replacement) ceased to continue to be active on a daily basis in our management. The loss of their services, and our inability to find suitable replacements, could have an adverse effect on our operations.

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RISKS RELATED TO OUR DEBT FINANCING

We had \$3,481,218 of consolidated indebtedness outstanding as of December 31, 2011, which could adversely affect our financial health and operating flexibility.

We have a substantial amount of indebtedness. As of December 31, 2011, we had \$3,481,218 of aggregate consolidated indebtedness outstanding, substantially all of which was secured by one or more of our properties or our equity interests in our joint ventures. As a result of this substantial indebtedness, we are required to use a material portion of our cash flow to service principal and interest on our debt, which limits the cash flow available to pursue desirable business opportunities, pay operating expenses and make distributions to our shareholders.

Our substantial indebtedness could have important consequences to us and the value of our stock, including:

- limiting our ability to borrow additional amounts for working capital, capital expenditures, debt service requirements, execution of our growth strategy or other purposes;
- limiting our ability to use operating cash flow in other areas of our business because we must dedicate a substantial portion of these funds to service the debt;
- increasing our vulnerability to general adverse economic and industry conditions, including increases in interest rates;
- limiting our ability to capitalize on business opportunities, including the acquisition of additional properties, and to react to competitive pressures and adverse changes in government regulation;
- limiting our ability or increasing the costs to refinance indebtedness, including the \$527,377 and \$879,254 of our indebtedness maturing in 2012 and 2013, respectively;
- limiting our ability to enter into marketing and hedging transactions by reducing the number of counterparties with whom we can enter into such transactions as well as the volume of those transactions;
- we may be forced to dispose of one or more properties, possibly on disadvantageous terms;

- we may be forced to sell additional equity securities at prices that may be dilutive to existing shareholders;
- we may default on our obligations or violate restrictive covenants, in which case the lenders or mortgagees may accelerate our debt obligations, foreclose on the properties that secure their loans and/or take control of our properties that secure their loans and collect rents and other property income;
- in the event of a default under any of our recourse indebtedness, we would be liable for any deficiency between the value of the property securing such loan and the principal and accrued interest on the loan;
- we may violate restrictive covenants in our loan documents, which would entitle the lenders to accelerate our debt obligations; and
- our default under any one of our mortgage loans with cross-default provisions could result in a default on other indebtedness.

If any one of these events were to occur, our financial condition, results of operations, cash flow and our ability to satisfy our principal and interest obligations and to make distributions to our shareholders could be materially and adversely affected.

Our financial condition and ability to make distributions to our shareholders could be adversely affected by financial and other covenants and other provisions under the credit agreement governing our senior secured revolving line of credit and secured term loan or other debt agreements.

On February 4, 2011, we amended and restated our existing credit agreement to provide for a senior secured credit facility in the aggregate amount of \$585,000, consisting of a \$435,000 senior secured revolving line of credit and a \$150,000 secured term loan with a number of financial institutions. The credit agreement governing this senior secured revolving line of credit and secured term loan requires compliance with certain financial and operating covenants, including, among other things, a leverage ratio, certain coverage ratios and net worth covenants, a covenant regarding minimum occupancy, limitations on our ability to incur unhedged variable rate debt or recourse indebtedness, limitations on our investments in unimproved land, unconsolidated joint ventures, construction in progress and mortgage notes receivable. The credit agreement also requires us to obtain consent prior to selling assets above a certain value or increasing our total assets by more than a certain amount as a result of a merger. In addition, our senior secured revolving line of credit and secured term loan limit our distributions to the greater of 95% of funds from operations, or FFO, as defined in the credit agreement (which equals FFO, as set forth in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Funds From Operations, excluding gains or losses from extraordinary items, impairment charges not already excluded from FFO and other non-cash charges) or the amount necessary for us to maintain our qualification as a REIT. The senior secured revolving line of credit and secured term loan also contain customary events of default, including but not limited to, non-payment of principal, interest, fees or other amounts, breaches of covenants, defaults on any recourse indebtedness of Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. in excess of \$20,000 or any non-recourse indebtedness in excess of \$100,000 in the aggregate subject to certain

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carveouts, failure of certain members of management (or a reasonably satisfactory replacement) to continue to be active on a daily basis in our management and bankruptcy or other insolvency events. These provisions could limit our ability to make distributions to our shareholders, obtain additional funds needed to address cash shortfalls or pursue growth opportunities or transactions that would provide substantial returns to our shareholders. In addition, a breach of these covenants or other event of default would allow the lenders to accelerate payment of advances under the credit agreement. If payment is accelerated, our assets may not be sufficient to repay such debt in full and, as a result, such an event may have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

In addition, and in connection with the debt refinancing transaction of IW JV 2009, LLC (IW JV), a consolidated joint venture that owns a portfolio of investment properties, we entered into a lockbox and cash management agreement pursuant to which substantially all of the income generated by the IW JV properties is deposited directly into a lockbox account established by the lender. In the event of a default or the debt service coverage ratio falling below a set amount, the cash management agreement provides that excess cash flow will be swept into a cash management account for the benefit of the lender and held as additional security after the payment of interest and approved property operating expenses. Cash will not be distributed to us from these accounts until the earlier of a cash sweep event cure or the repayment of the mortgage loan, senior mezzanine note and junior mezzanine note. As of December 31, 2011, we were in compliance with the terms of the cash management agreement; however, if an event of default were to occur, we may be forced to borrow funds in order to make distributions to our shareholders and maintain our qualification as a REIT.

Given the restrictions in our debt covenants on these and other activities, we may be significantly limited in our operating and financial flexibility and may be limited in our ability to respond to changes in our business or competitive activities in the future.

We incur mortgage indebtedness and other borrowings, which reduces the funds available for distributions required to maintain our status as a REIT and to avoid income and excise tax.

We have historically incurred mortgage indebtedness and other borrowings in order to finance acquisitions or ongoing operations and we intend to continue to do so in the future. Our debt service and repayment requirements will not be reduced regardless of our actual cash flows. In addition, in order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must annually distribute to our shareholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains, and we are generally subject to corporate tax on any retained income. As a result, if our future cash flow is not sufficient to meet our debt service and repayment requirements and the REIT distribution requirements, we may be required to use cash reserves, incur additional debt, sell equity securities or liquidate assets in order to meet those requirements. However, we cannot provide assurance that capital will be available from such sources on favorable terms or at all, which may negatively impact our financial condition, results of operations and ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

Substantially all of the mortgage indebtedness we incur is secured, which increases our risk of loss since defaults may result in foreclosure. In addition, mortgages sometimes include cross-collateralization or cross-default provisions that increase the risk that more than one property may be affected by a default.

As of December 31, 2011, we had a total of \$3,334,777, net of premium of \$10,858 and discount of \$2,003, of indebtedness secured by 265 of our 274 operating properties and one non-stabilized operating property. Because substantially all of our properties are mortgaged to secure payments of indebtedness, we are subject to the risk of property loss since defaults on indebtedness secured by properties may result in foreclosure actions initiated by lenders and ultimately our loss of the property securing the loan for which we are in default.

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As of December 31, 2011, we had \$51,769 of mortgage loans that had matured, which were secured by two properties with 788,134 square feet of GLA representing \$7,323 of ABR. We can provide no assurance that we will be able to restructure our current obligations under the mortgage loans that matured or that our negotiations with the lenders will result in favorable outcomes to us. Failure to restructure our mortgage obligations could result in default and foreclosure actions and loss of the underlying properties. In the event that we default on other mortgages in the future, either as a result of ceasing to make debt service payments or the failure to meet applicable covenants, we may have additional properties that are subject to potential foreclosure. In addition, as a result of cross-collateralization or cross-default provisions contained in certain of our mortgage loans, a default under one mortgage loan could result in a default on other indebtedness and cause us to lose other better performing properties, which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

Further, for tax purposes, a foreclosure of any nonrecourse mortgage on any of our properties would be treated as a sale of the property for a purchase price equal to the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage. If the outstanding balance of the debt secured by the mortgage exceeds our tax basis in the property, we would recognize taxable income on the foreclosure without accompanying cash proceeds, a circumstance which could hinder our ability to meet the REIT distribution requirements imposed by the Code. As a result, we may be required to identify and utilize other sources of cash for distributions to our shareholders of that income.

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Dislocations in the credit markets, including the continuing effects of the severe dislocation experienced in 2008 and 2009, may adversely affect our ability to obtain debt financing at favorable rates or at all.

Dislocations in the credit markets, generally or relating to the real estate industry specifically, may adversely affect our ability to obtain debt financing at favorable rates or at all. The credit markets experienced a severe dislocation during 2008 and 2009, which, for certain periods of time, resulted in the near unavailability of debt financing for even the most creditworthy borrowers. Although the credit markets have since stabilized, there are a number of continuing effects, including a weakening of many traditional sources of debt financing, a reduction in the overall amount of debt financing available, lower loan to value ratios, a tightening of lender underwriting standards and terms and higher interest rate spreads. As a result, we may not be able to refinance our existing debt when it comes due or to obtain new debt financing for acquisitions or development projects, or we may be forced to accept less favorable terms, including increased collateral to secure our indebtedness, higher interest rates and/or more restrictive covenants. If we are not successful in refinancing our debt when it becomes due, we may default under our loan obligations, enter into foreclosure proceedings, or be forced to dispose of properties on disadvantageous terms, any of which might adversely affect our ability to service other debt and meet our other obligations. In addition, if a dislocation similar to that which occurred in 2008 and 2009 occurs in the future, the values of our properties may decline further, which could limit our ability to obtain future debt financing, refinance existing debt or utilize existing debt commitments and thus materially and adversely affect our financial condition, particularly if it occurs at a time when we have significant debt maturities coming due.

Future increases in interest rates may adversely affect any future refinancing of our debt, may require us to sell properties and could adversely affect our ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

If we incur debt in the future and do not have sufficient funds to repay such debt at maturity, it may be necessary to refinance the debt through additional debt or additional equity financings. If, at the time of any refinancing, prevailing interest rates or other factors result in higher interest rates on refinancings, our net income could be reduced and any increases in interest expense could adversely affect our cash flows. Consequently, our cash available for distribution to our shareholders would be reduced and we may be prevented from borrowing more money. Any such future increases in interest rates would result in higher interest rates on new debt and our existing variable rate debt and may adversely impact our financial condition.

Further, if we are unable to refinance our debt on acceptable terms, we may be forced to dispose of properties on disadvantageous terms, potentially resulting in losses. We may place mortgages on properties that we acquire to secure a revolving line of credit or other debt. To the extent we cannot meet future debt service obligations, we will risk losing some or all of our properties that may be pledged to secure our obligations. Also, covenants applicable to any future debt could impair our planned investment strategy, and, if violated, result in default.

RISKS RELATED TO OUR ORGANIZATIONAL STRUCTURE

Our board of directors may change significant corporate policies without shareholder approval.

Our investment, financing, borrowing and distribution policies and our policies with respect to all other activities, including growth, debt, capitalization and operations, are determined by our board of directors. These policies may be amended or revised at any time and from time to time at the discretion of the board of directors without a vote of our shareholders. As a result, the ability of our shareholders to control our

policies and practices is extremely limited. We could make investments and engage in business activities that are different from, and possibly riskier than, the investments and businesses described in this report. In addition, our board of directors may change our policies with respect to conflicts of interest provided that such changes are consistent with applicable legal and regulatory requirements. A change in these policies could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to satisfy our debt service obligations and to make distributions to our shareholders.

We could increase the number of authorized shares of stock and issue stock without shareholder approval.

Subject to applicable legal and regulatory requirements, our charter authorizes our board of directors, without shareholder approval, to increase the aggregate number of authorized shares of stock or the number of authorized shares of stock of any class or series, to authorize us to issue authorized but unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock and to classify or reclassify any unissued shares of our common stock or preferred stock and to set the preferences, rights and other terms of such classified or unclassified shares. As a result, we may issue series or classes of common stock or preferred stock with preferences, dividends, powers and rights, voting or otherwise, that are senior to, or otherwise conflict with, the rights of holders of our common stock. In addition, our board of directors could establish a series of preferred stock that could, depending on the terms of such series, delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change of control that might involve a premium price for our common stock or that our shareholders may believe is in their best interests.

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Provisions of our charter may limit the ability of a third party to acquire control of our company.

Our charter provides that no person may beneficially own more than 9.8% in value or number of shares, whichever is more restrictive, of our outstanding common stock or 9.8% in value of the aggregate outstanding shares of our capital stock. These ownership limitations may prevent an acquisition of control of our company by a third party without our board of directors' approval, even if our shareholders believe the change in control is in their best interests.

Certain provisions of Maryland law could inhibit changes in control of us, which could lower the value of our common stock.

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

- business combination provisions that, subject to limitations, prohibit certain business combinations between us and an interested shareholder (defined generally as any person who beneficially owns 10% or more of the voting power of our shares or an affiliate or associate of ours who, at any time within the two-year period prior to the date in question, was the beneficial owner of 10% or more of our then outstanding voting shares) or an affiliate of an interested shareholder for five years after the most recent date on which the shareholder becomes an interested shareholder, and thereafter, may impose special shareholder voting requirements unless certain minimum price conditions are satisfied; and
- control share provisions that provide that control shares of our company (defined as shares which, when aggregated with other shares controlled by the shareholder, entitle the shareholder to exercise one of three increasing ranges of voting power in electing directors) acquired in a control share acquisition (defined as the direct or indirect acquisition of ownership or control of outstanding control shares) have no voting rights except to the extent approved by our shareholders by the affirmative vote of at least two-thirds of all the votes entitled to be cast on the matter, excluding all interested shares.

Title 3, Subtitle 8 of the MGCL permits our board of directors, without shareholder approval and regardless of what is currently provided in our charter or bylaws, to implement certain takeover defenses, including adopting a classified board. Such takeover defenses may have the effect of inhibiting a third party from making an acquisition proposal for us or of delaying, deferring or preventing a change in control of us under the circumstances that otherwise could provide our common shareholders with the opportunity to realize a premium over the then current market price.

In addition, the advance notice provisions of our bylaws could delay, defer or prevent a transaction or a change of control of our company that might involve a premium price for holders of our common stock or that our shareholders may believe to be in their best interests.

Our rights and the rights of our shareholders to take action against our directors and officers are limited, which could limit your recourse in the event of actions that you do not believe are in your best interests.

Maryland law provides that a director or officer has no liability in that capacity if he or she satisfies his or her duties to us and our shareholders. As permitted by the MGCL, our charter limits the liability of our directors and officers to us and our shareholders for money damages, except for liability resulting from:

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

In addition, our charter and bylaws and indemnification agreements that we have entered into with our directors and certain of our officers require us to indemnify our directors and officers, among others, for actions taken by them in those capacities to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law. As a result, we and our shareholders may have more limited rights against our directors and officers than might otherwise exist. Accordingly, in the event that actions taken in good faith by any of our directors or officers impede the performance of our company, your ability to recover damages from such director or officer will be limited. In addition, we will be obligated to advance the defense costs incurred by our directors and our officers with indemnification agreements, and may, in the discretion of our board of directors, advance the defense costs incurred by our employees and other agents, in connection with legal proceedings.

RISKS RELATING TO OUR REIT STATUS

Failure to qualify as a REIT would cause us to be taxed as a regular corporation, which would substantially reduce funds available for distributions to our shareholders and materially and adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations.

We believe that we have been organized, owned and operated in conformity with the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT under the Code beginning with our taxable year ended December 31, 2003, and that our intended manner of ownership and

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operation will enable us to continue to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. However, we cannot assure you that we have qualified or will qualify as such. Shareholders should be aware that qualification as a REIT involves the application of highly technical and complex provisions of the Code as to which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations and involves the determination of facts and circumstances not entirely within our control. Future legislation, new regulations, administrative interpretations or court decisions may significantly change the tax laws or the application of the tax laws with respect to qualification as a REIT or the U.S. federal income tax consequences of such qualification.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, we will face serious tax consequences that will substantially reduce the funds available for distributions to our shareholders because:

- we would not be allowed a deduction for dividends paid to shareholders in computing our taxable income and would be subject to U.S. federal income tax at regular corporate rates;
- we could be subject to the U.S. federal alternative minimum tax;
- we could be subject to increased state and local taxes; and
- unless we are entitled to relief under certain U.S. federal income tax laws, we could not re-elect REIT status until the fifth calendar year after the year in which we failed to qualify as a REIT.

In addition, if we fail to qualify as a REIT, we will not be required to make distributions and it could result in default under certain of our indebtedness agreements. As a result of all these factors, our failure to qualify as a REIT could impair our ability to expand our business and raise capital, and it would adversely affect the value of our stock.

Even if we qualify as a REIT, we may face other tax liabilities that reduce our cash flows.

Even if we qualify for taxation as a REIT, we may be subject to certain U.S. federal, state and local taxes on our income and assets, including taxes on any undistributed income, taxes on net income from certain prohibited transactions, taxes on income from certain activities conducted as a result of a foreclosure, and state or local income, franchise, property and transfer taxes. In addition, we could, in certain circumstances, be required to pay an excise or penalty tax (which could be significant in amount) in order to utilize one or more relief provisions under the Code to maintain our qualification as a REIT. Also, our subsidiaries that are TRSs will be subject to regular corporate U.S. federal, state and local taxes. To the extent that we conduct operations outside of the United States, our operations would subject us to applicable foreign taxes as well. Any of these taxes would decrease our earnings and our cash available for distributions to shareholders.

Failure to make required distributions would subject us to U.S. federal corporate income tax.

In order to qualify as a REIT, we generally are required to annually distribute at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the dividends paid deduction and excluding net capital gains, each year to our shareholders. To the extent that we satisfy this distribution requirement, but distribute less than 100% of our REIT taxable income, we will be subject to U.S. federal corporate income tax on our undistributed taxable income. In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax if the actual amount that we pay out to our shareholders for a calendar year is less than the minimum amount specified under the Code. Moreover, our senior secured revolving line of credit and secured term loan may limit our distributions to the minimum amount required to maintain REIT status. Specifically, they limit our distributions to the greater of 95% of FFO or the amount necessary for us to maintain our qualification as a REIT. To the extent these limits prevent us from distributing 100% of our REIT taxable income, we will be subject to income tax, and potentially excise tax, on the retained amounts.

We may be required to borrow funds to satisfy our REIT distribution requirements.

In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT and to meet the REIT distribution requirements, we may need to borrow funds on a short-term basis or sell assets, even if the then-prevailing market conditions are not favorable for these borrowings or sales. Our cash flows from operations may be insufficient to fund required distributions as a result of differences in timing between the actual receipt of income and the recognition of income for U.S. federal income tax purposes, or the effect of non-deductible expenditures, such as capital expenditures, payments of compensation for which Section 162(m) of the Code denies a deduction, the creation of reserves or required debt service or amortization payments. The insufficiency of our cash flows to cover our distribution requirements could have an adverse impact on our ability to raise short- and long-term debt or to sell equity securities in order to fund distributions required to maintain our qualification as a REIT.

Dividends payable by REITs generally do not qualify for reduced tax rates.

Certain dividends paid by corporations to individuals, trusts and estates that are U.S. shareholders are currently subject to U.S. federal income tax at a maximum rate of 15% and are scheduled to be taxed at ordinary income rates for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012. Dividends payable by REITs, however, are generally not eligible for the current reduced rates. The more favorable rates applicable to regular corporate dividends could cause investors who are individuals, trusts and estates to perceive

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investments in REITs to be relatively less attractive than investments in the stock of non-REIT corporations that pay dividends, which could adversely affect the value of the stock of REITs, including our common stock.

Complying with REIT requirements may cause us to forego otherwise attractive opportunities or to liquidate otherwise attractive investments.

To qualify as a REIT, we must continually satisfy tests concerning, among other things, the sources of our income, the nature and diversification of our assets, the amounts we distribute to our shareholders and the ownership of our capital stock. In order to meet these tests, we may be required to forego investments we might otherwise make and refrain from engaging in certain activities. Thus, compliance with the REIT requirements may hinder our performance.

In addition, if we fail to comply with certain asset ownership tests at the end of any calendar quarter, we must correct the failure within 30 days after the end of the calendar quarter or qualify for certain statutory relief provisions to avoid losing our REIT qualification. As a result, we may be required to liquidate otherwise attractive investments. These actions could have the effect of reducing our income and amounts available for distribution to our shareholders.

We may be subject to adverse legislative or regulatory tax changes that could negatively impact our financial condition.

At any time, the U.S. federal income tax laws governing REITs or the administrative interpretations of those laws may be amended. We cannot predict if or when any new U.S. federal income tax law, regulation, or administrative interpretation, or any amendment to any existing U.S. federal income tax law, Treasury regulation or administrative interpretation, will be adopted, promulgated or become effective and any such law, regulation, or interpretation may take effect retroactively. We and our shareholders could be adversely affected by any such change in, or any new, U.S. federal income tax law, Treasury regulation or administrative interpretation.

You may be restricted from acquiring or transferring certain amounts of our stock.

In order to maintain our REIT qualification, among other requirements, no more than 50% in value of our outstanding stock may be owned, directly or indirectly, by five or fewer individuals, as defined in the Code to include certain kinds of entities, during the last half of any taxable year, other than the first year for which we made a REIT election. To assist us in qualifying as a REIT, our charter contains an aggregate stock ownership limit of 9.8% and a common stock ownership limit of 9.8%. Generally, any shares of our stock owned by affiliated owners will be added together for purposes of the aggregate stock ownership limit, and any shares of common stock owned by affiliated owners will be added together for purposes of the common stock ownership limit.

If anyone attempts to transfer or own shares of stock in a way that would violate the aggregate stock ownership limit or the common stock ownership limit, unless such ownership limits have been waived by our board of directors, or in a way that would prevent us from continuing to qualify as a REIT, those shares instead will be transferred to a trust for the benefit of a charitable beneficiary and will be either redeemed by us or sold to a person whose ownership of the shares will not violate the aggregate stock ownership limit or the common stock ownership limit. If

this transfer to a trust fails to prevent such a violation or our disqualification as a REIT, then the initial intended transfer or ownership will be null and void from the outset. Anyone who acquires or owns shares of stock in violation of the aggregate stock ownership limit or the common stock ownership limit, unless such ownership limit or limits have been waived by our board of directors, or in violation of the other restrictions on transfer or ownership in our charter, bears the risk of a financial loss when the shares of stock are redeemed or sold if the market price of our stock falls between the date of purchase and the date of redemption or sale.

Complying with REIT requirements may limit our ability to hedge effectively and may cause us to incur tax liabilities.

The REIT provisions of the Code limit our ability to hedge our liabilities. Generally, income from a hedging transaction we enter into to manage risk of interest rate fluctuations with respect to borrowings made or to be made to acquire or carry real estate assets does not constitute gross income for purposes of the 75% or 95% gross income tests. To the extent that we enter into other types of hedging transactions, the income from those transactions is likely to be treated as non-qualifying income for purposes of both gross income tests. As a result of these rules, we may need to limit our use of advantageous hedging techniques or implement those hedges through a TRS. This could increase the cost of our hedging activities because our TRS would be subject to tax on income or gains resulting from hedges entered into by it or expose us to greater risks associated with changes in interest rates than we would otherwise want to bear. In addition, losses in any of our TRSs will generally not provide any tax benefit, except for being carried forward for use against future taxable income in the TRSs.

The ability of our board of directors to revoke our REIT qualification without shareholder approval may cause adverse consequences to our shareholders.

Our charter provides that our board of directors may revoke or otherwise terminate our REIT election, without the approval of our shareholders, if it determines that it is no longer in our best interest to continue to qualify as a REIT. If we cease to be a REIT, we will not be allowed a deduction for dividends paid to shareholders in computing our taxable income and will be subject to U.S. federal

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income tax at regular corporate rates and state and local taxes, which may have adverse consequences on our total return to our shareholders.

GENERAL INVESTMENT RISKS

The statement of value for shareholders subject to Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) and to certain other plan shareholders is only an estimate and may not reflect the actual value of our shares.

The statement of estimated value for shareholders subject to ERISA and to certain other plan shareholders is only an estimate and may not reflect the actual value of our shares. The statement of estimated value is based on the estimated value of each share of common stock as of the specified date. The board of directors, in part, utilized third party sources and advice in estimating value, which reflects, among other things, the impact of the adverse trends in the economy and the real estate industry. Because this is only an estimate, we may subsequently revise any valuation that is provided. We cannot assure that:

- this estimate of value could actually be realized by us or by our shareholders upon liquidation;

- shareholders could realize this estimate of value if they were to attempt to sell their shares of common stock now or in the future;

- this estimate of value reflects the price or prices at which our common stock would or could trade if it were listed on a national stock exchange or included for quotation on a national market system; or

- the statement of value complies with any reporting and disclosure or annual valuation requirements under ERISA or other applicable law.

On June 14, 2011, our board of directors established an estimated per-share value of our common stock of \$6.95 to assist broker dealers in connection with their obligations under applicable Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) rules and to assist fiduciaries in discharging their obligations under ERISA reporting requirements. Since August 31, 2011, additional shares of our common stock purchased under the distribution reinvestment program (DRP) have been purchased at \$6.95 per share.

Our common stock is not currently listed on an exchange and cannot be readily sold.

There is currently no public trading market for our shares of common stock and we cannot assure our shareholders that one will develop. We may never list the shares for trading on a national stock exchange. The absence of an active public market for our shares could impair a shareholder's ability to sell our shares or obtain an active trading market valuation of the value of their interest in us.

Our share repurchase program is suspended thereby reducing the potential liquidity of a shareholders' investment.

Our board of directors suspended our share repurchase program effective November 19, 2008. If reinstated, under our share repurchase program, a maximum of 5% of the weighted average number of shares of our common stock outstanding during the prior calendar year may be repurchased by us. This limits the number of shares we could purchase. If reinstated and we subsequently terminate or modify our share repurchase program or if we do not have sufficient funds available to repurchase all shares that our shareholders request to repurchase, then our shareholders' ability to liquidate their shares will be further diminished.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None.

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The following table sets forth summary information regarding our consolidated operating portfolio at December 31, 2011 (GLA and dollars (other than per square foot information) in thousands). This information is grouped into geographic regions based on the manner in which we have structured our property management and leasing operations. Due to our continued, measurable progress on disposing of our non-core asset base and to better align with our strategic initiatives going forward, we have realigned our property management and leasing operations into groups corresponding to the four geographic regions described below instead of the five regions we previously used. For additional property details, see Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation (Schedule III) herein.

Geographic Area	Number of Properties	GLA	Percent of Total GLA (a)	Percent Leased (b)	ABR	Percent of Total ABR (a)	ABR Per Leased Sq. Ft. (c)
<u>North</u>							
Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont	83	10,626	30.7%	90.5%	\$ 136,163	31.6%	\$ 14.16
<u>East</u>							
Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia	68	8,628	24.9%	90.5%	101,404	23.6%	12.98
<u>West</u>							
Arizona, California, Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Utah, Washington, Wisconsin	50	7,806	22.5%	83.2%	91,276	21.2%	14.06
<u>South</u>							
Louisiana, Oklahoma, Texas	58	7,589	21.9%	86.4%	101,572	23.6%	15.50
Total - retail operating portfolio (d)	259	34,649	100.0%	87.9%	430,415	100.0%	14.13
Office	12	3,335		96.5%	39,081		12.15
Industrial	3	1,323		100.0%	6,844		5.17
Total consolidated operating portfolio	274	39,307		89.1%	\$ 476,340		\$ 13.61

(a) Percentages are only provided for our retail operating portfolio.

(b) Based on leases commenced as of December 31, 2011 and calculated as leased GLA divided by total GLA. As of December 31, 2011, the consolidated operating portfolio was 91.2% leased including leases signed but not commenced.

(c) Represents ABR divided by leased GLA.

(d) Includes (i) 55 properties consisting of 6,541 of GLA and representing \$84,062 of ABR held in one joint venture in which we have a 77% interest and (ii) a portion of one property consisting of 311 of GLA and representing \$6,488 of ABR held in one joint venture in

which we have a 95% interest.

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The following sets forth information regarding the 20 largest tenants in our retail operating portfolio, based on ABR, as of December 31, 2011 (GLA and dollars, other than per square foot information, in thousands).

Tenant (a)	Number of Stores	Leased GLA	Percent of Leased GLA (b)	ABR	Percent of Total ABR (c)	ABR per Leased GLA (d)	Type of Business
Best Buy Co., Inc. (e)	27	1,047	3.4%	\$ 14,147	3.3%	\$ 13.51	Electronics
TJX Companies, Inc. (f)	37	1,120	3.7%	10,498	2.4%	9.37	Discount Clothing
Rite Aid Corporation	34	421	1.4%	10,320	2.4%	24.51	Drug Store
The Stop & Shop Supermarket Company	10	479	1.6%	10,007	2.3%	20.89	Grocery
Ross Stores, Inc.	31	925	3.0%	9,197	2.1%	9.94	Discount Clothing
The Home Depot, Inc.	9	1,097	3.6%	9,137	2.1%	8.33	Home Improvement
Bed Bath & Beyond, Inc. (g)	26	714	2.3%	9,110	2.1%	12.76	Home Goods
PetSmart, Inc.	30	643	2.1%	8,675	2.0%	13.49	Pet Supplies
Kohl's Corporation	14	1,143	3.8%	8,095	1.9%	7.08	Discount Department Store
The Sports Authority	16	682	2.2%	7,793	1.8%	11.43	Sporting Goods
Supervalu Inc. (h)	9	505	1.7%	7,188	1.7%	14.23	Grocery
Pier 1 Imports Inc.	38	388	1.3%	7,188	1.7%	18.53	Home Goods
Publix Super Markets, Inc.	16	635	2.1%	6,724	1.6%	10.59	Grocery
Edwards Theatres	2	219	0.7%	6,558	1.5%	29.95	Theatre
Dick's Sporting Goods, Inc. (i)	12	558	1.8%	6,381	1.5%	11.44	Sporting Goods
Michaels	24	551	1.8%	6,093	1.4%	11.06	Arts & Crafts
Office Depot, Inc.	22	458	1.5%	6,050	1.4%	13.21	Office Supplies
Wal-Mart Stores, Inc. (j)	5	861	2.8%	5,876	1.4%	6.82	Discount Department Store
Gap Inc. (k)	25	374	1.2%	5,048	1.2%	13.50	Clothing
Rave Cinemas	2	162	0.5%	4,626	1.1%	28.56	Theatre
	389	12,982	42.5%	\$ 158,711	36.9%	\$ 12.23	

(a) Excludes 3 office tenants, Hewitt Associates LLC consisting of 1,162 square feet of GLA and \$15,106 of ABR, Zurich American Insurance Company, consisting of 895 square feet of GLA and \$10,476 of ABR and GMAC Insurance Management Corp consisting of 501 square feet of GLA and \$5,476 of ABR, and one industrial tenant, Cost Plus consisting of 1,036 square feet of GLA and \$5,242 of ABR.

(b) Represents the percentage of total leased GLA of our consolidated retail operating properties.

(c) Represents the percentage of total retail ABR.

(d) Represents annualized base rent divided by leased GLA.

(e) Includes Best Buy (26 locations) and Pacific Sales (one location).

(f) Includes TJ Maxx (17 locations), Marshalls (17 locations) and HomeGoods (three locations).

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(g) Includes Bed Bath & Beyond (24 locations), Buy Buy Baby (one location) and the Christmas Tree Shops (one location).

(h) Includes Jewel Osco (two locations), Shaw's Supermarkets (two locations), Shop N Save (two locations), Shoppers Food Warehouse (two locations) and Save-A-Lot (one location).

(i) Includes Dick's Sporting Goods (10 locations) and Golf Galaxy (two locations).

(j) Includes Wal-Mart (four locations) and Sam's Club (one location).

(k) Includes Old Navy (19 locations), The Gap (three locations) and Banana Republic (three locations).

The following table sets forth a summary, as of December 31, 2011, of lease expirations scheduled to occur during each of the ten calendar years from 2012 to 2021 and thereafter, assuming no exercise of renewal options or early termination rights. The following table is based on leases commenced as of December 31, 2011 for our retail operating portfolio. Dollars (other than per square foot information) and square feet of GLA are presented in thousands in the table.

Lease Expiration Year	Number of Expiring Leases	GLA	Percent of Leased GLA	ABR	Percent of Total ABR	ABR per Leased Sq. Ft. (a)
2012 (b)	484	1,535	5.0%	\$ 29,208	6.8%	\$ 19.03
2013	546	2,691	8.8%	43,686	10.1%	16.23
2014	607	4,007	13.2%	61,311	14.3%	15.30
2015	409	3,328	10.9%	47,022	10.9%	14.13
2016	354	2,774	9.1%	43,417	10.1%	15.65
2017	176	2,169	7.1%	27,810	6.5%	12.82
2018	95	1,114	3.7%	17,356	4.0%	15.58
2019	89	1,633	5.4%	23,276	5.4%	14.25
2020	94	2,021	6.6%	23,696	5.5%	11.72
2021	91	1,883	6.2%	25,746	6.0%	13.67
Thereafter	202	7,039	23.1%	83,531	19.4%	11.87
Month-to-Month	61	277	0.9%	4,356	1.0%	15.73
Leased Total	3,208	30,471	100.0%	\$ 430,415	100.0%	\$ 14.13

(a) Represents ABR divided by leased GLA.

(b) Excludes month-to-month leases.

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As of December 31, 2011, the weighted average lease term of leases at our office and industrial properties, based on ABR, was 5.8 years, with no expirations prior to 2014.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

The Company is subject, from time to time, to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. While the resolution of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes, based on currently available information, that the final outcome of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial statements of the Company.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

There is no established public trading market for our shares of common stock. In order for qualified plans to report account values as required by ERISA, we have historically provided an estimated share value on an annual basis. As of December 31, 2009, the annual statement of value for shareholders subject to ERISA was estimated to be \$6.85 per share. We did not publish an estimated annual statement of value of our common stock as of December 31, 2010 due to our intent to pursue the initial listing of our existing common stock on a national securities exchange, which remains our intent. On June 14, 2011, our board of directors established an estimated per-share value of our common stock of \$6.95 to assist broker dealers in connection with their obligations under applicable FINRA rules and to assist fiduciaries in discharging their obligations under ERISA reporting requirements.

Under the DRP, a shareholder may acquire, from time to time, additional shares of our stock by reinvesting cash distributions payable by us to such shareholder without incurring any brokerage commission, fees or service charges. Since August 31, 2011, additional shares of our common stock purchased under the DRP have been purchased at \$6.95 per share.

Shareholders

As of December 31, 2011, we had 111,851 shareholders of record.

Distributions

We intend to continue to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Code generally requires that a REIT annually distributes at least 90% of its REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding any net capital gain, and imposes tax on any taxable income retained by a REIT, including capital gains.

To satisfy the requirements for qualification as a REIT and generally not be subject to U.S. federal income and excise tax, we intend to make regular quarterly distributions of all or substantially all of our REIT taxable income to holders of our common stock out of assets legally available for such purposes. Our future distributions will be at the sole discretion of our board of directors. When determining the amount of future distributions, we expect that our board of directors will consider, among other factors, (i) the amount of cash generated from our operating activities, (ii) our expectations of future cash flows, (iii) our determination of near-term cash needs for debt repayments, existing or future share repurchases, and selective acquisitions of new properties, (iv) the timing of significant re-leasing activities and the establishment of additional cash reserves for anticipated tenant improvements and general property capital improvements, (v) our ability to continue to access additional sources of capital, (vi) the amount required to be distributed to maintain our status as a REIT and to reduce any income and excise taxes that we otherwise would be required to pay and (vii) any limitations on our distributions contained in our credit or other agreements, including, without limitation, in our senior secured revolving line of credit and secured term loan, which limit our distributions to the greater of 95% of FFO, as defined in the credit agreement (which equals FFO, as set forth in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Funds From Operations, excluding gains or losses from extraordinary items, impairment charges not already excluded from FFO and other non-cash charges) or the amount necessary for us to maintain our qualification as a REIT.

If our operations do not generate sufficient cash flow to allow us to satisfy the REIT distribution requirements, we may be required to fund distributions from working capital, borrow funds, sell assets or reduce such distributions. Our distribution policy enables us to review the alternative funding sources available to us from time to time. Our actual results of operations will be affected by a number of factors, including the revenues we receive from our properties, our operating expenses, interest expense, the ability of our tenants to meet their obligations and unanticipated expenditures. For more information regarding risk factors that could materially adversely affect our actual results of operations, please see Item 1A. Risk Factors .

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The table below sets forth the quarterly dividend distributions per common share for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	2011		2010	
First quarter	\$	0.05938	\$	0.04375
Second quarter		0.0625		0.04625
Third quarter (a)		0.06375		0.05
Fourth quarter		0.065		0.05625
Total	\$	0.25063	\$	0.19625

(a) The 2011 third quarter distribution was declared on October 3, 2011 to shareholders of record on that date and was paid on October 11, 2011.

The following table compares cash flows provided by operating activities to distributions declared for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010:

Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$	174,607	\$	184,072
Distributions declared		120,647		94,579
Excess	\$	53,960	\$	89,493

For each of these periods, our cash flows provided by operating activities exceeded the amount of our distributions declared.

Equity Compensation Plan Information

We have adopted an Amended and Restated Independent Director Stock Option Plan (Option Plan) which, subject to certain conditions, provides for the grant to each independent director of options to acquire shares following their becoming a director and for the grant of additional options to acquire shares on the date of each annual shareholders' meeting. Generally, these options are granted with an exercise price equal to the estimated fair value of the shares on the date granted and are subject to vesting. As of December 31, 2011, options to purchase one share have been exercised.

At our annual shareholders' meeting held on October 14, 2008, our shareholders approved the establishment of the Equity Compensation Plan (Equity Plan), which, subject to certain conditions, authorizes (at the discretion of our board of directors) the issuance of stock options, restricted stock, stock appreciation rights and other similar awards to our employees in connection with compensation and incentive arrangements that may be established by the board of directors. As of December 31, 2011, 34 shares of restricted stock under the Equity Plan have been granted.

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The table below sets forth the following information as of December 31, 2011: (i) the number of shares of our common stock to be issued upon the exercise of outstanding options; (ii) the weighted average exercise price of such options, and (iii) the number of shares of our common stock remaining available for future issuance under our equity compensation plans other than the outstanding options described above.

Plan Category	Number of Shares of Common Stock to be Issued upon Exercise of Outstanding Options (a)	Weighted Average Exercise Price of Outstanding Options	Number of Shares of Common Stock Remaining Available for Future Issuance under Equity Compensation Plans (excluding shares of common stock reflected in Column (a))
Equity Compensation Plans Approved by Shareholders	174	\$ 8.33	10,166
Equity Compensation Plans Not Approved by Shareholders			

Table of Contents**Item 6. Selected Financial Data****INLAND WESTERN RETAIL REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.**

For the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008 and 2007

(Amounts in thousands, except per share amounts)

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Net investment properties	\$ 5,260,788	\$ 5,686,473	\$ 6,103,782	\$ 6,631,506	\$ 6,727,154
Total assets	\$ 5,941,894	\$ 6,386,836	\$ 6,928,365	\$ 7,606,664	\$ 8,305,831
Total debt	\$ 3,481,218	\$ 3,757,237	\$ 4,110,985	\$ 4,627,602	\$ 4,346,160
Total shareholders equity	\$ 2,135,024	\$ 2,294,902	\$ 2,441,550	\$ 2,572,348	\$ 3,598,765
Total revenues	\$ 605,683	\$ 632,429	\$ 648,598	\$ 690,957	\$ 679,054
Expenses:					
Depreciation and amortization	235,598	240,720	243,571	243,659	234,513
Other	249,256	235,096	278,341	363,463	279,434
Total	484,854	475,816	521,912	607,122	513,947
Operating income	120,829	156,613	126,686	83,835	165,107
Gain on extinguishment of debt, net	16,705				2,486
Equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated joint ventures, net	(6,437)	2,025	(11,299)	(4,939)	96
Interest expense	(232,400)	(257,208)	(228,271)	(205,149)	(196,886)
Other non-operating (expense) income	(1,828)	(3,250)	5,354	(533,829)	29,397
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(103,131)	(101,820)	(107,530)	(660,082)	200
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	24,647	7,113	(7,879)	(23,131)	42,834
Gain on sales of investment properties	5,906				
Net (loss) income	(72,578)	(94,707)	(115,409)	(683,213)	43,034
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(31)	(1,136)	3,074	(514)	(1,365)
Net (loss) income attributable to Company shareholders	\$ (72,609)	\$ (95,843)	\$ (112,335)	\$ (683,727)	\$ 41,669
(Loss) earnings per common share-basic and diluted:					
Continuing operations	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.22)	\$ (1.37)	\$
Discontinued operations	0.05	0.01	(0.01)	(0.05)	0.09
Net (loss) earnings per share attributable to Company shareholders (a)	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.23)	\$ (1.42)	\$ 0.09
Distributions declared (b)	\$ 120,647	\$ 94,579	\$ 75,040	\$ 308,798	\$ 292,615
Distributions declared per common share (a)	\$ 0.25	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.16	\$ 0.64	\$ 0.64
Funds from operations (c)	\$ 195,105	\$ 168,390	\$ 216,567	\$ (265,896)	\$ 301,161
Cash flows provided by operating activities (b)	\$ 174,607	\$ 184,072	\$ 249,837	\$ 309,351	\$ 318,641
Cash flows provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ 107,471	\$ 154,400	\$ 193,706	\$ (178,555)	\$ (511,676)
Cash flows (used in) provided by financing activities	\$ (276,282)	\$ (321,747)	\$ (438,806)	\$ (126,989)	\$ 82,644

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Weighted average number of common shares outstanding-basic and diluted	481,141	483,743	480,310	481,442	454,287
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The selected financial data above should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this annual report. Previously reported selected financial data reflects certain reclassifications of revenues and expenses to discontinued operations as a result of the sales of investment properties in 2011.

(a) The net (loss) income and distributions declared per common share are based upon the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. The \$0.25 per share distribution declared for the year ended December 31, 2011 represented 62% of our FFO for the period. Our distribution of current and accumulated earnings and profits for U.S. federal income tax purposes are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions in excess of these earnings and profits generally are treated as a non-taxable reduction of the shareholders' basis in the shares to the extent thereof (non-dividend distributions) and thereafter as taxable gain. For the year ended December 31, 2011, 80% of the \$116,050 tax basis distribution in 2011 represented non-dividend distributions. In order to maintain our qualification as a REIT, we must annually distribute to shareholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income, not including capital gains. Under certain circumstances, we may be required to make distributions in excess of cash available for distribution in order to meet the REIT distribution requirements.

(b) The following table compares cash flows provided by operating activities to distributions declared:

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 174,607	\$ 184,072	\$ 249,837	\$ 309,351	\$ 318,641
Distributions declared	120,647	94,579	75,040	308,798	292,615
Excess	\$ 53,960	\$ 89,493	\$ 174,797	\$ 553	\$ 26,026

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(c) One of our objectives is to provide cash distributions to our shareholders from cash generated from our operations. Cash generated from operations is not equivalent to our (loss) income from continuing operations as determined under GAAP. Due to certain unique operating characteristics of real estate companies, the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, or NAREIT, an industry trade group, has promulgated a standard known as FFO. We believe that FFO, which is a non-GAAP performance measure, provides an additional and useful means to assess the operating performance of REITs. As defined by NAREIT, FFO means net (loss) income computed in accordance with GAAP, excluding gains (or losses) from sales of investment properties, plus depreciation and amortization and impairment charges on investment properties, including adjustments for unconsolidated joint ventures in which the REIT holds an interest. Previously, our FFO calculation did not exclude impairment charges on investment properties. However, during the fourth quarter of 2011, NAREIT revised its definition of FFO to exclude impairment charges recorded on investment properties, including adjustments for unconsolidated joint ventures in which the issuer holds an interest. We have adopted the NAREIT definition in our computation of FFO, inclusive of the aforementioned recent revisions for all periods presented below. Management believes that, subject to the following limitations, FFO provides a basis for comparing our performance and operations to those of other REITs. FFO is not intended to be an alternative to Net Income as an indicator of our performance, nor an alternative to Cash Flows from Operating Activities as determined by GAAP as a measure of our capacity to pay distributions.

FFO is calculated as follows:

	2011	2010	2009	2008	2007
Net (loss) income attributable to Company shareholders	\$ (72,609)	\$ (95,843)	\$ (112,335)	\$ (683,727)	\$ 41,669
Add:					
Depreciation and amortization	255,182	267,500	279,361	337,070	280,688
Provision for impairment of investment properties	43,937	23,057	73,762	83,505	13,560
Less:					
Gain on sales of investment properties	(30,415)	(24,465)	(21,545)		(31,313)
Noncontrolling interests share of depreciation related to consolidated joint ventures	(990)	(1,859)	(2,676)	(2,744)	(3,443)
Funds from operations	\$ 195,105	\$ 168,390	\$ 216,567	\$ (265,896)	\$ 301,161

During 2011, we revised our calculation of FFO as it relates to IW JV to more accurately reflect the nature of our co-venture partner's investment as a financing arrangement (refer to Note 11 within the accompanying notes to the consolidated financial statements for a description of IW JV). Accordingly, the 2010 and 2009 calculations of FFO have been revised to conform to the 2011 presentation.

Depreciation and amortization related to investment properties for purposes of calculating FFO include loss on lease terminations, which encompasses the write-off of tenant-related assets, including tenant improvements and in-place lease values, as a result of early lease terminations. Total loss on lease terminations included in depreciation and amortization above for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010, 2009, 2008, and 2007 were \$9,704, \$15,523, \$17,550, \$64,245 and \$12,489, respectively.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

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Certain statements in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations, Risk Factors, Business and elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the safe harbor from civil liability provided for such statements by the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 (set forth in Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Act, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act).

Forward-looking statements involve numerous risks and uncertainties and you should not rely on them as predictions of future events.

Forward-looking statements depend on assumptions, data or methods which may be incorrect or imprecise and we may not be able to realize them. We do not guarantee that the transactions and events described will happen as described (or that they will happen at all). You can identify forward-looking statements by the use of forward-looking terminology such as believes, expects, may, should, seeks, approximately, intentions, plans, pro forma, estimates, focus, contemplates, aims, continues, would or anticipates or the negative of these words and phrases or words or phrases. You can also identify forward-looking statements by discussions of strategies, plans or intentions. Risks, uncertainties and other factors could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those set forth or contemplated in the forward-looking statements. The following factors, among others, could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those set forth or contemplated in the forward-looking statements:

- general economic, business and financial conditions, and changes in our industry and changes in the real estate markets in particular;
- adverse economic and other developments in the Dallas-Fort Worth-Arlington area, where we have a high concentration of properties;
- general volatility of the capital and credit markets;

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- changes in our business strategy;
- defaults on, early terminations of or non-renewal of leases by tenants;
- bankruptcy or insolvency of a major tenant or a significant number of smaller tenants;
- increased interest rates and operating costs;
- declining real estate valuations and impairment charges;
- availability, terms and deployment of capital;
- our failure to obtain necessary outside financing;
- our expected leverage;
- decreased rental rates or increased vacancy rates;
- our failure to generate sufficient cash flows to service our outstanding indebtedness;
- difficulties in identifying properties to acquire and completing acquisitions;
- risks of real estate acquisitions, dispositions and redevelopment, including the cost of construction delays and cost overruns;

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- our failure to successfully operate acquired properties and operations;
- our projected operating results;
- our ability to manage our growth effectively;
- our failure to successfully redevelop properties;
- estimates relating to our ability to make distributions to our shareholders in the future;
- impact of changes in governmental regulations, tax law and rates and similar matters;
- our failure to qualify as a REIT;
- future terrorist attacks in the U.S.;
- environmental uncertainties and risks related to natural disasters;
- lack or insufficient amounts of insurance;
- financial market fluctuations;
- availability of and our ability to attract and retain qualified personnel;
- retention of our senior management team;
- our understanding of our competition;

- changes in real estate and zoning laws and increases in real property tax rates; and
- our ability to comply with the laws, rules and regulations applicable to companies.

For a further discussion of these and other factors that could impact our future results, performance or transactions, see Item 1A. Risk Factors. Readers should not place undue reliance on any forward-looking statements, which are based only on information currently available to us (or to third parties making the forward-looking statements). We undertake no obligation to publicly release any revisions to such forward-looking statements to reflect events or circumstances after the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K, except as required by applicable law.

The following discussion and analysis compares the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, and should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the related notes included in this report.

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We are a fully-integrated, self-administered and self-managed real estate company that owns and operates high quality, strategically located shopping centers, as well as single-user retail properties. We are one of the largest owners and operators of shopping centers in the United States. As of December 31, 2011, our retail operating portfolio consisted of 259 properties with approximately 34,649,000 square feet of GLA, was geographically diversified across 35 states and included power centers, community centers, neighborhood centers and lifestyle centers, as well as single-user retail properties. Our retail properties are primarily located in retail districts within densely populated areas in highly visible locations with convenient access to interstates and major thoroughfares. Our retail properties have a weighted average age, based on ABR, of approximately 9.8 years since the initial construction or most recent major renovation. As of December 31, 2011, our retail operating portfolio was 90.4% leased, including leases signed but not commenced. In addition to our retail operating portfolio, as of December 31, 2011, we also held interests in 15 other consolidated operating properties, including 12 office properties and three industrial properties, as well as 24 retail operating properties held by three unconsolidated joint ventures, one non-stabilized retail operating property and three retail properties under development. The following summarizes our consolidated operating portfolio as of December 31, 2011:

Description	Number of Properties	GLA (in thousands)	Percent Leased	Percent Leased and Leases Signed (a)
<u>Retail</u>				
Wholly-owned	204	28,108	87.4%	90.2%
Consolidated joint venture	55	6,541	90.2%	91.3%
Total retail operating portfolio	259	34,649	87.9%	90.4%
<u>Office/Industrial</u>				
Wholly-owned	15	4,658	97.5%	97.5%
Total consolidated operating portfolio	274	39,307	89.1%	91.2%

(a) Includes leases signed but not commenced.

As of December 31, 2011, over 90% of our shopping centers, based on GLA, were anchored or shadow anchored by a grocer, discount department store, wholesale club or retailer that sells basic household goods or clothing, including Target, TJX Companies, PetSmart, Best Buy, Bed Bath & Beyond, Home Depot, Kohl's, Wal-Mart, Publix and Lowe's. Overall, we have a broad and highly diversified retail tenant base that includes approximately 1,500 tenants with no one tenant representing more than 3.3% of the total ABR generated from our retail operating properties, or our retail ABR.

2011 Company Highlights*Leasing Activity*

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We are encouraged by the leasing activity we achieved in our consolidated retail operating portfolio during 2011, having signed 189 new leases for approximately 1,616,000 square feet and 333 renewal leases for approximately 2,505,000 square feet, representing a renewal rate of 86.6%. For new leases, rental rates have generally been below the previous rates and we have continued to see demands for rent abatement and capital investment, in the form of tenant improvements and leasing commissions, required from us. However, such rental spreads for new leases appear to be stabilizing and rental rates on renewal leases signed during 2011 increased by 4.0% over previous rental rates.

Asset Dispositions and Debt Transactions

In 2011, we continued to focus on strengthening our balance sheet by deleveraging through asset dispositions and debt refinancing transactions. Specifically, we:

- sold 11 operating properties aggregating 2,792,200 square feet, including five single-user retail properties and three single-user industrial properties aggregating 2,522,800 square feet, for a combined sales price of \$144,342, resulting in net proceeds of \$98,088;
- partially sold a 654,200 square foot multi-tenant retail property to our RioCan joint venture for a sales price of \$110,799, resulting in net proceeds of \$39,935;
- borrowed \$150,000 on our secured term loan and an additional \$250,653 on our senior secured revolving line of credit;
- obtained mortgages payable proceeds of \$91,579, of which \$60,000 was subsequently assumed by our RioCan joint venture in conjunction with the partial sale transaction noted above; and
- made mortgages payable repayments of \$637,474, excluding principal amortization of \$40,597, and received forgiveness of debt of \$15,798.

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In 2012, we plan to continue to pursue opportunistic dispositions of non-retail properties, free standing triple-net retail properties and non-strategic multi-tenant properties to maintain the focus of our portfolio on well located, high quality shopping centers.

Asset Acquisitions

In 2011, consistent with our business and growth strategies, we also took advantage of opportunities to increase our core portfolio of high quality multi-tenant retail properties. Specifically, we acquired additional phases of two existing properties in our portfolio aggregating 120,100 square feet for a combined acquisition price of \$16,805. No debt was assumed in either acquisition, but both properties were added as collateral to our secured credit facility subsequent to closing.

Joint Ventures

During 2011, our RioCan joint venture continued to acquire additional properties. Specifically, the RioCan joint venture acquired five additional properties aggregating 1,839,000 square feet, including the one property acquired from our portfolio as described above. For the four acquisitions from third parties, we made net cash contributions of \$32,173, which represents our share of the acquisition prices, net of customary prorations and mortgage proceeds.

In 2011, we dissolved a partnership with a partner in three of our development joint ventures resulting in increases to our ownership interests to 100% in Parkway Towne Crossing, 100% in three fully occupied outlots at Wheatland Towne Crossing and 50% in Lake Mead Crossing. The remaining property of Wheatland Towne Crossing (excluding the three outlots, which we subsequently sold in separate transactions during 2011) was conveyed to our partner and our partner simultaneously repaid the related \$5,730 construction loan. Such conveyance of property resulted in a \$14,235 decrease in *Developments in progress* in our consolidated balance sheets. Concurrently with this transaction, we also acquired a 36.7% ownership interest in Lake Mead Crossing from another partner in that joint venture, increasing our total ownership interest in the property to 86.7%. We accounted for this transaction, including the conveyance of property, as a nonmonetary distribution of \$8,483, reflected in the consolidated financial statements as an increase to *Accumulated distributions in excess of earnings*. With respect to Lake Mead Crossing, we continue to hold a controlling financial interest in that joint venture and, therefore, continue to consolidate the underlying accounts and balances within our consolidated financial statements.

On September 30, 2011, we paid \$300 to our partner in a consolidated development joint venture to simultaneously settle the outstanding development fee liability of the joint venture and fully redeem our partner's ownership interest in the joint venture. The transaction resulted in an increase in our ownership interest in South Billings Center from 40.0% as of December 31, 2010 to 100%.

Distributions

We declared quarterly distributions totaling \$0.25 per share during 2011. We have increased the quarterly distribution rate for nine consecutive quarters.

Results of Operations

We believe that net operating income (NOI) is a useful measure of our operating performance. We define NOI as operating revenues (rental income, tenant recovery income, other property income, excluding straight-line rental income, amortization of lease inducements and amortization of acquired above and below market lease intangibles) less property operating expenses (real estate tax expense and property operating expense, excluding straight-line ground rent expense and straight-line bad debt expense). Other real estate investment trusts (REITs) may use different methodologies for calculating NOI, and accordingly, our NOI may not be comparable to other REITs.

This measure provides an operating perspective not immediately apparent from GAAP operating income or net (loss) income. We use NOI to evaluate our performance on a property-by-property basis because NOI allows us to evaluate the impact that factors such as lease structure, lease rates and tenant base, which vary by property, have on our operating results. However, NOI should only be used as an alternative measure of our financial performance. For reference and as an aid in understanding our computation of NOI, a reconciliation of NOI to net (loss) income as computed in accordance with GAAP has been presented.

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Comparison of the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010

The table below presents operating information for our same store portfolio consisting of 273 operating properties acquired or placed in service prior to January 1, 2010, along with reconciliation to net operating income. The properties in the same store portfolio as described were owned for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010. The properties in Other investment properties include our development properties, some of which became operational during the periods presented, and the properties that were partially sold to our RioCan joint venture during 2010 and 2011, none of which qualified for discontinued operations accounting treatment.

	2011	2010	Impact	Percentage
Revenues:				
Same store investment properties (273 properties):				
Rental income	\$ 472,162	\$ 466,623	\$ 5,539	1.2
Tenant recovery income	107,839	107,491	348	0.3
Other property income	10,084	14,692	(4,608)	(31.4)
Other investment properties:				
Rental income	11,606	24,631	(13,025)	
Tenant recovery income	1,906	5,835	(3,929)	
Other property income	71	779	(708)	
Expenses:				
Same store investment properties (273 properties):				
Property operating expenses	(95,474)	(94,675)	(799)	(0.8)
Real estate taxes	(76,959)	(79,931)	2,972	3.7
Other investment properties:				
Property operating expenses	(3,152)	(5,261)	2,109	
Real estate taxes	(2,584)	(4,399)	1,815	
Net operating income:				
Same store investment properties	417,652	414,200	3,452	0.8
Other investment properties	7,847	21,585	(13,738)	
Total net operating income	425,499	435,785	(10,286)	(2.4)
Other income (expense):				
Straight-line rental income	404	7,513	(7,109)	
Amortization of acquired above and below market lease intangibles, net	1,702	1,929	(227)	
Amortization of lease inducements	(91)	(60)	(31)	
Straight-line ground rent expense	(3,801)	(4,109)	308	
Straight-line bad debt expense	54	(368)	422	
Insurance captive income		2,996	(2,996)	
Depreciation and amortization	(235,598)	(240,720)	5,122	
Provision for impairment of investment properties	(38,023)	(11,030)	(26,993)	
Loss on lease terminations	(8,712)	(13,812)	5,100	
Insurance captive expenses		(3,392)	3,392	
General and administrative expenses	(20,605)	(18,119)	(2,486)	
Dividend income	2,538	3,472	(934)	
Interest income	663	740	(77)	
Gain on extinguishment of debt, net	16,705		16,705	
Equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated joint ventures, net	(6,437)	2,025	(8,462)	
Interest expense	(232,400)	(257,208)	24,808	
Co-venture obligation expense	(7,167)	(7,167)		
Recognized gain on marketable securities, net	277	4,007	(3,730)	
Other income (expense), net	1,861	(4,302)	6,163	
Total other expense	(528,630)	(537,605)	8,975	1.7

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Loss from continuing operations	(103,131)	(101,820)	(1,311)	(1.3)
Discontinued operations:				
Operating income (loss), net	138	(16,693)	16,831	
Gain on sales of investment properties, net	24,509	23,806	703	
Income from discontinued operations	24,647	7,113	17,534	246.5
Gain on sales of investment properties	5,906		5,906	
Net loss	(72,578)	(94,707)	22,129	23.4
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(31)	(1,136)	1,105	97.3
Net loss attributable to Company shareholders	\$ (72,609)	\$ (95,843)	\$ 23,234	24.2

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Total net operating income decreased by \$10,286, or 2.4%. Total rental income, tenant recovery and other property income decreased by \$16,383, or 2.6%, and total property operating expenses and real estate taxes decreased by \$6,097, or 3.3%, for the year ended December 31, 2011, as compared to December 31, 2010.

Rental income. Rental income increased \$5,539, or 1.2%, on a same store basis from \$466,623 to \$472,162. The same store increase is primarily due to:

- an increase of \$8,099 consisting of \$24,958 resulting from contractual rent increases and new tenant leases replacing former tenants, partially offset by a decrease of \$16,859 from early terminations and natural expirations of certain tenant leases, partially offset by
- a decrease of \$2,647 due to reduced rent as a result of co-tenancy provisions in certain leases, reduced percentage rent as a result of decreased tenant sales, and increased rent abatements as a result of efforts to increase occupancy.

Although same store rental income increased, overall rental income decreased \$7,486, or 1.5%, from \$491,254 to \$483,768, due to a rental income decrease of \$13,025 in other investment properties, which primarily consisted of a decrease of \$14,474 related to properties partially sold to our RioCan joint venture during the third and fourth quarters of 2010 and the third quarter of 2011. This decrease was partially offset by the same store increase discussed above and an increase of \$1,437 from two additional phases of existing properties acquired in 2011 as well as increased occupancy at our non-stabilized operating and development properties.

Tenant recovery and other property income. Tenant recovery and other property income decreased \$4,260, or 3.5%, on a same store basis from \$122,183 to \$117,923, primarily due to reductions in the 2010 tenant recovery income estimates as a result of common area maintenance and real estate tax expense reconciliations completed during the year ended December 31, 2011.

Total tenant recovery and other property income decreased \$8,897, or 6.9%, from \$128,797 to \$119,900, primarily due to the decrease in the same store portfolio described above and a decrease in recovery income of \$3,798 resulting from properties partially sold to our RioCan joint venture during the third and fourth quarters of 2010 and the third quarter of 2011.

Property operating expenses. Property operating expenses increased \$799, or 0.8%, on a same store basis from \$94,675 to \$95,474. The same store increase is primarily due to an increase in certain non-recoverable property operating expenses and bad debt expense of \$1,295 and \$556, respectively, partially offset by a decrease in certain recoverable property operating expenses of \$1,052.

Total property operating expenses decreased \$1,310, or 1.3%, from \$99,936 to \$98,626, primarily due to decreases in certain recoverable and non-recoverable property operating expenses in other investment properties of \$1,678 and \$518, respectively, partially offset by the same store increase described above and an increase in bad debt expense of \$87 in other investment properties.

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Real estate taxes. Real estate taxes decreased \$2,972, or 3.7%, on a same store basis from \$79,931 to \$76,959. This decrease is primarily due to:

- a decrease of \$2,039 in prior year estimates adjusted during 2011, based on actual real estate taxes paid;
- a net decrease of \$715 over 2010 real estate tax expense primarily due to decreases in assessed values, and
- a \$134 increase in real estate tax refunds received during 2011 resulting from our successful appeal of prior year tax assessments.

Overall, real estate taxes decreased \$4,787, or 5.7%, from \$84,330 to \$79,543 primarily due to the decrease in the same store portfolio described above and a decrease in real estate tax expense of \$2,521 related to properties partially sold to our RioCan joint venture during the third and fourth quarters of 2010 and the third quarter of 2011.

Other income (expense). Total other expense decreased \$8,975, or 1.7%, from \$537,605 to \$528,630, primarily due to:

- a \$24,808 decrease in interest expense primarily consisting of:
- a \$26,211 decrease in interest on mortgages payable due to the repayment of mortgage debt;
- the acceleration of mortgage premium amortization in conjunction with the debt repayment on one property in the amount of \$4,750;
- a decrease in prepayment penalties and other costs associated with refinancings of \$1,942;
- an \$853 decrease in interest on notes payable as a result of the repayment of a \$50,000 note payable that bore interest at 4.80% to MS Inland in December 2010, partially offset by

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- an increase in interest on our secured credit facility of \$9,464 due to increased borrowings used to repay 2011 mortgage debt maturities.
- a \$16,705 increase in net gain on extinguishment of debt primarily resulting from debt forgiveness of \$14,438 related to three properties which were added as collateral to our secured credit facility (see Note 10 to the consolidated financial statements), a \$991 gain realized on the partial sale of one property to the RioCan joint venture and a \$1,360 gain realized on the purchase of a matured mortgage payable note, partially offset by an \$84 loss on debt extinguishment related to the modification of a \$7,137 mortgage payable;
- a \$6,163 change in other income (expense) from net expense of \$4,302 in 2010 to net income of \$1,861 in 2011, as 2010 includes \$4,000 related to a settled litigation matter and \$3,044 related to rate lock extension fees, partially offset by
- a \$26,993 increase in provision for impairment of investment properties. Based on the results of our evaluations for impairment (see Notes 15 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements), we recognized impairment charges of \$38,023 and \$11,030 for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively. In addition to those properties that were impaired, 22 of our properties at December 31, 2011 had impairment indicators driven by factors such as low occupancy rate, difficulty in leasing space and related cost of re-leasing, reduced anticipated holding periods and financially troubled tenants. The undiscounted future cash flows for those 22 properties exceeded their respective carrying values by a weighted average of 44%. Accordingly, no additional impairment provisions were warranted for these properties. As of December 31, 2010, 39 of our properties had impairment indicators; the undiscounted future cash flows for those properties exceeded their respective carrying value by a weighted average of 51%;
- an \$8,462 change from equity in income of unconsolidated joint ventures to equity in loss of unconsolidated joint ventures primarily as a result of impairment charges of \$4,128, of which our share was \$3,956, at our Hampton joint venture, as well as losses incurred at each of our other unconsolidated joint ventures during the year ended December 31, 2011, and
- a \$7,109 decrease in straight-line rental income due to the terms of, modification to and early terminations of tenant leases within our portfolio.

Discontinued operations. Discontinued operations consist of amounts related to 11 properties and eight properties that were sold during the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, respectively. We closed on the sale of five single-user retail properties, three single-user industrial properties and three multi-tenant retail properties during the year ended December 31, 2011 aggregating 2,792,200 square feet, for a combined sales price of \$144,342, net sales proceeds totaling \$98,088, extinguishment or repayment of debt of \$43,250 and total gains of \$24,509. We closed on eight properties during the year ended December 31, 2010, aggregating 894,500 square feet, for a combined sales price of \$104,635, the extinguishment or repayment of \$106,791 of debt, net sales proceeds totaling \$21,024 and total gains of \$23,806. The properties disposed of during 2010 included two office buildings, five single-user retail properties and one medical center. Included in this was an office building aggregating 382,600 square feet that was transferred through a deed in lieu of foreclosure to the property's lender resulting in a gain on sale of \$19,841. There were no properties that qualified for held for sale accounting treatment as of December 31, 2011 or December 31, 2010.

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Comparison of the years ended December 31, 2010 to December 31, 2009

The table below presents operating information for our same store portfolio consisting of 274 operating properties acquired or placed in service prior to January 1, 2009, along with reconciliation to net operating income. The properties in the same store portfolio as described were owned for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. The properties in Other investment properties include our development properties and the properties that were partially sold to our RioCan joint venture in 2010, none of which qualified for discontinued operations accounting treatment. The property that was partially sold to our RioCan joint venture in 2011 is included in the same store portfolio in the table below.

	2010	2009	Impact	Percentage
Revenues:				
Same store investment properties (274 properties):				
Rental income	\$ 473,744	\$ 479,428	\$ (5,684)	(1.2)
Tenant recovery income	109,669	114,833	(5,164)	(4.5)
Other property income	15,014	18,429	(3,415)	(18.5)
Other investment properties:				
Rental income	17,510	18,486	(976)	
Tenant recovery income	3,657	4,972	(1,315)	
Other property income	457	91	366	
Expenses:				
Same store investment properties (274 properties):				
Property operating expenses	(96,073)	(108,500)	12,427	11.5
Real estate taxes	(81,413)	(87,802)	6,389	7.3
Other investment properties:				
Property operating expenses	(3,863)	(4,475)	612	
Real estate taxes	(2,917)	(4,042)	1,125	
Net operating income:				
Same store investment properties	420,941	416,388	4,553	1.1
Other investment properties	14,844	15,032	(188)	
Total net operating income	435,785	431,420	4,365	1.0
Other income (expense):				
Straight-line rental income	7,513	7,873	(360)	
Amortization of acquired above and below market lease intangibles, net	1,929	2,285	(356)	
Amortization of lease inducements	(60)	(60)		
Straight-line ground rent expense	(4,109)	(3,987)	(122)	
Straight-line bad debt expense	(368)	(3,408)	3,040	
Insurance captive income	2,996	2,261	735	
Depreciation and amortization	(240,720)	(243,571)	2,851	
Provision for impairment of investment properties	(11,030)	(27,600)	16,570	
Loss on lease terminations	(13,812)	(13,681)	(131)	
Insurance captive expenses	(3,392)	(3,655)	263	
General and administrative expenses	(18,119)	(21,191)	3,072	
Dividend income	3,472	10,132	(6,660)	
Interest income	740	1,483	(743)	
Equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated joint ventures, net	2,025	(11,299)	13,324	
Interest expense	(257,208)	(228,271)	(28,937)	
Co-venture obligation expense	(7,167)	(597)	(6,570)	
Recognized gain on marketable securities, net	4,007	18,039	(14,032)	
Impairment of notes receivable		(17,322)	17,322	
Gain on interest rate locks		3,989	(3,989)	
Other expense, net	(4,302)	(10,370)	6,068	

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Total other expense	(537,605)	(538,950)	1,345	0.2
Loss from continuing operations	(101,820)	(107,530)	5,710	5.3
Discontinued operations:				
Operating loss, net	(16,693)	(34,262)	17,569	
Gain on sales of investment properties, net	23,806	26,383	(2,577)	
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	7,113	(7,879)	14,992	190.3
Net loss	(94,707)	(115,409)	20,702	17.9
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(1,136)	3,074	(4,210)	(137.0)
Net loss attributable to Company shareholders	\$ (95,843)	\$ (112,335)	\$ 16,492	14.7

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Total net operating income increased by \$4,365, or 1.0%. Total rental income, tenant recovery and other property income decreased by \$16,188, or 2.5%, and total property operating expenses and real estate taxes decreased by \$20,553, or 10.0%, for the year ended December 31, 2010, as compared to December 31, 2009.

Rental income. Rental income decreased \$5,684, or 1.2%, on a same store basis from \$479,428 to \$473,744. The same store decrease is primarily due to:

- a decrease of \$16,857 due to reduced rent as a result of co-tenancy provisions in certain leases, reduced percentage rent as a result of decreased tenant sales, and increased rent abatements as a result of efforts to increase occupancy, partially offset by
- an increase of \$12,094 composed of \$33,816 as a result of contractual rent increases and new tenant leases replacing former tenants partially offset by \$21,722 from early terminations and natural expirations of certain tenant leases.

Overall rental income decreased by \$6,660, or 1.3% from \$497,914 to \$491,254, primarily due to the same store portfolio decrease described above, in addition to a decrease of \$976 in other investment properties primarily due to:

- a decrease of \$1,963 due to the partial sale of eight investment properties to our RioCan joint venture during 2010, partially offset by
- an increase of \$1,040 from one additional phase of an existing property acquired in 2009, as well as increased occupancy at non-stabilized operating and development properties.

Tenant recovery income. Tenant recovery income decreased \$5,164, or 4.5%, on a same store basis from \$114,833 to \$109,669, primarily due to:

- an 8.7% decrease in common area maintenance recovery income, primarily due to reduced recoverable property operating expenses described below, and
- a 6.9% decrease in real estate tax recovery, primarily resulting from reduced real estate tax expense as described below.

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Overall, tenant recovery income decreased \$6,479, or 5.4%, from \$119,805 to \$113,326, primarily due to the decrease in the same store portfolio described above and a decrease in recovery income from properties partially sold to our RioCan joint venture in 2010.

Other property income. Other property income decreased overall by \$3,049, or 16.5%, due to decreases in termination fee income, parking revenue and direct recovery income.

Property operating expenses. Property operating expenses decreased \$12,427, or 11.5%, on a same store basis from \$108,500 to \$96,073. The same store decrease is primarily due to:

- a decrease in bad debt expense of \$4,022, and
- a decrease in certain non-recoverable and recoverable property operating expenses of \$2,898 and \$4,789, respectively, due to the continued efforts of management to contain costs.

Overall, property operating expenses decreased \$13,039, or 11.5%, from \$112,975 to \$99,936, due to the decrease in the same store portfolio described above, in addition to a decrease in bad debt expense of \$443 and a decrease in certain non-recoverable and recoverable property operating expenses of \$153 and \$110, respectively, in other investment properties.

Real estate taxes. Real estate taxes decreased \$6,389, or 7.3%, on a same store basis from \$87,802 to \$81,413. This decrease is primarily due to:

- a net decrease of \$4,700 over 2009 real estate tax expense primarily due to decreases in assessed values;
- an increase of \$2,089 in real estate tax refunds received during 2010 for prior year tax assessment adjustments; partially offset by
- an increase in tax consulting fees of \$455 as a result of successful reductions to proposed increases to assessed valuations or tax rates at certain properties.

Overall, real estate taxes decreased \$7,514, or 8.2%, from \$91,844 to \$84,330 primarily due to the decrease in the same store portfolio described above and a net decrease of \$995 over 2009 real estate tax expense due to decreases in assessed values on certain properties partially sold to our RioCan joint venture in 2010.

Other income (expense). Total other expense decreased \$1,345, or 0.2%, from \$538,950 to \$537,605, primarily due to:

- a \$17,322 decrease in impairment of notes receivable due to the impairment of two notes receivable in 2009;
- a \$16,570 decrease in provision for impairment of investment properties. Based on the results of our evaluations for impairment (see Notes 15 and 16 to the consolidated financial statements), we recognized impairment charges of \$11,030 and \$27,600 for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. In addition to those properties that were impaired, 39 of our properties had impairment indicators driven by factors such as low occupancy rate, difficulty in leasing space and related cost of re-leasing, reduced anticipated holding periods and financially troubled tenants at December 31, 2010; the

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undiscounted future cash flows for those properties exceeded their respective carrying values by a weighted average of 51%. Accordingly, no additional impairment provisions were warranted for these properties;

- a \$13,324 decrease in equity in loss of unconsolidated joint ventures due primarily to impairments recorded by one joint venture in 2009 that did not reoccur in 2010, partially offset by

- a \$28,937 increase in interest expense primarily due to:

- higher interest rates on refinanced debt resulting in an increase of \$17,873;

- an increase of \$16,214 related to the senior and junior mezzanine notes of IW JV that were entered into in December 2009, partially offset by

- a decrease in prepayment penalties and other costs associated with refinancings of \$2,639, and

- a decrease in other financing costs of \$1,632 due to a decrease in the amount of preferred returns paid to a joint venture partner.

- a \$14,032 decrease in recognized gain on marketable securities primarily as a result of a significant liquidation of the marketable securities portfolio in 2009 and no other-than-temporary impairment recorded in 2010 as compared to other-than-temporary impairment of \$24,831 recorded in 2009.

Discontinued operations. Discontinued operations consist of amounts related to 11 properties that were sold during the year ended December 31, 2011 and eight properties that were sold during each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009. Refer to discussion comparing 2011 and 2010 results for more detail on the 2011 and 2010 transactions that resulted in discontinued operations. The 2009 sales aggregated 1,579,000 square feet for a combined sales price of \$338,057. The sales consisted of three office buildings, three single-user retail properties and two multi-tenant retail properties and they resulted in the extinguishment or repayment of \$208,552 of debt, net sales proceeds totaling \$123,944 and total gains on sale of \$26,383.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

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We anticipate that cash flows from all sources will provide adequate capital for the next 12 months and beyond for all scheduled principal and interest payments on our outstanding indebtedness, including maturing debt, current and anticipated tenant improvement or other capital obligations, the shareholder distribution required to maintain our REIT status and compliance with financial covenants of our credit agreement.

The primary expected sources and uses of our consolidated cash and cash equivalents are as follows:

SOURCES	USES
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Operating cash flow• Cash and cash equivalents• Available borrowings under our existing revolving credit facility or an amended credit facility• Secured loans collateralized by individual properties• Distribution reinvestment program• Asset sales• Joint venture equity from institutional partners• Sales of marketable securities	<p>Short-Term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Tenant improvement allowances and leasing costs• Improvements made to individual properties that are not recoverable through common area maintenance charges to tenants• Debt repayment requirements, including principal, interest and costs to refinance• Corporate and administrative expenses• Distribution payments <p>Long-Term:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Acquisitions• New development• Major redevelopment, renovation or expansion programs at individual properties

One of our main areas of focus over the last several years has been on strengthening our balance sheet and addressing debt maturities. We have pursued this goal through a combination of the refinancing or repayment of maturing debt, a reduction in our distribution rate to shareholders as compared to a few years ago, the suspension of our share repurchase program and total or partial dispositions of assets through sales or contributions to joint ventures. As of December 31, 2011, we had \$1,406,631 of debt scheduled to mature through the end of 2013. As of the date of this filing, we had repaid \$30,141 of that debt. For substantially all of the remaining \$1,376,490 of debt, we plan on satisfying our obligations by refinancing this debt using an amended credit facility or securing loans collateralized by individual properties, or by using proceeds from asset sales. In limited circumstances, for non-recourse mortgage indebtedness, we may seek to negotiate a discounted payoff amount or satisfy our obligation by delivering the property to the lender.

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We may not be able to refinance our existing debt when it becomes due or obtain new financing for acquisitions or development projects, or we may be forced to accept less favorable terms, including increased collateral to secure development projects, higher interest rates and/or more restrictive covenants. If we are not successful in refinancing our debt when it is due, we may default under our loan obligations, enter into foreclosure proceedings, or be forced to dispose of properties on disadvantageous terms, any of which might adversely affect our ability to service other debt and meet our other obligations.

The table below summarizes our consolidated indebtedness, net of premium and discount, at December 31, 2011:

Debt	Aggregate Principal Amount at December 31, 2011	Interest Rate / Weighted Average Interest Rate	Years to Maturity / Weighted Average Years to Maturity
Mortgages payable	\$ 2,209,024	5.90%	5.9 years
IW JV mortgages payable (a)	491,154	7.50%	7.9 years
IW JV senior mezzanine note (b)	85,000	12.24%	7.9 years
IW JV junior mezzanine note (b)	40,000	14.00%	7.9 years
Construction loans	79,599	3.77%	0.5 years
Mezzanine note	13,900	11.00%	2.0 years
Margin payable	7,541	0.62%	1.0 year
Mortgages and notes payable	2,926,218		
Secured credit facility	555,000	3.81%	1.1 years
Total consolidated indebtedness	\$ 3,481,218	6.00%	5.4 years

(a) Mortgages payable can be defeased beginning in January 2014.

(b) Notes payable can be prepaid beginning in February 2013 for a fee ranging from 1% to 5% of the outstanding principal balance depending on the date the prepayment is made.

Mortgages Payable and Construction Loans

Mortgages payable outstanding as of December 31, 2011, including construction loans and IW JV mortgages payable which are discussed further below, were \$2,779,777 and had a weighted average interest rate of 6.13%. Of this amount, \$2,700,178 had fixed rates ranging from 4.61% to 8.00% (9.78% for matured mortgages payable) and a weighted average fixed rate of 6.20% at December 31, 2011. The remaining \$79,599 of mortgages payable represented variable rate loans with a weighted average interest rate of 3.77% at December 31, 2011. Properties with a net carrying value of \$4,086,595 at December 31, 2011 and related tenant leases are pledged as collateral for the mortgage loans and wholly-owned and consolidated joint venture properties with a net carrying value of \$126,585 at December 31, 2011 and related tenant leases are pledged as collateral for the construction loans. Generally, other than IW JV mortgages payable, our mortgages payable are secured by individual properties or small groups of properties. As of December 31, 2011, our outstanding mortgage indebtedness had various scheduled maturity dates through March 1, 2037.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, we obtained mortgages payable proceeds of \$91,579, of which a \$60,000 mortgage payable was subsequently assumed by the RioCan joint venture on August 22, 2011, made mortgages payable repayments of \$637,474 (excluding principal amortization of \$40,597) and received debt forgiveness of \$15,798. The mortgages payable originated during the year ended December 31, 2011 have fixed or variable interest rates ranging from 2.50% to 5.50%, a weighted average interest rate of 3.84% and a maturity date up to 15

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years. The fixed or variable interest rates of the loans repaid during the year ended December 31, 2011 ranged from 2.49% to 8.00% and had a weighted average interest rate of 5.14%. We also entered into modifications of four existing loan agreements that extended the maturities of \$16,116 of mortgages payable to May 1, 2014, a \$7,137 mortgage payable to September 30, 2016 and a matured mortgage payable with a balance of \$5,336 to November 1, 2011, on which date it was repaid.

IW JV 2009 Mortgages Payable and Mezzanine Notes

On November 29, 2009, we transferred a portfolio of 55 investment properties and the entities which owned them into IW JV, which at the time was a newly formed wholly-owned subsidiary. Subsequently, in connection with a \$625,000 debt refinancing transaction, which consisted of \$500,000 of mortgages payable and \$125,000 of notes payable, on December 1, 2009, we raised additional capital of \$50,000 from a related party, Inland Equity Investors, LLC (Inland Equity), in exchange for a 23% noncontrolling interest in IW JV. IW JV, which is controlled by us and therefore consolidated, is and will continue to be managed and operated by us. The mortgages and notes payable mature on December 1, 2019; however, the mortgages payable can be defeased beginning in January 2014 and the notes payable can be prepaid beginning in February 2013 for a fee ranging from 1% to 5% of the outstanding principal balance, depending on the date the prepayment is made. Inland Equity is owned by certain individuals, including Daniel L. Goodwin, who beneficially owns more than 5% of our common stock, and Robert D. Parks, who was the Chairman of our Board until October 12, 2010 and who is chairman of the board of certain affiliates of The Inland Group. The independent directors committee reviewed and recommended approval of this transaction to our Board.

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Mezzanine Note and Margin Payable

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we borrowed \$13,900 from a third party in the form of a mezzanine note and used the proceeds as a partial payoff of the mortgage payable, as required by the lender. The mezzanine note bears interest at 11.00% and matures on December 16, 2013. Additionally, we purchased a portion of our securities through a margin account. As of December 31, 2011 and December 31, 2010, we had recorded a payable of \$7,541 and \$10,017, respectively, for securities purchased on margin. This debt bears a variable interest rate of the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, plus 35 basis points, which equated to 0.62% at December 31, 2011. This debt is due upon demand. The value of our marketable securities serves as collateral for this debt. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we did not borrow on our margin account and paid down \$2,476.

Secured Credit Facility

On February 4, 2011, we amended and restated our existing credit agreement to provide for a senior secured credit facility in the aggregate amount of \$585,000, consisting of a \$435,000 senior secured revolving line of credit and a \$150,000 secured term loan from a number of financial institutions. The senior secured revolving line of credit also contains an accordion feature that allows us to increase the availability thereunder to up to \$500,000 in certain circumstances.

Upon closing, we borrowed the full amount of the term loan and, as of December 31, 2011, we had a total of \$405,000 outstanding under the senior secured line of credit, including \$154,347 that had been outstanding under our line of credit prior to the amendment and restatement of our credit agreement and \$250,653 of additional borrowings. We used the secured term loan and the additional borrowings under our senior secured revolving line of credit to, among other things, repay \$581,864 of mortgage debt, excluding debt forgiveness of \$14,438, which was secured by 37 properties (including one partial property) and had a weighted average interest rate of 5.14%. As of December 31, 2011, management believes we were in compliance with all covenants and default provisions under the credit agreement and our current business plan, which is based on our expectations of operating performance and planned capital recycling initiatives, indicates that we will be able to operate in compliance with these covenants and provisions in 2012 and beyond. Additionally, we are in the process of negotiating an amended credit facility, which will provide us additional operating and financial flexibility.

Availability. The aggregate availability under the senior secured revolving line of credit shall at no time exceed the lesser of (x) 65% of the value of the borrowing base properties through the date of issuance of our financial statements for the quarter ending March 31, 2012 and 60% thereafter and (y) the amount that would result in a debt service coverage ratio for the borrowing base properties of not less than 1.50x through the date of issuance of our financial statements for the quarter ending March 31, 2012 and 1.60x thereafter, in each case, less the outstanding balance under the secured term loan. After the date of this report, the value of the borrowing base properties will no longer be determined by appraised values, but rather it will be determined by capitalizing the adjusted net operating income for those properties at 8%. As of December 31, 2011, the total availability under the revolving line of credit was \$435,000, of which we had borrowed \$405,000.

Maturity and Interest. The senior secured revolving line of credit and secured term loan mature on February 3, 2013 with a one-year extension option that we may exercise as long as there is no existing default, we are in compliance with all covenants and we pay an extension fee. The senior secured revolving line of credit and secured term loan bear interest at a rate per annum equal to LIBOR plus a margin of between 2.75% and 4.00% based on our leverage ratio as calculated under the credit agreement. As of December 31, 2011, the interest rate under the senior secured revolving line of credit and secured term loan was 3.81%.

Security. The senior secured revolving line of credit and secured term loan are secured by mortgages on the borrowing base properties and are our direct recourse obligation.

Financial Covenants. The senior secured revolving line of credit and secured term loan include the following financial covenants: (i) maximum leverage ratio not to exceed 67.5%, which ratio will be reduced to 65% beginning on the date of issuance of this report and 60% beginning on the date of issuance of our financial statements for the quarter ending June 30, 2012, (ii) minimum fixed charge coverage ratio of not less than 1.40x, which ratio will be increased to 1.45x beginning on the date of issuance of this report and 1.50x beginning on the date of issuance of our financial statements for the quarter ending December 31, 2012, (iii) consolidated net worth of not less than \$1,750,000 plus 75% of the net proceeds of any future equity contributions or sales of treasury stock received by us, (iv) minimum average economic occupancy rate of greater than 80% excluding pre-stabilization properties under construction, (v) unhedged variable rate debt of not more than 20% of total asset value, (vi) maximum dividend payout ratio of 95% of FFO as defined in the credit agreement (which equals FFO, as set forth in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Funds From Operations, excluding gains or losses from extraordinary items, impairment charges not already excluded from FFO and other non-cash charges) or an amount necessary to maintain REIT status and (vii) secured recourse indebtedness and guarantee obligations excluding the senior secured revolving line of credit and secured term loan may not exceed \$100,000, subject to certain carveouts.

Other Covenants and Events of Default. The senior secured revolving line of credit and secured term loan limit the percentage of our total asset value that may be invested in unimproved land, unconsolidated joint ventures, construction in progress and mortgage notes receivable, require that we obtain consent for any sale of assets with a value greater than 10% of our total asset value or merger

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resulting in an increase to our total asset value by more than 25% and contain other customary covenants. The senior secured revolving line of credit and secured term loan also contain customary events of default, including but not limited to, non-payment of principal, interest, fees or other amounts, breaches of covenants, defaults on any recourse indebtedness in excess of \$20,000 or any non-recourse indebtedness in excess of \$100,000 in the aggregate (subject to certain carveouts, including \$26,865 of non-recourse indebtedness that is currently in default), failure of certain members of management (or a reasonably satisfactory replacement) to continue to be active on a daily basis in our management and bankruptcy or other insolvency events.

Debt Maturities

The following table shows the scheduled maturities of our mortgages payable, notes payable, margin payable and secured credit facility as of December 31, 2011, for each of the next five years and thereafter and does not reflect the impact of any 2012 debt activity:

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value
Maturing debt (a) :								
Fixed rate debt:								
Mortgages payable (b)	\$ 450,388	\$ 310,354	\$ 239,572	\$ 470,754	\$ 46,706	\$ 1,173,549	\$ 2,691,323	\$ 2,871,601
Notes payable		13,900				125,000	138,900	150,836
Total fixed rate debt	\$ 450,388	\$ 324,254	\$ 239,572	\$ 470,754	\$ 46,706	\$ 1,298,549	\$ 2,830,223	\$ 3,022,437
Variable rate debt:								
Mortgages payable	\$ 69,448	\$	\$ 10,151	\$	\$	\$	\$ 79,599	\$ 79,599
Secured credit facility		555,000					555,000	555,000
Margin payable	7,541						7,541	7,541
Total variable rate debt	76,989	555,000	10,151				642,140	642,140
Total maturing debt (c)	\$ 527,377	\$ 879,254	\$ 249,723	\$ 470,754	\$ 46,706	\$ 1,298,549	\$ 3,472,363	\$ 3,664,577
Weighted average interest rate on debt:								
Fixed rate debt	5.61%	5.55%	7.12%	5.77%	6.15%	7.23%	6.51%	
Variable rate debt	3.62%	3.81%	2.56%				3.77%	
Total	5.32%	4.45%	6.94%	5.77%	6.15%	7.23%	6.00%	

(a) The debt maturity table does not include any premium or discount, of which \$10,858 and \$(2,003), net of accumulated amortization, respectively, were outstanding as of December 31, 2011.

(b) Includes \$76,269 of variable rate debt that was swapped to a fixed rate.

(c) As of December 31, 2011, the weighted average years to maturity of consolidated indebtedness was 5.4 years.

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The maturity table excludes other financings and the co-venture obligation as described in Notes 1 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements. The maturity table also excludes accelerated principal payments that may be required as a result of covenants or conditions included in certain loan agreements due to the uncertainty in the timing and amount of these payments. In these cases, the total outstanding indebtedness is included in the year corresponding to the loan maturity date or, if the mortgage payable is amortizing, the payments are presented in accordance with the loan's original amortization schedule. As of December 31, 2011, we were making accelerated principal payments on three mortgages payable with a combined outstanding principal balance of \$102,206, which are reflected in the year corresponding to the loan maturity date. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we made accelerated principal payments of \$11,652 with respect to these mortgages payable.

As of December 31, 2011, we had two mortgages payable, totaling \$51,769, which had matured and had not been repaid or refinanced. In the second quarter of 2010, we ceased making the monthly debt service payment on one of these mortgages payable with an outstanding principal balance of \$26,865 as of December 31, 2011. The non-payment of this monthly debt service amounts to \$1,311 annually and does not result in noncompliance under any of our other mortgages payable or secured credit agreements. Subsequent to December 31, 2011, we made payments of \$664 relating to the other matured mortgage payable with an outstanding principal balance of \$24,904. As of December 31, 2011, we had accrued \$4,842 of interest related to these mortgages payable. We have attempted to negotiate and have made offers to the lenders to determine an appropriate course of action under these non-recourse loan agreements; however no assurance can be provided that negotiations will result in a favorable outcome.

Distributions and Equity Transactions

Our distributions of current and accumulated earnings and profits for U.S. federal income tax purposes are taxable to shareholders as ordinary income. Distributions in excess of these earnings and profits generally are treated as a non-taxable reduction of the shareholders' basis in the shares to the extent thereof (non-dividend distributions) and thereafter as taxable gain. We intend to continue to qualify as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes. The Code generally requires that a REIT distribute annually at least 90% of its REIT taxable income, determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding any net capital gain, in order to qualify as a REIT, and the Code generally taxes a REIT on any retained income.

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To satisfy the requirements for qualification as a REIT and generally not be subject to U.S. federal income and excise tax, we intend to make regular quarterly distributions of all or substantially all of our REIT taxable income to holders of our common stock out of assets legally available for such purposes. Our future distributions will be at the sole discretion of our board of directors. When determining the amount of future distributions, we expect that our board of directors will consider, among other factors, (i) the amount of cash generated from our operating activities, (ii) our expectations of future cash flows, (iii) our determination of near-term cash needs for debt repayments, existing or future share repurchases, and selective acquisitions of new properties, (iv) the timing of significant re-leasing activities and the establishment of additional cash reserves for anticipated tenant improvements and general property capital improvements, (v) our ability to continue to access additional sources of capital, (vi) the amount required to be distributed to maintain our status as a REIT and to reduce any income and excise taxes that we otherwise would be required to pay and (vii) any limitations on our distributions contained in our credit or other agreements, including, without limitation, in our senior secured revolving line of credit and secured term loan, which limit our distributions to the greater of 95% of FFO as defined in the credit agreement (which equals FFO, as set forth in Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Funds From Operations, excluding gains or losses from extraordinary items, impairment charges not already excluded from FFO and other non-cash charges) or the amount necessary for us to maintain our qualification as a REIT. Under certain circumstances, we may be required to make distributions in excess of cash available for distribution in order to meet the REIT distribution requirements.

As part of the strengthening of our balance sheet over the last several years, we have reduced the rate of our distributions to shareholders as compared to a few years ago. However, we have steadily increased the quarterly distribution rate and the distribution for the fourth quarter of 2011 represents the ninth consecutive quarterly increase. The following table sets forth the amount of our distributions declared during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 compared to cash flows provided by operating activities for each of these periods:

	2011	2010	2009
Cash flows provided by operating activities	\$ 174,607	\$ 184,072	\$ 249,837
Distributions declared	120,647	94,579	75,040
Excess	\$ 53,960	\$ 89,493	\$ 174,797

Effective November 19, 2008, the board of directors voted to suspend our share repurchase program. We maintain a DRP which allows our shareholders who have purchased shares in our offerings to automatically reinvest distributions by purchasing additional shares from us. Such purchases under our DRP are not subject to brokerage commission fees or service charges. On June 14, 2011, our board of directors established an estimated per-share value of our common stock of \$6.95 to assist broker dealers in connection with their obligations under applicable FINRA rules and to assist fiduciaries in discharging their obligations under ERISA reporting requirements. As a result, we amended the DRP, effective August 31, 2011, solely to modify the purchase price from \$6.85 to \$6.95. Thus, since August 31, 2011, additional shares of common stock purchased under the DRP have been purchased at \$6.95 per share. The estimated value was determined by using a combination of different indicators and an internal assessment of value utilizing internal financial information under a common means of valuation under the direct capitalization method. No independent appraisals were obtained. Specifically, the estimate of the per-share value was made with primary consideration of the valuation of our real estate assets which was determined by our management using methodologies consistent with publicly traded real estate investment trusts in establishing net asset values, and the estimated values of other assets and liabilities determined by our management as of March 31, 2011. In arriving at this estimated value, the board of directors considered, among other things, the continuing impact of adverse trends in the economy, the real estate industry and the current public equity markets. As of December 31, 2011, we had issued approximately 77,126 shares pursuant to the DRP for an aggregate amount of \$719,799. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we received \$44,296 in investor proceeds through our DRP.

Capital Expenditures and Development Activity

We anticipate that capital demands to meet obligations related to capital improvements with respect to properties can be met with cash flows from operations and working capital.

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The following table provides summary information regarding our properties under development as of December 31, 2011, including one consolidated joint venture and two wholly-owned properties. As of December 31, 2011, we did not have any significant active construction ongoing at our development properties, and, currently, we only intend to develop the remaining estimated total GLA to the extent that we have pre-leased the space to be developed. As of December 31, 2011, the ABR from the portion of our development properties with respect to which construction has been completed was \$1,447.

Location	Description	Our Ownership Percentage	Carrying Value at December 31, 2011 (a)	Construction Loan Balance at December 31, 2011
Henderson, Nevada	Green Valley Crossing	50.0%	\$ 26,672	\$ 10,151
Billings, Montana	South Billings Center	100.0%(b)	5,627	
Nashville, Tennessee	Bellevue Mall	100.0%	26,448	
			\$ 58,747	\$ 10,151

(a) Represents the total investment less accumulated depreciation

(b) On September 30, 2011, we paid our partner \$300 to simultaneously settle the outstanding development fee liability and fully redeem our partner's ownership interest.

Asset Disposition and Operating Joint Venture Activity

Over the past three years, our asset sales and partial sales of assets to operating joint ventures were an integral factor in our deleveraging and recapitalization efforts. The following table highlights the results of our asset dispositions, including partial sales, during 2011, 2010 and 2009.

	Number of Assets Sold	Square Footage	Combined Sales Price	Total Debt Extinguished	Net Sales Proceeds
2011 Partial Sales	1	654,200	\$ 110,799	\$ 60,000	\$ 39,935
2011 Dispositions	11	2,792,200	\$ 144,342	\$ 43,250	\$ 98,088
2010 Partial Sales	8	1,146,200	\$ 159,918	\$ 97,888	\$ 48,616
2010 Dispositions	8	894,500	\$ 104,635	\$ 106,791	\$ 21,024
2009 Dispositions	8	1,579,000	\$ 338,057	\$ 208,552	\$ 123,944

Asset Acquisitions

During the year ended December 31, 2011, consistent with our core operating property growth strategy, we acquired additional phases of two of our existing multi-tenant retail operating properties. The following table highlights our asset acquisitions during the year ended December 31, 2011:

	Number of Assets Acquired (a)	Square Footage	Combined Purchase Price	Debt (b)
2011 Acquisitions	2	120,100	\$ 16,805	\$

- (a) Both properties acquired were additional phases of existing multi-tenant retail operating properties. As a result, the total number of properties in our portfolio was not affected.
- (b) No debt was assumed in either acquisition, but both properties were subsequently added as collateral to the secured credit facility.

We did not acquire any properties during 2010 and 2009.

Statement of Cash Flows Comparison for the Years Ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

Cash Flows from Operating Activities

Cash flows provided by operating activities were \$174,607, \$184,072 and \$249,837 for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, which consist primarily of net income from property operations, adjusted for non-cash charges for depreciation and amortization, provision for impairment of investment properties and marketable securities and net gain on extinguishment of debt. Comparing 2011 to 2010, the \$9,465 decrease in operating cash flows is partially attributable to a decrease in total NOI of \$14,892, of which \$10,286 was generated from continuing operations. The decrease in NOI from 2011 to 2010 is due, in part, to the partial sales of one and eight properties, respectively, to our RioCan joint venture, and the sales of 11 and eight properties, respectively, that qualified for discontinued operations. In addition, the decrease in operating cash flows is due to an increase in payments of leasing fees of \$4,614, a decrease in distributions on investments in unconsolidated joint ventures of \$3,503, a decrease in dividends received of \$1,307 and timing of payments for property operating expenses.

Cash Flows from Investing Activities

Cash flows provided by investing activities were \$107,471, \$154,400 and \$193,706, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, we sold certain properties and received condemnation and earnout proceeds which resulted in sales proceeds of \$195,948, \$144,675 and \$172,007, respectively, and we received proceeds from the sales of marketable securities of \$359, \$8,629 and \$125,088, respectively. Additionally, during the year ended December 31, 2010, we received a return of escrowed funds from an unconsolidated joint venture of \$65,240. During the years

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ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, cash used for acquisitions of additional phases of existing properties and earnouts at existing properties totaled \$16,555, \$651 and \$20,031, respectively. Amounts returned from (used to fund) restricted escrow accounts, some of which are required under certain mortgage arrangements, were \$673, \$(22,967) and \$(38,680), respectively. In addition, \$32,509, \$34,547 and \$20,747, respectively, were used for capital expenditures and tenant improvements, \$3,288, \$3,219 and \$15,297, respectively, were used for existing development projects and \$50,030, \$3,589 and \$2,879, respectively, were invested in our unconsolidated joint ventures. The increase from 2010 to 2011 in funds invested in our unconsolidated joint ventures is primarily attributable to our pro rata contributions related to acquisitions made in 2011 by our RioCan joint venture.

We will continue to execute our strategy to dispose of select non-retail properties and free standing, triple-net retail and non-strategic multi-tenant properties on an opportunistic basis; however, it is uncertain given current market conditions when and whether we will be successful in disposing of these assets and whether such sales could recover our original cost. Additionally, tenant improvement costs associated with re-leasing vacant space could continue to be significant.

Cash Flows from Financing Activities

Cash flows used in financing activities were \$276,282, \$321,747 and \$438,806, respectively, for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009. We used \$198,155, \$280,668 and \$388,632, respectively, in cash flow related to the net activity from principal payments, payoffs, the payment and refund of fees and deposits, other financings, the co-venture arrangement, net proceeds from our secured credit facility and new mortgages secured by our properties. During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, we also (used) generated \$(2,476), \$10,017 and \$(56,340), respectively, through the net (repayment) borrowing of margin debt. We paid \$71,754, \$50,654 and \$47,651, respectively, in distributions, net of distributions reinvested through the DRP, to our shareholders for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

Off-Balance-Sheet Arrangements

Effective April 27, 2007, we formed a joint venture (MS Inland) with a large state pension fund. Under the joint venture agreement we contributed 20% of the equity and our joint venture partner contributed 80% of the equity. As of December 31, 2011, the joint venture had acquired seven properties (which we contributed) with a purchase price of approximately \$336,000 and had assumed from us mortgages on these properties totaling approximately \$188,000 at the time of assumption.

On May 20, 2010, we entered into definitive agreements to form a joint venture with a wholly-owned subsidiary of RioCan Real Estate Investment Trust (RioCan). As of December 31, 2011, our RioCan joint venture had acquired nine multi-tenant retail properties from us, eight of which were acquired during 2010, for an aggregate purchase price of \$270,241 and had assumed from us mortgages payable on these properties totaling approximately \$157,888. During the year ended December 31, 2011, our RioCan joint venture acquired one multi-tenant retail property from us for a purchase price of \$110,799 and assumed the related mortgage payable of \$60,000. In addition, during the year ended December 31, 2011, our RioCan joint venture acquired four multi-tenant retail properties in Texas from unaffiliated third parties for which we contributed \$32,173 as our share of the acquisition price net of customary prorations and mortgage proceeds. We had a 20% equity interest in our RioCan joint venture as of December 31, 2011.

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In addition, we have entered into the three other unconsolidated joint ventures that are described in Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements.

The table below summarizes the outstanding debt of our unconsolidated joint ventures as of December 31, 2011, none of which has been guaranteed by us:

Joint Venture	Ownership Interest	Aggregate Principal Amount	Weighted Average Interest Rate	Years to Maturity/ Weighted Average Years to Maturity
RioCan (a)	20.0%	\$ 291,836	4.25%	4.1 years
MS Inland (b)	20.0%	\$ 178,054	5.12%	2.8 years
Hampton Retail Colorado (c)	95.9%	\$ 17,964	5.40%	2.7 years
Britomart (d)	15.0%	\$ 106,713	6.44%	3.5 years

- (a) Aggregate principal amount excludes mortgage premiums of \$1,494 and discounts of \$1,195, net of accumulated amortization. As of December 31, 2011, our RioCan joint venture has two mortgages payable that are maturing in 2012, with an aggregate principal balance of \$19,025 and a weighted average interest rate of 5.54%.
- (b) Aggregate principal amount excludes mortgage premiums of \$23 and discounts of \$30, net of accumulated amortization. As of December 31, 2011, our MS Inland joint venture has three mortgages payable that are maturing in 2012, with an aggregate principal balance of \$70,043 and a weighted average interest rate of 5.69%.
- (c) The weighted average interest rate increases to 6.15% on September 5, 2012 and to 6.90% on September 5, 2013. Aggregate principal amount excludes mortgage premiums of \$3,252, net of accumulated amortization.
- (d) Refer to Note 12 to the accompanying consolidated financial statements for further discussion regarding this unconsolidated joint venture.

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Other than described above, we have no off-balance-sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2011 that are reasonably likely to have a current or future material effect on our financial condition, results of operations and cash flows.

Contractual Obligations

The table below presents our obligations and commitments to make future payments under debt obligations and lease agreements as of December 31, 2011.

	Payment due by period					Total
	Less than 1 year (2)	1-3 years (3)	3-5 years	More than 5 years		
Long-term debt (1)						
Fixed rate	\$ 450,388	\$ 563,826	\$ 517,460	\$ 1,298,549	\$ 2,830,223	
Variable rate	76,989	565,151			642,140	
Interest	197,151	294,142	214,995	434,447	1,140,735	
Operating lease obligations (4)	7,089	13,254	13,299	545,538	579,180	
Purchase obligations (5)	1,400				1,400	
	\$ 733,017	\$ 1,436,373	\$ 745,754	\$ 2,278,534	\$ 5,193,678	

- (1) The Contractual Obligations table does not include any premium or discount of which \$10,858 and \$(2,003) net of accumulated amortization, respectively, is outstanding as of December 31, 2011. The table also excludes accelerated principal payments that may be required as a result of conditions included in certain loan agreements and other financings and co-venture obligations as described in Notes 1 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements due to the uncertainty in the timing and amount of these payments. As of December 31, 2011, we were making accelerated principal payments on three mortgages payable with a combined outstanding principal balance \$102,206. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we made accelerated principal payments of \$11,652 with respect to these mortgages payable. Interest payments related to the variable rate debt were calculated using the corresponding interest rates as of December 31, 2011.
- (2) Included in the variable rate debt is \$7,541 of margin debt secured by our portfolio of marketable securities. These borrowings may be repaid over time upon sale of our portfolio of marketable securities.

The remaining borrowings outstanding through December 31, 2012 include principal amortization and maturities of mortgages payable. This includes 33 mortgage loans and two construction loans that mature in 2012. The mortgages payable of \$51,769 that had matured as of December 31, 2011 are also included in the remaining borrowings outstanding. We plan on addressing our 2012 mortgages payable maturities by using proceeds from an amended credit facility, refinancing the mortgages payable, securing new mortgages collateralized by individual properties or by using proceeds from asset sales. The construction loans will be extended, repaid, or converted to permanent financing upon completion.
- (3) Included in the variable rate debt is \$555,000 of borrowings under our secured credit facility due in 2013 with a one-year extension option that we may exercise as long as there is no existing default, we are in compliance with all covenants and we pay an extension fee.
- (4) We lease land under non-cancellable leases at certain of the properties expiring in various years from 2018 to 2105. The property attached to the land will revert back to the lessor at the end of the lease. We lease office space under non-cancellable leases expiring in various years from 2012 to 2014.
- (5) Purchase obligations include earnouts on previously acquired properties.

Contracts and Commitments

We have acquired certain properties which have earnout components, meaning that we did not pay for portions of these properties that were not rent producing at the time of acquisition. We are obligated, under these agreements, to pay for those portions, as additional purchase price, when a tenant moves into its space and begins to pay rent. The earnout payments are based on a predetermined formula. Each earnout agreement has a time limit regarding the obligation to pay any additional monies. The time limits generally range from one to three years. If, at the end of the time period allowed, certain space has not been leased and occupied, generally, we will own that space without any further payment obligation. As of December 31, 2011, we may pay as much as \$1,400 in the future pursuant to earnout agreements.

We previously entered into one construction loan agreement, which was impaired as of December 31, 2009 and written off on March 31, 2010, one secured installment note and one other installment note agreement. In a non-cash transaction on December 15, 2011, we, through a consolidated joint venture, contributed the secured installment note, with a receivable balance of \$8,239, to two joint ventures under common control (collectively referred to as Britomart), in return for a 15% noncontrolling interest. Refer to Note 12 to the consolidated financial statements for more information. In conjunction with the one remaining installment note agreement, we have funded our total commitment of \$300. The combined receivable balance included in Accounts and notes receivable in the

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accompanying consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2011 and 2010 was none and \$8,290, respectively, net of allowances of \$300.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. For example, significant estimates and assumptions have been made with respect to useful lives of assets; capitalization of development and leasing costs; fair value measurements; provision for impairment, including estimates of holding periods, capitalization rates, and discount rates (where applicable); provision for income taxes; recoverable amounts of receivables; deferred taxes and initial valuations and related amortization periods of deferred costs and intangibles, particularly with respect to property acquisitions. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

The following disclosure pertains to accounting policies and estimates we believe are most critical to the portrayal of our financial condition and results of operations which require our most difficult, subjective or complex judgments. These judgments often result from the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain. GAAP requires information in financial statements about accounting principles, methods used and disclosures pertaining to significant estimates. This discussion addresses our judgment pertaining to trends, events or uncertainties known which were taken into consideration upon the application of those policies and the likelihood that materially different amounts would be reported upon taking into consideration different conditions and assumptions.

Acquisition of Investment Property

We allocate the purchase price of each acquired investment property based upon the estimated acquisition date fair values of the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which generally include land, building and other improvements, in-place lease value, acquired above market and below market lease intangibles, any assumed financing that is determined to be above or below market, the value of customer relationships and goodwill, if any. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred and presented within General and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss.

To augment our estimates of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, in some circumstances, we engage independent real estate appraisal firms to provide market information and evaluations; however, we are ultimately responsible for such estimates. For tangible assets acquired, including land, building and other improvements, we consider available comparable market and industry information in estimating acquisition date fair value. We allocate a portion of the purchase price to the estimated acquired in-place lease value based on estimated lease execution costs for similar leases as well as lost rental payments during an assumed lease-up period. We also evaluate each acquired lease as compared to current market rates. If an acquired lease is determined to be above or below market, we allocate a portion of the purchase price to

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such above or below market leases based upon the present value of the difference between the contractual lease payments and estimated market rent payments over the remaining lease term. Renewal periods are included within the lease term in the calculation of above and below market lease values if, based upon factors known at the acquisition date, market participants would consider it probable that the lessee would exercise such options. The discount rate used in the present value calculation of above and below market lease intangibles requires our evaluation of subjective factors such as market knowledge, economics, demographics, location, visibility, age and physical condition of the property.

For all acquisition accounting fair value estimates, we are required to consider various factors, including but not limited to, geographical location, size and location of leased space within the acquired investment property, tenant profile, and credit risk of tenants.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

Our investment properties, including developments in progress, are reviewed for potential impairment at the end of each reporting period or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. At the end of each reporting period, we separately determine whether impairment indicators exist for each property. Examples of situations considered to be impairment indicators for both operating properties and developments in progress include, but are not limited to:

- a substantial decline or continued low occupancy rate;
- continued difficulty in leasing space;

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- significant financially troubled tenants;
- a change in plan to sell a property prior to the end of its useful life or holding period;
- a cost accumulation or delay in project completion date significantly above and beyond the original acquisition / development estimate;
- a significant decrease in market price not in line with general market trends; and
- any other quantitative or qualitative events or factors deemed significant by our management or board of directors.

If the presence of one or more impairment indicators as described above is identified at the end of a reporting period or throughout the year with respect to a property, the asset is tested for recoverability by comparing its carrying value to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows. An investment property is considered to be impaired when the estimated future undiscounted cash flows are less than its current carrying value. When performing a test for recoverability or estimating the fair value of an impaired investment property, we make certain complex or subjective assumptions which include, but are not limited to:

- projected operating cash flows considering factors such as vacancy rates, rental rates, lease terms, tenant financial strength, demographics, holding period and property location;
- projected capital expenditures and lease origination costs;
- estimated dates of construction completion and grand opening for developments in progress;
- projected cash flows from the eventual disposition of an operating property or development in progress using a property-specific capitalization rate;
- comparable selling prices; and

- property-specific discount rate for fair value estimates as necessary

Our investments in unconsolidated joint ventures are reviewed for potential impairment, in addition to impairment evaluations of the individual assets underlying these investments, each reporting period or whenever events or changes in circumstances warrant such an evaluation. To determine whether any identified impairment is other-than-temporary, we consider whether we have the ability and intent to hold the investment until the carrying value is fully recovered.

To the extent an impairment has occurred, we will record an impairment charge calculated as the excess of the carrying value of the asset over its estimated fair value.

Cost Capitalization, Depreciation and Amortization Policies

Our policy is to review all expenses paid and capitalize any items which are deemed to be an upgrade or a tenant improvement. These costs are included in the investment properties classification as an addition to buildings and improvements.

Depreciation expense is computed using the straight-line method. Buildings and improvements are depreciated based upon estimated useful lives of 30 years for buildings and associated improvements and 15 years for site improvements and most other capital improvements. Tenant improvements and other leasing costs are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease as a component of depreciation and amortization expense. Acquired lease intangibles such as in-place lease value, customer relationship value, if any, above market lease intangibles and below market lease intangibles are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease, inclusive of renewal periods if market participants would consider it probable that the lessee would exercise such options, as an adjustment to net rental income.

We capitalize direct and certain indirect project costs incurred during the development period such as construction, insurance, architectural, legal, interest and other financing costs and real estate taxes. At such time as the development is considered substantially complete, the capitalization of certain indirect costs such as real estate taxes and interest and financing costs ceases and all project-related costs included in developments in progress are reclassified to land and building and other improvements upon consideration of project-specific factors. A project's classification changes from development to operating when it is substantially completed and held available for occupancy, but no later than one year from the completion of major construction activity. Upon substantial completion, costs are no longer capitalized and costs incurred are reclassified to Land or Building and other improvements. A property is considered stabilized upon reaching 90% occupancy, but no later than one year from the date it was classified as operating.

Loss on Lease Terminations

In situations in which a lease or leases associated with a significant tenant have been or are expected to be terminated early, we evaluate the remaining useful lives of depreciable or amortizable assets in the asset group related to the lease that will be terminated

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(i.e., tenant improvements, above and below market lease intangibles, in-place lease value, and leasing commissions). Based upon consideration of the facts and circumstances of the termination, we may write-off the applicable asset group or accelerate the depreciation and amortization associated with the asset group. If we conclude that a write-off of the asset group is appropriate, such charges are reported in the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss as Loss on lease terminations.

Investment Properties Held For Sale

In determining whether to classify an investment property as held for sale, we consider whether: (i) management has committed to a plan to sell the investment property; (ii) the investment property is available for immediate sale in its present condition; (iii) we have initiated a program to locate a buyer; (iv) we believe that the sale of the investment property is probable; (v) we have received a significant non-refundable deposit for the purchase of the investment property; (vi) we are actively marketing the investment property for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current value, and (vii) actions required for us to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that any significant changes will be made.

If all of the above criteria are met, we classify the investment property as held for sale. When these criteria are met, we suspend depreciation (including depreciation for tenant improvements and building improvements) and amortization of acquired in-place lease value and any above market or below market lease intangibles and we record the investment property held for sale at the lower of cost or net realizable value. The assets and liabilities associated with those investment properties that are held for sale are classified separately on the consolidated balance sheets for the most recent reporting period. Additionally, if the operations and cash flows of the property have been, or will be upon consummation of such sale, eliminated from ongoing operations and we don't have significant continuing involvement in the operations of the property, then the operations for the periods presented are classified in the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss as discontinued operations for all periods presented.

Partially-Owned Entities

If we determine that we are an owner in a variable interest entity (VIE) and we hold a controlling financial interest, then we will consolidate the entity as the primary beneficiary. For partially-owned entities determined not to be a VIE, we analyze rights held by each partner to determine which would be the consolidating party. We assess our interests in variable interest entities on an ongoing basis to determine whether or not we are a primary beneficiary. Such assessments include an evaluation of who controls the entity even in circumstances in which we have greater than a 50% ownership interest, as well as who has an obligation to absorb losses or a right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the entity. If our interest does not incorporate these elements, we will not consolidate the entity.

Marketable Securities

Investments in marketable securities are classified as available for sale and accordingly are carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity. Declines in the value of these investments in marketable securities that management determines are other-than-temporary are recorded as recognized gain (loss) on marketable securities on the consolidated statement of operations and other comprehensive loss.

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To determine whether an impairment is other-than-temporary, we consider whether we have the ability and intent to hold the investment until a market price recovery and consider whether evidence indicating the cost of the investment is recoverable outweighs evidence to the contrary, amongst other things. Evidence considered in this assessment includes the nature of the investment, the reasons for the impairment (i.e. credit or market related), the severity and duration of the impairment, changes in value subsequent to the end of the reporting period and forecasted performance of the investee. All available information is considered in making this determination with no one factor being determinative.

Derivative and Hedging Activities

All derivatives are recorded on the consolidated balance sheets at their fair values within Other liabilities. On the date that we enter into a derivative, we may designate the derivative as a hedge against the variability of cash flows that are to be paid in connection with a recognized liability. Subsequent changes in the fair value of a derivative designated as a cash flow hedge that is determined to be highly effective are recorded in accumulated other comprehensive income until earnings are affected by the variability of cash flows of the hedged transactions. As of December 31, 2011, the balance in accumulated other comprehensive income relating to derivatives was \$1,362. Any hedge ineffectiveness or changes in the fair value for any derivative not designated as a hedge is reported in net loss. We do not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

Revenue Recognition

We commence revenue recognition on our leases based on a number of factors. In most cases, revenue recognition under a lease begins when the lessee takes possession of or controls the physical use of the leased asset. Generally, this occurs on the lease commencement date. The determination of who is the owner, for accounting purposes, of the tenant improvements determines the nature of the leased asset and when revenue recognition under a lease begins. If we are the owner, for accounting purposes, of the

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tenant improvements, then the leased asset is the finished space and revenue recognition begins when the lessee takes possession of the finished space, typically when the improvements are substantially complete. If we conclude we are not the owner, for accounting purposes, of the tenant improvements (the lessee is the owner), then the leased asset is the unimproved space and any tenant improvement allowances funded under the lease are treated as lease incentives which are amortized as a reduction to the revenue recognized over the term of the lease. In these circumstances, we commence revenue recognition when the lessee takes possession of the unimproved space for the lessee to construct their own improvements. We consider a number of factors to evaluate whether we or the lessee are the owner of the tenant improvements for accounting purposes. These factors include:

- whether the lease stipulates how and on what a tenant improvement allowance may be spent;

- whether the tenant or landlord retains legal title to the improvements;

- the uniqueness of the improvements;

- the expected economic life of the tenant improvements relative to the length of the lease;

- who constructs or directs the construction of the improvements, and

- whether the tenant or landlord is obligated to fund cost overruns.

The determination of who owns the tenant improvements, for accounting purposes, is subject to significant judgment. In making that determination, we consider all of the above factors. No one factor, however, necessarily establishes its determination.

Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of each lease. The difference between rental income earned on a straight-line basis and the cash rent due under the provisions of the lease is recorded as deferred rent receivable and is included as a component of Accounts and notes receivable in the consolidated balance sheets.

Reimbursements from tenants for recoverable real estate taxes and operating expenses are accrued as revenue in the period the applicable expenditures are incurred. We make certain assumptions and judgments in estimating the reimbursements at the end of each reporting period.

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We record lease termination income upon execution of a signed termination letter agreement, when all of the conditions of the agreement have been fulfilled, the tenant is no longer occupying the property and collectibility is reasonably assured. Upon early lease termination, we provide for losses related to recognized tenant specific intangibles and other assets or adjust the remaining useful life of the assets if determined to be appropriate.

Our policy for percentage rental income is to defer recognition of contingent rental income (i.e. purchase/excess rent) until the specified target (i.e. breakpoint) that triggers the contingent rental income is achieved.

In conjunction with certain acquisitions, we receive payments under master lease agreements pertaining to certain non-revenue producing spaces either at the time of, or subsequent to, the purchase of these properties. Upon receipt of the payments, the receipts are recorded as a reduction to the purchase price of the related properties rather than as rental income. These master leases were established at the date of acquisition to mitigate the potential negative effects of loss of rent and expense reimbursements. Master lease payments are received through a draw of funds deposited with a third party escrow agent at closing of an acquisition and generally cover a period from three months to three years. These funds may be released to either us over the designated payment period or the seller when certain leasing conditions are met.

Profits from sales of real estate are not recognized under the full accrual method unless a sale is consummated; the buyer's initial and continuing investments are adequate to demonstrate a commitment to pay for the property; our receivable, if applicable, is not subject to future subordination; we have transferred to the buyer the usual risks and rewards of ownership, and we do not have substantial continuing involvement with the property.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Receivable balances outstanding include base rents, tenant reimbursements and receivables attributable to the straight-lining of rental commitments. An allowance for the uncollectible portion of accrued rents and accounts receivable is determined on a tenant-specific basis through an analysis of balances outstanding, historical bad debt levels, tenant creditworthiness and current economic trends. Additionally, estimates of the expected recovery of pre-petition and post-petition claims with respect to tenants in bankruptcy are considered in assessing the collectibility of the related receivables. As these factors change, the allowance is subject to revision and may impact our results of operations.

Impact of Recently Issued Accounting Pronouncements

Effective January 1, 2011, companies are required to separately disclose purchases, sales, issuances and settlements on a gross basis in the reconciliation of recurring Level 3 fair value measurements. This guidance did not have a material effect on our financial statements.

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Effective January 1, 2011, public companies that enter into a material business combination, or series of individually immaterial business combinations that are material in the aggregate, are required to disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination, or series of business combinations, that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. In addition, supplemental pro forma disclosures are expanded. If we enter into a qualifying business combination, or series of business combinations, we will comply with the disclosure requirements of this guidance.

Effective January 1, 2012, guidance on how to measure fair value and on what disclosures to provide about fair value measurements will be converged with international standards. The adoption will require some additional disclosures around fair value measurement; however, we do not expect the adoption will have a material effect on our financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2012, public companies will be required to report components of comprehensive income in either (1) a continuous statement of comprehensive income or (2) two separate but consecutive statements. This guidance does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income. We do not expect the adoption will have any effect on our financial statements.

Subsequent Events

Subsequent to December 31, 2011, we:

- paid down \$25,000 on our senior secured revolving line of credit;
- closed on the sale of a 13,800 square foot single-user retail property for a sales price of \$5,800, which resulted in a net gain on sale of \$915 and net cash proceeds of \$5,702 after customary prorations at closing;
- transferred our entire interest in Britomart to the partner in a consolidated joint venture, resulting in the noncontrolling interest holder's ownership interest being fully redeemed;
- paid a nominal amount to acquire the remaining 13.3% noncontrolling interest in the Lake Mead Crossing joint venture, increasing our ownership interest in that venture from 86.7% to 100%; and
- extended the maturity date of the Lake Mead Crossing construction loan from January 2, 2012 to March 27, 2012. Additionally, the terms and conditions of the executed extension permit us to pay off the outstanding principal balance for a reduced amount of \$45,000 on or prior to March 26, 2012.

Inflation

For our multi-tenant shopping centers, inflation is likely to increase rental income from leases to new tenants and lease renewals, subject to market conditions. Our rental income and operating expenses for those properties owned, or expected to be owned and operated under net leases, are not likely to be directly affected by future inflation, since rents are or will be fixed under those leases and property expenses are the responsibility of the tenants. However, to the extent that inflation determines interest rates, future inflation may have a more significant effect on the capital appreciation of single-user net lease properties. As of December 31, 2011, we owned 101 single-user properties, of which 85 are net lease properties.

Table of Contents**Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk**

We may be exposed to interest rate changes primarily as a result of long-term debt used to maintain liquidity and fund capital expenditures and expansion of our real estate investment portfolio and operations. Our interest rate risk management objectives are to limit the impact of interest rate changes on earnings and cash flows and to lower our overall borrowing costs. To achieve our objectives, we borrow primarily at fixed rates or variable rates with the lowest margins available and in some cases with the ability to convert variable rates to fixed rates.

With regard to variable-rate financing, we assess interest rate cash flow risk by continually identifying and monitoring changes in interest rate exposures that may adversely impact expected future cash flows and by evaluating hedging opportunities. We maintain risk management control systems to monitor interest rate cash flow risk attributable to both our outstanding or forecasted debt obligations as well as our potential offsetting hedge positions. The risk management control systems involve the use of analytical techniques, including cash flow sensitivity analysis, to estimate the expected impact of changes in interest rates on our future cash flows.

We may use additional derivative financial instruments to hedge exposures to changes in interest rates on loans secured by our properties. To the extent we do, we are exposed to market and credit risk. Market risk is the adverse effect on the value of a financial instrument that results from a change in interest rates. The market risk associated with interest rate contracts is managed by establishing and monitoring parameters that limit the types and degree of market risk that may be undertaken. Credit risk is the failure of the counterparty to perform under the terms of the derivative contract. When the fair value of a derivative contract is positive, the counterparty owes us, which creates credit risk for us. When the fair value of a derivative contract is negative, we owe the counterparty and, therefore, we generally are not exposed to the credit risk of the counterparty. It is our policy to enter into these transactions with the same party providing the financing, with the right of offset. Alternatively, we will minimize the credit risk in derivative instruments by entering into transactions with high-quality counterparties.

The combined carrying amount of our mortgages payable, notes payable, secured credit facility and co-venture obligation is approximately \$185,928 lower than the fair value as of December 31, 2011.

Debt Maturities

Our interest rate risk is monitored using a variety of techniques. The table below shows the scheduled maturities of our mortgages payable, notes payable, margin payable and secured credit facility as of December 31, 2011, for each of the next five years and thereafter and the weighted average interest rates by year to evaluate the expected cash flows and sensitivity to interest rate changes. The table does not reflect the impact of any 2012 debt activity.

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value
Maturing debt (a) :								
Fixed rate debt:								
Mortgages payable (b)	\$ 450,388	\$ 310,354	\$ 239,572	\$ 470,754	\$ 46,706	\$ 1,173,549	\$ 2,691,323	\$ 2,871,601
Notes payable		13,900				125,000	138,900	150,836
	\$ 450,388	\$ 324,254	\$ 239,572	\$ 470,754	\$ 46,706	\$ 1,298,549	\$ 2,830,223	\$ 3,022,437

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Total fixed rate debt																
Variable rate debt:																
Mortgages payable																
	\$	69,448	\$		\$	10,151	\$		\$	79,599	\$	79,599				
Secured credit facility																
				555,000						555,000		555,000				
Margin payable																
		7,541								7,541		7,541				
Total variable rate debt																
		76,989		555,000		10,151				642,140		642,140				
Total maturing debt (c)																
	\$	527,377	\$	879,254	\$	249,723	\$	470,754	\$	46,706	\$	1,298,549	\$	3,472,363	\$	3,664,577
Weighted average interest rate on debt:																
Fixed rate debt																
		5.61%		5.55%		7.12%		5.77%		6.15%		7.23%		6.51%		
Variable rate debt																
		3.62%		3.81%		2.56%								3.77%		
Total																
		5.32%		4.45%		6.94%		5.77%		6.15%		7.23%		6.00%		

(a) The debt maturity table does not include any premium or discount, of which \$10,858 and \$(2,003), net of accumulated amortization, respectively, were outstanding as of December 31, 2011.

(b) Includes \$76,269 of variable rate debt that was swapped to a fixed rate.

(c) As of December 31, 2011, the weighted average years to maturity of consolidated indebtedness was 5.4 years.

The maturity table excludes other financings and co-venture obligation (see Notes 1 and 11 to the consolidated financial statements). The maturity table also excludes accelerated principal payments that may be required as a result of covenants or conditions included in certain loan agreements due to the uncertainty in the timing and amount of these payments. In these cases, the total outstanding mortgage payable is included in the year corresponding to the loan maturity date or, if the mortgage payable is amortizing, the payments are presented in accordance with the loan's original amortization schedule. As of December 31, 2011, we were making

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accelerated principal payments on three mortgages payable with a combined outstanding principal balance of \$102,206, which are reflected in the year corresponding to the loan maturity date. During the year ended December 31, 2011, we made accelerated principal payments of \$11,652 with respect to these mortgages payable. The maturity table includes \$51,769 of mortgages payable that had matured as of December 31, 2011 in the 2012 column.

We had \$642,140 of variable-rate debt with interest rates varying based upon LIBOR and a weighted average interest rate of 3.77% at December 31, 2011. An increase in the variable interest rate on this debt constitutes a market risk. If interest rates increase by 1% based on debt outstanding as of December 31, 2011, interest expense would increase by approximately \$6,421 on an annualized basis.

The table incorporates only those interest rate exposures that existed as of December 31, 2011. It does not consider those interest rate exposures or positions that could arise after that date. The information presented herein is merely an estimate and has limited predictive value. As a result, the ultimate realized gain or loss with respect to interest rate fluctuations will depend on the interest rate exposures that arise during the period, our hedging strategies at that time and future changes in the level of interest rates.

Equity Price Risk

We are exposed to equity price risk as a result of our investments in marketable securities. Equity price risk changes as the volatility of equity prices changes or the values of corresponding equity indices change.

Other-than-temporary impairments were none for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010 and \$24,831 for the year ended December 31, 2009. These impairments resulted from declines in the fair value of our marketable securities that we considered to be other-than-temporary. At this point in time, certain of our investments continue to generate dividend income while other investments of ours have ceased generating dividend income or are doing so at reduced rates. As the equity market has begun to recover, we have been able to sell some marketable securities at prices in excess of our current book values. However, if our stock positions do not continue to recover in 2012, we could record additional other-than-temporary impairments, which could be material to our operations.

As of December 31, 2011, our net investment in marketable securities totaled \$30,385, which included \$18,343 of accumulated unrealized net gain. In the event that the value of our marketable securities declined by 50%, our investment would be reduced to \$15,193 and, if we then sold all of our marketable securities at this value, we would recognize a gain on marketable securities of \$3,151. For the year ended December 31, 2011, our cash flows from operating activities included \$2,168 that we received as distributions on our marketable securities. We could lose some or all of these cash flows if these distributions were reduced or eliminated in the future. Because all of our marketable securities are equity securities, the issuers of these securities could determine to reduce or eliminate these distributions at any time in their discretion.

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Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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INLAND WESTERN RETAIL REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.

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Schedules not filed:

All schedules other than the two listed in the Index have been omitted as the required information is either not applicable or the information is already presented in the consolidated financial statements or related notes thereto.

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REPORT OF INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

To the Board of Directors and Shareholders of
Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc.:

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries (the Company) as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the related consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss, equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011. Our audits also included the financial statement schedules listed in the Table of Contents at Item 15. These financial statements and financial statement schedules are the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the financial statements and financial statement schedules based on our audits.

We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, such consolidated financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. and subsidiaries as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2011, in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. Also, in our opinion, such financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein.

We have also audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2011, based on the criteria established in *Internal Control - Integrated Framework* issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 22, 2012 expressed an unqualified opinion on the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

/s/ Deloitte & Touche LLP

Chicago, Illinois
February 22, 2012

Table of Contents**INLAND WESTERN RETAIL REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.****Consolidated Balance Sheets**

December 31, 2011 and 2010

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	2011	2010
<u>Assets</u>		
Investment properties:		
Land	\$ 1,334,363	\$ 1,375,155
Building and other improvements	5,057,252	5,258,992
Developments in progress	49,940	87,095
	6,441,555	6,721,242
Less accumulated depreciation	(1,180,767)	(1,034,769)
Net investment properties	5,260,788	5,686,473
Cash and cash equivalents	136,009	130,213
Investment in marketable securities, net	30,385	34,230
Investment in unconsolidated joint ventures	81,168	33,465
Accounts and notes receivable (net of allowances of \$8,231 and \$9,138, respectively)	94,922	112,915
Acquired lease intangibles, net	174,404	230,046
Other assets, net	164,218	159,494
Total assets	\$ 5,941,894	\$ 6,386,836
<u>Liabilities and Equity</u>		
Liabilities:		
Mortgages and notes payable	\$ 2,926,218	\$ 3,602,890
Secured credit facility	555,000	154,347
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	83,012	84,570
Distributions payable	31,448	26,851
Acquired below market lease intangibles, net	81,321	92,099
Other financings	8,477	8,477
Co-venture obligation	52,431	51,264
Other liabilities	66,944	69,746
Total liabilities	3,804,851	4,090,244
Redeemable noncontrolling interests	525	527
Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)		
Equity:		
Preferred stock, \$0.001 par value, 10,000 shares authorized, none issued or outstanding		
Common stock, \$0.001 par value, 640,000 shares authorized, 483,822 and 477,345 issued and outstanding at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively	484	477
Additional paid-in capital	4,427,687	4,383,281
Accumulated distributions in excess of earnings	(2,312,877)	(2,111,138)
Accumulated other comprehensive income	19,730	22,282
Total shareholders' equity	2,135,024	2,294,902
Noncontrolling interests	1,494	1,163
Total equity	2,136,518	2,296,065
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 5,941,894	\$ 6,386,836

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**INLAND WESTERN RETAIL REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Operations and Other Comprehensive Loss**

For the Years Ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	2011	2010	2009
Revenues:			
Rental income	\$ 485,783	\$ 500,636	\$ 508,012
Tenant recovery income	109,745	113,326	119,805
Other property income	10,155	15,471	18,520
Insurance captive income		2,996	2,261
Total revenues	605,683	632,429	648,598
Expenses:			
Property operating expenses	102,373	104,413	120,370
Real estate taxes	79,543	84,330	91,844
Depreciation and amortization	235,598	240,720	243,571
Provision for impairment of investment properties	38,023	11,030	27,600
Loss on lease terminations	8,712	13,812	13,681
Insurance captive expenses		3,392	3,655
General and administrative expenses	20,605	18,119	21,191
Total expenses	484,854	475,816	521,912
Operating income	120,829	156,613	126,686
Dividend income	2,538	3,472	10,132
Interest income	663	740	1,483
Gain on extinguishment of debt, net	16,705		
Equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated joint ventures, net	(6,437)	2,025	(11,299)
Interest expense	(232,400)	(257,208)	(228,271)
Co-venture obligation expense	(7,167)	(7,167)	(597)
Recognized gain on marketable securities, net	277	4,007	18,039
Impairment of notes receivable			(17,322)
Gain on interest rate locks			3,989
Other income (expense), net	1,861	(4,302)	(10,370)
Loss from continuing operations	(103,131)	(101,820)	(107,530)
Discontinued operations:			
Operating income (loss), net	138	(16,693)	(34,262)
Gain on sales of investment properties, net	24,509	23,806	26,383
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	24,647	7,113	(7,879)
Gain on sales of investment properties	5,906		
Net loss	(72,578)	(94,707)	(115,409)
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(31)	(1,136)	3,074
Net loss attributable to Company shareholders	\$ (72,609)	\$ (95,843)	\$ (112,335)
(Loss) earnings per common share-basic and diluted:			
Continuing operations	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.21)	\$ (0.22)
Discontinued operations	0.05	0.01	(0.01)
Net loss per common share attributable to Company shareholders	\$ (0.15)	\$ (0.20)	\$ (0.23)
Net loss	\$ (72,578)	\$ (94,707)	\$ (115,409)
Other comprehensive loss:			
Net unrealized gain on derivative instruments	1,211	1,247	1,696

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Net unrealized (loss) gain on marketable securities	(3,486)	13,742	35,594
Reversal of unrealized gain to recognized gain on marketable securities, net	(277)	(4,007)	(18,039)
Comprehensive loss	(75,130)	(83,725)	(96,158)
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(31)	(1,136)	3,074
Comprehensive loss attributable to Company shareholders	\$ (75,161)	\$ (84,861)	\$ (93,084)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding - basic and diluted	481,141	483,743	480,310

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**INLAND WESTERN RETAIL REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Equity**

For the Years Ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Distributions in Excess of Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Shareholders Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
Balance at January 1, 2009	477,566	\$ 477	\$ 4,313,163	\$ (1,733,341)	\$ (7,951)	\$ 2,572,348	\$ 3,723	\$ 2,576,071
Net (loss) income (excluding net loss of \$3,332 attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests)				(112,335)		(112,335)	258	(112,077)
Net unrealized gain on derivative instruments					1,696	1,696		1,696
Net unrealized gain on marketable securities					35,594	35,594		35,594
Reversal of unrealized gain to recognized gain on marketable securities, net					(18,039)	(18,039)		(18,039)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests							188	188
Distributions declared (\$0.16 per weighted average number of common shares outstanding)				(75,040)		(75,040)		(75,040)
Distribution reinvestment program (DRP)	4,177	5	37,297			37,302		37,302
Stock based compensation expense			24			24		24
Balance at December 31, 2009	481,743	\$ 482	\$ 4,350,484	\$ (1,920,716)	\$ 11,300	\$ 2,441,550	\$ 4,169	\$ 2,445,719
Net (loss) income (excluding net income of \$31 attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests)		\$	\$	(95,843)	\$	(95,843)	\$ 1,105	\$ (94,738)
Net unrealized gain on derivative instruments					1,247	1,247		1,247
Net unrealized gain on marketable securities					13,742	13,742		13,742
Reversal of unrealized gain to recognized gain on marketable securities, net					(4,007)	(4,007)		(4,007)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests							151	151
							(4,262)	(4,262)

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De-consolidation of variable interest entity									
Distributions declared (\$0.20 per weighted average number of common shares outstanding)				(94,579)		(94,579)		(94,579)	
DRP	4,601	4	32,727			32,731		32,731	
Shares returned from litigation settlement	(9,000)	(9)	9						
Exercise of stock options	1		13			13		13	
Stock based compensation expense			48			48		48	
Balance at December 31, 2010	477,345	\$ 477	\$ 4,383,281	\$ (2,111,138)	\$ 22,282	\$ 2,294,902	\$ 1,163	\$ 2,296,065	

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**INLAND WESTERN RETAIL REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Equity**

(Continued)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	Shares	Common Stock	Additional Paid-in Capital	Accumulated Distributions in Excess of Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Shareholders Equity	Noncontrolling Interests	Total Equity
Net loss (excluding net income of \$31 attributable to redeemable noncontrolling interests)		\$	\$	\$ (72,609)	\$	\$ (72,609)	\$	\$ (72,609)
Distribution upon dissolution of partnership				(8,483)		(8,483)	(1)	(8,484)
Net unrealized gain on derivative instruments					1,211	1,211		1,211
Net unrealized loss on marketable securities					(3,486)	(3,486)		(3,486)
Reversal of unrealized gain to recognized gain on marketable securities, net					(277)	(277)		(277)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests							332	332
Distributions declared (\$0.25 per weighted average number of common shares outstanding)				(120,647)		(120,647)		(120,647)
DRP	6,443	7	44,289			44,296		44,296
Issuance of restricted common stock	34							
Amortization of equity awards			54			54		54
Stock based compensation expense			63			63		63
Balance at December 31, 2011	483,822	\$ 484	\$ 4,427,687	\$ (2,312,877)	\$ 19,730	\$ 2,135,024	\$ 1,494	\$ 2,136,518

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**INLAND WESTERN RETAIL REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

For the Years Ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	2011	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities:			
Net loss	\$ (72,578)	\$ (94,707)	\$ (115,409)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash provided by operating activities (including discontinued operations):			
Depreciation and amortization	238,020	248,089	258,592
Provision for impairment of investment properties	39,981	23,057	64,700
Impairment of marketable securities			24,831
Impairment of notes receivable			17,322
Gain on sales of investment properties, net	(30,415)	(23,421)	(26,383)
Gain on extinguishment of debt, net	(16,705)		
Loss on lease terminations	8,714	13,826	13,735
Amortization of loan fees, mortgage debt premium and discount on debt assumed, net	6,834	11,701	13,804
Equity in loss (income) of unconsolidated joint ventures, net	6,437	(2,025)	11,299
Distributions on investments in unconsolidated joint ventures	2,218	5,721	4,176
Recognized gain on sale of marketable securities, net	(277)	(4,007)	(42,870)
Payment of leasing fees	(10,786)	(6,172)	(5,048)
Changes in accounts receivable, net	4,915	8,336	1,467
Changes in accounts payable and accrued expenses, net	(813)	13,313	11,136
Changes in other operating assets and liabilities, net	(6,618)	(9,662)	15,699
Other, net	5,680	23	2,786
Net cash provided by operating activities	174,607	184,072	249,837
Cash flows from investing activities:			
Proceeds from sale of marketable securities	359	8,629	125,088
Changes in restricted escrows, net	673	(22,967)	(38,680)
Purchase of investment properties	(16,555)	(651)	(20,031)
Capital expenditures and tenant improvements	(32,509)	(34,547)	(20,747)
Proceeds from sales of investment properties	195,948	144,675	172,007
Investment in developments in progress	(3,288)	(3,219)	(15,297)
Investment in unconsolidated joint ventures	(50,030)	(3,589)	(2,879)
Distributions of investments in unconsolidated joint ventures	12,563		
Return of escrowed funds from unconsolidated joint venture		65,240	
Other, net	310	829	(5,755)
Net cash provided by investing activities	107,471	154,400	193,706
Cash flows from financing activities:			
(Payoff of) proceeds from margin debt related to marketable securities, net	(2,476)	10,017	(56,340)
Proceeds from mortgages and notes payable	91,579	737,890	974,938
Principal payments on mortgages and notes payable	(678,071)	(1,050,997)	(1,158,195)
Proceeds from secured credit facility	574,764	90,000	30,000

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Payoff of secured credit facility	(174,111)	(42,653)	(148,000)
Payment of loan fees and deposits	(12,316)	(11,498)	(31,376)
Distributions paid, net of DRP	(71,754)	(50,654)	(47,651)
Repayment of other financings		(3,410)	(55,999)
Proceeds from co-venture obligation			50,000
Other, net	(3,897)	(442)	3,817
Net cash used in financing activities	(276,282)	(321,747)	(438,806)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	5,796	16,725	4,737
Cash and cash equivalents, at beginning of period	130,213	125,904	121,167
Cash decrease due to deconsolidation of variable interest entity		(12,416)	
Cash and cash equivalents, at end of period	\$ 136,009	\$ 130,213	\$ 125,904

(continued)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

Table of Contents**INLAND WESTERN RETAIL REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.****Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows**

(Continued)

For the Years Ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

	2011	2010	2009
Supplemental cash flow disclosure, including non-cash activities:			
Cash paid for interest, net of interest capitalized	\$ 227,887	\$ 248,576	\$ 222,573
Distributions payable	\$ 31,448	\$ 26,851	\$ 15,657
Distributions reinvested	\$ 44,296	\$ 32,731	\$ 37,302
Accrued capital expenditures and tenant improvements	\$ 4,878	\$	\$
Developments in progress placed in service	\$ 25,651	\$ 28,312	\$ 35,126
Forgiveness of mortgage debt	\$ 15,798	\$ 50,831	\$
Shares of common stock returned as a result of litigation settlement		9,000	
Purchase of investment properties (after credits at closing):			
Land, building and other improvements, net	\$ (12,546)	\$ (651)	\$ (20,031)
Acquired lease intangibles and other assets	(4,547)		
Acquired below market lease intangibles and other liabilities	538		
	\$ (16,555)	\$ (651)	\$ (20,031)
Proceeds from sales of investment properties:			
Land, building and other improvements, net	\$ 217,700	\$ 259,308	\$ 288,635
Acquired lease intangibles and other assets	10,142	(4,697)	23,397
Mortgages and notes payable assumption	(60,000)	(97,888)	(160,489)
Forgiveness of mortgage debt		(31,756)	
Acquired below market lease intangibles and other liabilities	(5,805)	(3,713)	(5,919)
Deferred gains	2,505		
Gain on extinguishment of debt	991		
Gain on sales of investment properties, net	30,415	23,421	26,383
	\$ 195,948	\$ 144,675	\$ 172,007
Deconsolidation of variable interest entity:			
Investment in unconsolidated joint ventures	\$	\$ 7,230	\$
Other assets, net		(6,386)	
Accounts payable and accrued expenses		124	
Other liabilities		7,186	
Noncontrolling interests		4,262	
Cash decrease due to deconsolidation of variable interest entity	\$	\$ 12,416	\$

(concluded)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements

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INLAND WESTERN RETAIL REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(1) Organization and Basis of Presentation

Inland Western Retail Real Estate Trust, Inc. (the Company) was formed on March 5, 2003 to acquire and manage a diversified portfolio of real estate, primarily multi-tenant shopping centers and single-user net lease properties.

All share amounts and dollar amounts in the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto are stated in thousands with the exception of per share amounts.

The Company, through two public offerings from 2003 through 2005 and a merger consummated in 2007, issued a total of 459,484 shares of its common stock at \$10.00 per share, resulting in gross proceeds, including merger consideration, of \$4,595,193. In addition, as of December 31, 2011, the Company had issued 77,126 shares through its distribution reinvestment program (DRP) at prices ranging from \$6.85 to \$10.00 per share for gross proceeds of \$719,799 and had repurchased a total of 43,823 shares through its share repurchase program (SRP) (suspended as of November 19, 2008) at prices ranging from \$9.25 to \$10.00 per share for an aggregate cost of \$432,487. During the year ended December 31, 2010, one share was issued through the exercise of stock options at a price of \$8.95 per share for gross proceeds of \$13. In addition, in December 2010, 9,000 shares of common stock were transferred back to the Company from shares of common stock issued to the owners of certain entities that were acquired by the Company in its internalization transaction in conjunction with a litigation settlement. On April 12, 2011, the Company's board of directors granted an aggregate of 34 common shares to its executive officers under the Equity Compensation Plan in connection with the executive incentive compensation program. Of the total 34 shares, 17 will vest after three years and 17 will vest after five years. As of December 31, 2011, amortization of these equity awards totaled \$54. As a result, the Company had total shares outstanding of 483,822 and had realized total net offering proceeds of \$4,882,572 as of December 31, 2011.

The Company has elected to be taxed as a real estate investment trust (REIT) under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the Code, commencing with the tax year ended December 31, 2003. The Company believes it has qualified for taxation as a REIT and, as such, the Company generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income tax on taxable income that is distributed to shareholders. If the Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, the Company will be subject to U.S. federal income tax on its taxable income at regular corporate tax rates. Certain aspects of the operation of the Company's DRP prior to May 2006 may have violated the prohibition against preferential dividends. To address those issues, on June 17, 2011, the Company entered into a closing agreement with the Internal Revenue Service, or IRS, whereby the IRS agreed the terms and administration of the Company's DRP did not result in the Company's dividends paid during taxable years 2004 through 2006 being treated as preferential.

Even if the Company qualifies for taxation as a REIT, the Company may be subject to certain state and local taxes on its income, property or net worth and U.S. federal income and excise taxes on its undistributed income. The Company has one wholly-owned subsidiary that has elected to be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary (TRS) for U.S. federal income tax purposes. A TRS is taxed on its taxable income at regular corporate tax rates. The income tax expense incurred as a result of the TRS did not have a material impact on the Company's accompanying consolidated financial statements. Through the merger consummated on November 15, 2007, the Company acquired four qualified REIT subsidiaries. Their income is consolidated with REIT income for federal and state income tax purposes.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States (GAAP) requires management to make estimates and assumptions. These estimates and assumptions affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting periods. For example, significant estimates and assumptions have been made with respect to useful lives of assets; capitalization of development and leasing costs; fair value measurements; provision for impairment, including estimates of holding periods, capitalization rates and discount rates (where applicable); provision for income taxes; recoverable amounts of receivables; deferred taxes and initial valuations and related amortization periods of deferred costs and intangibles, particularly with respect to property acquisitions. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Certain reclassifications, primarily as a result of discontinued operations, have been made to the 2010 and 2009 consolidated financial statements to conform to the 2011 presentation. In addition, reclassifications primarily to condense certain captions have been made to the 2010 and 2009 consolidated statement of cash flows to conform to the 2011 presentation.

The accompanying consolidated financial statements include the accounts of the Company, as well as all wholly-owned subsidiaries and consolidated joint venture investments. Wholly-owned subsidiaries generally consist of limited liability companies (LLCs) and limited partnerships (LPs).

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's property ownership as of December 31, 2011 is summarized below:

	Wholly- owned	Consolidated Joint Ventures (a)	Unconsolidated Joint Ventures (b)
Operating properties (c)	219	55	24
Development properties (c)	2	1	

(a) The Company has ownership interests ranging from 50% to 87% in three LLCs or LPs.

(b) The Company has ownership interests ranging from 20% to 96% in three LLCs or LPs.

(c) During the year ended December 31, 2011, three properties previously considered development were transitioned to operating, one of which was sold prior to December 31, 2011.

The Company consolidates certain property holding entities and other subsidiaries in which it owns less than a 100% equity interest if it is deemed to be the primary beneficiary in a variable interest entity (VIE), (an entity in which the contractual, ownership, or pecuniary interests change with changes in the fair value of the entity's net assets, as defined by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB)). The Company also consolidates entities that are not VIEs in which it has financial and operating control in accordance with GAAP. All significant intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation. Investments in real estate joint ventures in which the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence, but does not have financial or operating control, are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Accordingly, the Company's share of the income (or loss) of these unconsolidated joint ventures is included in consolidated net loss in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss.

The Company is the controlling member in various consolidated entities. Noncontrolling interest is the portion of equity in a subsidiary not attributable, directly or indirectly, to a parent. The organizational documents of certain of these entities contain provisions that require the entities to be liquidated through the sale of their assets upon reaching a future date as specified in each respective organizational document or through put/call arrangements. As controlling member, the Company has an obligation to cause these property-owning entities to distribute proceeds of liquidation to the noncontrolling interest partners in these partially-owned entities only if the net proceeds received by each of the entities from the sale of assets warrant a distribution based on the terms of the underlying agreements. Some of the LLC or LP agreements for these entities contain put/call provisions which grant the right to the outside owners and the Company to require each LLC or LP to redeem the ownership interests of the outside owners during future periods. In instances where outside ownership interests are subject to put/call arrangements requiring settlement for fixed amounts, the LLC or LP is treated as a wholly-owned subsidiary by the Company with the amount due to the outside owner reflected as a financing arrangement and included in "Other financings" in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Interest expense is recorded on such liabilities in amounts equal to the preferential returns due to the outside owners as provided in the LLC or LP agreements. In instances where outside ownership interests are subject to call arrangements without fixed settlement amounts, the LLC is treated as a wholly-owned subsidiary by the Company with the amount due to the outside owner reflected as a financing and included in

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Co-venture obligation in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Co-venture obligation expense is recorded on such liabilities in amounts equal to the preferential returns due to the outside owners as provided in the LLC agreement.

The Company evaluates the classification and presentation of the noncontrolling interests associated with the Company's consolidated joint venture investments on an ongoing basis as facts and circumstances deem necessary. The Company makes such determinations based on numerous factors, including evaluations of the terms in applicable agreements, specifically the redemption provisions. The amount at which these interests would be redeemed is based on a formula contained in each respective agreement and, as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, was determined to approximate the carrying value of these interests. Accordingly, no adjustment to the carrying value of the noncontrolling interests in the Company's consolidated joint venture investments was made during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009.

In the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss, revenues, expenses and net income or loss from less-than-wholly-owned subsidiaries are reported at the consolidated amounts, including both the amounts attributable to Company shareholders and noncontrolling interests. Consolidated statements of equity are included in the annual financial statements, including beginning balances, activity for the period and ending balances for total shareholders' equity, noncontrolling interests and total equity. Noncontrolling interests are adjusted for additional contributions by noncontrolling interest holders and distributions to noncontrolling interest holders, as well as the noncontrolling interest holders' share of the net income or loss of each respective entity.

On September 30, 2011, the Company paid \$300 to a partner in one of its consolidated development joint ventures to simultaneously settle the outstanding development fee liability of the joint venture and fully redeem the partner's ownership interest in such joint venture. The transaction resulted in an increase in the Company's ownership interest in South Billings Center from 40.0% as of December 31, 2010 to 100%.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

On April 29, 2011, the Company dissolved a partnership with a partner in three of its development joint ventures resulting in increases to the Company's ownership interests to 100% in Parkway Towne Crossing, 100% in three fully occupied outlots at Wheatland Towne Crossing and 50% in Lake Mead Crossing. The remaining property of Wheatland Towne Crossing (excluding the three outlots, which the Company subsequently sold in separate transactions prior to December 31, 2011) was conveyed to the Company's partner who simultaneously repaid the related \$5,730 construction loan. Such conveyance of property resulted in a \$14,235 decrease in "Developments in progress" in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. Concurrently with this transaction, the Company also acquired a 36.7% ownership interest in Lake Mead Crossing from another partner in that joint venture, increasing the Company's total ownership interest in the property to 86.7%. The Company accounted for this transaction, including the conveyance of property, as a nonmonetary distribution of \$8,483, reflected in the accompanying consolidated financial statements as an increase to "Accumulated distributions in excess of earnings." With respect to Lake Mead Crossing, the Company continues to hold a controlling financial interest in the joint venture and, therefore, continues to consolidate the underlying accounts and balances within the accompanying consolidated financial statements.

Below is a table reflecting the activity of the redeemable noncontrolling interests for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009:

	2011	2010	2009
Balance at January 1,	\$ 527	\$ 527	\$ 19,317
Redeemable noncontrolling interest income (expense)	31	31	(3,332)
Distributions	(31)	(31)	(32)
Redemptions			(15,426)(a)
Dissolution of partnership	(2)		
Balance at December 31,	\$ 525	\$ 527	\$ 527

(a) The redemption of noncontrolling interests in 2009 resulted in decreases to land and other assets of \$11,488 and \$2,390, respectively.

During the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, the Company paid certain joint venture partners whose interests were previously classified in "Other financings" in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets, for the redemption of their interests in certain consolidated joint ventures as summarized below:

Redemption Date	Full or Partial Redemption	Accrued Preferred Return	Amount Included in Other Financings	Total Payment Amount
January 5, 2010	Full	\$ 20	\$ 3,410	\$ 3,430

Redemption Date	Full or Partial Redemption	Accrued Preferred Return	Amount Included in Other	Total Payment Amount
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		Financings			
January 16, 2009	Full	\$	\$	3,410	\$ 3,410
April 28, 2009	Full		114	5,698	5,812
June 4, 2009	Partial			40,539	40,539
June 20, 2009	Full			6,352	6,352
Total for the year ended December 31, 2009		\$	114	\$ 55,999	\$ 56,113

The Company is party to an agreement with an LLC formed as an insurance association captive (the Captive), which is wholly-owned by the Company and three related parties, Inland Real Estate Corporation (IREC), Inland American Real Estate Trust, Inc. (IARETI) and Inland Diversified Real Estate Trust, Inc. (IDRETI). The Captive is serviced by a related party, Inland Risk and Insurance Management Services, Inc. for a fee of \$25 per quarter and was formed to insure/reimburse the members deductible obligations for property and general liability insurance claims subject to certain limitations. The Company entered into the Captive to stabilize insurance costs, manage certain exposures and recoup expenses through the function of the captive program. It has been determined that the Captive is a VIE and, as the Company received the most benefit of all members through November 30, 2010, the Company was deemed to be the primary beneficiary. Therefore, the Captive was consolidated by the Company through November 30, 2010. Prior to November 30, 2010, the other members interests are reflected as

Noncontrolling interests in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. Effective December 1, 2010, it was determined that the Company no longer received the most benefit, nor had the highest risk of loss and, therefore, was no longer the primary beneficiary. As a result, the Captive was deconsolidated and recorded under the equity method of accounting. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company's interest in the Captive is reflected in Investment in unconsolidated joint ventures in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. The

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INLAND WESTERN RETAIL REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Company's share of net (loss) income of the Captive for the year ended December 31, 2011 is reflected in Equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated joint ventures, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss.

On November 29, 2009, the Company formed IW JV 2009, LLC (IW JV), a wholly-owned subsidiary, and transferred a portfolio of 55 investment properties and the entities which owned them into it. Subsequently, in connection with a \$625,000 debt refinancing transaction, which consisted of \$500,000 of mortgages payable and \$125,000 of notes payable, on December 1, 2009, the Company raised additional capital of \$50,000 from a related party, Inland Equity Investors, LLC (Inland Equity) in exchange for a 23% noncontrolling interest in IW JV. IW JV, which is controlled by the Company, and therefore consolidated, is and will continue to be managed and operated by the Company. Inland Equity is owned by certain individuals, including Daniel L. Goodwin, who beneficially owns more than 5% of the common stock of the Company, and Robert D. Parks, who was the Chairman of the Board of the Company until October 12, 2010 and is the Chairman of the Board of certain affiliates of The Inland Group, Inc. (The Inland Group). The independent directors committee reviewed and recommended approval of this transaction to the Company's board of directors.

(2) Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Investment Properties: Investment properties are recorded at cost less accumulated depreciation. Ordinary repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred. Expenditures for significant betterments and improvements are capitalized.

The Company allocates the purchase price of each acquired investment property based upon the estimated acquisition date fair values of the individual assets acquired and liabilities assumed, which generally include land, building and other improvements, in-place lease value, acquired above market and below market lease intangibles, any assumed financing that is assumed to be above or below market, the value of customer relationships and goodwill, if any. Transaction costs are expensed as incurred and presented within General and administrative expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss.

To augment the Company's estimates of the fair value of assets acquired and liabilities assumed, in some circumstances, the Company engages independent real estate appraisal firms to provide market information and evaluations; however, the Company is ultimately responsible for such estimates. For tangible assets acquired, including land, building and other improvements, the Company considers available comparable market and industry information in estimating acquisition date fair value. The Company allocates a portion of the purchase price to the estimated acquired in-place lease value based on estimated lease execution costs for similar leases as well as lost rental payments during an assumed lease-up period. The Company also evaluates each acquired lease as compared to current market rates. If an acquired lease is determined to be above or below market, the Company allocates a portion of the purchase price to such above or below market leases based upon the present value of the difference between the contractual lease payments and estimated market rent payments over the remaining lease term. Renewal periods are included within the lease term in the calculation of above and below market lease values if, based upon factors known at the acquisition date, market participants would consider it probable that the lessee would exercise such options. The discount rate used in the present value calculation of above and below market lease intangibles requires the Company's evaluation of subjective factors such as market knowledge, economics, demographics, location, visibility, age and physical condition of the property.

All acquisition accounting fair value estimates require the Company to consider various factors, including but not limited to, geographical location, size and location of leased space within the acquired investment property, tenant profile, and credit risk of tenants.

The portion of the purchase price allocated to acquired in-place lease value is amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease as a component of depreciation and amortization expense. The Company incurred amortization expense pertaining to acquired in-place lease value of \$38,873, \$42,366 and \$47,550 (including \$285, \$587 and \$1,773, respectively, reflected as discontinued operations) for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

The portion of the purchase price allocated to acquired above market and below market lease intangibles is amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease as an adjustment to rental income. Amortization pertaining to the above market lease value of \$4,816, \$5,654 and \$6,307 (including \$21 reflected as discontinued operations for the year ended December 31, 2009) for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, was recorded as a reduction to rental income. Amortization pertaining to the below market lease value \$6,533, \$7,623 and \$8,647 (including \$15, \$40 and \$76, respectively, reflected as discontinued operations) for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, was recorded as an increase to rental income.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The following table presents the amortization during the next five years and thereafter related to the acquired in-place lease value and acquired above and below market lease intangibles for properties owned at December 31, 2011:

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter
Amortization of:						
Acquired above market lease intangibles	\$ (3,475)	\$ (3,018)	\$ (2,522)	\$ (2,034)	\$ (1,558)	\$ (4,477)
Acquired below market lease intangibles	5,784	5,466	5,105	4,707	4,333	55,926
Net rental income increase	\$ 2,309	\$ 2,448	\$ 2,583	\$ 2,673	\$ 2,775	\$ 51,449
Acquired in-place lease value	\$ 35,752	\$ 32,382	\$ 23,593	\$ 15,840	\$ 13,223	\$ 36,530

Depreciation expense is computed using the straight-line method. Buildings and improvements are depreciated based upon estimated useful lives of 30 years for buildings and associated improvements and 15 years for site improvements and most other capital improvements. Tenant improvements and leasing fees are amortized on a straight-line basis over the life of the related lease as a component of depreciation and amortization expense.

Impairment: The Company's investment properties, including developments in progress, are reviewed for potential impairment at the end of each reporting period or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable. At the end of each reporting period, the Company separately determines whether impairment indicators exist for each property. Examples of situations considered to be impairment indicators for both operating properties and developments in progress include, but are not limited to:

- a substantial decline or continued low occupancy rate;
- continued difficulty in leasing space;
- significant financially troubled tenants;
- a change in plan to sell a property prior to the end of its useful life or holding period;
- a cost accumulation or delay in project completion date significantly above and beyond the original acquisition / development estimate;
- a significant decrease in market price not in line with general market trends; and
- any other quantitative or qualitative events or factors deemed significant by the Company's management or board of directors.

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If the presence of one or more impairment indicators as described above is identified at the end of a reporting period or throughout the year with respect to a property, the asset is tested for recoverability by comparing its carrying value to the estimated future undiscounted cash flows. An investment property is considered to be impaired when the estimated future undiscounted cash flows are less than its current carrying value. When performing a test for recoverability or estimating the fair value of an impaired investment property, the Company makes certain complex or subjective assumptions which include, but are not limited to:

- projected operating cash flows considering factors such as vacancy rates, rental rates, lease terms, tenant financial strength, demographics, holding period and property location;
- projected capital expenditures and lease origination costs;
- estimated dates of construction completion and grand opening for developments in progress;
- projected cash flows from the eventual disposition of an operating property or development in progress using a property-specific capitalization rate;
- comparable selling prices; and
- property-specific discount rate for fair value estimates as necessary.

The Company's investments in unconsolidated joint ventures are reviewed for potential impairment, in addition to impairment evaluations of the individual assets underlying these investments, each reporting period or whenever events or changes in circumstances warrant such an evaluation. To determine whether any identified impairment is other-than-temporary, the Company considers whether it has the ability and intent to hold the investment until the carrying value is fully recovered.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

To the extent impairment has occurred, the Company will record an impairment charge calculated as the excess of the carrying value of the asset over its estimated fair value for impairment of investment properties or investments in unconsolidated joint ventures.

Below is a summary of impairment charges recorded during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Impairment of consolidated properties	\$ 39,981	\$ 23,057	\$ 64,700
Impairment of investment in unconsolidated joint ventures (a)	\$ 3,956	\$	\$ 9,062

(a) Included in Equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated joint ventures, net in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss.

Impairment of consolidated investment properties is included in Provision for impairment of investment properties in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss, except for \$1,958, \$12,027 and \$37,100 which is included in discontinued operations in 2011, 2010, and 2009, respectively. The Company's assessment of impairment at December 31, 2011 was based on the most current information available to the Company. If the conditions mentioned above deteriorate further or if the Company's plans regarding the Company's assets change, subsequent tests for impairment could result in additional impairment charges in the future. The Company can provide no assurance that material impairment charges with respect to the Company's investment properties and investments in unconsolidated joint ventures will not occur in 2012 or future periods. In light of the downturn in the general economy and its continuing effect upon real estate market conditions, certain of the Company's properties may have fair values less than their carrying amounts. However, based on the Company's plans with respect to those properties, the Company believes that the carrying amounts are recoverable and therefore, under applicable GAAP guidance, no additional impairment charges were recorded. Accordingly, the Company will continue to monitor circumstances and events in future periods to determine whether additional impairment charges are warranted.

Development Projects: The Company capitalizes direct and certain indirect project costs incurred during the development period such as construction, insurance, architectural, legal, interest and other financing costs, and real estate taxes. At such time as the development is considered substantially complete, the capitalization of certain indirect costs such as real estate taxes and interest and financing costs ceases and all project-related costs included in developments in progress are reclassified to land and building and other improvements. Development payables of \$237 and \$499 at December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively, consist of costs incurred and not yet paid pertaining to such development projects and are included in Accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. During the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, the Company capitalized interest cost of \$197, \$286 and \$1,194, respectively.

Loss on Lease Terminations: In situations in which a lease or leases associated with a significant tenant have been, or are expected to be, terminated early, the Company evaluates the remaining useful lives of depreciable or amortizable assets in the asset group related to the lease that will be terminated (i.e., tenant improvements, above and below market lease intangibles, in-place lease value, and leasing commissions). Based upon consideration of the facts and circumstances of the termination, the Company may write-off the applicable asset group or accelerate

the depreciation and amortization associated with the asset group. If the Company concludes that a write-off of the asset group is appropriate, such charges are reported in the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss as Loss on lease terminations. The Company recorded loss on lease terminations of \$8,714, \$13,826 and \$13,735 (including \$2, \$14 and \$54, respectively, reflected as discontinued operations) for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Investment Properties Held For Sale: In determining whether to classify an investment property as held for sale, the Company considers whether: (i) management has committed to a plan to sell the investment property; (ii) the investment property is available for immediate sale in its present condition; (iii) the Company has initiated a program to locate a buyer; (iv) the Company believes that the sale of the investment property is probable; (v) the Company has received a significant non-refundable deposit for the purchase of the investment property; (vi) the Company is actively marketing the investment property for sale at a price that is reasonable in relation to its current value, and (vii) actions required for the Company to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that any significant changes will be made.

If all of the above criteria are met, the Company classifies the investment property as held for sale. When these criteria are met, the Company suspends depreciation (including depreciation for tenant improvements and building improvements) and amortization of acquired in-place lease value and any above market or below market lease intangibles. The assets and liabilities associated with those investment properties that are held for sale are classified separately on the consolidated balance sheets for the most recent reporting period. Additionally, if the operations and cash flows of the property have been, or will be upon consummation of such sale,

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INLAND WESTERN RETAIL REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

eliminated from ongoing operations and the Company does not have significant continuing involvement in the operations of the property, then the operations for the periods presented are classified in the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss as discontinued operations for all periods presented. There were no properties classified as held for sale at December 31, 2011 and 2010. Refer to Note 4 for more information.

Partially-Owned Entities: If the Company determines that it is an owner in a VIE and it holds a controlling financial interest, then it will consolidate the entity as the primary beneficiary. For partially-owned entities determined not to be a VIE, the Company analyzes rights held by each partner to determine which would be the consolidating party. The Company assesses its interests in variable interest entities on an ongoing basis to determine whether or not it is a primary beneficiary. Such assessments include an evaluation of who controls the entity even in circumstances in which it has greater than a 50% ownership interest as well as who has an obligation to absorb losses or a right to receive benefits that could potentially be significant to the entity. If the Company's interest does not incorporate the above elements, it will not consolidate the entity. Refer to Note 1 for more information.

Cash and Cash Equivalents: The Company considers all demand deposits, money market accounts and investments in certificates of deposit and repurchase agreements purchased with a maturity of three months or less at the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. The Company maintains its cash and cash equivalents at various financial institutions. The combined account balances at one or more institutions periodically exceed the Federal Depository Insurance Corporation (FDIC) insurance coverage and, as a result, there is a concentration of credit risk related to amounts on deposit in excess of FDIC insurance coverage. The Company believes that the risk is not significant, as the Company does not anticipate the financial institutions' non-performance.

Marketable Securities: Investments in marketable securities are classified as available-for-sale and accordingly are carried at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses reported as a separate component of shareholders' equity. Declines in the value of these investments in marketable securities that the Company determines are other-than-temporary are recorded as recognized loss on marketable securities on the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss.

To determine whether an impairment is other-than-temporary, the Company considers whether it has the ability and intent to hold the investment until a market price recovery and considers whether evidence indicating the cost of the investment is recoverable outweighs evidence to the contrary, among other things. Evidence considered in this assessment includes the nature of the investment, the reasons for the impairment (i.e. credit or market related), the severity and duration of the impairment, changes in value subsequent to the end of the reporting period and forecasted performance of the investee. All available information is considered in making this determination with no one factor being determinative.

Restricted Cash and Escrows: Restricted cash and escrows include funds received by third party escrow agents from sellers pertaining to master lease agreements. The Company records the third party escrow funds as both an asset and a corresponding liability until certain leasing conditions are met. Restricted cash and escrows also consist of lenders' escrows and funds restricted through lender agreements and are included as a component of Other assets, net in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company had \$91,533 and \$91,786, respectively, in restricted cash and escrows.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities: All derivatives are recorded in the consolidated balance sheets at their fair values within Other liabilities. On the date that the Company enters into a derivative, it may designate the derivative as a hedge against the variability of cash flows that are to be paid in connection with a recognized liability. Subsequent changes in the fair value of a derivative designated as a cash flow hedge that is determined to be highly effective are recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income until earnings are affected by the variability of cash flows of the hedged transactions. As of December 31, 2011, the balance in accumulated other comprehensive income relating to derivatives was \$1,362. Any hedge ineffectiveness or changes in the fair value for any derivative not designated as a hedge is reported in Other income (expense), net in the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss. The Company uses derivatives to manage differences in the amount, timing and duration of the Company's known or expected cash payments principally related to certain of the Company's borrowings. The Company does not use derivatives for trading or speculative purposes.

Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations: The Company evaluates the potential impact of conditional asset retirement obligations on its consolidated financial statements. The term conditional asset retirement obligation refers to a legal obligation to perform an asset retirement activity in which the timing and/or method of settlement are conditional on a future event that may or may not be within the control of the entity. Thus, the timing and/or method of settlement may be conditional on a future event. Based upon the Company's evaluation, the accrual of a liability for asset retirement obligations was not warranted as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Revenue Recognition: The Company commences revenue recognition on its leases based on a number of factors. In most cases, revenue recognition under a lease begins when the lessee takes possession of or controls the physical use of the leased asset.

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Generally, this occurs on the lease commencement date. The determination of who is the owner, for accounting purposes, of the tenant improvements determines the nature of the leased asset and when revenue recognition under a lease begins. If the Company is the owner, for accounting purposes, of the tenant improvements, then the leased asset is the finished space and revenue recognition begins when the lessee takes possession of the finished space, typically when the improvements are substantially complete. If the Company concludes it is not the owner, for accounting purposes, of the tenant improvements (the lessee is the owner), then the leased asset is the unimproved space and any tenant improvement allowances funded under the lease are accounted for as lease incentives which are amortized as a reduction to the revenue recognized over the term of the lease. In these circumstances, the Company commences revenue recognition when the lessee takes possession of the unimproved space for the lessee to construct their own improvements.

The Company considers a number of factors to evaluate whether it or the lessee is the owner of the tenant improvements for accounting purposes. These factors include:

- whether the lease stipulates how and on what a tenant improvement allowance may be spent;
- whether the tenant or the Company retains legal title to the improvements;
- the uniqueness of the improvements;
- the expected economic life of the tenant improvements relative to the length of the lease;
- who constructs or directs the construction of the improvements, and
- whether the tenant or the Company is obligated to fund cost overruns.

The determination of who owns the tenant improvements, for accounting purposes, is subject to significant judgment. In making that determination, the Company considers all of the above factors. No one factor, however, necessarily establishes its determination.

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Rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of each lease. The difference between rental income earned on a straight-line basis and the cash rent due under the provisions of the lease is recorded as deferred rent receivable and is included as a component of Accounts and notes receivable in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

Reimbursements from tenants for recoverable real estate taxes and operating expenses are accrued as revenue in the period the applicable expenditures are incurred. The Company makes certain assumptions and judgments in estimating the reimbursements at the end of each reporting period.

The Company records lease termination income upon execution of a termination letter agreement, when all of the conditions of such agreement have been fulfilled, the tenant is no longer occupying the property and collectibility is reasonably assured. Upon early lease termination, the Company provides for losses related to recognized tenant specific intangibles and other assets or adjusts the remaining useful life of the assets if determined to be appropriate, in accordance with its policy related to loss on lease terminations.

The Company's policy for percentage rental income is to defer recognition of contingent rental income until the specified target (i.e. breakpoint) that triggers the contingent rental income is achieved. The Company earned percentage rental income of \$5,496, \$6,269 and \$6,453 (including \$34, \$66 and \$284, respectively, reflected as discontinued operations) for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

In conjunction with certain acquisitions, the Company receives payments under master lease agreements pertaining to certain non-revenue producing spaces either at the time of, or subsequent to, the purchase of these properties. Upon receipt of the payments, the receipts are recorded as a reduction to the purchase price of the related properties rather than as rental income. These master leases were established at the date of acquisition in order to mitigate the potential negative effects of loss of rent and expense reimbursements. Master lease payments are received through a draw of funds deposited with a third party escrow agent at closing of any acquisition and generally cover a period from three months to three years. These funds may be released to either the Company over the designated payment period or to the seller when certain leasing conditions are met. The Company received \$259, \$789 and \$1,231 of these payments during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Profits from sales of real estate are not recognized under the full accrual method by the Company unless a sale is consummated; the buyer's initial and continuing investments are adequate to demonstrate a commitment to pay for the property; the Company's receivable, if applicable, is not subject to future subordination; the Company has transferred to the buyer the usual risks and rewards of ownership; and the Company does not have substantial continuing involvement with the property. During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company sold 11 investment properties, excluding investment properties partially sold to our unconsolidated

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

joint ventures. Refer to Note 4 for further information. Eight investment properties were sold during each of the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, excluding investment properties partially sold to our unconsolidated joint ventures.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts: Receivable balances outstanding include base rents, tenant reimbursements and receivables attributable to the straight-lining of rental commitments. An allowance for the uncollectible portion of accrued rents and accounts receivable is determined on a tenant-specific basis through an analysis of balances outstanding, historical bad debt levels, tenant creditworthiness and current economic trends. Additionally, estimates of the expected recovery of pre-petition and post-petition claims with respect to tenants in bankruptcy are considered in assessing the collectibility of the related receivables. The allowance for doubtful accounts also includes allowances for notes receivable. Management's estimate of the collectibility of accrued rents, accounts receivable and notes receivable is based on the best information available to management at the time of evaluation.

Rental Expense: Rental expense associated with land and office space that the Company leases under non-cancellable operating leases is recorded on a straight-line basis over the term of each lease. The difference between rental expenses incurred on a straight-line basis and rent payments due under the provisions of the lease agreement is recorded as a deferred liability and is included as a component of Other liabilities in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. See Note 8 for additional information pertaining to these leases.

Loan Fees: Loan fees are generally amortized using the effective interest method (or other methods which approximate the effective interest method) over the life of the related loan as a component of interest expense. Debt prepayment penalties and certain fees associated with exchanges or modifications of debt are expensed as incurred as a component of interest expense.

Segment Reporting: The Company assesses and measures the operating results of its properties based on net property operations. The Company internally evaluates the operating performance of its portfolio of properties and does not differentiate properties by geography, size or type. Each of the Company's investment properties is considered a separate operating segment, as each property earns revenue and incurs expenses, individual operating results are reviewed and discrete financial information is available. However, the Company's properties are aggregated into one reportable segment as the Company evaluates the collective performance of the properties.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Effective January 1, 2011, companies are required to separately disclose purchases, sales, issuances and settlements on a gross basis in the reconciliation of recurring Level 3 fair value measurements. This guidance did not have a material effect on the Company's financial statements.

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Effective January 1, 2011, public companies that enter into a material business combination, or series of individually immaterial business combinations that are material in the aggregate, are required to disclose revenue and earnings of the combined entity as though the business combination, or series of business combinations, that occurred during the current year had occurred as of the beginning of the comparable prior annual reporting period only. In addition, supplemental pro forma disclosures are expanded. If the Company enters into a qualifying business combination, or series of business combinations, it will comply with the disclosure requirements of this guidance.

Effective January 1, 2012, guidance on how to measure fair value and on what disclosures to provide about fair value measurements will be converged with international standards. The adoption will require some additional disclosures around fair value measurement; however, the Company does not expect the adoption will have a material effect on its financial statements.

Effective January 1, 2012, public companies will be required to report components of comprehensive income in either (1) a continuous statement of comprehensive income or (2) two separate but consecutive statements. This guidance does not change the items that must be reported in other comprehensive income. The Company does not expect the adoption will have any effect on its financial statements.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(3) Acquisitions

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company acquired two additional phases of existing wholly-owned multi-tenant retail operating properties, in separate transactions, as follows:

Date	Square Footage	Property Type	Location	Purchase Price (a)
July 1, 2011	76,100	Multi-tenant retail	Phillipsburg, New Jersey	\$ 9,720
July 22, 2011	44,000	Multi-tenant retail	College Station, Texas	7,085
	120,100			\$ 16,805(b)

(a) No debt was assumed in either acquisition, but both properties were subsequently added as collateral to the secured credit facility.

(b) Amount represents the purchase price prior to customary prorations at closing. Separately, the Company recognized acquisition transaction costs of \$48 related to these acquisitions.

(4) Discontinued Operations and Investment Properties Held for Sale

The Company employs a business model that utilizes asset management as a key component of monitoring its investment properties to ensure that each property continues to meet expected investment returns and standards. This strategy incorporates the sale of non-core and non-strategic assets that no longer meet the Company's criteria.

The Company sold 11 properties during the year ended December 31, 2011, as summarized below:

Date	Square Footage	Property Type	Location	Sales Price	Debt Extinguishment	Net Sales Proceeds / (Outflow)	Gain
December 22, 2011	62,800	Multi-tenant retail	Thousand Oaks, California	\$ 13,325	\$	\$ 13,092	\$ (a)
Various (b)	11,700	Multi-tenant retail	Dallas, Texas	5,505		5,245	4,412
December 12, 2011	60,000	Single-user retail	Concord, North Carolina	5,800		5,698	910
November 18, 2011	13,800	Single-user retail	Cave Creek, Arizona	6,000		5,872	509
October 14, 2011	194,900	Multi-tenant retail	Mesa, Arizona	3,000		2,644	(c)

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August 18, 2011	1,000,400	Single-user industrial	Ottawa, Illinois	48,648	40,000(d)	8,482	12,862
July 1, 2011	110,200	Single-user retail	Douglasville, Georgia	3,250	3,250(e)	(57)	1,655
April 28, 2011	1,066,800	Single-user industrial	Various (f)	36,000		34,619	702
March 7, 2011	183,200	Single-user retail	Blytheville, Arkansas	12,632		12,438	2,069
March 7, 2011	88,400	Single-user retail	Georgetown, Kentucky	10,182		10,055	1,390
	2,792,200			\$ 144,342	\$ 43,250	\$ 98,088	\$ 24,509

- (a) No gain or loss was recognized upon disposition as the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$636 based upon the negotiated sales price less costs to sell.
- (b) During November and December 2011, the Company sold all three outlots at Wheatland Towne Crossing and thus has no continuing involvement at the property.
- (c) No gain or loss was recognized upon disposition as the Company recorded an impairment charge of \$1,322 based upon the negotiated sales price less costs to sell.
- (d) Of the proceeds received at closing, \$40,000 was used to pay down borrowings on the secured credit facility.
- (e) The debt was repaid in conjunction with the sale.
- (f) The terms of the sale of two properties located in North Liberty, Iowa and El Paso, Texas were negotiated as a single transaction.

In addition, as part of its overall liquidity strategy, the Company continues to increase its participation in joint ventures. The Company partially sold one property during the year ended December 31, 2011 to the RioCan joint venture (an unconsolidated joint venture further discussed in Note 12), which, due to the Company's 20% ownership interest in the joint venture, did not qualify for discontinued operations accounting treatment, as summarized below:

Date	Square Footage	Property Type	Location	Sales Price (at 100%)	Debt Extinguishment (at 100%)	Net Sales Proceeds	Loss
August 22, 2011	654,200	Multi-tenant retail	Austin, Texas	\$ 110,799	\$ 60,000(a)	\$ 39,935	\$ (3,047)

- (a) The debt was assumed by the RioCan joint venture in conjunction with the acquisition.

The Company also received net proceeds of \$14,675 and recorded gains of \$8,953 from condemnation awards, earnouts, and the sale of a parcel at one of its developments in progress. The aggregate net proceeds, including \$43,250 of debt repayments at closing, from the property sales and additional transactions during the year ended December 31, 2011 totaled \$195,948 with aggregate gains of \$30,415.

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During 2010, the Company sold eight properties, which resulted in net sales proceeds of \$21,024, gain on sale of \$23,806 and extinguishment of \$106,791 of debt. In addition, during 2010, the Company partially sold eight properties to its RioCan joint venture, which resulted in net sales proceeds of \$48,616, loss on sale of \$385 and extinguishment of \$97,888 of debt.

During 2009, the Company sold eight properties, which resulted in net sales proceeds of \$123,944 and gain on sale of \$26,383.

The Company does not allocate general corporate interest expense to discontinued operations. The results of operations for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 for the investment properties that are accounted for as discontinued operations are presented in the table below:

Revenues:			
Rental income	\$	5,576	\$ 13,693 \$ 35,808
Tenant recovery income		1,077	1,784 5,520
Other property income		45	1,148 1,003
Total revenues		6,698	16,625 42,331
Expenses:			
Property operating expenses		865	4,390 4,936
Real estate taxes		787	2,192 4,024
Depreciation and amortization		2,422	7,368 15,021
Provision for impairment of investment properties		1,958	12,027 37,100
Loss on lease terminations		2	14 54
General and administrative expenses		35	
Interest expense		490	7,708 16,222
Other expense (income), net		1	(381) (764)
Total expenses		6,560	33,318 76,593
Operating income (loss) from discontinued operations	\$	138	\$ (16,693) \$ (34,262)

There were no consolidated properties classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

(5) Transactions with Related Parties

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The Inland Group and its affiliates are related parties because of the Company's relationships with Daniel L. Goodwin, Robert D. Parks and Brenda G. Gujral, each of whom are significant shareholders and/or principals of the Inland Group or hold directorships and are executive officers of affiliates of the Inland Group. Specifically, Mr. Goodwin is the Chairman, chief executive officer and a significant shareholder of the Inland Group. Mr. Parks is a principal and significant shareholder of the Inland Group. Messrs. Goodwin and Parks and Ms. Gujral hold a variety of positions as directors and executive officers of Inland Group affiliates. With respect to the Company, Mr. Goodwin is a beneficial owner of more than 5% of the Company's common stock, Mr. Parks was a director and Chairman of the Company's board of directors until October 12, 2010 and Ms. Gujral is currently one of the Company's directors and has held this directorship since 2003. Therefore, due to these relationships, transactions involving the Inland Group and/or its affiliates are set forth below.

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Fee Category	For the Years Ended			Unpaid Amount as of	
	2011	December 31, 2010	2009	December 31, 2011	2010
Investment advisor (a) (h)	\$ 269	\$ 272	\$ 67	\$ 22	\$ 22
Loan servicing (b) (i)	186	282	372		
Mortgage financing (c) (i)		88			
Institutional investor relationship services (d) (i)		18	34		
Legal (e) (i)	352	343	551	110	100
Computer services (f) (i)	1,718	1,410	1,459	323	165
Office and facilities management services (f) (i)	493	588	561	129	83
Other service agreements (f) (i)	1,920	639	1,007	130	
Office rent and reimbursements (g)	969	949	1,162	310	155
Total	\$ 5,907	\$ 4,589	\$ 5,213	\$ 1,024	\$ 525

- (a) An Inland affiliate, a registered investment advisor, provides investment advisory services to the Company related to the Company's securities investment account for a fee (paid monthly) of up to one percent per annum based upon the aggregate fair value of the Company's assets invested. Subject to the Company's approval and the investment guidelines it provides to them, the Inland affiliate has discretionary authority with respect to the investment, reinvestment, sale (including by tender) of all securities held in that account. The Inland affiliate has also been granted power to vote all investments held in the account. Effective for the period from November 1, 2008 through September 30, 2009, the investment advisor agreed to waive all fees due at the request of the Company. Fees were incurred again beginning on October 1, 2009.
- (b) An Inland affiliate provides loan servicing for the Company for a monthly fee based upon the number of loans being serviced.
- (c) An Inland affiliate facilitates the mortgage financing the Company obtains on some of its properties. The Company pays the Inland affiliate 0.2% of the principal amount of each loan obtained on the Company's behalf. Such costs are capitalized as loan fees and amortized over the respective loan term as a component of interest expense.
- (d) The Company has an institutional investor relationships services agreement with an Inland affiliate. Under the terms of the agreement, the Inland affiliate will attempt to secure institutional investor commitments in exchange for advisory and client fees and reimbursement of project expenses.
- (e) An Inland affiliate has a legal services agreement with the Company, where that Inland affiliate will provide the Company with certain legal services in connection with the Company's real estate business. The Company will pay the Inland affiliate for legal services rendered under the agreement on the basis of actual time billed by attorneys and paralegals at the Inland affiliate's hourly billing rate then in effect. The billing rate is subject to change on an annual basis, provided, however, that the billing rates charged by the Inland affiliate will not be greater than the billing rates charged to any other client and will not be greater than 90% of the billing rate of attorneys of similar experience and position employed by nationally recognized law firms located in Chicago, Illinois performing similar services.
- (f) The Company has service agreements with certain Inland affiliates, including office and facilities management services, insurance and risk management services, computer services, personnel services, property tax services and communications services. Generally, these agreements provide that the Company obtain certain services from the Inland affiliates through the reimbursement of a portion of their general and administrative costs. The services are to be provided on a non-exclusive basis in that the Company shall be permitted to employ other parties to perform any one or more of the services and that the applicable counterparty shall be permitted to perform any one or more of the services to other parties.

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- (g) The Company subleases its office space from an Inland affiliate. The lease calls for annual base rent of \$496 and additional rent in any calendar year of its proportionate share of taxes and common area maintenance costs. Additionally, the Inland affiliate paid certain tenant improvements under the lease in the amount of \$395 and such improvements are being repaid by the Company over a period of five years. The sublease calls for an initial term of five years which expires in November 2012, with one option to extend for an additional five years.
- (h) The agreement is non-exclusive as to both parties and is cancellable by providing not less than 30 days prior written notice and specification of the effective date of said termination.
- (i) The agreement is non-exclusive as to both parties and is cancellable by providing not less than 180 days prior written notice and specification of the effective date of said termination.

On April 30, 2009, the Company sold two single-user office buildings to IARETI with an aggregate sales price of \$99,000, which resulted in net sales proceeds of \$34,572 and a gain on sale of \$7,010. The properties were located in Salt Lake City, Utah and Greensboro, North Carolina with approximately 395,800 square feet and 389,400 square feet, respectively. The sale resulted in the assumption of debt in the amount of \$63,189 by IARETI. The special committee, consisting of independent directors, reviewed and recommended approval of these transactions to the Company's board of directors.

On June 24, 2009, the Company sold an approximately 185,200 square foot single-user office building located in Canton, Massachusetts, to IARETI with a sales price of \$62,632, which resulted in net sales proceeds of \$17,991 and a gain on sale of \$2,337. The sale resulted in the assumption of debt in the amount of \$44,500 by IARETI. The special committee, consisting of independent directors, reviewed and recommended approval of this transaction to the Company's board of directors.

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On December 1, 2009, the Company raised additional capital of \$50,000 from a related party, Inland Equity, in exchange for a 23% noncontrolling interest in IW JV. Refer to Notes 1 and 11 for additional information. The independent directors committee reviewed and recommended approval of this transaction to the Company's board of directors.

(6) Marketable Securities

The following summarizes the Company's net investment in marketable securities as of December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	Common Stock	Preferred Stock	Total Available-for- Sale Securities
As of December 31, 2011:			
Fair value	\$ 11,550	\$ 18,835	\$ 30,385
Amortized cost basis	\$ 28,997	\$ 38,242	\$ 67,239
Total other-than-temporary impairment recognized	\$ 23,889	\$ 31,308	\$ 55,197
Adjusted cost basis	\$ 5,108	\$ 6,934	\$ 12,042
Net gains in accumulated other comprehensive income (OCI)	\$ 6,615	\$ 11,942	\$ 18,557
Net losses in accumulated OCI	\$ (173)(a)	\$ (41)(b)	\$ (214)
As of December 31, 2010:			
Fair value	\$ 15,117	\$ 19,113	\$ 34,230
Amortized cost basis	\$ 28,997	\$ 38,592	\$ 67,589
Total other-than-temporary impairment recognized	\$ 23,889	\$ 31,576	\$ 55,465
Adjusted cost basis	\$ 5,108	\$ 7,016	\$ 12,124
Net gains in accumulated OCI	\$ 10,009	\$ 12,097	\$ 22,106

(a) This amount represents the gross unrealized losses of one common stock security with a fair value of \$765 as of December 31, 2011. This security has been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months as of December 31, 2011.

(b) This amount represents the gross unrealized losses of one preferred stock security with a fair value of \$130 as of December 31, 2011. This security has been in a continuous unrealized loss position for less than 12 months as of December 31, 2011.

The following table summarizes activity related to the Company's marketable securities for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Net unrealized OCI (loss) gain	\$ (3,486)	\$ 13,742	\$ 35,594

Other-than-temporary impairment	\$		\$		\$	24,831
Net gain on sales of securities	\$	277	\$	4,007	\$	42,870

(7) Stock Option Plan and Board of Directors Activity

The Company's Equity Compensation Plan (Equity Plan), subject to certain conditions, authorizes the issuance of stock options, restricted stock, stock appreciation rights and other similar awards to the Company's employees in connection with compensation and incentive arrangements that may be established by the Company's board of directors. As of December 31, 2011, 34 shares of restricted stock under the Equity Plan had been granted. On April 12, 2011, these 34 shares were granted, 17 of which will vest after three years and 17 of which will vest after five years. The Company recorded compensation expense of \$46 during the year ended December 31, 2011 related to these grants.

During 2011, the Compensation Committee approved an executive incentive compensation program pursuant to which the Company's executives are eligible to receive shares of restricted common stock. For each executive, a portion of his award, if any, will be based upon individual performance goals that have been determined previously by the Compensation Committee and a portion, if any, will be based on certain corporate performance measures. The Company recorded compensation expense of \$34 during 2011 related to this incentive compensation program. As of the date of this filing, the Compensation Committee had not yet met to grant the shares of restricted stocks related to the 2011 awards, if any.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

A summary of the status of unvested restricted shares, all of which were granted on April 12, 2011 to the Company's executives, for the year ended December 31, 2011 is as follows:

	Unvested Restricted Shares		Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value per Restricted Share
Balance at January 1, 2011			
Shares granted	34	\$	6.85
Shares vested			
Shares forfeited			
Balance at December 31, 2011	34	\$	6.85

As of December 31, 2011, total unrecognized compensation expense related to unvested restricted shares was \$179, which is expected to be amortized over a weighted average term of 3.2 years.

The Company's Independent Director Stock Option Plan (Option Plan), as amended, provides, subject to certain conditions, for the grant to each independent director of options to acquire shares following their becoming a director and for the grant of additional options to acquire shares on the date of each annual shareholders' meeting. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, options to purchase 175 and 140 shares of common stock, respectively, had been granted, of which options to purchase one share had been exercised and none had expired.

The Company calculates the per share weighted average fair value of options granted on the date of the grant using the Black-Scholes option pricing model utilizing certain assumptions regarding the expected dividend yield (3.56%), risk-free interest rate (1.14%), expected life (five years) and expected volatility rate (30%). Compensation expense of \$63, \$48 and \$24 related to these stock options was recorded during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

On March 8, 2011, the Company's board of directors increased the number of directors comprising the board of directors from eight to nine and elected Steven P. Grimes to the board of directors effective immediately. Mr. Grimes served as President, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Company through December 31, 2011 and will continue to serve as President and Chief Executive Officer of the Company in 2012. On December 13, 2011, the board of directors appointed Angela M. Aman to serve as Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer and Treasurer of the Company effective January 1, 2012.

On June 14, 2011, the Company's board of directors established an estimated per-share value of the Company's common stock of \$6.95 to assist broker dealers in connection with their obligations under applicable Financial Industry Regulatory Authority (FINRA) rules and to assist fiduciaries in discharging their obligations under Employee Retirement Income Security Act (ERISA) reporting requirements. As a result, the Company amended the DRP, effective August 31, 2011, solely to modify the purchase price from \$6.85 to \$6.95. Thus, since August 31, 2011, additional shares of common stock purchased under the DRP have been purchased at \$6.95 per share.

(8) Leases

Master Lease Agreement

In conjunction with certain acquisitions, the Company receives payments under master lease agreements pertaining to certain non-revenue producing spaces at the date of acquisition for periods generally ranging from three months to three years after the date of purchase or until the spaces are leased. As these payments are received, they are recorded as a reduction to the purchase price of the respective property rather than as rental income. The cumulative amount of such payments was \$27,625, \$27,366 and \$26,577, as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Operating Leases

The majority of revenues from the Company's properties consist of rents received under long-term operating leases. Some leases provide for the payment of fixed base rent paid monthly in advance, and for the reimbursement by tenants to the Company for the tenant's pro rata share of certain operating expenses including real estate taxes, special assessments, insurance, utilities, common area maintenance, management fees and certain building repairs paid by the landlord and recoverable under the terms of the lease. Under these leases, the landlord pays all expenses and is reimbursed by the tenant for the tenant's pro rata share of recoverable expenses paid. Certain other tenants are subject to net leases which provide that the tenant is responsible for fixed base rent, as well as all costs and expenses associated with occupancy. Under net leases where all expenses are paid directly by the tenant rather than the landlord, such expenses are not included in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss. Under net leases where all expenses are paid by the landlord, subject to reimbursement by the tenant, the expenses are included in Property

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operating expenses and reimbursements are included in Tenant recovery income in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss.

In certain municipalities, the Company is required to remit sales taxes to governmental authorities based upon the rental income received from properties in those regions. These taxes may be reimbursed by the tenant to the Company depending upon the terms of the applicable tenant lease. As with other recoverable expenses, the presentation of the remittance and reimbursement of these taxes is on a gross basis whereby sales tax expenses are included in Property operating expenses and sales tax reimbursements are included in Other property income in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss. Such taxes remitted to governmental authorities and reimbursed by tenants were \$1,874, \$1,928 and \$2,015 for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Minimum lease payments to be received under operating leases, excluding payments under master lease agreements and assuming no expiring leases are renewed, are as follows:

	Minimum Lease Payments
2012	\$ 526,380
2013	484,140
2014	416,455
2015	347,893
2016	296,669
Thereafter	1,303,207
Total	\$ 3,374,744

The remaining lease terms range from less than one year to more than 69 years.

In certain properties where there are large tenants, other tenants may have co-tenancy provisions within their leases that provide a right of termination or reduced rent if certain large tenants or shadow tenants discontinue operations. The Company does not expect that such co-tenancy provisions will have a material impact on the future operating results.

The Company leases land under non-cancellable operating leases at certain of its properties expiring in various years from 2018 to 2105. The related ground lease rent expense is included in Property operating expenses in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss. In addition, the Company leases office space for certain management offices from third parties and subleases its corporate office space from an Inland affiliate. In the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss, office rent expense related to property management operations is included in Property operating expenses and office rent expense related to corporate office operations is included in General and administrative expenses.

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Ground lease rent expense	\$ 10,094	\$ 10,252	\$ 10,074
Office rent expense - related party	\$ 496	\$ 496	\$ 496
Office rent expense - third party	\$ 337	\$ 261	\$ 314

Minimum future rental payments to be paid under the ground leases and office leases are as follows:

	Minimum Lease Payments
2012	\$ 7,089
2013	6,558
2014	6,696
2015	6,600
2016	6,699
Thereafter	545,538
Total	\$ 579,180

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(9) Mortgages and Notes Payable

The following table summarizes the Company's mortgages and notes payable at December 31, 2011 and 2010:

	December 31,	
	2011	2010
Fixed rate mortgages payable:		
Mortgage loans (a)	\$ 2,691,323	\$ 3,334,784
Premium, net of accumulated amortization	10,858	17,534
Discount, net of accumulated amortization	(2,003)	(2,502)
	2,700,178	3,349,816
Variable rate mortgages payable:		
Mortgage loans		17,389
Construction loans	79,599	86,768
	79,599	104,157
Mortgages payable	2,779,777	3,453,973
Notes payable	138,900	138,900
Margin payable	7,541	10,017
Mortgages and notes payable	\$ 2,926,218	\$ 3,602,890

(a) Includes \$76,269 and \$67,504 of variable rate debt that was swapped to a fixed rate as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, respectively.

Mortgages Payable

Mortgages payable outstanding as of December 31, 2011 were \$2,779,777 and had a weighted average interest rate of 6.13%. Of this amount, \$2,700,178 had fixed rates ranging from 4.61% to 8.00% (9.78% for matured mortgages payable) and a weighted average fixed rate of 6.20% at December 31, 2011. The weighted average interest rate for the fixed rate mortgages payable excludes the impact of the premium and discount amortization. The remaining \$79,599 of mortgages payable represented variable rate loans with a weighted average interest rate of 3.77% at December 31, 2011. Properties with a net carrying value of \$4,086,595 at December 31, 2011 and related tenant leases are pledged as collateral for the mortgage loans. Properties with a net carrying value of \$126,585 at December 31, 2011 and related tenant leases are pledged as collateral for the construction loans. As of December 31, 2011, the Company's outstanding mortgage indebtedness had various scheduled maturity dates through March 1, 2037.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company obtained mortgages payable proceeds of \$91,579, of which a \$60,000 mortgage payable was subsequently assumed by the RioCan joint venture on August 22, 2011, made mortgages payable repayments of \$637,474

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(excluding principal amortization of \$40,597) and received forgiveness of debt of \$15,798. The mortgages payable originated during the year ended December 31, 2011 have a fixed or variable interest rate ranging from 2.50% to 5.50%, a weighted average interest rate of 3.84% and a maturity date up to 15 years. The fixed or variable interest rates of the loans repaid during the year ended December 31, 2011 ranged from 2.49% to 8.00% and had a weighted average interest rate of 5.14%. The Company also entered into modifications of four existing loan agreements which extended the maturities of \$16,116 of mortgages payable to May 1, 2014, a \$7,137 mortgage payable to September 30, 2016 and a matured mortgage payable with a balance of \$5,336 to November 1, 2011, on which date it was repaid.

Mortgages payable outstanding as of December 31, 2010 were \$3,453,973 and had a weighted average interest rate of 5.99%. Of this amount, \$3,349,816 had fixed rates ranging from 4.44% to 8.00% (10.04% for matured mortgages payable) and a weighted average fixed rate of 6.04% at December 31, 2010. The weighted average interest rate for the fixed rate mortgages payable excludes the impact of the premium and discount amortization. The remaining \$104,157 of mortgages payable represented variable rate loans with a weighted average interest rate of 4.47% at December 31, 2010. Properties with a net carrying value of \$5,170,029 at December 31, 2010 and related tenant leases were pledged as collateral for the mortgage loans. Development properties with a net carrying value of \$148,808 at December 31, 2010, of which \$62,704 is included in developments in progress and the remaining balance of \$86,104 is included in net investment properties, and related tenant leases were pledged as collateral for the construction loans. As of December 31, 2010, the Company's outstanding mortgage indebtedness had various scheduled maturity dates through March 1, 2037.

The majority of the Company's mortgages payable require monthly payments of principal and interest, as well as reserves for real estate taxes and certain other costs. Although the loans obtained by the Company are generally non-recourse, occasionally, when it is deemed necessary, the Company may guarantee all or a portion of the debt on a full-recourse basis. As of December 31, 2011, the

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Company had guaranteed \$24,399 of the outstanding mortgages payable with maturity dates ranging from February 11, 2013 through September 30, 2016 (see Note 17). At times, the Company has borrowed funds financed as part of a cross-collateralized package, with cross-default provisions, in order to enhance the financial benefits. In those circumstances, one or more of the properties may secure the debt of another of the Company's properties. Individual decisions regarding interest rates, loan-to-value, debt yield, fixed versus variable-rate financing, term and related matters are often based on the condition of the financial markets at the time the debt is issued, which may vary from time to time.

As of December 31, 2011, the Company had two mortgages payable, totaling \$51,769, which had matured and had not been repaid or refinanced. In the second quarter of 2010, the Company ceased making the monthly debt service payment on one of these mortgages payable with an outstanding principal balance of \$26,865 as of December 31, 2011. The non-payment of this monthly debt service amounts to \$1,311 annually and does not result in noncompliance under any of our other mortgages payable or secured credit agreements. Subsequent to December 31, 2011, the Company made payments of \$664 relating to the other matured mortgage payable with an outstanding principal balance of \$24,904. As of December 31, 2011, the Company had accrued \$4,842 of interest related to these mortgages payable. The Company has attempted to negotiate and has made offers to the lenders to determine an appropriate course of action under these non-recourse loan agreements; however no assurance can be provided that negotiations will result in a favorable outcome.

Some of the mortgage payable agreements include periodic reporting requirements and/or debt service coverage ratios which allow the lender to control property cash flow if the Company fails to meet such requirements. Management believes the Company was in compliance with such provisions as of December 31, 2011.

Notes Payable

The following table summarizes the Company's notes payable as of December 31, 2011 and 2010:

		December 31,		
		2011		2010
IW JV Senior Mezzanine Note	\$	85,000	\$	85,000
IW JV Junior Mezzanine Note		40,000		40,000
Mezzanine Note		13,900		13,900
	\$	138,900	\$	138,900

Notes payable outstanding as of December 31, 2011 were \$138,900 and had a weighted average interest rate of 12.62%. Of this amount, \$125,000 represents notes payable proceeds from a third party lender related to the debt refinancing transaction for IW JV. The notes have fixed interest rates ranging from 12.24% to 14.00%, mature on December 1, 2019 and are secured by 100% of the Company's equity interest in the entity owning the IW JV investment properties. The IW JV notes can be prepaid beginning in February 2013 for a fee ranging from 1% to 5% of the outstanding principal balance depending on the date the prepayment is made.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company borrowed \$13,900 from a third party in the form of a mezzanine note and used the proceeds as a partial paydown of the mortgage payable, as required by the lender. The mezzanine note bears interest at 11.00% and matures on December 16, 2013.

Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

Risk Management Objective of Using Derivatives

The Company is exposed to certain risks arising from both its business operations and economic conditions. The Company principally manages its exposures to a wide variety of business and operational risks through management of its core business activities. The Company manages economic risk, including interest rate, liquidity and credit risk primarily by managing the amount, sources and duration of its debt funding and, to a limited extent, the use of derivative instruments.

The Company has entered into derivative instruments to manage exposures that arise from business activities that result in the payment of future known and uncertain cash amounts, the value of which are determined by interest rates. The Company's derivative instruments, described below, are used to manage differences in the amount, timing and duration of the Company's known or expected cash payments principally related to certain of the Company's borrowings.

Cash Flow Hedges of Interest Rate Risk

The Company's objective in using interest rate derivatives is to manage its exposure to interest rate movements and add stability to interest expense. To accomplish this objective, the Company uses interest rate swaps as part of its interest rate risk management

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strategy. Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges involve the receipt of variable-rate amounts from a counterparty in exchange for the Company making fixed-rate payments over the life of the agreement without exchange of the underlying notional amount.

The Company utilizes three interest rate swaps to hedge the variable cash flows associated with variable-rate debt. The effective portion of changes in the fair value of derivatives that are designated and that qualify as cash flow hedges is recorded in Accumulated other comprehensive income and is subsequently reclassified into earnings in the period that the hedged forecasted transaction affects earnings. The ineffective portion of the change in fair value of the derivatives is recognized directly in earnings. During the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company recorded hedge ineffectiveness of \$314 loss and \$232 loss, respectively, as a result of the off-market nature and notional mismatches related to its swaps. The Company has reclassified all of the previously deferred accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings as of December 31, 2011. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recorded no hedge ineffectiveness.

Amounts reported in Accumulated other comprehensive income related to derivatives will be reclassified to interest expense as interest payments are made on the Company's variable-rate debt. Over the next year, the Company estimates that an additional \$990 will be reclassified as an increase to interest expense. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company accelerated \$117 loss from accumulated other comprehensive income into earnings as a result of the hedged forecasted transactions becoming probable not to occur. There were no such accelerations during the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2009.

As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company had the following outstanding interest rate derivatives that were designated as cash flow hedges of interest rate risk:

Interest Rate Derivatives	Number of Instruments		Notional	
	2011	2010	2011	2010
Interest Rate Swap	3	2	\$ 76,269	\$ 67,504

The table below presents the estimated fair value of the Company's derivative financial instruments as well as their classification on the consolidated balance sheets as of December 31, 2011 and 2010. The valuation techniques utilized are described in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements.

	Liability Derivatives			
	December 31, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Derivatives designated as cash flow hedges:				
Interest rate swaps	Other Liabilities	\$ 2,891	Other Liabilities	\$ 2,967

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The table below presents the effect of the Company's derivative financial instruments in the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010.

Derivatives in Cash Flow Hedging Relationships	Amount of Loss Recognized in OCI on Derivative (Effective Portion)		Location of Loss Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)	Amount of Loss Reclassified from Accumulated OCI into Income (Effective Portion)		Location of Loss Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing)	Amount of Loss Recognized in Income on Derivative (Ineffective Portion and Amount Excluded from Effectiveness Testing and Missed Forecasted Transactions)	
	2011	2010		2011	2010		2011	2010
Interest rate swaps	\$ (1,346)	\$ (1,722)	Interest Expense	\$ (2,557)	\$ (2,970)	Other Expense	\$ (314)	\$ (350)

Credit-risk-related Contingent Features

Derivative financial investments expose the Company to credit risk in the event of non-performance by the counterparties under the terms of the interest rate hedge agreements. The Company believes it minimizes credit risk by transacting with major creditworthy financial institutions. As part of the Company's ongoing control procedures, it monitors the credit ratings of counterparties and the exposure to any single entity, which minimizes credit risk concentration. The Company believes the potential impact of realized losses from counterparty non-performance is not significant.

The Company has agreements with each of its derivative counterparties that contain a provision whereby if the Company defaults on the related indebtedness, including default where repayment of the indebtedness has not been accelerated by the lender, then the Company could also be declared in default on its corresponding derivative obligation. The Company was not in default with respect to these agreements at December 31, 2011.

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The Company's agreements with each of its derivative counterparties also contain a provision whereby if the Company consolidates with, merges with or into, or transfers all or substantially all of its assets to another entity and the creditworthiness of the resulting, surviving or transferee entity is materially weaker than the Company's, the counterparty has the right to terminate the derivative obligations. As of December 31, 2011, the termination value of derivatives in a liability position, which includes accrued interest of \$153 but excludes any adjustment for nonperformance risk, which the Company has deemed not significant, was \$3,151. As of December 31, 2011, the Company has not posted any collateral related to these agreements. If the Company had breached any of these provisions at December 31, 2011, it could have been required to settle its obligations under the agreements at their termination value of \$3,151.

Margin Payable

The Company purchases a portion of its securities through a margin account. As of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company had recorded a payable of \$7,541 and \$10,017, respectively, for securities purchased on margin. This debt bears a variable interest rate of the London Interbank Offered Rate, or LIBOR, plus 35 basis points. At December 31, 2011, this rate was equal to 0.62%. Interest expense on this debt in the amount of \$51, \$96 and \$252 was recognized within Interest expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively. This debt is due upon demand. The value of the Company's marketable securities serves as collateral for this debt. During the years ended December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company did not borrow on its margin account, but paid down \$2,476 and \$12,843, respectively.

Debt Maturities

The following table shows the scheduled maturities of the Company's mortgages payable, notes payable, margin payable and secured credit facility (as described in Note 10) as of December 31, 2011, for each of the next five years and thereafter and does not reflect the impact of any 2012 debt activity:

	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	Thereafter	Total	Fair Value
Maturing debt (a) :								
Fixed rate debt:								
Mortgages payable (b)	\$ 450,388	\$ 310,354	\$ 239,572	\$ 470,754	\$ 46,706	\$ 1,173,549	\$ 2,691,323	\$ 2,871,601
Notes payable		13,900				125,000	138,900	150,836
Total fixed rate debt	\$ 450,388	\$ 324,254	\$ 239,572	\$ 470,754	\$ 46,706	\$ 1,298,549	\$ 2,830,223	\$ 3,022,437
Variable rate debt:								
Mortgages payable	\$ 69,448		\$ 10,151				\$ 79,599	\$ 79,599
Secured credit facility		555,000					555,000	555,000
Margin payable	7,541						7,541	7,541
Total variable rate debt	76,989	555,000	10,151				642,140	642,140
	\$ 527,377	\$ 879,254	\$ 249,723	\$ 470,754	\$ 46,706	\$ 1,298,549	\$ 3,472,363	\$ 3,664,577

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Total maturing debt							
(c)							
Weighted average interest rate on debt:							
Fixed rate debt	5.61%	5.55%	7.12%	5.77%	6.15%	7.23%	6.51%
Variable rate debt	3.62%	3.81%	2.56%				3.77%
Total	5.32%	4.45%	6.94%	5.77%	6.15%	7.23%	6.00%

(a) The debt maturity table does not include any premium or discount, of which \$10,858 and \$(2,003), net of accumulated amortization, respectively, were outstanding as of December 31, 2011.

(b) Includes \$76,269 of variable rate debt that was swapped to a fixed rate.

(c) As of December 31, 2011, the weighted average years to maturity of consolidated indebtedness was 5.4 years.

The maturity table excludes other financings and the co-venture obligation as described in Notes 1 and 11. The maturity table also excludes accelerated principal payments that may be required as a result of covenants or conditions included in certain loan agreements due to the uncertainty in the timing and amount of these payments. In these cases, the total outstanding indebtedness is included in the year corresponding to the loan maturity date or, if the mortgage payable is amortizing, the payments are presented in accordance with the loan's original amortization schedule. As of December 31, 2011, the Company was making accelerated principal payments on three mortgages payable with a combined outstanding principal balance of \$102,206, which are reflected in the year corresponding to the loan maturity date. During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company made accelerated principal payments of \$11,652 with respect to these mortgages payable. The maturity table includes \$51,769 of mortgages payable that had matured as of December 31, 2011 in the 2012 column. The Company plans on addressing its 2012 mortgages payable maturities by using proceeds from an amended credit facility, refinancing the mortgages payable, securing new mortgages collateralized by individual properties or by using proceeds from asset sales.

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(10) Secured Credit Facility

On February 4, 2011, the Company amended and restated its secured credit agreement with KeyBank National Association and other financial institutions. The amended and restated credit facility consists of a \$435,000 senior secured revolving line of credit and a \$150,000 secured term loan. The Company has the ability to increase available borrowings up to \$500,000 under the revolving line of credit in certain circumstances. The amended and restated credit agreement matures on February 3, 2013 and the Company has the option to extend the maturity for one year. Prior to the February 2011 amendment and restatement, the Company's credit facility consisted of a \$200,000 secured revolving line of credit with an interest rate equal to LIBOR (3% floor) plus 3.50% and an original maturity date of October 14, 2010 that was extended to October 14, 2011.

As of December 31, 2011, the terms of the agreement stipulate:

- monthly interest-only payments on the outstanding balance at a rate of LIBOR plus a margin of 2.75% to 4.00%, depending on leverage levels;
- quarterly unused fees ranging from 0.40% to 0.50% per annum, depending on the undrawn amount;
- the requirement for a comprehensive collateral pool (secured by mortgage interests in each asset) subject to certain covenants and minimum requirements related to the value and number of properties included in the collateral pool;
- a maximum advance rate on the appraised value of the collateral pool of 65% (reduced to 60% of the collateral pool value after the issuance of the Company's financial statements for the quarter ending March 31, 2012). After the date of this report, the value of the collateral pool will be determined by capitalizing the collateral pool adjusted net operating income at 8%; and
- \$20,000 of recourse cross-default permissions and \$100,000 of non-recourse cross-default permissions, subject to certain carve-outs and allowances for maturity defaults under non-recourse indebtedness for up to 90 days subject to extension at the discretion of the lenders.

This full recourse credit agreement requires compliance with certain covenants including: a leverage ratio, fixed charge coverage, debt service coverage, a minimum net worth requirement, a distribution limitation and investment restrictions, as well as limitations on the Company's ability

to incur recourse indebtedness. It also contains customary default provisions including the failure to timely pay debt service payable thereunder, the failure to comply with the Company's financial and operating covenants and the failure to pay when the consolidated indebtedness becomes due. In the event the lenders declare a default, as defined in the credit agreement, this could result in an acceleration of all outstanding borrowings on the line of credit. As of December 31, 2011, management believes the Company was in compliance with all of the covenants and default provisions under the credit agreement and the Company's current business plan, which is based on management's expectations of operating performance and planned capital recycling initiatives, indicates that it will be able to operate in compliance with these covenants and provisions in 2012 and beyond. Additionally, management is in the process of negotiating an amended credit facility, which will provide the Company with additional operating and financial flexibility. As of December 31, 2011, the interest rate of the revolving line of credit and secured term loan was 3.81%. Upon closing the amended credit agreement, the Company borrowed the full amount of the term loan. As of December 31, 2011, the total availability under the revolving line of credit was \$435,000, of which the Company had borrowed \$405,000. As of December 31, 2010, the outstanding balance on the line of credit was \$154,347.

(11) Co-venture Obligation

As discussed in Note 1, on December 1, 2009, the Company transferred a 23% noncontrolling interest in IW JV to a related party, Inland Equity, in exchange for \$50,000.

The Company is the controlling member in IW JV. The organizational documents of IW JV contain provisions that require the entity to be liquidated through the sale of its assets upon reaching a future date as specified in the organizational documents or through a call arrangement. As controlling member, the Company has an obligation to cause these property owning entities to distribute proceeds from liquidation to the noncontrolling interest partner only if the net proceeds received by each of the entities from the sale of assets warrant a distribution based on the agreements. In addition, at any time after 90 days from the date of Inland Equity's contribution, the Company has the option to call Inland Equity's interest in IW JV for an amount which is the greater of either: (a) fair market value of Inland Equity's interest or (b) \$50,000, plus an additional distribution of \$5,000 and any unpaid preferred return or promote. Since the outside ownership interest in IW JV is subject to a call arrangement, the transaction does not qualify as a sale and is accounted for as a financing arrangement. Accordingly, IW JV is treated as a 100% owned subsidiary by the Company with the amount due to Inland Equity reflected as a financing in Co-venture obligation and Accounts payable and accrued expenses in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets.

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If Inland Equity retains an ownership interest in IW JV through the liquidation of the joint venture, Inland Equity may be entitled to receive an additional distribution of \$5,000, depending on the availability of proceeds at the time of liquidation.

Pursuant to the terms of the IW JV agreement, Inland Equity earns a preferred return of 6% annually, paid monthly and cumulative on any unpaid balance. Inland Equity earns an additional 5% annually, set aside monthly and paid quarterly, if the portfolio net income is above a target amount as specified in the agreement. Expense is recorded on such liability in the amount equal to the preferred return, incentive compensation and other compensation due to Inland Equity as provided by the LLC agreement and is included in Co-venture obligation expense in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss.

The Company anticipates exercising its call option prior to reaching the liquidation date. As a result, the Company is accruing the estimated additional amount it would be required to pay upon exercise of the call option over the anticipated exercise period of three years and, as such, has cumulatively accrued \$3,472 through December 31, 2011.

(12) Investment in Unconsolidated Joint Ventures*Investment Summary*

The following table summarizes the Company's investments in unconsolidated joint ventures:

Joint Venture	Date of Investment	Date of Redemption	Ownership Interest		Investment at	
			December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010	December 31, 2011	December 31, 2010
MS Inland Fund, LLC (a)	04/27/2007	N/A	20.0%	20.0%	\$ 9,246	\$ 9,884
Hampton Retail Colorado, L.L.C. (b)	08/31/2007	N/A	95.9%	95.8%	1,124	4,059
RC Inland L.P. (c)	09/30/2010	N/A	20.0%	20.0%	53,800	12,292
Oak Property and Casualty LLC (d)	10/01/2006	N/A	25.0%	25.0%	8,759	7,230
Britomart (e)	12/15/2011	N/A	15.0%	N/A	8,239	
					\$ 81,168	\$ 33,465

(a)

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The MS Inland Fund, LLC (MS Inland) joint venture was formed with a large state pension fund; the Company is the managing member of the venture and earns fees for providing property management, acquisition and leasing services.

- (b) The ownership percentage in Hampton Retail Colorado, L.L.C., or Hampton, is based upon the Company's pro rata capital contributions to date. Subject to the maximum capital contributions specified within the organization documents, the Company's ownership percentage could increase to 96.3%.
- (c) The joint venture was formed with a wholly-owned subsidiary of RioCan Real Estate Investment Trust (RioCan), a REIT based in Canada. The initial investment in 2010 included eight grocery and necessity-based-anchored shopping centers located in Texas. RioCan contributed cash for an 80% interest in the venture and the Company contributed a 20% interest in the properties. For properties contributed to the venture by the Company, the joint venture has acquired an 80% interest from the Company in exchange for cash. Such transactions were accounted for as partial sales by the Company. Certain of the properties contained earnout provisions which, when met, resulted or could result in additional sales proceeds to the Company. The Company is the general partner of the joint venture and earns fees for providing property management, asset management and other customary services.
- (d) Effective December 1, 2010, it was determined that the Company was no longer the primary beneficiary of Oak Property and Casualty LLC (Oak Property and Casualty), or the Captive. Since such date, Oak Property & Casualty has been accounted for as an equity method investment by the Company. Refer to Note 1 for further information.
- (e) In a non-cash transaction on December 15, 2011, the Company, through a consolidated limited liability company joint venture, contributed an \$8,239 note receivable to two joint ventures under common control (collectively referred to as Britomart) in return for a 15% noncontrolling ownership interest. The Company and its consolidated joint venture do not have any management responsibilities with respect to Britomart, which as of December 31, 2011 owns one vacant land parcel and one single-tenant office building in Auckland, New Zealand.

Pursuant to the terms and conditions of the organizational documents of the Company's consolidated joint venture, the noncontrolling interest holder's ownership interest was redeemed in full effective February 15, 2012. Such redemption was settled on February 15, 2012 by transferring the Company's entire interest in Britomart to the partner in the Company's consolidated joint venture.

The Company has the ability to exercise significant influence, but does not have the financial or operating control over these investments, and as a result the Company accounts for these investments pursuant to the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method of accounting, the net equity investment of the Company is reflected in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets and the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss includes the Company's share of net income or loss from each unconsolidated joint venture. Distributions from these investments that are related to income from operations are included as operating activities and distributions that are related to capital transactions are included in investing activities in the Company's consolidated statements of cash flows.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Profits, Losses and Capital Activity

The following table summarizes the Company's share of net income (loss) as well as net cash distribution from (contributions to) each unconsolidated joint venture for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009:

Joint Venture	The Company's Share of Net Income (Loss) For Years Ended December 31,			Net Cash Distributions from / (Contributions to) Joint Ventures For Years Ended December 31,			Fees Earned by the Company For Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009	2011	2010	2009
MS Inland	\$ (463)	\$ 1,339	\$ 1,699	\$ 497	\$ 68,838	\$ 4,209	\$ 862	\$ 1,155	\$ 1,193
Hampton (a)	(3,649)	819	(13,282)	(756)	(1,384)	(2,912)	3	91	112
RioCan	(1,412)	(365)		(32,344)	(82)		954	125	
Oak Property and Casualty (b)	(1,117)	(45)		(2,646)					
Britomart (c)									
	\$ (6,641)	\$ 1,748	\$ (11,583)	\$ (35,249)	\$ 67,372	\$ 1,297	\$ 1,819	\$ 1,371	\$ 1,305

- (a) During the years ended December 31, 2011 and December 31 2009, Hampton determined that the carrying value of certain of its assets was not recoverable and, accordingly, recorded impairment charges in the amounts of \$4,128, of which the Company's share was \$3,956, and \$9,411, of which the Company's share was \$9,062, respectively. There were no impairment charges recorded during the year ended December 31, 2010. The joint ventures' estimates of fair value relating to these impairment assessments were based upon estimated contract prices.
- (b) The deconsolidation of Oak Property and Casualty in December 2010 and concurrent commencement of equity method accounting was treated as a non-cash contribution.
- (c) As discussed above, the Company's contribution to Britomart on December 15, 2011, was a non-cash transaction.

In addition to the Company's share of net income (loss) for each unconsolidated joint venture, amortization of basis differences resulting from the Company's previous contributions of investment properties to its unconsolidated joint ventures is recorded within Equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated joint ventures, net in the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss. Such basis differences resulted from the differences between the historical cost net book values and fair values of the contributed properties and are amortized over the depreciable lives of the joint ventures' property assets. The Company recorded amortization of \$204, \$277 and \$284 during the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Property Acquisitions and Dispositions

The following table summarizes the acquisition activity during 2011 for the Company's unconsolidated joint ventures:

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Joint Venture	Date	Square Footage	Property Type	Location	Purchase Price	Pro Rata Contribution (a)
RioCan	December 2, 2011	465,400	Multi-tenant retail	San Antonio, Texas	\$ 92,202	\$ 18,336
RioCan	October 11, 2011	486,900	Multi-tenant retail	Cedar Park, Texas	97,605	8,707
RioCan	July 1, 2011	107,600	Multi-tenant retail	Houston, Texas	35,000	3,201
RioCan	May 20, 2011	124,900	Multi-tenant retail	Temple, Texas	21,239	1,929
		1,184,800			\$ 246,046	\$ 32,173

(a) Amount represents the Company's contribution of its proportionate share of the acquisition price net of customary prorations and mortgage proceeds, if applicable.

In addition, on August 22, 2011, the Company closed on the partial sale of a property to the RioCan joint venture with terms substantially consistent with the eight 2010 partial sales. The sales price of the property, a 654,200 square foot multi-tenant retail property in Austin, Texas, was \$110,799, which resulted in a net loss of \$3,047, net proceeds of \$39,935 and the venture assuming the \$60,000 of related debt. Such transaction did not qualify as a discontinued operation within the Company's consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss as a result of the Company's 20% ownership interest in the RioCan joint venture.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, Hampton separately sold two investment properties consisting of an aggregate 93,100 square feet. The combined sales price, repayment of debt and loss on sale were \$2,300, \$2,300 and \$29, respectively. As of December 31, 2011, there were four properties remaining in the Hampton joint venture. All other properties from the original portfolio of nine single-user retail properties and eight leasehold assets have been disposed of primarily through sales and assignment.

The Company's investments in unconsolidated joint ventures are reviewed for potential impairment, in addition to impairment evaluations of the individual assets underlying these investments, whenever events or changes in circumstances warrant such an evaluation. To determine whether impairment is other-than-temporary, the Company considers whether it has the ability and intent to hold the investment until the carrying value is fully recovered. As a result, the carrying value of its investment in the unconsolidated joint ventures was determined to be fully recoverable as of December 31, 2011 and 2010.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(13) Earnings per Share

In connection with the April 12, 2011 issuance of restricted common stock to certain executive officers, for each reporting period after the grant date, earnings (loss) per common share attributable to Company shareholders (EPS) is calculated pursuant to the two-class method which specifies that all outstanding unvested share-based payment awards that contain nonforfeitable rights to distributions are considered participating securities and should be included in the computation of EPS.

The Company presents both basic and diluted EPS amounts. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net distributed and undistributed earnings attributable to common shareholders, excluding participating securities, by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. As of December 31, 2011, distributions totaling \$4 had been paid on the unvested shares. Diluted EPS includes the components of basic EPS and, in addition, reflects the impact of other potentially dilutive shares outstanding during the period using the two-class method.

Shares of the Company's common stock related to the restricted common stock issuance are not included in the denominator of basic EPS until contingencies are resolved and the shares are released.

The following is a reconciliation between weighted average shares used in the basic and diluted EPS calculations, excluding amounts attributable to noncontrolling interests:

	Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	2009
Numerator:			
Net loss from continuing operations	\$ (103,131)	\$ (101,820)	\$ (107,530)
Gain on sales of investment properties, net	5,906		
(Income) loss from continuing operations attributable to noncontrolling interests	(31)	(1,136)	3,074
Loss from continuing operations attributable to Company shareholders	(97,256)	(102,956)	(104,456)
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	24,647	7,113	(7,879)
Net loss attributable to Company shareholders	(72,609)	(95,843)	(112,335)
Distributions paid on unvested restricted shares	(4)		
Net loss attributable to Company shareholders excluding amounts attributable to unvested restricted shares	\$ (72,613)	\$ (95,843)	\$ (112,335)
Denominator:			

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Denominator for loss per common share-basic:			
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding	481,141(a)	483,743	480,310
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Stock options	(b)	(b)	(b)
Equity awards	(c)		
Denominator for loss per common share-diluted:			
Weighted average number of common and common equivalent shares outstanding	481,141	483,743	480,310

(a) Excluded from this weighted average amount are 34 shares of restricted common stock, which equate to 24 shares on a weighted average basis for the year ended December 31, 2011. These shares will continue to be excluded from the computation of basic EPS until contingencies are resolved and the shares are released.

(b) Outstanding options to purchase shares of common stock, the effect of which would be anti-dilutive, were 174, 139 and 105 shares as of December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, respectively, at a weighted average exercise price of \$8.33, \$8.68 and \$9.30, respectively. These shares were not included in the computation of diluted EPS because a loss was reported for the respective periods.

(c) Potential common shares issuable from the vesting of restricted share awards are anti-dilutive in periods in which a loss is reported and therefore excluded from the computation of diluted EPS as the Company had a loss from continuing operations for the year ended December 31, 2011.

(14) Income Taxes

The Company has elected to be taxed as a REIT under the Code. To qualify as a REIT, the Company must meet a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement to annually distribute at least 90% of its REIT taxable income to the Company's shareholders, determined without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and excluding net capital gains. The Company intends to continue to adhere to these requirements and to maintain its REIT status. As a REIT, the Company is entitled to a deduction for some or all of the distributions it pays to shareholders. Accordingly, the Company generally will not be subject to U.S. federal income taxes on the taxable income distributed to its shareholders. The Company is generally subject to U.S. federal income taxes on any taxable income that is not currently distributed to its shareholders. If the Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

taxable year, it will be subject to U.S. federal income taxes and may not be able to qualify as a REIT until the fifth subsequent taxable year.

REIT qualification reduces, but does not eliminate, the amount of state and local taxes the Company pays. In addition, the Company's consolidated financial statements include the operations of one wholly-owned subsidiary that has elected to be treated as a TRS that is not entitled to a dividends paid deduction and is subject to U.S. federal, state and local income taxes. The Company recorded no income tax expense related to the TRS for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009, as a result of losses incurred during these periods.

As a REIT, the Company may also be subject to certain U.S. federal excise taxes if it engages in certain types of transactions. Deferred income taxes are accounted for under the asset and liability method. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the estimated future consequences attributable to differences between the financial statement carrying amounts of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax basis. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which these temporary differences are expected to reverse. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is more likely than not that they will be realized based on consideration of available evidence, including future reversal of existing taxable temporary differences, future projected taxable income and tax planning strategies. In assessing the realizability of deferred tax assets, the Company considers whether it is more likely than not that some portion or all of the deferred tax assets will not be realized. The ultimate realization of deferred tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which those temporary differences become deductible. The Company has considered various factors, including future reversals of existing taxable temporary differences, projected future taxable income and tax-planning strategies in making this assessment. The Company believes any deferred tax asset will not be realized in future periods and therefore, has recorded a valuation allowance for the entire balance, resulting in no effect on the consolidated financial statements.

The Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 were as follows:

	2011	2010
Deferred tax assets:		
Impairment of assets	\$ 4,886	\$ 2,874
Capital loss carryforward	2,008	1,975
Net operating loss carryforward	3,937	4,047
Other	92	202
Gross deferred tax assets	10,923	9,098
Less: valuation allowance	(8,900)	(6,823)
Total deferred tax assets	2,023	2,275
Deferred tax liabilities		
Other	(2,023)	(2,275)
Net deferred tax assets	\$	\$

The Company's deferred tax assets and liabilities result from the activities of the TRS. As of December 31, 2011, the TRS had a federal net operating loss (NOL) of \$10,570, which will be available to offset future taxable income. The TRS also had net capital losses (NCL) in excess of capital gains of \$5,392 as of December 31, 2011, which can be carried forward to offset future capital gains. If not used, the NOL and NCL will begin to expire in 2027 and 2013, respectively.

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Differences between net loss per the consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss and the Company's taxable income (loss) primarily relate to impairment charges recorded on investment properties, other-than-temporary impairment on investments in marketable securities, the timing of revenue recognition, and investment property depreciation and amortization.

The following table reconciles the Company's net loss to taxable income before the dividends paid deduction for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009:

	2011	2010	2009
Net loss attributable to Company shareholders	\$ (72,609)	\$ (95,843)	\$ (112,335)
Book/tax differences	95,869	68,240	157,492
Adjust for negative taxable income		27,603	
Taxable income subject to 90% dividend requirement	\$ 23,260	\$	\$ 45,157

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

The Company's dividends paid deduction is summarized below:

	2011	2010	2009
Cash distributions paid	\$ 116,050	\$ 83,385	\$ 84,953
Less: non-dividend distributions	(92,782)	(83,385)	(39,293)
Total dividends paid deduction attributable to earnings and profits	\$ 23,268	\$	\$ 45,660

A summary of the tax characterization of the distributions paid per share for the years ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009 follows:

	2011	2010	2009
Ordinary income	\$ 0.05	\$	\$ 0.10
Non-dividend distributions	0.19	0.17	0.08
	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.17	\$ 0.18

The Company records a benefit for uncertain income tax positions if the result of a tax position meets a more likely than not recognition threshold. As a result of this provision, liabilities of \$237 are recorded as of December 31, 2011 and 2010. The Company expects no significant increases or decreases in unrecognized tax benefits due to changes in tax positions within one year of December 31, 2011. Returns for the calendar years 2008 through 2011 remain subject to examination by federal and various state tax jurisdictions.

(15) Provision for Impairment of Investment Properties

The Company identified certain indicators of impairment for certain of its properties, such as a low occupancy rate, difficulty in leasing space and related cost of re-leasing, reduced anticipated holding periods and financially troubled tenants. The Company performed cash flow analyses during the year ended December 31, 2011 and determined that the carrying value of four of these properties exceeded the projected undiscounted cash flows based upon the estimated holding periods for the assets. Therefore, the Company has recorded impairment charges related to these properties consisting of the excess carrying value of the assets over the estimated fair value within the accompanying consolidated statements of operations and other comprehensive loss.

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company recorded investment property impairment charges as summarized below:

Location	Property Type	Impairment Date	Approximate Square	Provision for Impairment of
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			Footage	Investment Properties
Henderson, Nevada	Multi-tenant retail	December 31, 2011	236,000	\$ 7,650
Winston-Salem, North Carolina	Single-user office	March 31, 2011	501,000	30,373
				38,023
<i>Discontinued Operations:</i>				
Thousand Oaks, California	Multi-tenant retail	December 22, 2011 (a)	63,000	\$ 636
Mesa, Arizona	Multi-tenant retail	Various (b)	195,000	1,322
				1,958
			Total	\$ 39,981
			Estimated fair value of impaired properties \$ 37,466	

- (a) An impairment charge of \$2,700 was previously recorded during the year ended December 31, 2009.
- (b) During 2011, this asset was impaired upon execution of the purchase and sale agreement based upon the negotiated purchase price; such impairment charge was revised upon closing of the disposition. Impairment charges for this asset of \$3,400 and \$20,400 were previously recorded during the years ended December 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

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During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company recorded investment property impairment charges as summarized below:

Location	Property Type	Impairment Date	Approximate Square Footage	Provision for Impairment of Investment Properties
Coppell, Texas (a)	Multi-tenant retail	September 30, 2010	91,000	\$ 1,851
Southlake, Texas (a)	Multi-tenant retail	September 30, 2010	96,000	1,322
Sugarland, Texas (a)	Multi-tenant retail	June 30, 2010	61,000	1,576
University Heights, Ohio	Multi-tenant retail	June 30, 2010	287,000	6,281
				11,030
<i>Discontinued Operations:</i>				
Mesa, Arizona	Multi-tenant retail	December 31, 2010	195,000	\$ 3,400
Richmond, Virginia	Single-user retail	June 30, 2010	383,000	7,806
Hinsdale, Illinois	Single-user retail	May 28, 2010	49,000	821
				12,027
			Total	\$ 23,057
			Estimated fair value of impaired properties	\$ 72,696

- (a) Property acquired by the RioCan joint venture. Impairment based on estimated net realizable value inclusive of projected fair value of contingent earnout proceeds.

During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recorded investment property impairment charges as summarized below:

Location	Property Type	Impairment Date	Approximate Square Footage	Provision for Impairment of Investment Properties
Nashville, Tennessee	Multi-tenant retail	December 31, 2009	293,000	\$ 6,700
Vacaville, California	Single-user retail	September 30, 2009	78,000	4,000
Largo, Maryland	Multi-tenant retail	June 30, 2009	482,000	13,100
Hanford, California	Single-user retail	June 30, 2009	78,000	3,800
				27,600
<i>Discontinued Operations:</i>				
Douglasville, Georgia	Single-user retail	December 31, 2009	110,000	\$ 3,200
Thousand Oaks, California	Multi-tenant retail	September 30, 2009	63,000	2,700
Kansas City, Missouri	Single-user retail	September 30, 2009	88,000	500

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Wilmington, North Carolina	Single-user retail	September 30, 2009	57,000	800
Mountain Brook, Alabama	Single-user retail	September 30, 2009	44,000	1,100
Cupertino, California	Single-user office	September 30, 2009	100,000	8,400
Mesa, Arizona	Multi-tenant retail	March 31, 2009	195,000	20,400
				37,100
			Total \$	64,700
			Estimated fair value of impaired properties \$	208,335

The Company can provide no assurance that material impairment charges with respect to the Company's investment properties will not occur in future periods.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(16) Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents the carrying value and estimated fair value of the Company's financial instruments at December 31, 2011 and 2010. The fair value of a financial instrument is the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in a transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

	December 31, 2011		December 31, 2010	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets:				
Investment in marketable securities, net	\$ 30,385	\$ 30,385	\$ 34,230	\$ 34,230
Notes receivable	\$	\$	\$ 8,290	\$ 8,245
Financial liabilities:				
Mortgages and notes payable	\$ 2,926,218	\$ 3,109,577	\$ 3,602,890	\$ 3,628,042
Secured credit facility	\$ 555,000	\$ 555,000	\$ 154,347	\$ 154,347
Other financings	\$ 8,477	\$ 8,477	\$ 8,477	\$ 8,477
Co-venture obligation	\$ 52,431	\$ 55,000	\$ 51,264	\$ 55,000
Derivative liability	\$ 2,891	\$ 2,891	\$ 2,967	\$ 2,967

The carrying values shown in the table are included in the consolidated balance sheets under the indicated captions, except for notes receivable and derivative liability, which are included in Accounts and notes receivable and Other liabilities, respectively.

The fair value of the financial instruments shown in the above table as of December 31, 2011 and 2010 represent the Company's best estimates of the amounts that would be received to sell those assets or that would be paid to transfer those liabilities in a transaction between market participants at that date. Those fair value measurements maximize the use of observable inputs. However, in situations where there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date, the fair value measurement reflects the Company's own judgments about the assumptions that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability. Those judgments are developed by the Company based on the best information available in those circumstances.

GAAP specifies a hierarchy of valuation techniques based upon whether the inputs to those valuation techniques reflect assumptions other market participants would use based upon market data obtained from independent sources (observable inputs). The fair value hierarchy is summarized as follows:

- **Level 1 Inputs** Unadjusted quoted market prices for identical assets and liabilities in an active market which the Company has the ability to access.

- **Level 2 Inputs** Inputs, other than quoted prices in active markets, which are observable either directly or indirectly.
- **Level 3 Inputs** Inputs based on prices or valuation techniques that are both unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurements.

The guidance requires the use of observable market data, when available, in making fair value measurements. When inputs used to measure fair value fall within different levels of the hierarchy, the level within which the fair value measurement is categorized is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The following table presents the Company's financial instruments, which are measured at fair value on a recurring basis, by the level in the fair value hierarchy within which those measurements fall as of December 31, 2011 and 2010. Methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of these instruments are described after the table.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
<u>December 31, 2011</u>				
Investment in marketable securities	\$ 30,385			\$ 30,385
Derivative liability, net	\$	2,891		\$ 2,891
<u>December 31, 2010</u>				
Investment in marketable securities	\$ 34,230			\$ 34,230
Derivative liability, net	\$	2,967		\$ 2,967

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Investment in marketable securities, net: Marketable securities classified as available-for-sale are measured using quoted market prices at the reporting date multiplied by the quantity held.

Derivative liability: The fair value of the derivative liability is determined using a discounted cash flow analysis on the expected future cash flows of each derivative. This analysis utilizes observable market data including forward yield curves and implied volatilities to determine the market's expectation of the future cash flows of the variable component. The fixed and variable components of the derivative are then discounted using calculated discount factors developed based on the LIBOR swap rate and are netted to arrive at a single valuation for the period. The Company also incorporates credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both its own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements. Although the Company has determined that the majority of the inputs used to value its derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with its derivatives utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads to evaluate the likelihood of default by itself and its counterparties. However, as of December 31, 2011 and 2010, the Company has assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of its derivative positions and has determined that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation. As a result, the Company has determined that its derivative valuations in their entirety are classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy. In adjusting the fair value of its derivative contracts for the effect of nonperformance risk, the Company has considered any applicable credit enhancements. The Company's derivative instruments are further described in Note 9.

Non-Recurring Fair Value Measurements

During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company recorded asset impairment charges of \$39,981 related to two of its consolidated operating properties and two consolidated properties which were sold during 2011. The combined estimated fair value of the properties which were impaired during the year ended December 31, 2011 was \$37,466. During the year ended December 31, 2010, the Company recorded asset impairment charges of \$23,057 related to one of its consolidated operating properties, three consolidated operating properties that were partially sold to the RioCan joint venture and three consolidated operating properties that were sold to unaffiliated third parties. The combined estimated fair value of these properties was \$72,696. During the year ended December 31, 2009, the Company recorded asset impairment charges of \$64,700 related to four of its consolidated operating properties and seven consolidated operating properties that were sold. The combined estimated fair value of these properties was \$208,335.

The Company's estimated fair value, measured on a non-recurring basis, relating to these impairment assessments was based upon discounted cash flow models that included all projected cash inflows and outflows over a specific holding period, or the negotiated sales price, if applicable. Such projected cash flows are comprised of unobservable inputs which include contractual rental revenues and forecasted rental revenues and expenses based upon market conditions and expectations for growth. Capitalization rates and discount rates utilized in these models were based upon observable rates that the Company believed to be within a reasonable range of current market rates for each property analyzed. Based upon these inputs, the Company determined that its valuations of properties using a discounted cash flow model was classified within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy. For the Company's properties for which the estimated fair value was based on estimated sales prices, the Company determined that its valuation was classified within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

Fair Value Disclosures

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The following table presents the Company's financial assets and liabilities, which are measured at fair value for disclosure purposes, by the level in the fair value hierarchy within which they fall as of December 31, 2011 and 2010. Methods and assumptions used to estimate the fair value of these instruments are described after the table.

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
December 31, 2011				
Mortgages and notes payable	\$		3,109,577	\$ 3,109,577
Secured credit facility	\$		555,000	\$ 555,000
Other financings	\$		8,477	\$ 8,477
Co-venture obligation	\$		55,000	\$ 55,000
December 31, 2010				
Notes receivable	\$		8,245	\$ 8,245
Mortgages and notes payable	\$		3,628,042	\$ 3,628,042
Secured credit facility	\$		154,347	\$ 154,347
Other financings	\$		8,477	\$ 8,477
Co-venture obligation	\$		55,000	\$ 55,000

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INLAND WESTERN RETAIL REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.

Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Notes receivable: The Company estimates the fair value of its notes receivable by discounting the future cash flows of each instrument at rates that approximate those offered by lending institutions for loans with similar terms to companies with comparable risk. The rates used are not directly observable in the marketplace and judgment is used in determining the appropriate rate based upon the specific terms of the individual notes receivable agreement.

Mortgages and notes payable: The Company estimates the fair value of its mortgages and notes payable by discounting the future cash flows of each instrument at rates currently offered to the Company for similar debt instruments of comparable maturities by the Company's lenders. The rates used are not directly observable in the marketplace and judgment is used in determining the appropriate rate for each of the Company's individual mortgages and notes payable based upon the specific terms of the agreement, including the term to maturity, the quality and nature of the underlying property and its leverage ratio.

Secured credit facility: The carrying value of the Company's secured credit facility approximates fair value due to the periodic variable rate pricing and the loan pricing spreads based on the Company's leverage ratio.

Other financings: Other financings on the consolidated balance sheets represent the equity interest of the noncontrolling member in certain consolidated entities where the LLC or LP agreement contains put/call arrangements, which grant the right to the outside owners and the Company to require each LLC or LP to redeem the ownership interest in future periods for fixed amounts. The Company believes the fair value of other financings is that amount which is the fixed amount at which it would settle, which approximates its carrying value.

Co-venture obligation: The Company estimates the fair value of its co-venture obligation based on the amount at which it believes the obligation will settle and the timing of such payment. The fair value of the co-venture obligation includes the estimated additional amount the Company would be required to pay upon exercise of the call option. The carrying value of the co-venture obligation as of December 31, 2011 includes \$2,431 of cumulative co-venture obligation expense accretion related to the estimated additional distribution.

There were no transfers of assets or liabilities between the levels of the fair value hierarchy and there were no purchases, sales, issuances or settlements of Level 3 assets or liabilities during the year ended December 31, 2011.

(17) Commitments and Contingencies

The Company has acquired certain properties which have earnout components, meaning the Company did not pay for portions of these properties that were not rent producing at the time of acquisition. The Company is obligated, under these agreements, to pay for those portions when a tenant moves into its space and begins to pay rent. The earnout payments are based on a predetermined formula. Each earnout agreement has a time limit regarding the obligation to pay any additional monies. The time limits generally range from one to three years. If, at

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the end of the time period allowed, certain space has not been leased and occupied, the Company will generally not have any further payment obligation to the seller. As of December 31, 2011, the Company could pay as much as \$1,400 in the future pursuant to earnout agreements.

The Company previously entered into one construction loan agreement, which was impaired as of December 31, 2009 and written off on March 31, 2010, one secured installment note and one other installment note agreement. In a non-cash transaction on December 15, 2011, the Company, through a consolidated joint venture, contributed the secured installment note, with a receivable balance of \$8,239, to Britomart in return for a 15% noncontrolling ownership interest. Refer to Note 12 for more information. In conjunction with the one remaining installment agreement, the Company has funded its total commitment of \$300. The remaining loan requires monthly interest payments with the entire principal balance due at maturity. The combined receivable balance included in Accounts and notes receivable in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at December 31, 2011 and 2010 was none and \$8,290, respectively, net of allowances of \$300.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

Although the loans obtained by the Company are generally non-recourse, occasionally, when it is deemed necessary, the Company may guarantee all or a portion of the debt on a full-recourse basis. As of December 31, 2011, the Company has guaranteed \$555,000 and \$24,399 of its outstanding secured credit facility and mortgage loans, respectively, with maturity dates ranging from February 11, 2013 through September 30, 2016. As of December 31, 2011, the Company also guaranteed \$18,591 which represents a portion of the construction debt associated with certain of its wholly-owned and consolidated joint venture properties. The guarantees are released as certain leasing parameters are met. The following table summarizes these guarantees:

Location	Property	Construction Loan Balance at December 31, 2011	Maturity Date	Percentage Guaranteed by the Company	Guarantee Amount
Frisco, Texas	Parkway Towne Crossing	\$ 20,569	August 31, 2012	35%	\$ 7,199
Henderson, Nevada	Lake Mead Crossing	\$ 48,879	January 2, 2012 (a)	15%	7,332
Henderson, Nevada	Green Valley Crossing	\$ 10,151	November 2, 2014	40%	4,060
					\$ 18,591

(a) Subsequent to December 31, 2011, the maturity date was extended to March 27, 2012.

(18) Litigation

The Company previously disclosed in its Form 10-K, as amended, for the fiscal years ended December 31, 2009, 2008 and 2007, the lawsuit filed against the Company and nineteen other defendants by City of St. Clair Shores General Employees Retirement System and Madison Investment Trust in the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois (the Court). In the lawsuit, plaintiffs alleged that all the defendants violated the federal securities laws, and certain defendants breached fiduciary duties owed to the Company and its shareholders, in connection with the Company's merger with its business manager/advisor and property managers as reflected in its Proxy Statement dated September 12, 2007.

On July 14, 2010, the lawsuit was settled by the Company and the other defendants (the Settlement). On November 8, 2010, the Court granted final approval of the Settlement. Pursuant to the terms of the Settlement, 9,000 shares of common stock of the Company were transferred back to the Company from shares of common stock issued to the owners (the Owners) of certain entities that were acquired by the Company in its internalization transaction. This share transfer was recorded as a capital transaction in the fourth quarter of 2010. Pursuant to the Settlement, the Company paid the fees and expenses of counsel for class plaintiffs in the amount of \$10,000, as awarded by the Court on November 8, 2010. The Company was reimbursed \$1,994 by its insurance carrier for a portion of such fees and expenses. The Owners (who include Daniel L. Goodwin, who beneficially owned more than 5% of the stock of the Company as of December 31, 2010, and certain directors and executive officers of the Company) also agreed to provide a limited indemnification to certain defendants who are directors and an officer of the Company if any class members opted out of the Settlement and brought claims against them. Seven class members have opted out of the Settlement; to the Company's knowledge, none of these seven class members have filed claims against the Company or its directors and officers. However, the statute of limitations with respect to the amount of time the seven class members had to file a claim expired prior to December 31, 2011 without any of them filing a claim.

The Company is subject, from time to time, to various legal proceedings and claims that arise in the ordinary course of business. While the resolution of these matters cannot be predicted with certainty, management believes, based on currently available information, that the final outcome of such matters will not have a material adverse effect on the financial statements of the Company.

(19) Subsequent Events

Subsequent to December 31, 2011, the Company:

- paid down \$25,000 on its senior secured revolving line of credit;
- closed on the sale of a 13,800 square foot single-user retail property for a sales price of \$5,800, which resulted in a net gain on sale of \$915 and net cash proceeds of \$5,702 after customary prorations at closing;
- transferred the Company's entire interest in Britomart to the partner in a consolidated joint venture, resulting in the noncontrolling interest holder's ownership interest being fully redeemed;
- paid a nominal amount to acquire the remaining 13.3% noncontrolling interest in the Lake Mead Crossing joint venture, increasing the Company's ownership interest in that venture from 86.7% to 100%; and
- extended the maturity date of the Lake Mead Crossing construction loan from January 2, 2012 to March 27, 2012. Additionally, the terms and conditions of the executed extension permit the Company to pay off the outstanding principal balance for a reduced amount of \$45,000 on or prior to March 26, 2012.

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

(20) Quarterly Financial Information (unaudited)

	2011			
	Dec 31	Sep 30	Jun 30	Mar 31
Total revenue as previously reported	\$ 153,352	\$ 151,788	\$ 150,318	\$ 155,318
Reclassified to discontinued operations				
(a)		(679)	(1,523)	(2,891)
Adjusted total revenues	\$ 153,352	\$ 151,109	\$ 148,795	\$ 152,427
Net loss attributable to Company shareholders	\$ (13,837)	\$ (5,023)	\$ (13,724)	\$ (40,025)
Net loss per common share-basic and diluted	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.08)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding-basic and diluted	483,609	481,948	480,285	478,721

	2010			
	Dec 31	Sep 30	Jun 30	Mar 31
Total revenue as previously reported	\$ 155,277	\$ 162,030	\$ 160,586	\$ 164,755
Reclassified to discontinued operations				
(a)	(3,901)	(857)	(2,323)	(3,138)
Adjusted total revenues	\$ 151,376	\$ 161,173	\$ 158,263	\$ 161,617
Net loss attributable to Company shareholders	\$ (3,411)	\$ (25,527)	\$ (38,349)	\$ (28,556)
Net loss per common share-basic and diluted	\$ (0.01)	\$ (0.05)	\$ (0.08)	\$ (0.06)
Weighted average number of common shares outstanding-basic and diluted	484,113	484,865	483,590	482,402

(a) Represents revenue that has been reclassified to discontinued operations since previously reported amounts in Form 10-Q or 10-K.

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For the Years Ended December 31, 2011, 2010 and 2009

(in thousands)

	Balance at beginning of year	Charged to costs and expenses	Write-offs	Balance at end of year
Year ended December 31, 2011				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 9,138	6,527	(7,434)	\$ 8,231
Tax valuation allowance	\$ 6,823	2,077		\$ 8,900
Year ended December 31, 2010				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 31,019(a)	3,103	(24,984)(b)	\$ 9,138
Year ended December 31, 2009				
Allowance for doubtful accounts	\$ 15,510(c)	26,944(d)	(11,440)	\$ 31,014(d)

(a) Beginning balance includes \$5 for allowance for doubtful accounts related to an investment property held for sale in 2009.

(b) Includes \$16,909 related to a note receivable that was fully written off in 2010.

(c) Beginning balance excludes \$10 of allowance for doubtful accounts related to an investment property held for sale in 2009 and includes \$479 for allowance for doubtful accounts related to an investment property held for sale in 2008.

(d) Includes \$16,909 related to a note receivable that was fully reserved in 2009.

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INLAND WESTERN RETAIL REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.

Schedule III

Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

December 31, 2011

(in thousands)

Property Name	Encumbrance	Initial Cost (A)		Gross amount carried at end of period				Accumulated Depreciation (E)	Date Constructed	Date Acquired
		Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments Basis (C)	Land and Improvements (D)	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (B), (D)			
23rd Street Plaza Panama City, FL	\$ 3,163	\$ 1,300	\$ 5,319	\$ 65	\$ 1,300	\$ 5,384	\$ 6,684	\$ 1,382	2003	12/04
Academy Sports Houma, LA	3,236	1,230	3,752		1,230	3,752	4,982	1,020	2004	07/04
Academy Sports Midland, TX	2,650	1,340	2,943	3	1,340	2,946	4,286	774	2004	07/04
Academy Sports Port Arthur, TX	3,219	1,050	3,954	6	1,050	3,960	5,010	1,040	2004	07/04
Academy Sports San Antonio, TX	4,216	3,215	3,963		3,215	3,963	7,178	1,005	2004	07/04
Alison s Corner San Antonio, TX	2,630	1,045	5,700	78	1,045	5,778	6,823	1,622	2003	04/04
American Express DePere, WI	10,105	1,400	15,370	9	1,400	15,379	16,779	3,768	2000	12/04
American Express Phoenix, AZ		2,900	10,170	8	2,900	10,178	13,078	2,493	1983	12/04
Arvada Connection and Arvada Marketplace Arvada, CO	22,000	8,125	39,366	490	8,125	39,856	47,981	11,425	1987-1990	04/04
Ashland & Roosevelt Chicago, IL	9,744		21,052	299		21,351	21,351	5,161	2002	05/05
Azalea Square I Summerville, SC	12,378	6,375	21,304	1,592	6,375	22,896	29,271	5,924	2004	10/04
Azalea Square III Summerville, SC	8,703	3,280	10,348	63	3,280	10,411	13,691	1,621	2007	10/07
Bangor Parkade (a) Bangor, ME		11,600	13,539	4,003	11,600	17,542	29,142	3,689	2005	03/06
Battle Ridge Pavilion (a) Marietta, GA		4,350	11,366	(124)	4,350	11,242	15,592	2,356	1999	05/06
Beachway Plaza Bradenton, FL	6,025	5,460	10,397	210	5,460	10,607	16,067	2,570	1984 / 2004	06/05
Bed Bath & Beyond Plaza Miami, FL	9,333		18,367	40		18,407	18,407	4,862	2004	10/04

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INLAND WESTERN RETAIL REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.

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December 31, 2011

(in thousands)

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		Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (B), (D)			
Bed Bath & Beyond Plaza Westbury, NY	10,550	4,530	11,901		4,530	11,901	16,431	2,797	2000-2002	07/05
Best on the Boulevard Las Vegas, NV	17,978	7,460	25,583	357	7,460	25,940	33,400	7,458	1996-1999	04/04
Bison Hollow Traverse City, MI	7,701	5,550	12,324	28	5,550	12,352	17,902	3,011	2004	04/05
Blockbuster at Five Forks (a) Simpsonville, SC		440	1,018		440	1,018	1,458	252	2004-2005	03/05
Bluebonnet Parc Baton Rouge, LA	8,978	4,450	16,407	76	4,450	16,483	20,933	4,809	2002	04/04
Boston Commons Springfield, MA	8,826	3,750	9,690	200	3,750	9,890	13,640	2,408	1993	05/05
Boulevard at The Capital Ctr. (a) Largo, MD			114,703	(31,003)		83,700	83,700	9,383	2004	09/04
Boulevard Plaza Pawtucket, RI	2,456	4,170	12,038	2,499	4,170	14,537	18,707	3,427	1994	04/05
The Brickyard Chicago, IL	44,000	45,300	26,657	4,277	45,300	30,934	76,234	7,569	1977 / 2004	04/05
Broadway Shopping Center Bangor, ME	10,379	5,500	14,002	1,973	5,500	15,975	21,475	3,574	1960 /1999-2000	09/05

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Brown s Lane Middletown, RI	5,109	2,600	12,005	866	2,600	12,871	15,471	3,101	1985	04/05
Burlington Coat Factory Elk Grove, CA	5,500	2,858	5,084	1,247	2,858	6,331	9,189	1,320	1993	09/05
Burlington Coat Factory Moreno Valley, CA	5,100	3,860	4,008	1,917	3,860	5,925	9,785	1,174	1988	09/05
Burlington Coat Factory Redlands, CA	5,000	3,388	4,339	1,247	3,388	5,586	8,974	1,119	1981	09/05
Burlington Coat Factory Vacaville, CA	5,200	3,324	4,624	(3,487)	1,494	2,967	4,461	329	1992	09/05
Carmax San Antonio, TX		6,210	7,731		6,210	7,731	13,941	1,936	1998	03/05
Carrier Towne Crossing (a) Grand Prairie, TX		2,750	13,662	862	2,750	14,524	17,274	3,272	1998	12/05

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INLAND WESTERN RETAIL REAL ESTATE TRUST, INC.

Schedule III

Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation

December 31, 2011

(in thousands)

Property Name	Encumbrance	Initial Cost (A)			Gross amount carried at end of period			Accumulated Depreciation (E)	Date Constructed	Date Acquired
		Land	Buildings and Improvements	Adjustments to Basis (C)	Land and Improvements	Buildings and Improvements (D)	Total (B), (D)			
Central Texas Marketplace Waco, TX	45,386	13,000	47,559	3,981	13,000	51,540	64,540	9,331	2004	12/06
Century III Plaza West Mifflin, PA	26,200	7,100	33,212	1,391	7,100	34,603	41,703	7,876	1996	06/05
Cinemark Seven Bridges Woodridge, IL	5,109	3,450	11,728		3,450	11,728	15,178	2,770	2000	03/05
Clearlake Shores Clear Lake, TX	6,177	1,775	7,026	1,182	1,775	8,208	9,983	1,975	2003-2004	04/05
The Columns	12,771	5,830								