

TANGER FACTORY OUTLET CENTERS INC
Form 10-Q
May 07, 2010

**UNITED STATES
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION**

Washington, D.C. 20549

FORM 10-Q

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

For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2010

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission File No. 1-11986

TANGER FACTORY OUTLET CENTERS, INC.

(Exact name of Registrant as specified in its Charter)

3200 Northline Avenue, Suite 360, Greensboro, North Carolina 27408

(Address of principal executive offices)

(Zip code)

(336) 292-3010

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company

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

40,470,362 Common Shares,

\$.01 par value, outstanding as of May 3, 2010

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PART I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

**TANGER FACTORY OUTLET CENTERS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**

(In thousands, except share and per share data)
(Unaudited)

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

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**TANGER FACTORY OUTLET CENTERS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS**

(In thousands, except per share data)

(Unaudited)

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

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**TANGER FACTORY OUTLET CENTERS, INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**

(In thousands)

(Unaudited)

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

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TANGER FACTORY OUTLET CENTERS INC. AND SUBSIDIARIES
NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1. Business

Tanger Factory Outlet Centers, Inc. and subsidiaries is one of the largest owners and operators of outlet centers in the United States. We are a fully-integrated, self-administered and self-managed real estate investment trust, or REIT, which focuses exclusively on developing, acquiring, owning, operating and managing outlet shopping centers. As of March 31, 2010, we owned and operated 31 outlet centers, with a total gross leasable area of approximately 9.1 million square feet. These outlet centers were 95% occupied. We also operated and had partial ownership interests in two outlet centers totaling approximately 948,000 square feet.

Our outlet centers and other assets are held by, and all of our operations are conducted by, Tanger Properties Limited Partnership and subsidiaries. Accordingly, the descriptions of our business, employees and properties are also descriptions of the business, employees and properties of the Operating Partnership. Unless the context indicates otherwise, the term "Company" refers to Tanger Factory Outlet Centers, Inc. and subsidiaries and the term "Operating Partnership" refers to Tanger Properties Limited Partnership and subsidiaries. The terms "we", "our" and "us" refer to the Company or the Company and the Operating Partnership together, as the text requires.

We own the majority of the units of partnership interest issued by the Operating Partnership through our two wholly-owned subsidiaries, the Tanger GP Trust and the Tanger LP Trust. The Tanger GP Trust controls the Operating Partnership as its sole general partner. The Tanger LP Trust holds a limited partnership interest. The Tanger family, through its ownership of the Tanger Family Limited Partnership holds the remaining units as a limited partner. Stanley K. Tanger, our founder and a member of our Board of Directors, is the sole general partner of the Tanger Family Limited Partnership.

2. Basis of Presentation

Our unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and notes thereto of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. The December 31, 2009 balance sheet data was derived from audited financial statements. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America have been condensed or omitted pursuant to the Securities and Exchange Commission's ("SEC") rules and regulations, although management believes that the disclosures are adequate to make the information presented not misleading.

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements include our accounts, our wholly-owned subsidiaries, as well as the Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries and reflect, in the opinion of management, all adjustments necessary for a fair statement of the interim consolidated financial statements. All such adjustments are of a normal and recurring nature. Intercompany balances and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Investments in real estate joint ventures that represent non-controlling ownership interests are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. These investments are recorded initially at cost and subsequently adjusted for our equity in the venture's net income (loss) and cash contributions and distributions.

Control is determined using an evaluation based on accounting standards related to the consolidated of joint ventures and variable interest entities. For joint ventures that are defined as variable interest entities, the primary beneficiary consolidates the entity.

3. Development of Rental Properties

New Development

During the first quarter of 2010, construction continued on our development site in Mebane, North Carolina. Currently, we have signed leases or leases out for signature for approximately 77% of the total square feet. Currently, we expect the 317,000 square foot outlet center will be funded by operating cash flows and amounts available under our unsecured lines of credit. This center is scheduled to open in time for the 2010 holiday season.

Redevelopment at Existing Outlet Centers

During the first quarter of 2009, we obtained approval from Beaufort County, South Carolina to implement a redevelopment plan at the Hilton Head I, SC outlet center. As of March 31, 2010, the center was vacant of all tenants in preparation for the demolition of the existing center and the redevelopment of the new center. As a result a total of \$9.2 million in depreciation and amortization was recognized in the first quarter of 2010 to completely depreciate the existing center. Accelerated depreciation and amortization recognized due to changes in the estimated remaining lives at the center was approximately \$4.6 million and \$1.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Income from continuing operations and net income per share was reduced by approximately \$.10 and \$.03 for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Commitments to complete construction of our new developments, redevelopments and other capital expenditure requirements amounted to approximately \$31.1 million at March 31, 2010. Commitments for construction represent only those costs contractually required to be paid by us.

Interest costs capitalized during the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 amounted to \$200,000 and \$36,000, respectively.

Impairment Charge

In 2005 we sold an outlet center located in Seymour, Indiana. We retained various outparcels of land at the development site, some of which we sold in recent years. In February 2010, our Board of Directors approved the sale of the remaining parcels of land in Seymour, IN. As a result of this Board approval and an approved plan to actively market the land, we accounted for the land as "held for sale" and recorded a non-cash impairment charge of approximately \$735,000 in our consolidated statement of operations which equaled the excess of the carrying amount of the land over its current fair value. We determined the estimated fair value using a market approach considering offers that we have obtained for all the various parcels less estimated closing costs. See Note 10, Fair Value Measurements, for further discussion.

Land Outparcel Sales

Gains on sale of outparcels are included in other income in the consolidated statements of operations. Cost is allocated to the outparcels based on the relative market value method.

In March 2010, we closed on the sale of an outparcel of land at our property in Lincoln City, Oregon. The net proceeds from the sale were approximately \$403,000 resulting in a gain on sale of outparcel of approximately \$161,000.

In March 2010, we sold two of the remaining outparcels in Seymour, IN for net proceeds of approximately \$199,000. As these parcels were recorded at their fair value earlier in the quarter, no gain or loss on sale was recorded. The only remaining land as of March 31, 2010 is currently recorded at its fair value which is approximately \$200,000.

4. Investments in Unconsolidated Real Estate Joint Ventures

Our investments in unconsolidated real estate joint ventures as of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 aggregated \$8.2 million and \$9.1 million, respectively. We have evaluated the accounting treatment for each of the joint ventures and have concluded based on the current facts and circumstances that the equity method of accounting should be used to account for the individual joint ventures. At March 31, 2010, we were members of the following unconsolidated real estate joint ventures:

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These investments are recorded initially at cost and subsequently adjusted for our equity in the venture's net income (loss) and cash contributions and distributions.

In accordance with amended guidance related to the consolidation of variable interest entities which became effective January 1, 2010, we performed an analysis of all of our real estate joint ventures to determine whether they would qualify as variable interest entities, or VIE, and whether the joint venture should be consolidated or accounted for as an equity method investment in an unconsolidated joint venture. As a result of our qualitative assessment, we confirmed, as previously concluded, that Deer Park is a VIE and Wisconsin Dells is not a VIE. Deer Park is considered a VIE because it does not meet the criteria of the members having a sufficient equity investment at risk. In the case of Wisconsin Dells, the members do have a sufficient equity investment at risk.

After making the determination that Deer Park was a VIE, we performed an assessment to determine if we would be considered the primary beneficiary and thus be required to consolidate Deer Park's balance sheets and results of operations. This assessment was based upon whether we had the following:

a. The power to direct the activities of a variable interest entity that most significantly impact the entity's economic performance

Per review of the operating and management agreements of Deer Park, it was determined that no one member alone has the power to direct the significant activities that affect the economic performance of Deer Park. While we are the Deer Park property manager, we must operate the property within the approved budget or risk being removed by the other two members as the property manager.

b. The obligation to absorb losses of the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity or the right to receive benefits from the entity that could potentially be significant to the variable interest entity

All three members have equal 33.3% ownership of Deer Park and per the terms of the operating agreement would have an equal obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the VIE.

Based on the above, we have determined that all three partners share power in the decisions that most significantly impact Deer Park, as well as the financial rights and obligations, and therefore we are not required to consolidate Deer Park. Our equity method investment in Deer Park as of March 31, 2010 was approximately \$2.8 million. We are unable to estimate our maximum exposure to loss at this time. Upon completion of the final phase of the project, the debt is expected to be approximately \$284.0 million, of which our proportionate share would be approximately \$94.7 million. A calculation of the maximum loss would involve variables such as the loan balance amount and any proceeds from the sale of the property.

The following management, leasing and marketing fees were recognized from services provided to Wisconsin Dells and Deer Park (in thousands):

Our investments in real estate joint ventures are reduced by 50% of the profits earned for leasing services provided to Wisconsin Dells and by 33.3% of the profits earned for leasing services provided to Deer Park. Our carrying value of investments in unconsolidated joint ventures differs from our share of the assets reported in the "Summary Balance Sheets - Unconsolidated Joint Ventures" shown below due to adjustments to the book basis, including intercompany profits on sales of services that are capitalized by the unconsolidated joint ventures. The differences in basis are amortized over the various useful lives of the related assets.

On a periodic basis, we assess whether there are any indicators that the value of our investments in unconsolidated joint ventures may be impaired. An investment is impaired only if management's estimate of the value of the investment is less than the carrying value of the investments, and such decline in value is deemed to be other than temporary. To the extent impairment has occurred, the loss shall be measured as the excess of the carrying amount of the investment over the fair value of the investment. Our estimates of fair value for each joint venture investment are based on a number of assumptions that are subject to economic and market uncertainties including, among others, demand for space, competition for tenants, changes in market rental rates and operating costs of the property. As these factors are difficult to predict and are subject to future events that may alter our assumptions, the values estimated by us in our impairment analysis may not be realized. As of March 31, 2010, we do not believe that any of our equity investments were impaired.

Condensed combined summary financial information of joint ventures accounted for using the equity method is as follows (in thousands):

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5. Other Comprehensive Income

Total comprehensive income is as follows (in thousands):

6. Share-Based Compensation

During the first quarter of 2010, our Board of Directors approved the grant of 150,288 restricted common shares to the independent directors and our officers. The restricted common shares granted to independent directors vest ratably over a three year period. The restricted common shares granted to officers vest ratably over a five year period. The grant date fair value of the awards is \$39.24 per share, which was determined based upon the closing market price of our common shares on the day prior to the grant date in accordance with the terms of the Company's Incentive Award Plan, or Plan. Compensation expense related to the amortization of the deferred compensation amount is being recognized in accordance with the vesting schedule of the restricted shares.

Also during the first quarter of 2010, our Compensation Committee approved the general terms of the Tanger Factory Outlet Centers, Inc. 2010 Multi-Year Performance Plan, or the "2010 Multi-Year Performance Plan". Under the 2010 Multi-Year Performance Plan, we will grant 205,000 notional units to award recipients as a group. If our aggregate share price appreciation during this period equals or exceeds the minimum threshold of 40%, then the notional units will convert into the Company's common shares on a one-for-one basis. The notional units will convert into common shares on a one-for-two basis if the share price appreciation exceeds the target threshold of 50% and on a one-for-three basis if the share price appreciation exceeds the maximum threshold of 60%. The notional amounts will convert on a pro rata basis between share price appreciation thresholds. The share price targets will be reduced on a dollar-for-dollar basis with respect to any dividend payments made during the measurement period, subject to a minimum level price target. After the awards are earned, they will remain subject to a one-year vesting period. For notional amounts granted in 2010, any shares earned on December 31, 2013 will vest on December 31, 2014 contingent on continued employment through the vesting date.

The notional units, prior to the date they are converted into restricted common shares, will not entitle award recipients to receive any dividends or other distributions. If the notional units are earned, and thereby converted into restricted common shares, then award recipients will be entitled to receive a payment of all dividends and other distributions that would have been paid had the number of earned common shares been issued at the beginning of the performance period. Thereafter, dividends and other distributions will be paid with respect to all restricted common shares that were earned.

At the end of the four-year performance period, if the minimum share price threshold is not achieved but the Company's share performance exceeds the 50th percentile of the share performance of its peer group,

the notional units will convert into restricted common shares on a one-for-one basis. All determinations, interpretations and assumptions relating to the vesting and calculation of the performance awards will be made by our Compensation Committee.

We recorded share-based compensation expense in our statements of operations as follows (in thousands):

As of March 31, 2010, there was \$21.1 million of total unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested share-based compensation arrangements granted under the Plan.

7. Noncontrolling Interest

Noncontrolling interest in the Operating Partnership in the consolidated financial statements relates to the ownership of units by the Tanger Family Limited Partnership, or TFLP. Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership is computed by applying the weighted average percentage of units owned by TFLP during the period, as a percentage of the total number of outstanding units, to the Operating Partnership's net income for the period after deducting distributions for preferred units.

The following table sets forth noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership (in thousands):

8. Earnings Per Share

The following table sets forth a reconciliation of the numerators and denominators in computing earnings per share (in thousands, except per share amounts):

The exchangeable notes are included in the diluted earnings per share computation, if the effect is dilutive, using the treasury stock method. In applying the treasury stock method, the effect will be dilutive if the average market price of our common shares for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading days at the end of each quarter is higher than the exchange rate of \$35.87 per share.

The computation of diluted earnings per share excludes options to purchase common shares when the exercise price is greater than the average market price of the common shares for the period. No options were excluded from the computations for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. The assumed conversion of the partnership units held by the noncontrolling interest limited partner as of the beginning of the year, which would result in the elimination of earnings allocated to the noncontrolling interest in the Operating Partnership, would have no impact on earnings per share since the allocation of earnings to a partnership unit, as if converted, is equivalent to earnings allocated to a common share.

The Company's unvested restricted share awards contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents. The impact of the unvested restricted share awards on earnings per share has been calculated using the two-class method whereby earnings are allocated to the unvested restricted share awards based on dividends declared and the unvested restricted shares' participation rights in undistributed earnings.

The notional units are considered contingently issuable common shares and are included in earnings per share if the effect is dilutive using the treasury stock method. The notional units were issued in January 2010 and all have been excluded from the computation of diluted earnings per share for the three months ended March 31, 2010 as none of the contingent conditions were satisfied as of the end of the reporting period.

9. Derivatives

We are exposed to various market risks, including changes in interest rates. Market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates. We may periodically enter into certain interest rate protection and interest rate swap agreements to effectively convert floating rate debt to a fixed rate basis. We do not enter into derivatives or other financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

In accordance with our derivatives policy, all derivatives are assessed for effectiveness at the time the contracts are entered into and are assessed for effectiveness on an on-going basis at each quarter end. All of our derivatives have been designated as cash flow hedges. Unrealized gains and losses related to the effective portion of our derivatives are recognized in other comprehensive income and gains or losses related to ineffective portions are recognized in the income statement. At March 31, 2010, all of our derivatives were considered effective.

The table below presents the fair value of the Company's derivative financial instruments as well as their classification on the Balance Sheet as of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 (in millions).

(1) The derivative not designated as a hedging instrument was the interest rate swap agreement assumed when we purchased the remaining 50% interest in the joint venture that owned the outlet center in Myrtle Beach, SC on Hwy 17. We could not qualify for hedge accounting for this assumed derivative which had a fair value of \$1.7 million upon acquisition and was recorded in other liabilities in the balance sheet. Changes in fair value of this derivative were recorded through the statement of operations until its expiration in March 2010 at which time its value was zero. For the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 we recorded approximately \$439,000 and \$121,000 as a reduction in interest expense related to the amortization of the net benefit from the derivative.

The remaining net benefit from a derivative settled during 2005 in accumulated other comprehensive income was an unamortized balance as of March 31, 2010 of \$2.0 million which will amortize into the statement of operations through October 2015.

10. Fair Value Measurements

Accounting guidance on fair value measurements includes a three-tier fair value hierarchy, which prioritizes the inputs used in measuring fair value. These tiers are defined as follows:

The valuation of our financial instruments is determined using widely accepted valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curves. The valuation also includes a discount for counterparty risk. We have determined that our derivative valuations are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

For assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, quantitative disclosure of the fair value for each major category of assets and liabilities is presented below as of March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009:

(1) *Included in "Other liabilities" in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.*

For assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis, quantitative disclosure of the fair value for each major category of assets and liabilities is presented below:

(1) Land with a carrying amount of \$1.1 million was written down to its fair value of \$399,000 in February 2010. In March a portion of the land was sold for \$199,000. Included in "Land" in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet.

The estimated fair value of our debt, consisting of senior unsecured notes, exchangeable notes, unsecured term credit facilities and unsecured lines of credit, at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was \$544.4 million and \$567.0 million, respectively, and its recorded value was \$584.8 million and \$584.6 million, respectively. Fair values were determined, based on level 2 inputs, using discounted cash flow analyses with an interest rate or credit spread similar to that of current market borrowing arrangements.

11. Non-Cash Investing Activities

We purchase capital equipment and incur costs relating to construction of facilities, including tenant finishing allowances. Expenditures included in construction trade payables as of March 31, 2010 and 2009 amounted to \$22.4 million and \$9.1 million, respectively.

12. Subsequent Events

In April 2010, we made the decision to terminate our option contract for a new development site located in Irving, Texas. As the development is no longer probable, we will write-off approximately \$400,000 of predevelopment and due diligence costs associated with the project in the second quarter of 2010.

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

The discussion of our results of operations reported in the unaudited, consolidated statements of operations compares the three months ended March 31, 2010 with the three months ended March 31, 2009. The following discussion should be read in conjunction with the unaudited consolidated financial statements appearing elsewhere in this report. Historical results and percentage relationships set forth in the unaudited, consolidated statements of operations, including trends which might appear, are not necessarily indicative of future operations. Unless the context indicates otherwise, the term "Company" refers to Tanger Factory Outlet Centers, Inc. and subsidiaries and the term "Operating Partnership" refers to Tanger Properties Limited Partnership and subsidiaries. The terms "we", "our" and "us" refer to the Company or the Company and the Operating Partnership together, as the text requires.

Cautionary Statements

Certain statements made below are forward-looking statements within the meaning of Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. We intend for such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe harbor provisions for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Reform Act of 1995 and included this statement for purposes of complying with these safe harbor provisions. Forward-looking statements, which are based on certain assumptions and describe our future plans, strategies and expectations, are generally identifiable by use of the words "believe", "expect", "intend", "anticipate", "estimate", "project", or similar expressions. You should not rely on forward-looking statements since they involve known and unknown risks, uncertainties and other factors which are, in some cases, beyond our control and which could materially affect our actual results, performance or achievements. Factors which may cause actual results to differ materially from current expectations include, but are not limited to, those set forth under Item 1A "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009. There have been no material changes to the risk factors listed there through March 31, 2010.

General Overview

At March 31, 2010, our consolidated portfolio included 31 wholly-owned outlet centers in 21 states totaling 9.1 million square feet compared to 31 wholly-owned outlet centers in 21 states totaling 9.2 million square feet at March 31, 2009. The changes in the number of centers and square feet are due to the following events:

The following table summarizes certain information for our existing outlet centers in which we have an ownership interest as of March 31, 2010. Except as noted, all properties are fee owned.

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Comparison of the three months ended March 31, 2010 to the three months ended March 31, 2009

BASE RENTALS

Base rentals increased \$721,000, or 2%, in the 2010 period compared to the 2009 period. The following table sets forth the changes in various components of base rents from 2009 to 2010 (in thousands):

Base rental income generated from existing properties in our portfolio increased due to increases in rental rates on lease renewals and incremental rents from re-tenanting vacant spaces. In addition, the 2010 period included the base rentals from the tenants that occupy space in the 23,000 square foot expansion completed during the second quarter of 2009 at our Commerce II, Georgia property.

Also, the amount of termination fees recognized in the 2009 period was approximately \$106,000 higher when compared to the 2010 period due to several tenants terminating leases early. Payments received from the early termination of leases are recognized as revenue from the time the payment is receivable until the tenant vacates the space.

Finally, included in base rentals is the amortization from the value of above and below market leases recorded as a result of our property acquisitions as either an increase (in the case of below market leases) or a decrease (in the case of above market leases) to rental income over the remaining term of the associated lease. The net amortization of above and below market leases increased for the 2010 period due to the 2009 period including the recognition of a large above market lease amount from the early termination of a single tenant.

At March 31, 2010, the net liability representing the amount of unrecognized below market lease values totaled approximately \$2.3 million. If a tenant vacates its space prior to the contractual termination of the lease and no rental payments are being made on the lease, any unamortized balance of the related above or below market lease value will be written off and could materially impact our net income positively or negatively.

EXPENSE REIMBURSEMENTS

Expense reimbursements, which represent the contractual recovery from tenants of certain common area maintenance, insurance, property tax, promotional, advertising and management expenses and which generally fluctuates consistently with the reimbursable property operating expenses to which it relates, increased approximately \$317,000, or 2% in the 2010 period compared to the 2009 period. Expense reimbursements, expressed as a percentage of property operating expenses, were 87% and 88% in the 2010 and 2009 periods, respectively.

PROPERTY OPERATING EXPENSES

Property operating expenses increased \$724,000, or 3%, in the 2010 period as compared to the 2009 period. The increase is due primarily to higher common area maintenance costs for various projects and increased snow removal costs from the extreme winter weather experienced in 2010.

GENERAL AND ADMINISTRATIVE EXPENSES

General and administrative expenses decreased \$469,000, or 8%, in the 2010 period as compared to the 2009 period. The decrease is due mainly to the retirement of Stanley K. Tanger in September 2009. The incremental decrease from

Mr. Tanger's retirement was partially offset by amortization associated with the notional units issued under our new 2010 Multi-Year Performance Plan.

DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION

Depreciation and amortization increased \$6.1 million, or 30%, in the 2010 period compared to the 2009 period. During the first quarter of 2009, we obtained approval from Beaufort County, South Carolina to implement a redevelopment plan at the Hilton Head I, SC outlet center. As of March 31, 2010, the center was vacant of all tenants in preparation for the demolition of the existing center and the redevelopment of the new center. As a result a total of \$9.2 million in depreciation and amortization was recognized in the first quarter of 2010 to completely depreciate the existing center. Accelerated depreciation recognized due to changes in the estimated remaining lives at the center were approximately \$4.6 million and \$1.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. Income from continuing operations and net income per share were reduced by approximately \$.10 and \$.03 for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

IMPAIRMENT CHARGE

In 2005 we sold an outlet center located in Seymour, Indiana. We retained various outparcels of land at the development site, some of which we had sold in recent years. In February 2010, our Board of Directors approved the sale of the remaining parcels of land in Seymour, IN. As a result of this Board approval and an approved plan to actively market the land, we accounted for the land as "held for sale" and recorded a non-cash impairment charge of approximately \$735,000 in our consolidated statement of operations which equaled the excess of the carrying amount of the land over its current fair value. We determined the estimated fair value using a market approach considering offers that we have obtained for all the various parcels less estimated closing costs.

INTEREST EXPENSE

Interest expense decreased \$3.3 million, or 29%, in the 2010 period compared to the 2009 period. This decrease was due to the significant decline in the average amount of debt outstanding which was accomplished through an exchange offering in May 2009 and a common share offering in August 2009. These two equity transactions in essence retired approximately \$259.1 million of outstanding debt.

EQUITY IN EARNINGS (LOSSES) OF UNCONSOLIDATED JOINT VENTURES

Our equity in the earnings and losses of unconsolidated joint ventures improved by \$829,000, or 92%, in the 2010 period compared to the 2009 period. The improvement is due to the natural expiration of \$170.0 million of interest rate swaps at the Deer Park joint venture in June 2009. The expiration of these swaps enabled the construction loan for the joint venture to incur interest at a variable rate based on a LIBOR index that is currently at historically low levels.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

General Overview

Property rental income represents our primary source to pay property operating expenses, debt service, capital expenditures and dividends, excluding non-recurring capital expenditures and acquisitions. To the extent that our cash flow from operating activities is insufficient to cover such non-recurring capital expenditures and acquisitions, we finance such activities from borrowings under our unsecured lines of credit or from the proceeds from the Operating Partnership's and the Company's debt and equity offerings.

We believe we achieve a strong and flexible financial position by attempting to: (1) maintain a conservative leverage position relative to our portfolio when pursuing new development and expansion opportunities, (2) extend and sequence debt maturities, (3) manage our interest rate risk through a proper mix of fixed and variable rate debt, (4) maintain access to liquidity by using our lines of credit in a conservative manner and (5) preserve internally generated sources of capital by strategically divesting of underperforming assets and maintaining a conservative distribution

payout ratio. We manage our capital structure to reflect a long term investment approach and utilize multiple sources of capital to meet our requirements.

The following table sets forth our changes in cash flows for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively (in thousands):

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Operating Activities

Cash flow provided by operating activities decreased by \$1.8 million in the 2010 period compared to the 2009 period due primarily to a decrease in accounts payable and accrued expenses.

Investing Activities

Cash flow used in investing activities was lower in the 2010 period by approximately \$33.7 million due to the 2009 period including the acquisition of the remaining 50% interest in the joint venture that held the Myrtle Beach Hwy 17, South Carolina outlet center. We acquired our partners' interest for a cash purchase price of \$32.0 million. In addition, the 2010 period included proceeds from the sale of outparcels of land of approximately \$602,000 while there were no sales of outparcels during the 2009 period.

Financing Activities

The 2010 period resulted in cash used by financing activities as we repaid our only remaining mortgage loan during the period with amounts available under our unsecured lines of credit. In addition, dividends and distributions paid in the 2010 period were higher by \$3.5 million compared to the 2009 period due to a higher number of outstanding common shares from the 2009 exchange offering and common share offering and an increase in the dividend rate paid on our common shares. During the 2009 period funding from our unsecured lines of credit was utilized to pay for the acquisition of the remaining 50% interest in the Myrtle Beach Hwy 17, SC joint venture for a cash price of \$32.0 million.

Current Developments

We intend to continue to grow our portfolio by developing, expanding or acquiring additional outlet centers. In the section below, we describe the new developments that are either currently planned, underway or recently completed. However, you should note that any developments or expansions that we, or a joint venture that we are involved in, have planned or anticipated may not be started or completed as scheduled, or may not result in accretive net income or Funds From Operations, or FFO. See the section "Funds From Operations" in the Management's Discussion and Analysis section for further discussion of FFO. In addition, we regularly evaluate acquisition or disposition proposals and engage from time to time in negotiations for acquisitions or dispositions of properties. We may also enter into letters of intent for the purchase or sale of properties. Any prospective acquisition or disposition that is being evaluated or which is subject to a letter of intent may not be consummated, or if consummated, may not result in an increase in liquidity, net income or funds from operations.

WHOLLY OWNED CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS

New Development

During the first quarter of 2010, construction continued on our development site in Mebane, North Carolina. Currently, we have signed leases or leases out for signature for approximately 77% of the total square feet. Currently, we expect the 317,000 square foot outlet center will be funded by operating cash flows and amounts available under our unsecured lines of credit. This center is scheduled to open in time for the 2010 holiday season.

Redevelopment at Existing Outlet Centers

During the first quarter of 2009, we obtained approval from Beaufort County, South Carolina to implement a redevelopment plan at the Hilton Head I, SC outlet center. As of March 31, 2010, the center was vacant of all tenants in preparation for the demolition of the existing center and the redevelopment of the new center. As a result a total of

\$9.2 million in depreciation and amortization was recognized in the first quarter of 2010

to completely depreciate the existing center. Accelerated depreciation recognized due to changes in the estimated remaining lives at the center were approximately \$4.6 million and \$1.2 million for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Potential Future Developments

In April 2010, we made the decision to terminate our option contract for a new development site located in Irving, Texas. As the development is no longer probable, we will write-off approximately \$400,000 of predevelopment and due diligence costs associated with the project in the second quarter of 2010.

At this time, we are in the initial study period on several potential new locations. There can be no assurance that any potential sites will ultimately be developed. These projects, if realized, would be primarily funded by amounts available under our unsecured lines of credit but could also be funded by other sources of capital such as collateralized construction loans, public debt or equity offerings as necessary or available. We may also consider the use of additional operational or developmental joint ventures.

Financing Arrangements

At March 31, 2010, 100% of our outstanding debt represented unsecured borrowings and 100% of the gross book value of our real estate portfolio was unencumbered. We maintain five unsecured, revolving lines of credit that provide for borrowings of up to \$325.0 million, all with expiration dates of June 30, 2011 or later.

We intend to retain the ability to raise additional capital, including public debt or equity, to pursue attractive investment opportunities that may arise and to otherwise act in a manner that we believe to be in our shareholders' best interests. We have no significant debt maturities until 2011. We are a well-known seasoned issuer with a shelf registration, which we updated in July 2009 that allows us to register unspecified amounts of different classes of securities on Form S-3. To generate capital to reinvest into other attractive investment opportunities, we may also consider the use of additional operational and developmental joint ventures, the sale or lease of outparcels on our existing properties and the sale of certain properties that do not meet our long-term investment criteria. Based on cash provided by operations, existing credit facilities, ongoing negotiations with certain financial institutions and our ability to sell debt or issue equity subject to market conditions, we believe that we have access to the necessary financing to fund the planned capital expenditures during 2010.

Although we receive most of our rental payments on a monthly basis, distributions to shareholders are made quarterly and interest payments on the senior, unsecured notes are made semi-annually. Amounts accumulated for such payments will be used in the interim to reduce the outstanding borrowings under our existing lines of credit or invested in short-term money market or other suitable instruments.

We believe our financing activities in 2009 have improved the strength of our balance sheet so that we can meet our current expected obligations; however, due to the uncertainty and unpredictability of the capital and credit markets, we can give no assurance that affordable access to capital will exist between now and 2011 when our next debt maturity occurs. As a result, our current primary focus is to strengthen our capital and liquidity position by controlling and reducing overhead costs, generating positive cash flows from operations to cover our dividend and reducing outstanding debt.

Our debt agreements require the maintenance of certain ratios, including debt service coverage and leverage, and limit the payment of dividends such that dividends and distributions will not exceed funds from operations, as defined in the agreements, for the prior fiscal year on an annual basis or 95% on a cumulative basis. We have historically been and currently are in compliance with all of our debt covenants. We expect to remain in compliance with all of our existing debt covenants; however, should circumstances arise that would cause us to be in default, the various lenders would have the ability to accelerate the maturity on our outstanding debt.

Our senior unsecured notes contain covenants and restrictions requiring us to meet certain financial ratios and reporting requirements. Key financial covenants and their covenant levels include:

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On April 8, 2010, our Board of Directors approved an increase in the annual cash dividend on our common shares from \$1.53 per share to \$1.55 per share. This marks the 17th consecutive year that we have increased our common share dividend. Simultaneously, the Board of Directors declared a quarterly dividend of \$0.3875 per share for the first quarter ended March 31, 2010. A cash dividend of \$0.3875 per share will be payable on May 14, 2010 to shareholders of record on April 30, 2010. We have paid dividends each quarter since becoming a public company in May 1993. The Board of Directors also declared a \$.46875 cash dividend per 7.5% Class C Cumulative Preferred Share payable on May 17, 2010 to holders of record on April 30, 2010.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

The following table details certain information as of March 31, 2010 about various unconsolidated real estate joint ventures in which we have an ownership interest:

We may issue guarantees for the debt of a joint venture in order for the joint venture to obtain funding or to obtain funding at a lower cost than could be obtained otherwise. We are party to a limited joint and several guarantee with respect to the Wisconsin Dells joint venture loan, which currently has a balance of \$25.3 million. We are also party to limited joint and several guarantees with respect to the loans obtained by the Deer Park joint venture which currently have a balance of \$267.2 million.

Each of the above ventures contains provisions where a venture partner can trigger certain provisions and force the other partners to either buy or sell their investment in the joint venture. Should this occur, we may be required to sell the property to the venture partner or incur a significant cash outflow in order to maintain ownership of these outlet centers.

The following table details our share of the debt maturities of the unconsolidated joint ventures as of March 31, 2010 (in thousands):

(1) The Deer Park mortgage has a one-year extension option which is exercisable at the May 17, 2011 initial maturity date subject to certain qualifications.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Refer to our 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K for a discussion of our critical accounting policies which include principles of consolidation, acquisition of real estate, cost capitalization, impairment of long-lived assets and revenue recognition. There have been no material changes to these policies in 2010.

Related Party Transactions

As noted above in "Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements", we are 50% owners of the Wisconsin Dells joint venture and a 33.3% owner in the Deer Park joint venture. These joint ventures pay us management, leasing, marketing and development fees, which we believe approximate current market rates, for services provided to the joint ventures. During the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, we recognized the following fees (in thousands):

Tanger Family Limited Partnership is a related party which holds a limited partnership interest in, and is the noncontrolling interest in the Operating Partnership. Stanley K. Tanger, the Company's founder and a current member of the Board of Directors, is the sole general partner of Tanger Family Limited Partnership. The only material related party transaction with Tanger Family Limited Partnership is the payment of quarterly distributions of earnings which were \$2.3 million for each of the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively.

Funds From Operations

Funds from Operations, or FFO, represents income before extraordinary items and gains (losses) on sale or disposal of depreciable operating properties, plus depreciation and amortization uniquely significant to real estate and after adjustments for unconsolidated partnerships and joint ventures.

FFO is intended to exclude historical cost depreciation of real estate as required by Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, or GAAP, which assumes that the value of real estate assets diminishes ratably over time. Historically, however, real estate values have risen or fallen with market conditions. Because FFO excludes depreciation and amortization unique to real estate, gains and losses from property dispositions and extraordinary items, it provides a performance measure that, when compared year over year, reflects the impact to operations from trends in occupancy rates, rental rates, operating costs, development activities and interest costs, providing perspective not immediately apparent from net income.

We present FFO because we consider it an important supplemental measure of our operating performance and believe it is frequently used by securities analysts, investors and other interested parties in the evaluation of REITs, many of

which present FFO when reporting their results. FFO is widely used by us and others in our industry to evaluate and price potential acquisition candidates. The National Association of

Real Estate Investment Trusts, Inc., of which we are a member, has encouraged its member companies to report their FFO as a supplemental, industry-wide standard measure of REIT operating performance. In addition, a percentage of bonus compensation to certain members of management is based on our FFO performance.

FFO has significant limitations as an analytical tool, and you should not consider it in isolation, or as a substitute for analysis of our results as reported under GAAP. Some of these limitations are:

- FFO does not reflect our cash expenditures, or future requirements, for capital expenditures or contractual commitments;
- FFO does not reflect changes in, or cash requirements for, our working capital needs;
- Although depreciation and amortization are non-cash charges, the assets being depreciated and amortized will often have to be replaced in the future, and FFO does not reflect any cash requirements for such replacements;
- FFO, which includes discontinued operations, may not be indicative of our ongoing operations; and
- Other companies in our industry may calculate FFO differently than we do, limiting its usefulness as a comparative measure.

Because of these limitations, FFO should not be considered as a measure of discretionary cash available to us to invest in the growth of our business or our dividend paying capacity. We compensate for these limitations by relying primarily on our GAAP results and using FFO only supplementally.

Below is a reconciliation of net income to FFO for the three months ended March 31, 2010 and 2009 as well as other data for those respective periods (in thousands, except per share data):

(1) Includes gain on sale of outparcel of land of \$161 for the three months ended March 31, 2010.

(2) Includes the dilutive effect of options and exchangeable notes and assumes the partnership units of the Operating Partnership held by the noncontrolling interest are converted to common shares of the Company.

Economic Conditions and Outlook

The majority of our leases contain provisions designed to mitigate the impact of inflation. Such provisions include clauses for the escalation of base rent and clauses enabling us to receive percentage rentals based on tenants' gross sales (above predetermined levels, which we believe often are lower than traditional retail

industry standards) which generally increase as prices rise. Most of the leases require the tenant to pay their share of property operating expenses, including common area maintenance, real estate taxes, insurance and advertising and promotion, thereby reducing exposure to increases in costs and operating expenses resulting from inflation.

While we believe outlet stores will continue to be a profitable and fundamental distribution channel for many brand name manufacturers, some retail formats are more successful than others. As typical in the retail industry, certain tenants have closed, or will close, certain stores by terminating their lease prior to its natural expiration or as a result of filing for protection under bankruptcy laws.

During 2010, we have approximately 1.5 million square feet, or 16%, of our wholly-owned portfolio coming up for renewal. During the first quarter of 2010, we renewed approximately 43% of the 1.5 million square feet that came up for renewal with the existing tenants at a 9% increase in the average base rental rate compared to the expiring rate. We also re-tenanted 227,000 square feet at a 23% increase in the average base rental rate. In addition, we continue to attract and retain additional tenants. If we were unable to successfully renew or release a significant amount of this space on favorable economic terms, the loss in rent could have a material adverse effect on our results of operations.

Given current economic conditions it may take longer to re-lease the remaining space and more difficult to achieve similar increases in base rental rates. Also, there may be additional tenants that have not informed us of their intentions and which may close stores in the coming year. There can be no assurances that we will be able to re-lease such space. While the timing of an economic recovery is unclear and these conditions may not improve quickly, we believe in our business and our long-term strategy.

Our outlet centers typically include well-known, national, brand name companies. By maintaining a broad base of well-known tenants and a geographically diverse portfolio of properties located across the United States, we reduce our operating and leasing risks. No one tenant (including affiliates) accounts for more than 9% of our square feet or 6% of our combined base and percentage rental revenues. Accordingly, we do not expect any material adverse impact on our results of operations and financial condition as a result of leases to be renewed or stores to be released. As of March 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, occupancy at our wholly-owned centers was 95% and 94%.

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Market Risk

We are exposed to various market risks, including changes in interest rates. Market risk is the potential loss arising from adverse changes in market rates and prices, such as interest rates. In an effort to reduce our exposure to market risk, we may periodically enter into certain interest rate protection and interest rate swap agreements to effectively convert floating rate debt to a fixed rate basis and to hedge anticipated future financings. We do not enter into derivatives or other financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

In July 2008 and September 2008, we entered into LIBOR based interest rate swap agreements with Wells Fargo Bank, N.A. and BB&T for notional amounts of \$118.0 million and \$117.0 million, respectively. The purpose of these swaps was to fix the interest rate on the \$235.0 million outstanding under the term loan facility completed in June 2008. The swaps fixed the one month LIBOR rate at 3.605% and 3.70%, respectively. When combined with the current spread of 160 basis points which can vary based on changes in our debt ratings, these swap agreements fix our interest rate on the \$235.0 million of variable rate debt at 5.25% until April 1, 2011. At March 31, 2010, the fair value of these contracts was a liability of \$8.2 million. If interest rates decreased 50 basis points, the fair value would be approximately \$9.4 million. The valuation of our financial instruments is determined using widely accepted valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curves. We have determined that our derivative valuations are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

As of March 31, 2010, approximately 16% of our outstanding debt had variable interest rates that were not covered by an interest rate derivative agreement and was therefore subject to market fluctuations. An increase in the LIBOR rate of 100 basis points would result in an increase of approximately \$934,000 in interest expense on an annual basis. The information presented herein is merely an estimate and has limited

predictive value. As a result, the ultimate effect upon our operating results of 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.

The estimated fair value of our debt, consisting of senior unsecured notes, exchangeable notes, unsecured term credit facilities and unsecured lines of credit, at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 was \$544.4 million and \$567.0 million, respectively, and its recorded value was \$584.8 million and \$584.6 million, respectively. A 1% increase from prevailing interest rates at March 31, 2010 and December 31, 2009 would result in a decrease in fair value of total debt of approximately \$17.7 million and \$17.1 million, respectively. Fair values were determined, based on level 2 inputs, using discounted cash flow analyses with an interest rate or credit spread similar to that of current market borrowing arrangements.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

Based on the most recent evaluation, the Company's Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, have concluded the Company's disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) were effective as of March 31, 2010. There were no changes to the Company's internal controls over financial reporting during the quarter ended March 31, 2010, that materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, the Company's internal control over financial reporting.

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Neither the Company nor the Operating Partnership is presently involved in any material litigation nor, to their knowledge, is any material litigation threatened against the Company or the Operating Partnership or its properties, other than routine litigation arising in the ordinary course of business and which is expected to be covered by liability insurance.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have been no material changes from the risk factors disclosed in the "Risk Factors" section of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibits

SIGNATURES

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

TANGER FACTORY OUTLET CENTERS, INC.

By: /s/ Frank C. Marchisello, Jr. _____

Frank C. Marchisello, Jr.

Executive Vice President, Chief Financial Officer & Secretary

DATE: May 7, 2010

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