

GETTY REALTY CORP /MD/
Form 10-Q
November 05, 2014

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark one)

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

For the quarterly period ended September 30, 2014

OR

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

For the transition period from _____ to _____

Commission file number 001-13777

GETTY REALTY CORP.

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MARYLAND
(State or other jurisdiction of
incorporation or organization)
Two Jericho Plaza, Suite 110
Jericho, New York 11753
(Address of principal executive offices)
(Zip Code)
(516) 478-5400

11-3412575
(I.R.S. Employer
Identification No.)

(Registrant's telephone number, including area code)

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

125 Jericho Turnpike, Suite 103
Jericho, New York 11753

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

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

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

Large Accelerated Filer Accelerated Filer

Non-Accelerated Filer Smaller Reporting Company

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

Registrant had outstanding 33,416,873 shares of Common Stock, par value \$.01 per share, as of November 5, 2014.

GETTY REALTY CORP.

INDEX

	Page Number
<u>Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Financial Statements (unaudited)</u>	
<u>Consolidated Balance Sheets as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013</u>	2
<u>Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Three and Nine Months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013</u>	3
<u>Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for the Nine Months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013</u>	4
<u>Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements</u>	5
<u>Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations</u>	27
<u>Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk</u>	46
<u>Item 4. Controls and Procedures</u>	47
<u>Part II. OTHER INFORMATION</u>	
<u>Item 1. Legal Proceedings</u>	48
<u>Item 1A. Risk Factors</u>	48
<u>Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures</u>	51
<u>Item 5. Other Information</u>	52
<u>Item 6. Exhibits</u>	53
<u>Signatures</u>	54

Part I. FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. Financial Statements

GETTY REALTY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(in thousands, except share data)

(unaudited)

	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
ASSETS:		
Real Estate:		
Land	\$ 344,537	\$ 342,944
Buildings and improvements	196,775	196,607
	541,312	539,551
Less accumulated depreciation and amortization	(99,547)	(95,712)
Real estate held for use, net	441,765	443,839
Real estate held for sale, net	9,672	22,984
Real estate, net	451,437	466,823
Net investment in direct financing leases	96,143	97,147
Deferred rent receivable (net of allowance of \$6,343 at September 30, 2014 and \$4,775 at December 31, 2013)	20,605	16,893
Cash and cash equivalents	8,396	12,035
Restricted cash	463	1,000
Notes and mortgages receivable	32,901	28,793
Accounts receivable (net of allowance of \$3,982 at September 30, 2014 and \$3,248 at December 31, 2013)	4,446	5,106
Prepaid expenses and other assets	36,776	54,605
Total assets	\$ 651,167	\$ 682,402
LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY:		
Borrowings under credit lines	\$ 27,000	\$ 58,000
Term loan	100,000	100,000
Mortgage payable, net	341	
Environmental remediation obligations	42,320	43,472
Dividends payable	6,750	8,423
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	52,746	57,416
Total liabilities	229,157	267,311

Commitments and contingencies (notes 2, 3, 4 and 5)

Shareholders' equity:

Common stock, par value \$.01 per share; authorized 50,000,000 shares; issued 33,416,873 at September 30, 2014 and 33,397,260 at December 31, 2013	334	334
Paid-in capital	463,058	462,397
Dividends paid in excess of earnings	(41,382)	(47,640)
Total shareholders' equity	422,010	415,091
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	\$ 651,167	\$ 682,402

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

GETTY REALTY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS

(in thousands, except per share amounts)

(unaudited)

	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Revenues:				
Revenues from rental properties	\$ 24,014	\$ 24,692	\$ 71,911	\$ 70,136
Interest on notes and mortgages receivable	817	707	2,287	2,467
Other revenue (note 2)		3,126		3,126
Total revenues	24,831	28,525	74,198	75,729
Operating expenses:				
Rental property expenses	5,538	7,085	17,420	21,525
Impairment charges	872	336	1,462	1,162
Environmental expenses	1,171	6,133	3,752	8,584
General and administrative expenses	3,865	6,361	11,984	16,750
Allowance for uncollectible accounts/(recoveries)	38	(10,478)	2,246	(14,460)
Depreciation and amortization expense	3,372	2,377	8,034	6,921
Total operating expenses	14,856	11,814	44,898	40,482
Operating income	9,975	16,711	29,300	35,247
Gains on dispositions of real estate	1,389		1,389	
Other income	48	45	216	79
Interest expense	(2,416)	(3,074)	(7,430)	(8,966)
Earnings from continuing operations	8,996	13,682	23,475	26,360
Discontinued operations:				
Earnings (loss) from operating activities	(1,518)	1,220	(4,092)	(975)
Gains on dispositions of real estate	2,757	26,975	7,127	39,581
Earnings from discontinued operations	1,239	28,195	3,035	38,606
Net earnings	\$ 10,235	\$ 41,877	\$ 26,510	\$ 64,966
Basic and diluted earnings per common share:				
Earnings from continuing operations	\$ 0.26	\$ 0.41	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.79
Earnings from discontinued operations	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.84	\$ 0.09	\$ 1.15
Net earnings	\$ 0.30	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.79	\$ 1.94
Weighted average shares outstanding:				

Basic	33,417	33,397	33,406	33,397
Stock options				
Diluted	33,417	33,397	33,406	33,397

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

GETTY REALTY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(in thousands)

(unaudited)

	Nine months ended	
	September 30,	
	2014	2013
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net earnings	\$ 26,510	\$ 64,966
Adjustments to reconcile net earnings to net cash flow provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization expense:		
Continuing operations	8,034	6,921
Discontinued operations		577
Impairment charges	6,583	7,717
Gains on dispositions of real estate:		
Continuing operations	(1,389)	
Discontinued operations	(7,127)	(39,581)
Deferred rent receivable, net of allowance	(3,712)	(5,117)
Bad debt expense (recoveries)	840	(21,006)
Other	3,382	4,391
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	(338)	22,184
Prepaid expenses and other assets	3,566	102
Environmental remediation obligations	(9,953)	(10,358)
Accounts payable and accrued liabilities	(3,995)	8,005
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	22,401	38,801
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Property acquisitions and capital expenditures	(6,437)	(67,086)
Investment in direct financing leases		(6,267)
Proceeds from dispositions of real estate:		
Continuing operations	4,380	
Discontinued operations	12,705	51,276
Change in cash held for property acquisitions	12,956	(6,880)
Change in restricted cash	537	
Issuance of notes and mortgages receivables		(4,138)
Collection of notes and mortgages receivable	1,743	10,803
Amortization of investment in direct financing leases	1,004	735
Net cash flow provided by (used in) investing activities	26,888	(21,557)
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		

Edgar Filing: GETTY REALTY CORP /MD/ - Form 10-Q

Borrowings under credit line	3,000	129,400
Repayments under credit line	(34,000)	(216,190)
Borrowings under term loan		100,000
Repayments under term loan		(22,030)
Payments of cash dividends	(21,925)	(17,680)
Payments of loan origination costs		(2,842)
Other	(3)	(108)
Net cash flow used in financing activities	(52,928)	(29,450)
Change in cash and cash equivalents	(3,639)	(12,206)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	12,035	16,876
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 8,396	\$ 4,670
Supplemental disclosures of cash flow information		
<i>Cash paid during the period for:</i>		
Interest	\$ 6,686	\$ 7,192
Income taxes	370	450
Environmental remediation obligations	9,366	9,329
<i>Non-cash transactions:</i>		
Issuance of mortgages receivable related to property dispositions	5,851	4,923
Mortgage payable, net related to property acquisition	390	

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

GETTY REALTY CORP. AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(Unaudited)

1. GENERAL

Basis of Presentation: The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of Getty Realty Corp. and its wholly-owned subsidiaries. We are a real estate investment trust (REIT) specializing in the ownership, leasing and financing of retail motor fuel and convenience store properties. The accompanying consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (GAAP). We do not distinguish our principal business or our operations on a geographical basis for purposes of measuring performance. We manage and evaluate our operations as a single segment. All significant intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated.

Unaudited, Interim Consolidated Financial Statements: The consolidated financial statements are unaudited but, in our opinion, reflect all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) necessary for a fair statement of the results for the periods presented. These statements should be read in conjunction with the consolidated financial statements and related notes which appear in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

Use of Estimates, Judgments and Assumptions: The consolidated financial statements have been prepared in conformity with GAAP, which requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and revenues and expenses during the period reported. Estimates, judgments and assumptions underlying the accompanying consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to, receivables, deferred rent receivable, net investment in direct financing leases, environmental remediation costs, real estate, depreciation and amortization, impairment of long-lived assets, litigation, environmental remediation obligations, accrued liabilities, income taxes and the allocation of the purchase price of properties acquired to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. Application of these estimates and assumptions requires exercise of judgment as to future uncertainties and, as a result, actual results could differ materially from these estimates.

Subsequent Events: We evaluated subsequent events and transactions for potential recognition or disclosure in our consolidated financial statements.

New Accounting Pronouncement: In April 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued Accounting Standards Update (ASU) 2014-08, Presentation of Financial Statements (Topic 205) and Property, Plant, and Equipment (Topic 360): Reporting Discontinued Operations and Disclosures of Disposals of Components of an Entity (ASU 2014-08). This guidance defines a discontinued operation as a component or group of components disposed or classified as held for sale and represents a strategic shift that has (or will have) a major effect on an entity's operations and final results; the guidance states that a strategic shift could include a disposal of a major geographical area of operations, a major line of business, a major equity method investment or other major parts of an entity. The guidance also provides for additional disclosure requirements in connection with both discontinued operations and other dispositions not qualifying as discontinued operations. The guidance will be effective for annual and interim periods beginning on or after December 15, 2014. The guidance applies prospectively to new disposals and new classifications of disposal groups as held for sale after the effective date. We elected to early adopt this standard effective with the interim period beginning July 1, 2014. Prior to July 1, 2014 properties identified as held for sale and/or disposed of were presented in discontinued operations for all periods presented.

In May 2014, the FASB issued ASU 2014-09 Revenue from Contracts with Customers (Topic 606) (ASU 2014-09). ASU 2014-09 is a comprehensive new revenue recognition model requiring a company to recognize revenue to depict the transfer of goods or services to a customer at an amount reflecting the consideration it expects to receive in exchange for those goods or services. In adopting ASU 2014-09, companies may use either a full retrospective or a modified retrospective approach. ASU 2014-09 is effective for the first interim period within annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2016, and early adoption is not permitted. We are currently in the process of evaluating the impact the adoption of ASU 2014-09 will have on our financial position or results of operations.

In August 2014, the FASB issued guidance ASU 2014-15, Presentation of Financial Statements – Going Concern: Disclosure of Uncertainties about an Entity’s Ability to Continue as a Going Concern. This guidance requires management to evaluate whether there is substantial doubt about the entity’s ability to continue as a going concern and, if so, disclose that fact. This guidance is effective for annual periods ending after December 15, 2016, including interim reporting periods thereafter. The new guidance affects disclosures only and is not expected to have a material impact on our consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows.

Fair Value Hierarchy: The preparation of consolidated financial statements in accordance with GAAP requires management to make estimates of fair value that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of assets and liabilities at the date of the consolidated financial statements and revenues and expenses during the period reported using a hierarchy (the Fair Value Hierarchy) that prioritizes the inputs to valuation techniques used to measure the fair value. The Fair Value Hierarchy gives the highest priority to unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities (Level 1 measurements) and the lowest priority to unobservable inputs (Level 3 measurements). The levels of the Fair Value Hierarchy are as follows: Level 1 -inputs that reflect unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that we have the ability to access at the measurement date; Level 2 -inputs other than quoted prices that are observable for the asset or liability either directly or indirectly, including inputs in markets that are not considered to be active; and Level 3 -inputs that are unobservable. Certain types of assets and liabilities are recorded at fair value either on a recurring or non-recurring basis. Assets required or elected to be marked-to-market and reported at fair value every reporting period are valued on a recurring basis. Other assets not required to be recorded at fair value every period may be recorded at fair value if a specific provision or other impairment is recorded within the period to mark the carrying value of the asset to market as of the reporting date. Such assets are valued on a non-recurring basis.

We had a receivable of \$2,972,000 as of December 31, 2012, that was measured at fair value on a recurring basis using Level 3 inputs. Pursuant to the terms of the Litigation Funding Agreement (as defined below), in the third quarter of 2013, we received a payment of \$25,096,000 related to this receivable. We elected to account for the advances, accrued interest and litigation reimbursements due to us pursuant to the Litigation Funding Agreement on a fair value basis. We used unobservable inputs based on comparable transactions when determining the fair value of the Litigation Funding Agreement. We concluded that the terms of the Litigation Funding Agreement were within a range of terms representing the market for such arrangements when considering the unique circumstances particular to the counterparties to such funding agreements. These inputs included the potential outcome of the litigation related to the Lukoil Complaint including the probability of the Marketing Estate prevailing in its lawsuit and the potential amount that may be recovered by the Marketing Estate from Lukoil (as such capitalized terms are defined below). We also applied a discount factor commensurate with the risk that the Marketing Estate may not prevail in its

lawsuit. We considered that fair value is defined as an amount of consideration that would be exchanged between a willing buyer and seller. Please refer to note 2 of our accompanying consolidated financial statements for additional information regarding Marketing and the Master Lease.

We have mutual fund assets that are measured at fair value on a recurring basis using Level 1 inputs. We have a Supplemental Retirement Plan for executives and other senior management employees. The amounts held in trust under the Supplemental Retirement Plan using Level 2 inputs may be used to satisfy claims of general creditors in the event of our or any of our subsidiaries' bankruptcy. We have liability to the employees participating in the Supplemental Retirement Plan for the participant account balances equal to the aggregate of the amount invested at the employees' direction and the income earned in such mutual funds.

We have certain real estate assets that are measured at fair value on a non-recurring basis using Level 3 inputs as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 of \$1,758,000 and \$9,590,000, respectively, where impairment charges have been recorded. Due to the subjectivity inherent in the internal valuation techniques used in estimating fair value, the amounts realized from the sale of such assets may vary significantly from these estimates.

The following summarizes as of September 30, 2014 our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the Fair Value Hierarchy:

(in thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Mutual funds	\$ 758	\$	\$	\$ 758
Liabilities:				
Deferred compensation	\$	\$ 758	\$	\$ 758

The following summarizes as of December 31, 2013 our assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis by level within the Fair Value Hierarchy:

(in thousands)	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Assets:				
Mutual funds	\$ 3,275	\$	\$	\$ 3,275
Liabilities:				
Deferred compensation	\$	\$ 3,275	\$	\$ 3,275

Fair Value Disclosure of Financial Instruments: All of our financial instruments are reflected in the accompanying consolidated balance sheets at amounts which, in our estimation based upon an interpretation of available market information and valuation methodologies, reasonably approximate their fair values, except those separately disclosed in the notes to our consolidated financial statements.

Discontinued Operations and Assets Held-for-Sale: We report as discontinued operations 46 properties which meet the criteria to be accounted for as held for sale in accordance with GAAP as of June 30, 2014 and certain properties disposed of during the periods presented that were previously classified as held for sale as of June 30, 2014. All results of these discontinued operations are included in a separate component of income on the consolidated statements of operations under the caption discontinued operations. This has

resulted in certain amounts related to discontinued operations in 2013 being reclassified to conform to the 2014 presentation. We elected to early adopt ASU 2014-08 effective July 1, 2014 and, as a result, the results of operations for all qualifying disposals and properties classified as held for sale that were not previously reported in discontinued operations as of June 30, 2014 are presented within income from continuing operations in our consolidated statements of income.

As a result of a change in circumstances that were previously considered unlikely, we reclassified two properties from held for sale to held and used as the properties no longer met the criteria to be held for sale during the second quarter of 2014. A property that is reclassified to held and used is measured and recorded at the lower of (i) its carrying amount before the property was classified as held for sale, adjusted for any depreciation expense that would have been recognized had the property been continuously classified as held and used, or (ii) the fair value at the date of the subsequent decision not to sell.

Real estate held for sale classified as discontinued operations consisted of the following at September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013:

(in thousands)	September 30, 2014	December 31, 2013
Land	\$ 6,365	\$ 15,586
Buildings and improvements	6,517	15,138
	12,882	30,724
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(3,210)	(7,740)
Real estate held for sale, net	\$ 9,672	\$ 22,984

The revenue from rental properties, impairment charges, other operating expenses and gains on dispositions of real estate related to these properties are as follows:

(in thousands)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Revenues from rental properties	\$ 686	\$ 1,324	\$ 2,450	\$ 4,409
Impairment charges	(2,034)	(2,929)	(5,121)	(6,555)
Other operating expenses	(170)	2,825	(1,421)	1,171
Earnings (loss) from operating activities	(1,518)	1,220	(4,092)	(975)
Gains on dispositions of real estate	2,757	26,975	7,127	39,581
Earnings from discontinued operations	\$ 1,239	\$ 28,195	\$ 3,035	\$ 38,606

For the three months ended September 30, 2014, we sold two properties resulting in a gain of \$1,389,000 that previously did not meet the criteria to be classified as held for sale. We determined that the two properties sold did not represent a strategic shift in our operations as defined in ASU 2014-08 and, as a result, the gains on dispositions of real estate for the two properties were not reflected in our earnings from discontinued operations.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets and Long-Lived Assets to Be Disposed Of: Assets are written down to fair value when events and circumstances indicate that the assets might be impaired and the projected undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the carrying amount of those assets. We review and adjust as necessary our depreciation estimates and method when long-lived assets are tested for recoverability. Assets held for disposal are written down to fair value less estimated disposition costs.

We recorded non-cash impairment charges aggregating \$2,906,000 and \$6,583,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively, and \$3,265,000 and \$7,717,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, respectively, in continuing operations and in discontinued operations. Our estimated fair values, as it relates to property carrying values were primarily based upon (i) estimated sales prices from third-party offers based on signed contracts, letters of intent or indicative bid and/or consideration of the amount that currently would be required to replace the asset, as adjusted for obsolescence (this method was used to determine \$3,103,000 of the \$6,583,000 in impairments recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2014), for which we do not have access to the unobservable inputs used to determine these estimated fair values, (ii) discounted cash flow models (this method was used to determine \$518,000 of the \$6,583,000 in impairments recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2014) and (iii) the accumulation of asset retirement costs as a result of increases in estimated environmental liabilities which increased the carrying value of certain properties in excess of their fair value (this method was used to determine \$2,962,000 of the \$6,583,000 in impairments recognized during the nine months ended September 30, 2014). The non-cash impairment charges recorded during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were attributable to reductions in estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to be received during the assumed holding period, reductions in our estimates of value for properties held for sale and the accumulation of asset retirement costs as a result of increases in estimated environmental liabilities which increased the carrying value of certain properties in excess of their fair value. The estimated fair value of real estate is based on the price that would be received from the sale of the property in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. In general, we consider multiple internal valuation techniques when measuring the fair value of a property, all of which are based on unobservable inputs and assumptions that are classified within Level 3 of the Fair Value Hierarchy. These unobservable inputs include assumed holding periods ranging up to 15 years, assumed average rent increases of 2.0% annually, income capitalized at a rate of 8.0% and cash flows discounted at a rate of 7.0%. These assessments have a direct impact on our net income because recording an impairment loss results in an immediate negative adjustment to net income. The evaluation of anticipated cash flows is highly subjective and is based in part on assumptions regarding future rental rates and operating expenses that could differ materially from actual results in future periods. Where properties held for use have been identified as having a potential for sale, additional judgments are required related to the determination as to the appropriate period over which the projected undiscounted cash flows should include the operating cash flows and the amount included as the estimated residual value. This requires significant judgment. In some cases, the results of whether impairment is indicated are sensitive to changes in assumptions input into the estimates, including the holding period until expected sale.

Deferred Rent Receivable and Revenue Recognition: We earn rental income under operating and direct financing leases with tenants. Minimum lease payments from operating leases are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the leases. The cumulative difference between lease revenue recognized under this method and the contractual lease payment terms is recorded as deferred rent receivable on our consolidated balance sheets. We provide reserves for a portion of the recorded deferred rent receivable if circumstances indicate that it is not reasonable to assume that the tenant will make all of its contractual lease payments when due during the current term of the lease. We make estimates of the collectability of our accounts receivable related to revenue from rental properties. We analyze accounts receivable and historical bad debt levels, customer creditworthiness and current economic trends when evaluating the adequacy of the allowance for doubtful accounts. Additionally, with respect to tenants in bankruptcy, we estimate the expected recovery through bankruptcy claims and increase the allowance for amounts deemed uncollectible.

If our assumptions regarding the collectability of accounts receivable prove incorrect, we could experience write-offs of the accounts receivable or deferred rent receivable in excess of our allowance for doubtful accounts. Lease termination fees are recognized as rental income when earned upon the termination of a tenant's lease and relinquishment of space in which we have no further obligation to the tenant. The present value of the difference between the fair market rent and the contractual rent for above-market and below-market leases at the time properties are acquired is amortized into revenue from rental properties over the remaining lives of the in-place leases.

Direct Financing Leases: Income under direct financing leases is included in revenues from rental properties and is recognized over the lease terms using the effective interest rate method which produces a constant periodic rate of return on the net investments in the leased properties. Net investment in direct financing leases represents the investments in leased assets accounted for as direct financing leases. The investments in direct financing leases are increased for interest income earned and amortized over the life of the leases and reduced by the receipt of lease payments. We consider direct financing leases to be past-due or delinquent when a contractually required payment is not remitted in accordance with the provisions of the underlying agreement. We evaluate each account individually and set up an allowance when, based upon current information and events, it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due according to the existing contractual terms, and the amount can be reasonably estimated.

We review our direct financing leases at least annually to determine whether there has been an-other-than-temporary decline in the current estimate of residual value of the property. The residual value is our estimate of what we could realize upon the sale of the property at the end of the lease term, based on market information and third-party estimates where available. If this review indicates that a decline in residual value has occurred that is other-than-temporary, we recognize an impairment charge. There were no impairments of any of our direct financing leases during the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013.

When we enter into a contract to sell properties that are recorded as direct financing leases, we evaluate whether we believe it is probable that the disposition will occur. If we determine that the disposition is probable and therefore the property's holding period is reduced, we record an allowance for credit losses to reflect the change in the estimate of the undiscounted future rents. Accordingly, the net investment balance is written down to fair value.

Notes and Mortgages Receivable: Notes and mortgages receivable consists of loans originated by us in conjunction with property dispositions and funding provided to tenants in conjunction with property acquisitions. Notes and mortgages receivable are recorded at stated principal amounts. We evaluate the collectability of both interest and principal on each loan to determine whether it is impaired. A loan is considered to be impaired when, based upon current information and events, it is probable that we will be unable to collect all amounts due under the existing contractual terms. When a loan is considered to be impaired, the amount of loss is calculated by comparing the recorded investment to the fair value determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at the loan's effective interest rate or to the fair value of the underlying collateral, if the loan is collateralized. Interest income on performing loans is accrued as earned. Interest income on impaired loans is recognized on a cash basis. We do not provide for an additional allowance for loan losses based on the grouping of loans as we believe the characteristics of the loans are not sufficiently similar to allow an evaluation of these loans as a group for a possible loan loss allowance. As such, all of our loans are evaluated individually for impairment purposes.

As of June 30, 2014, we had one loan aggregating \$475,000 (including amounts held in escrow) which was in default for nonpayment of principal and interest. We assessed this loan and recorded an allowance for mortgage receivable in the amount of \$133,000 at June 30, 2014. This reserve reflected a decrease in the

estimated fair value of the underlying collateral. During the quarter ended September 30, 2014, we received partial payment of \$75,000 on the loan that was previously impaired and issued a new loan for \$400,000 with substantially the same terms as the prior loan. Accordingly, the allowance for loan losses of \$35,000 was written off at September 30, 2014.

Environmental Remediation Obligations: The estimated future costs for known environmental remediation requirements are accrued when it is probable that a liability has been incurred, including legal obligations associated with the retirement of tangible long-lived assets if the asset retirement obligation results from the normal operation of those assets and a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. Environmental remediation obligations are estimated based on the level and impact of contamination at each property. The accrued liability is the aggregate of the best estimate of the fair value of cost for each component of the liability. The accrued liability is net of recoveries of environmental costs from state underground storage tank (UST or USTs) remediation funds with respect to both past and future environmental spending based on estimated recovery rates developed from prior experience with the funds. Net environmental liabilities are currently measured based on their expected future cash flows which have been adjusted for inflation and discounted to present value. We accrue for environmental liabilities that we believe are allocable to other potentially responsible parties if it becomes probable that the other parties will not pay their environmental remediation obligations.

Income Taxes: We and our subsidiaries file a consolidated federal income tax return. Effective January 1, 2001, we elected to qualify, and believe we are operating so as to qualify, as a REIT for federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, we generally will not be subject to federal income tax on qualifying REIT income, provided that distributions to our shareholders equal at least the amount of our taxable income as defined under the Internal Revenue Code. We accrue for uncertain tax matters when appropriate. The accrual for uncertain tax positions is adjusted as circumstances change and as the uncertainties become more clearly defined, such as when audits are settled or exposures expire. Tax returns for the years 2010, 2011, 2012 and 2013, and tax returns which will be filed for the year ended 2014, remain open to examination by federal and state tax jurisdictions under the respective statute of limitations.

In the third quarter of 2013, we submitted to the Internal Revenue Service (IRS) a request seeking a ruling that a portion of the payments we received from the Marketing Estate, including amounts related to the Litigation Funding Agreement (see note 2 for additional information regarding the Lukoil Settlement and the Litigation Funding Agreement), be treated either as qualifying income or excluded from gross income for the purposes of the REIT qualification gross income tests either as a matter of law or pursuant to the discretionary authority granted by Congress to the IRS to determine whether certain types of income are an outgrowth of a REIT's business of owning and operating real estate. In January 2014, we received a favorable ruling from the IRS indicating that a portion of the payments received from the Marketing Estate will be treated as qualifying income and the remainder will be excluded from gross income for the purposes of the REIT qualification gross income tests. Therefore, none of the cash flow received from the Marketing Estate, including amounts related to the Litigation Funding Agreement, will be treated as non-qualifying income for purposes of the REIT qualification gross income tests.

Earnings per Common Share: Basic earnings per common share gives effect, utilizing the two-class method, to the potential dilution from the issuance of common shares in settlement of restricted stock units (RSU or RSUs) which provide for non-forfeitable dividend equivalents equal to the dividends declared per common share. Basic earnings per common share is computed by dividing net earnings less dividend equivalents attributable to RSUs by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per common share, also gives effect to the potential dilution from the exercise of stock options utilizing the treasury stock method. There were 5,000 stock options excluded from the earnings per share calculations below as they were anti-dilutive as of September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively.

(in thousands)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Earnings from continuing operations	\$8,996	\$ 13,682	\$ 23,475	\$ 26,360
Less dividend equivalents attributable to RSUs outstanding	(89)	(120)	(232)	(232)
Earnings from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders	8,907	13,562	23,243	26,128
Earnings from discontinued operations	1,239	28,195	3,035	38,606
Less dividend equivalents attributable to RSUs outstanding	(12)	(248)	(39)	(339)
Earnings from discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders	1,227	27,947	2,996	38,267
Net earnings attributable to common shareholders used for basic and diluted earnings per share calculation	\$10,134	\$ 41,509	\$ 26,239	\$ 64,395
Weighted-average number of common shares outstanding:				
Basic	33,417	33,397	33,406	33,397
Stock options				
Diluted	33,417	33,397	33,406	33,397
RSUs outstanding at the end of the period	333	296	333	296

Dividends: For the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, we paid cash dividends of \$21,925,000 or \$0.65 per share (which consisted of \$20,240,000 or \$0.60 per share of regular quarterly cash dividends and a \$1,685,000 or \$0.05 per share special cash dividend) and \$17,680,000 or \$0.525 per share, respectively.

Revision: As previously disclosed in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, we identified and corrected an error in which we inappropriately classified certain rental property expenses as discontinued operations. The error resulted in a reclassification of \$933,000 and \$1,726,000 of rental property expenses to continuing operations in our statements of operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013. The effect of this error had no impact on our net income, consolidated balance sheets or statements of cash flows. For purposes of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, we have revised our results for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 as presented below. Certain reclassifications have also been made to the prior period amounts to conform to the current period presentation.

The effect of these revisions is shown below (in thousands):

THREE MONTHS ENDED September 30, 2013	As previously reported			Revisions	As revised
		Reclassification			
Revenues from rental properties	\$ 25,425	\$ (733)	\$		\$ 24,692

Edgar Filing: GETTY REALTY CORP /MD/ - Form 10-Q

Earnings from continuing operations	15,295	(680)	(933)	13,682
Net earnings	41,877			41,877

NINE MONTHS ENDED September 30, 2013	As previously reported	Reclassifications	Revisions	As revised
Revenues from rental properties	\$ 72,360	\$ (2,224)	\$	\$ 70,136
Earnings from continuing operations	29,031	(945)	(1,726)	26,360
Net earnings	64,966			64,966

Out-of-Period Adjustment: We corrected a misstatement in our recording of prepaid real estate taxes and real estate tax expense for the year ended 2013, which decreased our net earnings by \$420,000 during the quarter ended March 31, 2014. We concluded that these adjustments were not material to our results for this or any of the prior periods.

2. LEASES

The majority of our properties are leased on a triple-net basis primarily to petroleum distributors and, to a lesser extent, individual operators. Generally our tenants supply fuel and either operate our properties directly or sublet our properties to operators who operate their gas stations, convenience stores, automotive repair service facilities or other businesses at our properties. Our triple-net tenants are responsible for the payment of all taxes, maintenance, repairs, insurance and other operating expenses relating to our properties, and are also responsible for environmental contamination occurring during the terms of their leases and in certain cases also for preexisting environmental contamination. (See note 5 for additional information regarding environmental obligations.) Substantially all of our tenants' financial results depend on the sale of refined petroleum products and rental income from their subtenants. As a result, our tenants' financial results are highly dependent on the performance of the petroleum marketing industry, which is highly competitive and subject to volatility. As of September 30, 2014, we owned 776 properties and leased 112 properties from third-party landlords. Our 888 properties are located in 20 states across the United States and Washington, D.C., with concentrations in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions.

Revenues from rental properties included in continuing operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 were \$24,014,000 and \$71,911,000, respectively. Revenues from rental properties included in continuing operations for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 were \$24,692,000 and \$70,136,000, respectively. Rental income contractually due or received from our tenants, including amounts realized under our prior interim fuel supply agreement, included in revenues from rental properties in continuing operations was \$19,486,000 and \$57,573,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively, and \$18,896,000 and \$54,039,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, respectively. Pass-through real estate taxes and other municipal charges paid by us which were reimbursable by our tenants pursuant to the terms of triple-net lease agreements included in revenues from rental properties and rental property expenses in continuing operations totaled \$3,721,000 and \$9,809,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively, and \$3,666,000 and \$10,452,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, respectively. Total revenues for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013 includes \$3,126,000 of other revenue recorded for the partial recovery of damages stemming from Marketing's default of its obligations under the Master Lease.

In accordance with GAAP, we recognize rental revenue in amounts which vary from the amount of rent contractually due or received during the periods presented. As a result, revenues from rental properties include non-cash adjustments recorded for deferred rental revenue due to the recognition of rental income on a straight-line (or average) basis over the current lease term, the net amortization of above-market and

below-market leases, recognition of rental income recorded under direct financing leases using the effective interest method which produces a constant periodic rate of return on the net investments in the leased properties and the amortization of deferred lease incentives (the Revenue Recognition Adjustments). Revenue Recognition Adjustments included in revenues from rental properties in continuing operations were \$807,000 and \$4,529,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively, as compared to \$2,130,000 and \$5,645,000 for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, respectively. We provide reserves for a portion of the recorded deferred rent receivable if circumstances indicate that a tenant will not make all of its contractual lease payments during the current lease term. Our assessments and assumptions regarding the recoverability of the deferred rent receivable are reviewed on an ongoing basis and such assessments and assumptions are subject to change.

The components of the \$96,143,000 net investment in direct financing leases as of September 30, 2014 are minimum lease payments receivable of \$194,501,000 plus unguaranteed estimated residual value of \$13,979,000 less unearned income of \$112,337,000. The components of the \$97,147,000 net investment in direct financing leases as of December 31, 2013 were minimum lease payments receivable of \$203,438,000 plus unguaranteed estimated residual value of \$13,979,000 less unearned income of \$120,270,000.

Marketing and the Master Lease

Approximately 510 of the properties we own or lease as of September 30, 2014 were previously leased to Getty Petroleum Marketing Inc. (Marketing) pursuant to a master lease (the Master Lease). In December 2011, Marketing filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court. The Master Lease was terminated effective April 30, 2012, and in July 2012, the Bankruptcy Court approved Marketing's Plan of Liquidation and appointed a trustee (the Liquidating Trustee) to oversee liquidation of the Marketing estate (the Marketing Estate). We incurred significant costs associated with Marketing's bankruptcy, including legal expenses, of which \$653,000 and \$3,962,000, respectively, are included in general and administrative expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013.

In December 2011, the Marketing Estate filed a lawsuit (the Lukoil Complaint) against Marketing's former parent, Lukoil Americas Corporation, and certain of its affiliates (collectively, Lukoil). In October 2012, we entered into an agreement with the Marketing Estate to make loans and otherwise fund up to an aggregate amount of \$6,725,000 to prosecute the Lukoil Complaint and for certain other expenses incurred in connection with the wind-down of the Marketing Estate (the Litigation Funding Agreement). We ultimately advanced \$6,526,000 in the aggregate to the Marketing Estate pursuant to the Litigation Funding Agreement. The Litigation Funding Agreement also provided that we were entitled to be reimbursed for up to \$1,300,000 of our legal fees incurred in connection with the Litigation Funding Agreement.

On July 29, 2013, the Bankruptcy Court approved a settlement of the claims made in the Lukoil Complaint (the Lukoil Settlement). The terms of the Lukoil Settlement included a collective payment to the Marketing Estate of \$93,000,000. In August 2013, the settlement payment was received by the Marketing Estate of which \$25,096,000 was distributed to us pursuant to the Litigation Funding Agreement and \$6,585,000 was distributed to us in full satisfaction of our post-petition priority claims related to the Master Lease.

Of the \$25,096,000 received by us in the third quarter of 2013 pursuant to the Litigation Funding Agreement, \$7,976,000 was applied to the advances made to the Marketing Estate plus accrued interest; \$13,994,000 was applied to unpaid rent and real estate taxes due from Marketing and the related bad debt reserve was reversed in full; and the remainder of \$3,126,000 was recorded as additional income attributed to the partial recovery of damages resulting from Marketing's default of its obligations under the Master Lease and is reflected in continuing operations in our consolidated statements of operations as other revenue in the third quarter of 2013.

We believe that we will receive additional distributions from the Marketing Estate to partially satisfy our remaining general unsecured claims. We cannot provide any assurance as to our proportionate interest in any Marketing Estate assets, or the amount or timing of recoveries, if any, with respect to our remaining general unsecured claims against the Marketing Estate.

Leasing Activities

As of September 30, 2014, we have entered into long-term triple-net leases with petroleum distributors for 13 separate property portfolios comprising 452 properties in the aggregate that were previously leased to Marketing. We have also entered into month-to-month license agreements with occupants of 29 properties previously leased to Marketing (substantially all of whom were Marketing's former subtenants) allowing such occupants to continue to occupy and use these properties as gas stations, convenience stores, automotive repair service facilities or other businesses. Under our month-to-month license agreements, we receive monthly licensing fees and are responsible for the payment of certain Property Expenditures (as defined below) and environmental costs.

The long-term triple-net leases with petroleum distributors are unitary triple-net lease agreements generally with an initial term of 15 years, and options for successive renewal terms of up to 20 years. Rent is scheduled to increase at varying intervals of up to five years on the anniversary of the commencement date of the leases. The majority of the leases provide for additional rent based on the aggregate volume of petroleum products sold. In addition, the majority of the leases require the tenants to make capital expenditures at our properties substantially all of which are related to the replacement of underground storage tanks (USTs) that are owned by our tenants. We have committed to co-invest up to \$15,263,000 in the aggregate with our tenants for a portion of such capital expenditures, which deferred expense is recognized on a straight-line basis as a reduction of rental revenue in our consolidated statements of operations over the terms of the various leases. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we have invested \$962,000 and \$308,000, respectively, of our capital commitment.

As part of the triple-net leases for properties previously leased to Marketing, we transferred title of the USTs to our tenants, and the obligation to pay for the retirement and decommissioning or removal of USTs at the end of their useful life or earlier if circumstances warranted was fully or partially transferred to our new tenants. We remain contingently liable for this obligation in the event that our tenants do not satisfy their responsibilities. Accordingly, through September 30, 2014, we removed \$13,074,000 of asset retirement obligations and \$10,633,000 of net asset retirement costs related to USTs from our balance sheet. The cumulative net amount of \$2,441,000 is recorded as deferred rental revenue and will be recognized on a straight-line basis as additional revenues from rental properties over the terms of the various leases. We incurred \$60,000 and \$365,000 of lease origination costs for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and September 30, 2013, respectively, which deferred expense is recognized on a straight-line basis as amortization expense in our consolidated statements of operations over the terms of the various leases.

Chestnut Petroleum Dist. Inc.

As of September 30, 2014, we leased 131 gasoline station and convenience store properties in two separate unitary leases to subsidiaries of Chestnut Petroleum Dist. Inc. We lease 58 properties to CPD NY Energy Corp. (CPD NY) and 73 properties to NECG Holdings Corp. (NECG). CPD NY and NECG together represented 20% and 21% of our rental revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2014

and 2013, respectively. Although we have separate, non-cross defaulted leases with each of these subsidiaries, because such subsidiaries are affiliated with one another and under common control, a material adverse impact on one subsidiary, or failure of such subsidiary to perform its rental and other obligations to us, may contribute to a material adverse impact on the other subsidiary and/or failure of the other subsidiary to perform its rental and other obligations to us.

The selected combined unaudited financial data of CPD NY and NECG, which has been prepared by Chestnut Petroleum Dist. Inc.'s management, is provided below:

(in thousands)	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Operating Data:				
Total revenue	\$ 144,942	\$ 143,191	\$ 419,338	\$ 410,182
Gross profit	12,130	10,054	32,313	29,841
Net income	541	1,243	1,240	2,702

	September 30, December 31,	
	2014	2013
Balance Sheet Data:		
Current assets	\$ 12,579	\$ 10,944
Noncurrent assets	30,096	28,852
Current liabilities	15,624	13,985
Noncurrent liabilities	16,043	16,043

Eviction proceedings are ongoing against a group of former Marketing subtenants (or sub-subtenants) who continue to occupy properties in the State of Connecticut which are subject to our unitary lease with NECG (the "NECG Lease"). These ongoing eviction proceedings have had a material adverse impact on NECG's operations and profitability. In June 2013, the Connecticut Superior Court ruled in our favor with respect to all 24 locations involved in the proceedings. However, in July 2013, a majority of the operators against whom these Superior Court rulings were made appealed the decisions. As of the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, 16 of the 24 former operators against whom eviction proceedings were brought have reached agreements with NECG to either remain in their respective properties or vacate them, and in either case their appeals have been withdrawn. Eight of the operators remain in contested occupancy of the subject sites during the pendency of their appeal. We remain confident that we will prevail in the remaining appeals and, although no assurances can be given, we anticipate a favorable resolution of this matter in 2015.

In August 2013, we entered into an agreement to modify the NECG Lease and, as part of such agreement, we deferred portions of the scheduled rent payments due from NECG. This lease modification agreement also included provisions under which we can recapture and sever properties from the NECG Lease and, as of September 30, 2014, 20 of these properties are accounted for as held for sale. As a result of the disruption and costs associated with the litigation, NECG was not current in its rent and certain other obligations to us under the NECG Lease. We increased our accounts receivable bad debt reserves related to the NECG Lease by approximately \$131,000 for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 so that the total bad debt reserve related to NECG as of September 30, 2014 is approximately \$1,896,000 in aggregate.

As a result of the developments with NECG described above, we concluded that it was probable that we would not receive from NECG the entire amount of the contractual lease payments owed to us under the NECG Lease. Accordingly, during the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we recorded a non-cash allowance for deferred rent receivable related to the NECG Lease of \$1,568,000. As of September 30, 2014, we have fully reserved for the outstanding deferred rent receivable balance of \$6,343,000. This non-cash allowance reduced our net earnings for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, but did not impact our cash flow from operating activities.

We are monitoring the developments with NECG and are engaged in discussions with them about potential modifications to the NECG Lease, which may include, without limitations, the removal of certain properties from the NECG Lease. Our discussions with NECG are ongoing and we cannot predict the ultimate outcome of these discussions. As of September 30, 2014, and the date of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, NECG is current in its rent payments to us, as amended.

Capitol Petroleum Group, LLC

As of September 30, 2014, we leased 97 gasoline station and convenience store properties in four separate unitary leases to subsidiaries of Capitol Petroleum Group, LLC. We lease 37 properties to White Oak Petroleum, LLC, 24 properties to Hudson Petroleum Realty, LLC, 20 properties to Dogwood Petroleum Realty, LLC and 16 properties to Big Apple Petroleum Realty, LLC. In aggregate, these Capitol affiliates represented 17% and 13% of our rental revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Although we have separate, non-cross defaulted leases with each of these subsidiaries, because such subsidiaries are affiliated with one another and under common control, a material adverse impact on one subsidiary, or failure of such subsidiary to perform its rental and other obligations to us, may contribute to a material adverse impact on the other subsidiaries and/or failure of the other subsidiaries to perform its rental and other obligations to us.

The selected combined unaudited financial data of White Oak Petroleum, LLC, Hudson Petroleum Realty, LLC, Dogwood Petroleum Realty, LLC and Big Apple Petroleum Realty, LLC, which has been prepared by Capitol Petroleum Group, LLC's management, is provided below:

(in thousands)	Three months ended September 30,		Nine months ended September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Operating Data:				
Total revenue	\$ 89,830	\$ 91,135	\$ 266,933	\$ 268,880
Gross profit	2,341	2,338	5,753	9,724
Net loss	(870)	(783)	(3,918)	(1,363)
	September 30, December 31,			
	2014	2013		
Balance Sheet Data:				
Current assets	\$ 6,254	\$ 10,128		
Noncurrent assets	108,808	111,540		
Current liabilities	8,578	10,880		
Noncurrent liabilities	135,383	135,210		

3. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Credit Risk

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

Legal Proceedings

We are subject to various legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of our business. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we had accrued \$11,040,000 and \$11,423,000, respectively, for certain of these matters which we believe were appropriate based on information then currently available. We have recorded provisions for litigation losses aggregating \$95,000 and \$5,065,000 for certain of these matters during the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. We have recorded provisions for litigation losses aggregating \$130,000 and \$5,471,000 for certain of these matters during the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. We are unable to estimate ranges in excess of the amount accrued with any certainty for these matters. It is possible that our assumptions regarding the ultimate allocation method and share of responsibility that we used to allocate environmental liabilities may change, which may result in our providing an accrual, or adjustments to the amounts recorded, for environmental litigation accruals. Matters related to our former Newark, New Jersey Terminal and the Lower Passaic River and MTBE litigations in the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, in particular, could cause a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price.

Matters related to our former Newark, New Jersey Terminal and the Lower Passaic River

In September 2003, we received a directive (the Directive) issued by the New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection (NJDEP) under the New Jersey Spill Compensation and Control Act. The Directive indicated that we are one of approximately 66 potentially responsible parties for alleged Natural Resource Damages (NRD or NRDs) resulting from the discharges of hazardous substances along the lower Passaic River (the Lower Passaic River). The Directive provided, among other things, that the recipients thereof must conduct an assessment of the natural resources that have been injured by the discharges into the Lower Passaic River and must implement interim compensatory restoration for the injured natural resources. The NJDEP alleges that our liability arises from alleged discharges originating from our former Newark, New Jersey Terminal site (which was sold in October 2013). We responded to the Directive by asserting that we were not liable. There has been no material activity and/or communications by the NJDEP with respect to the Directive since early after its issuance.

In May 2007, the United States Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) entered into an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent (AOC) with over 70 parties, most of which are also members of a Cooperating Parties Group (CPG) who have collectively agreed to perform a Remedial Investigation and Feasibility Study (RI/FS) for a 17 mile stretch of the Lower Passaic River in New Jersey. We are a party to the AOC and are a member of the CPG. The RI/FS is intended to address the

investigation and evaluation of alternative remedial actions with respect to alleged damages to the Lower Passaic River, and is scheduled to be completed in or about late 2014. Subsequently, the members of the CPG entered into an Administrative Settlement Agreement and Order on Consent (10.9 AOC) effective June 18, 2012 to perform certain remediation activities, including removal and capping of sediments at the river mile 10.9 area and certain testing. The EPA also issued a Unilateral Order to Occidental Chemical Corporation (Occidental) directing Occidental to participate and contribute to the cost of the river mile 10.9 work. On April 11, 2014, the EPA issued a Focused Feasibility Study (FFS) with proposed remedial alternatives to address cleanup of the lower 8-mile stretch of the Lower Passaic River. While the EPA's preferred approach would involve bank-to-bank dredging and installing an engineered cap, the FFS is subject to public comments and/or objections that must be considered by the EPA before a final remedial approach is selected and thus many uncertainties remain with respect to the final remedy for the lower 8-miles of the Lower Passaic River. The FFS, RI/FS, AOC and 10.9 AOC do not resolve liability issues for remedial work or the restoration of or compensation for alleged natural resource damages to the Lower Passaic River, which are not known at this time. Our ultimate liability, if any, in the pending and possible future proceedings pertaining to the Lower Passaic River is uncertain and subject to numerous contingencies which cannot be predicted and the outcome of which are not yet known.

MTBE Litigation State of New Jersey

We are defending against a lawsuit brought by various governmental agencies of the State of New Jersey, including the NJDEP alleging various theories of liability due to contamination of groundwater with methyl tertiary butyl ether (a fuel derived from methanol, commonly referred to as MTBE) involving multiple locations throughout the State of New Jersey (the New Jersey MDL Proceedings). The complaint names as defendants approximately 50 petroleum refiners, manufacturers, distributors and retailers of MTBE or gasoline containing MTBE. The State of New Jersey is seeking reimbursement of significant clean-up and remediation costs arising out of the alleged release of MTBE containing gasoline in the State of New Jersey and is asserting various natural resource damage claims as well as liability against the owners and operators of gas station properties from which the releases occurred. Although the ultimate outcome of the New Jersey MDL Proceedings cannot be ascertained at this time, we believe it is probable that this litigation will be resolved in a manner that is unfavorable to us. Preliminary settlement communications from the plaintiffs indicated that they were seeking \$88,000,000 collectively from us, Marketing and Lukoil. Subsequent communications from the plaintiffs indicate that they are seeking approximately \$24,000,000 from us. We have countered with a settlement offer on behalf of the Company only, which was rejected. We do not believe that plaintiffs settlement proposal is realistic given the legal theories and facts applicable to our activities and gas stations, and affirmative defenses available to us, all of which we believe have not been sufficiently developed in the proceedings. We continue to engage in a settlement negotiation and a dialogue to educate the plaintiff's counsel on the unique nature of the Company and our business as compared to the other defendants in the litigation. In addition, we are pursuing claims for insurance coverage that we believe is available under pollution insurance policies previously obtained by Marketing and under which we are entitled to coverage; however, we have not yet confirmed whether and to what extent such coverage may actually be available. We are unable to estimate with certainty the amount of possible loss in excess of the amount accrued for the New Jersey MDL Proceedings as we do not believe that plaintiffs settlement proposal is realistic and there remains uncertainty as to the allegations in this case as they relate to us, our defenses to the claims, our rights to indemnification or contribution from other parties and the aggregate possible amount of damages for which we may be held liable. Our best estimate of the loss within a range of loss has been accrued for; however, it is possible that losses related to the New Jersey MDL Proceedings could result in a loss in excess of the amount accrued as of September 30, 2014 and such additional losses could cause a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price.

MTBE Litigation State of Pennsylvania

On June 19, 2014, the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania filed a complaint in the Court of Common Pleas, Philadelphia County alleging various theories of liability due to alleged statewide MTBE contamination in Pennsylvania (the Complaint).

The Complaint names us and more than 50 other defendants, including but not limited to Exxon Mobil, various BP entities, Chevron, Citgo, Gulf, Lukoil Americas, Getty Petroleum Marketing Inc., Marathon, Hess, Shell Oil, Texaco, Valero, as well as other smaller petroleum refiners, manufacturers, distributors and retailers of MTBE or gasoline containing MTBE.

The Complaint seeks compensation, among other asserted causes of action, for natural resource damages and for injuries sustained as a result of defendants unfair and deceptive trade practices and acts in the marketing of MTBE and gasoline containing MTBE. Plaintiffs also seek to recover costs paid or incurred by the State of Pennsylvania to detect, treat and remediate MTBE from public and private water wells and groundwater.

We intend to defend vigorously against the Complaint. Our ultimate liability, if any, in this proceeding is uncertain and subject to numerous contingencies which cannot be predicted and the outcome of which are not yet known.

4. CREDIT AGREEMENT AND PRUDENTIAL LOAN AGREEMENT

Credit Agreement

On February 25, 2013, we entered into a \$175,000,000 senior secured revolving credit agreement (the Credit Agreement) with a group of commercial banks led by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (the Bank Syndicate), which is scheduled to mature in August 2015. Subject to the terms of the Credit Agreement, we have the option to extend the term of the Credit Agreement for one additional year to August 2016. The Credit Agreement allocates \$25,000,000 of the total Bank Syndicate commitment to a term loan and \$150,000,000 to a revolving credit facility. Subject to the terms of the Credit Agreement, we have the option to increase by \$50,000,000 the amount of the revolving credit facility to \$200,000,000. The Credit Agreement permits borrowings at an interest rate equal to the sum of a base rate plus a margin of 1.50% to 2.00% or a LIBOR rate plus a margin of 2.50% to 3.00% based on our leverage at the end of each quarterly reporting period. The annual commitment fee on the undrawn funds under the Credit Agreement is 0.30% to 0.40% based on our leverage at the end of each quarterly reporting period. The Credit Agreement does not provide for scheduled reductions in the principal balance prior to its maturity. As of September 30, 2014, borrowings under the Credit Agreement were \$27,000,000 bearing interest at a rate of approximately 2.7% per annum.

The Credit Agreement provides for collateral in the form of, among other items, mortgage liens on certain of our properties. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the mortgaged properties had an aggregate net book value of \$153,795,000 and \$154,117,000, respectively. The parties to the Credit Agreement and the Prudential Loan Agreement (as defined below) share the collateral pursuant to the terms of an inter-creditor agreement. The Credit Agreement contains customary financial covenants such as loan to value, leverage and coverage ratios and minimum tangible net worth, as well as limitations on restricted

payments, which may limit our ability to incur additional debt or pay dividends. The Credit Agreement contains customary events of default, including default under the Prudential Loan Agreement, change of control and failure to maintain REIT status. Any event of default, if not cured or waived, would increase by 200 basis points (2.00%) the interest rate we pay under the Credit Agreement and prohibit us from drawing funds against the Credit Agreement and could result in the acceleration of our indebtedness under the Credit Agreement and could also give rise to an event of default and could result in the acceleration of our indebtedness under the Prudential Loan Agreement. We may be prohibited from drawing funds against the revolving credit facility if there is a material adverse effect on our business, assets, prospects or condition.

On December 23, 2013, we amended the Credit Agreement to change certain definitions and financial covenant calculations provided for in the agreement.

Prudential Loan Agreement

On February 25, 2013, we entered into a \$100,000,000 senior secured term loan agreement with the Prudential Insurance Company of America (the Prudential Loan Agreement), which matures in February 2021. The Prudential Loan Agreement bears interest at 6.00%. The Prudential Loan Agreement does not provide for scheduled reductions in the principal balance prior to its maturity. The parties to the Credit Agreement and the Prudential Loan Agreement share the collateral described above pursuant to the terms of an inter-creditor agreement. The Prudential Loan Agreement contains customary financial covenants such as loan to value, leverage and coverage ratios and minimum tangible net worth, as well as limitations on restricted payments, which may limit our ability to incur additional debt or pay dividends. The Prudential Loan Agreement contains customary events of default, including default under the Credit Agreement and failure to maintain REIT status. Any event of default, if not cured or waived, would increase by 200 basis points (2.00%) the interest rate we pay under the Prudential Loan Agreement and could result in the acceleration of our indebtedness under the Prudential Loan Agreement and could also give rise to an event of default and could result in the acceleration of our indebtedness under our Credit Agreement.

On December 23, 2013, we amended the Prudential Loan Agreement to change certain definitions and financial covenant calculations provided for in the agreement.

The aggregate maturity of the Credit Agreement and the Prudential Loan Agreement as of September 30, 2014, is as follows: 2015 \$27,000,000 and 2021 \$100,000,000.

As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, the carrying value of the borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement approximated fair value. As of September 30, 2014, the fair value of borrowings outstanding under the Prudential Loan Agreement was approximately \$105,000,000 and as of December 31, 2013, the carrying value of the borrowings outstanding under the Prudential Loan Agreement approximated fair value. The fair value of the borrowings outstanding as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013 was determined using a discounted cash flow technique that incorporates a market interest yield curve with adjustments for duration, optionality, risk profile and projected average borrowings outstanding or borrowings outstanding, which are based on unobservable inputs within Level 3 of the Fair Value Hierarchy.

5. ENVIRONMENTAL OBLIGATIONS

We are subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations, including matters relating to the protection of the environment such as the remediation of known contamination and the retirement and decommissioning or removal of long-lived assets including buildings containing hazardous materials, USTs

and other equipment. Environmental costs are principally attributable to remediation costs which include installing, operating, maintaining and decommissioning remediation systems, monitoring contamination and governmental agency reporting incurred in connection with contaminated properties. We seek reimbursement from state UST remediation funds related to these environmental costs where available. In July 2012, we purchased for \$3,062,000 a ten-year pollution legal liability insurance policy covering all of our properties for preexisting unknown environmental liabilities and new environmental events. The policy has a \$50,000,000 aggregate limit and is subject to various self-insured retentions and other conditions and limitations. Our intention in purchasing this policy is to obtain protection predominantly for significant events. No assurances can be given that we will obtain a net financial benefit from this investment.

We enter into leases and various other agreements which allocate between the parties responsibility for known and unknown environmental liabilities at or relating to the subject properties. We are contingently liable for these environmental obligations in the event that the counterparty to the agreement does not satisfy them.

For all of our triple-net leases, our tenants are directly responsible for compliance with various environmental laws and regulations, for the retirement and decommissioning or removal of all or a negotiated percentage of USTs and other equipment and for remediation of environmental contamination that arises during the term of their tenancy. Under the terms of our leases covering properties previously leased to Marketing, we have agreed to be responsible for environmental contamination at the premises that was known at the time the lease commenced and for contamination that existed at the premises prior to commencement of the lease and is discovered (other than as a result of a voluntary site investigation) during the first ten years of the lease term. After expiration of such ten year period, responsibility for all newly discovered contamination (irrespective of when the contamination first arose) is allocated to our tenant. In all events, our tenants at properties previously leased to Marketing are responsible for the cost of any remediation of contamination that results from their use and occupancy of our properties. Under substantially all of our other triple-net leases, responsibility for remediation of all environmental contamination discovered during the term of the lease (including known and unknown contamination that existed prior to commencement of the lease) is the responsibility of our tenant.

For properties previously leased to Marketing, we anticipate that many USTs will be replaced over the next decade as these USTs are either at, or near, the end of their useful lives. For sites previously leased to Marketing under long-term triple-net leases, our current tenants are responsible for the cost of such removal and replacement, and we are responsible for costs associated with the remediation of any preexisting contamination found during the course of a UST removal and replacement, assuming such contamination is found during the first ten years of the lease term. For our transitional properties occupied under month-to-month license agreements, or which are vacant, we are responsible for costs associated with UST removals and for the cost of remediation of contamination found during the removal of USTs. (For additional information regarding our transitional properties, see Item 1. Business Company Operations which appears in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and Transitional Properties in Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.) As a result of removals and replacements of USTs, we believe we are likely to incur significant additional environmental remediation costs; however, the amount and timing of such additional costs cannot be predicted and, therefore, no amount has been accrued for in our consolidated financial statements for such expense.

Under the Master Lease, Marketing was responsible to pay for the retirement and decommissioning or removal of USTs at the end of their useful life or earlier if circumstances warranted as well as remediation of environmental contamination Marketing caused and all unknown environmental liabilities discovered

during the term of the Master Lease (collectively, the Marketing Environmental Liabilities). As a result of Marketing's bankruptcy filing, in the fourth quarter of 2011, we accrued for the Marketing Environmental Liabilities because we concluded that Marketing would not be able to perform them. A liability has not been accrued for environmental obligations that are the responsibility of any of our current tenants based on our tenants' history of paying such obligations and/or our assessment of their financial ability and intent to pay such costs. However, there can be no assurance that our assessments are correct or that our tenants who have paid their obligations in the past will continue to do so.

As part of the triple-net leases for properties previously leased to Marketing, we transferred title of the USTs to our tenants, and the obligation to pay for the retirement and decommissioning or removal of USTs at the end of their useful life or earlier if circumstances warranted was fully or partially transferred to our new tenants. We remain contingently liable for this obligation in the event that our tenants do not satisfy their responsibilities. Accordingly, through September 30, 2014, we removed \$13,074,000 of asset retirement obligations and \$10,633,000 of net asset retirement costs related to USTs from our balance sheet. The cumulative net amount of \$2,441,000 is recorded as deferred rental revenue and will be recognized on a straight-line basis as additional revenues from rental properties over the terms of the various leases. (See note 2 for additional information.)

It is possible that our assumptions regarding the ultimate allocation method and share of responsibility that we used to allocate environmental liabilities may change, which may result in material adjustments to the amounts recorded for environmental litigation accruals and environmental remediation liabilities. We are required to accrue for environmental liabilities that we believe are allocable to others under various other agreements if we determine that it is probable that the counterparty will not meet its environmental obligations. The ultimate resolution of these matters could cause a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price.

The estimated future costs for known environmental remediation requirements are accrued when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The accrued liability is the aggregate of the best estimate of the fair value of cost for each component of the liability net of estimated recoveries from state UST remediation funds considering estimated recovery rates developed from prior experience with the funds. As a result of removals and replacements of USTs, we believe we are likely to incur significant additional environmental remediation costs; however, the amount and timing of such additional costs cannot be predicted and, therefore, no amount has been accrued for in our consolidated financial statements for such expense.

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

Environmental remediation obligations are initially measured at fair value based on their expected future net cash flows which have been adjusted for inflation and discounted to present value. We adjust our environmental remediation liability quarterly to reflect changes in projected expenditures, accretion and

reductions associated with actual expenditures incurred during each quarter. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we had accrued \$42,320,000 and \$43,472,000, respectively, as our best estimate of the fair value of reasonably estimable environmental remediation obligations and obligations to remove USTs for which we are the title owner, net of estimated recoveries. Environmental liabilities are accreted for the change in present value due to the passage of time and, accordingly, \$2,032,000 and \$2,119,000 of net accretion expense was recorded for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, which is included in environmental expenses. In addition, during the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, we recorded credits to environmental expenses included in continuing operations and to earnings from operating activities in discontinued operations in our consolidated statements of operations aggregating \$423,000 and \$1,031,000, respectively, where decreases in estimated remediation costs exceeded the depreciated carrying value of previously capitalized asset retirement costs. Environmental expenses also include project management fees, legal fees and provisions for environmental litigation losses.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, we increased the carrying value of certain of our properties by \$7,801,000 and \$8,657,000, respectively, due to increases in estimated remediation costs. The recognition and subsequent changes in estimates in environmental liabilities and the increase or decrease in carrying value of the properties are non-cash transactions which do not appear on the face of the consolidated statements of cash flows. Capitalized asset retirement costs are being depreciated over the estimated remaining life of the underground storage tank, a ten year period if the increase in carrying value related to environmental remediation obligations or such shorter period if circumstances warrant, such as the remaining lease term for properties we lease from others. Depreciation and amortization expense included in continuing operations and earnings from operating activities in discontinued operations in our consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 included \$1,078,000 and \$1,648,000, respectively, of depreciation related to capitalized asset retirement costs. Capitalized asset retirement costs were \$17,366,000 and \$18,281,000 as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

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

In light of the uncertainties associated with environmental expenditure contingencies, we are unable to estimate ranges in excess of the amount accrued with any certainty; however, we believe it is possible that the fair value of future actual net expenditures could be substantially higher than amounts currently recorded by us. Adjustments to accrued liabilities for environmental remediation obligations will be reflected in our consolidated financial statements as they become probable and a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. Future environmental expenses could cause a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price.

6. SHAREHOLDERS EQUITY

A summary of the changes in shareholders equity for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 is as follows (in thousands, except share amounts):

	COMMON STOCK		PAID-IN	DIVIDENDS PAID IN EXCESS	
	SHARES	AMOUNT	CAPITAL	OF EARNINGS	TOTAL
Balance, December 31, 2013	33,397,260	\$ 334	\$ 462,397	\$ (47,640)	\$ 415,091
Net earnings				26,510	26,510
Dividends				(20,252)	(20,252)
Stock-based employee compensation expense	19,613		661		661
Balance, September 30, 2014	33,416,873	\$ 334	\$ 463,058	\$ (41,382)	\$ 422,010

On March 3, 2014 and May 13, 2014, respectively, our Board of Directors granted 67,125 and 5,000 restricted stock units to our employees under our 2004 Omnibus Incentive Compensation Plan.

We are authorized to issue 20,000,000 shares of preferred stock, par value \$.01 per share, of which none were issued as of September 30, 2014 or December 31, 2013.

7. PROPERTY ACQUISITIONS

During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we acquired fee title to seven gasoline stations and convenience store properties in separate transactions for an aggregate purchase price of \$6,800,000.

We accounted for these acquisitions as business combinations. We estimated the fair value of acquired tangible assets (consisting of land, buildings and equipment) as if vacant. Based on these estimates, we allocated \$6,455,000 of the purchase price to land, buildings and equipment and \$345,000 to in-place leases, favorable financing and other intangible assets. We incurred transaction costs of \$53,000 directly related to the acquisitions which are included in general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations. As of September 30, 2014, our allocations of the purchase price among the assets acquired are preliminary and subject to change.

On May 9, 2013, we acquired 16 Mobil-branded gasoline station and convenience store properties in the metro New York region and 20 Exxon- and Shell-branded gasoline station and convenience store properties located within the Washington, D.C. Beltway for \$72,500,000 in two sale/leaseback transactions with subsidiaries of Capitol Petroleum Group, LLC (Capitol). The two new triple-net unitary leases have an initial term of 15 years plus three renewal options with provisions for rent escalations during the initial and renewal terms. As triple-net lessees, our tenants are required to pay all expenses pertaining to the properties subject to the unitary leases, including environmental expenses, taxes, assessments, licenses and permit fees, charges for public utilities and all governmental charges. We utilized \$11,500,000 of proceeds from 1031 exchanges, \$57,500,000 of borrowings under our Credit Agreement and cash on hand to fund this acquisition.

We accounted for these transactions as business combinations. We estimated the fair value of acquired tangible assets (consisting of land, buildings and equipment) as if vacant. Based on these estimates, we allocated \$62,365,000 of the

purchase price to land, buildings and equipment, \$6,267,000 to direct financing leases and \$3,868,000 to in-place leases and other intangible assets. We incurred transaction costs of \$480,000 directly related to the acquisition which are included in general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of operations.

Unaudited Pro Forma Condensed Consolidated Financial Information

The following unaudited pro forma condensed consolidated financial information has been prepared utilizing our historical financial statements and the combined effect of additional revenue and expenses from the properties acquired from Capitol assuming that the acquisitions had occurred as of the beginning of the earliest period presented, after giving effect to certain adjustments including: (a) rental income adjustments resulting from the straight-lining of scheduled rent increases; and (b) rental income adjustments resulting from the recognition of revenue under direct financing leases over the lease term using the effective interest rate method which produces a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment in the leased properties. The following information also gives effect to the additional interest expense resulting from the assumed increase in borrowings outstanding under the Credit Agreement to fund the acquisition and the elimination of acquisition costs. The unaudited pro forma condensed financial information is not indicative of the results of operations that would have been achieved had the acquisition from Capitol reflected herein been consummated on the dates indicated or that will be achieved in the future.

(in thousands, except per share data)	Nine months ended September 30, 2013
Revenues	\$ 78,011
Net earnings	\$ 66,257
Basic and diluted net earnings per common share	\$ 1.98

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

The following discussion and analysis of financial condition and results of operations should be read in conjunction with the sections entitled Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors and Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations which appear in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013; Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements and Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors which appear in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2014 and June 30, 2014 and Part I, Item 1. Financial Statements and Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors which appear in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

GENERAL

Real Estate Investment Trust

We are a real estate investment trust (REIT) specializing in the ownership, leasing and financing of retail motor fuel and convenience store properties. As of September 30, 2014, we owned 776 properties and leased 112 properties from third-party landlords. As a REIT, we are not subject to federal corporate income tax on the taxable income we distribute to our shareholders. In order to continue to qualify for taxation as a REIT, we are required, among other things, to distribute at least 90% of our ordinary taxable income to our shareholders each year.

Our Retail Petroleum Marketing Assets

The majority of our properties are leased on a triple-net basis primarily to petroleum distributors and, to a lesser extent, individual operators. Generally our tenants supply fuel and either operate our properties directly or sublet our properties to operators who operate their gas stations, convenience stores, automotive repair service facilities or other businesses at our properties. Our triple-net tenants are responsible for the payment of all taxes, maintenance, repairs, insurance and other operating expenses relating to our properties, and are also responsible for environmental contamination occurring during the terms of their leases and in certain cases also for preexisting environmental contamination. Substantially all of our tenants' financial results depend on the sale of refined petroleum products and rental income from their subtenants. As a result, our tenants' financial results are highly dependent on the performance of the petroleum marketing industry, which is highly competitive and subject to volatility. (For additional information regarding our real estate business, our properties and environmental matters, see Item 1. Business Company Operations and Item 2. Properties which appear in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and Environmental Matters below.)

Investment Strategy

As part of our overall growth strategy, we regularly review acquisition and financing opportunities to invest in additional retail motor fuel and convenience store properties, and we expect to continue to pursue investments that we believe will benefit our financial performance. Our investment strategy seeks to generate current income and benefit from long-term appreciation in the underlying value of our real estate. To achieve that goal we seek to invest in high quality individual properties and real estate portfolios that will promote geographic diversity. A key element of our investment strategy is to invest in properties in strong primary markets that serve high density population centers. In addition to traditional sale/leaseback

and other real estate acquisitions, our investments may also include purchase money mortgages or loans relating to our leasehold portfolios. We cannot provide any assurance that we will be successful making additional investments, that investments will be available which meet our investment criteria or that our current sources of liquidity will be sufficient to fund such investments.

Core Net Lease Portfolio

As of September 30, 2014, we leased 756 properties to tenants under long-term triple-net leases. Our core net lease portfolio consists of 672 properties leased to approximately 20 regional and national fuel distributor tenants under unitary or master triple-net leases and 84 properties leased as single unit triple-net leases. These leases generally provide for initial terms of 15 years with options for successive renewal terms of up to 20 years and periodic rent escalations. Certain leases also provide for additional rent based on the aggregate volume of fuel sold. Certain leases require our tenants to invest capital in our properties.

Transitional Properties

As of September 30, 2014, we had 132 transitional properties in our portfolio, substantially all of which were previously leased to Getty Petroleum Marketing Inc. (Marketing) pursuant to a master lease (the Master Lease). Twenty-nine of these properties are subject to month-to-month license agreements allowing the licensees (substantially all of whom were Marketing s former subtenants) to occupy and use these properties as gas stations, convenience stores, automotive repair service facilities or other businesses. As of September 30, 2014, we also categorized the 73 properties subject to a lease with NECG Holdings Corp. (NECG) as transitional. Certain of the properties included in our unitary lease with NECG (the NECG Lease) remain subject to eviction proceedings against Marketing s former subtenants (or sub-subtenants) who continue to occupy these properties. These ongoing eviction proceedings have had a material adverse impact on NECG s operations and profitability. (For more information regarding NECG and the NECG Lease, see note 2 to our consolidated financial statements in Part I of this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.) Finally, 30 of our transitional properties were vacant as of September 30, 2014.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2014, we sold 71 properties (69 transitional properties and two core properties) for \$25.4 million in the aggregate. Subsequent to September 30, 2014, we have sold 12 additional transitional properties for \$3.6 million in the aggregate. We continue to reposition our transitional properties and expect that we will either sell, enter into new leases or modify existing leases on these transitional properties over time. Although we are currently working on repositioning these transitional properties, the timing of pending or anticipated transactions may be affected by factors beyond our control and we cannot predict when or on what terms sales or leases will ultimately be consummated.

In the aggregate, operating expenses such as maintenance, repairs, real estate taxes, insurance and general upkeep (Property Expenditures) and environmental costs exceed licensing revenues for transitional properties occupied under month-to-month license agreements, or which are vacant. We will continue to be responsible for such Property Expenditures until these properties are sold or leased on a triple-net basis. For the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, we incurred \$2.7 million and \$6.7 million, respectively, of Property Expenditures related to these transitional properties. In addition, in connection with the repositioning of properties previously leased to Marketing, we have increased the number of our tenants significantly, and we are performing property related functions previously performed by Marketing, both of which have resulted in increases in our annual operating expenses. The incurrence of these various expenses may materially negatively impact our cash flow and ability to pay dividends. In addition, it is possible that issues involved in re-letting or repositioning these properties may require significant management attention that would otherwise be devoted to our ongoing business.

Our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs regarding our properties affect the amounts reported in our consolidated financial statements and are subject to change. Actual results could differ from these estimates, judgments and assumptions and such differences could be material. If we are unable to re-let or sell our properties upon terms that are favorable to us, if the amounts realized from the disposition of assets held for sale vary significantly from our estimates of fair value, or if we change our estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs, our business, financial condition, revenues, operating expenses, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends and stock price may be materially adversely affected or adversely affected to a greater extent than we have experienced.

Marketing and the Master Lease

Approximately 510 of the properties we own or lease as of September 30, 2014 were previously leased to Marketing pursuant to the Master Lease. In December 2011, Marketing filed for Chapter 11 bankruptcy protection in the U.S. Bankruptcy Court. The Master Lease was terminated effective April 30, 2012, and in July 2012, the Bankruptcy Court approved Marketing's Plan of Liquidation and appointed a trustee (the Liquidating Trustee) to oversee liquidation of the Marketing estate (the Marketing Estate). We incurred significant costs associated with Marketing's bankruptcy, including legal expenses, of which \$0.7 million and \$4.0 million, respectively, are included in general and administrative expense for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013.

In December 2011, the Marketing Estate filed a lawsuit (the Lukoil Complaint) against Marketing's former parent, Lukoil Americas Corporation, and certain of its affiliates (collectively, Lukoil). In October 2012, we entered into an agreement with the Marketing Estate to make loans and otherwise fund up to an aggregate amount of \$6.7 million to prosecute the Lukoil Complaint and for certain other expenses incurred in connection with the wind-down of the Marketing Estate (the Litigation Funding Agreement). We ultimately advanced \$6.5 million in the aggregate to the Marketing Estate pursuant to the Litigation Funding Agreement. The Litigation Funding Agreement also provided that we were entitled to be reimbursed for up to \$1.3 million of our legal fees incurred in connection with the Litigation Funding Agreement.

On July 29, 2013, the Bankruptcy Court approved a settlement of the claims made in the Lukoil Complaint (the Lukoil Settlement). The terms of the Lukoil Settlement included a collective payment to the Marketing Estate of \$93.0 million. In August 2013, the settlement payment was received by the Marketing Estate of which \$25.1 million was distributed to us pursuant to the Litigation Funding Agreement and \$6.6 million was distributed to us in full satisfaction of our post-petition priority claims related to the Master Lease.

We believe that we will receive additional distributions from the Marketing Estate to partially satisfy our remaining general unsecured claims. We cannot provide any assurance as to our proportionate interest in any Marketing Estate assets, or the amount or timing of recoveries, if any, with respect to our remaining general unsecured claims against the Marketing Estate.

Asset Impairment

We perform an impairment analysis for the carrying amount of our properties in accordance with GAAP when indicators of impairment exist. We reduced the carrying amount to fair value, and recorded in continuing and discontinued operations, non-cash impairment charges aggregating \$2.9 million and \$6.6 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014, respectively, and \$3.3 million and \$7.7 million for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2013, respectively, where the carrying amount of the property exceeds the estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to be received during the assumed holding period which includes the estimated sales value expected to be received at disposition. The non-cash

impairment charges were attributable to reductions in estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to be received during the assumed holding period, reductions in our estimates of value for properties held for sale and the accumulation of asset retirement costs as a result of increases in estimated environmental liabilities which increased the carrying value of certain properties in excess of their fair value. The evaluation of and estimates of anticipated cash flows used to conduct our impairment analysis are highly subjective and actual results could vary significantly from our estimates.

Supplemental Non-GAAP Measures

We manage our business to enhance the value of our real estate portfolio and, as a REIT, place particular emphasis on minimizing risk and generating cash sufficient to make required distributions to shareholders of at least 90% of our ordinary taxable income each year. In addition to measurements defined by GAAP, we also focus on funds from operations available to common shareholders (FFO) and adjusted funds from operations available to common shareholders (AFFO) to measure our performance. FFO is generally considered to be an appropriate supplemental non-GAAP measure of the performance of REITs. FFO is defined by the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts as net earnings before depreciation and amortization of real estate assets, gains or losses on dispositions of real estate (including such non-FFO items reported in discontinued operations), non-cash impairment charges, extraordinary items and cumulative effect of accounting change. Other REITs may use definitions of FFO and/or AFFO that are different from ours and, accordingly, may not be comparable. Beginning in 2011, we revised our definition of AFFO to exclude costs expensed related to property acquisitions and other unusual items.

We believe that FFO and AFFO are helpful to investors in measuring our performance because both FFO and AFFO exclude various items included in GAAP net earnings that do not relate to, or are not indicative of, our fundamental operating performance. FFO excludes various items such as gains or losses on property dispositions, depreciation and amortization of real estate assets and non-cash impairment charges. In our case, however, GAAP net earnings and FFO typically include the impact of Revenue Recognition Adjustments comprised of deferred rental revenue (straight-line rental revenue), the net amortization of above-market and below-market leases, income recognized from direct financing leases on revenues from rental properties and the amortization of deferred lease incentives, as offset by the impact of related collection reserves. GAAP net earnings and FFO from time to time may also include property acquisition costs or other unusual items. Deferred rental revenue results primarily from fixed rental increases scheduled under certain leases with our tenants. In accordance with GAAP, the aggregate minimum rent due over the current term of these leases are recognized on a straight-line (or average) basis rather than when payment is contractually due. The present value of the difference between the fair market rent and the contractual rent for in-place leases at the time properties are acquired is amortized into revenue from rental properties over the remaining lives of the in-place leases. Income from direct financing leases is recognized over the lease terms using the effective interest method which produces a constant periodic rate of return on the net investments in the leased properties. The amortization of deferred lease incentives represents our co-investment commitment in certain leases, which deferred expense is recognized on a straight-line basis as a reduction of rental revenue. Property acquisition costs are expensed, generally in the period when properties are acquired, and are not reflective of normal operations. Other unusual items are not reflective of normal operations.

We pay particular attention to AFFO, a supplemental non-GAAP performance measure that we define as FFO less Revenue Recognition Adjustments, as offset by the impact of related collection reserves, property acquisition costs and other unusual items. In our view, AFFO provides a more accurate depiction than FFO of our fundamental operating performance related to: (i) the impact of scheduled rent increases

from operating leases, net of related collection reserves; (ii) the rental revenue earned from acquired in-place leases; (iii) the impact of rent due from direct financing leases; (iv) the amortization of deferred lease incentives; (v) our operating expenses (exclusive of costs expensed related to property acquisitions); and (vi) other unusual items. Neither FFO nor AFFO represent cash generated from operating activities calculated in accordance with GAAP and therefore these measures should not be considered an alternative for GAAP net earnings or as a measure of liquidity.

A reconciliation of net earnings to FFO and AFFO for the three and nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 is as follows (in thousands, except per share amounts):

	Three months ended		Nine months ended	
	September 30,		September 30,	
	2014	2013	2014	2013
Net earnings	\$ 10,235	\$ 41,877	\$ 26,510	\$ 64,966
Depreciation and amortization of real estate assets	3,372	2,446	8,034	7,498
Gains on dispositions of real estate	(4,146)	(26,975)	(8,516)	(39,581)
Impairment charges	2,906	3,265	6,583	7,717
Funds from operations	12,367	20,613	32,611	40,600
Revenue recognition adjustments	(820)	(2,203)	(4,644)	(5,947)
Allowance for deferred rental revenue (recoveries)	(16)		1,568	1,531
Allowance for mortgage receivable (recoveries)	(98)		35	
Acquisition costs	27	66	53	476
Adjusted funds from operations	\$ 11,460	\$ 18,476	\$ 29,623	\$ 36,660
Basic and diluted per share amounts:				
Earnings per share	\$ 0.30	\$ 1.25	\$ 0.79	\$ 1.94
Funds from operations per share	\$ 0.37	\$ 0.62	\$ 0.97	\$ 1.21
Adjusted funds from operations per share	\$ 0.34	\$ 0.55	\$ 0.88	\$ 1.09
Basic and diluted weighted-average shares outstanding				
	33,417	33,397	33,406	33,397

RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Three months ended September 30, 2014 compared to the three months ended September 30, 2013

Total revenues included in continuing operations decreased by \$3.7 million to \$24.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$28.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in total revenues for the three months ended September 30, 2014 was primarily due to \$3.1 million of other revenue recorded for the partial recovery of damages stemming from Marketing's default of its obligations under the Master Lease received during the three months ended September 30, 2013 and a decrease in Revenue Recognition Adjustments offset by increases in rental income resulting from our leasing activities. Revenues from rental properties included in continuing operations were \$24.0 million and \$24.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Rental income contractually due or received from our tenants, including amounts realized under our prior interim fuel supply agreement, included in revenues from rental properties in continuing operations was \$19.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$18.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. Revenues from rental properties and rental property expenses included \$3.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 of pass-through real estate taxes and other municipal

charges paid by us and reimbursable by our tenants pursuant to their

triple-net lease agreements. Interest income from notes and mortgages receivable was \$0.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$0.7 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013.

In accordance with GAAP, we recognize revenues from rental properties in amounts which vary from the amount of rent contractually due or received during the periods presented. As a result, revenues from rental properties include Revenue Recognition Adjustments comprised of non-cash adjustments recorded for deferred rental revenue due to the recognition of rental income on a straight-line basis over the current lease term, the net amortization of above-market and below-market leases, recognition of rental income under direct financing leases using the effective interest rate method which produces a constant periodic rate of return on the net investments in the leased properties and the amortization of deferred lease incentives. Revenues from rental properties included in continuing operations includes Revenue Recognition Adjustments which increased rental revenue by \$0.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and \$2.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013.

Rental property expenses included in continuing operations, which are primarily comprised of rent expense, real estate and other state and local taxes and maintenance expense, were \$5.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$7.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in rental property expenses is principally due to declines in rent expense, real estate taxes and maintenance expenses paid by us resulting from the cumulative effect of leasing an increasing number of properties on a triple-net basis and our disposition efforts.

Non-cash impairment charges included in continuing operations were \$0.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$0.3 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. Impairment charges are recorded when the carrying value of a property is reduced to fair value. The non-cash impairment charges in continuing operations for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were attributable to reductions in estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to be received during the assumed holding period and the accumulation of asset retirement costs as a result of increases in estimated environmental liabilities which increased the carrying value of certain properties in excess of their fair value.

Environmental expenses included in continuing operations for the three months ended September 30, 2014 decreased by \$4.9 million to \$1.2 million, as compared to \$6.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in environmental expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2014 was primarily due to a \$4.9 million decrease in provisions for litigation losses and legal fees. Environmental expenses vary from period to period and, accordingly, undue reliance should not be placed on the magnitude or the direction of change in reported environmental expenses for one period, as compared to prior periods.

General and administrative expenses included in continuing operations decreased by \$2.5 million to \$3.9 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$6.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in general and administrative expenses for the three months ended September 30, 2014 was principally due to a \$1.3 million decline in legal and professional fees and a \$1.2 million decline in employee related expenses. The decrease in legal and professional fees was primarily due to reductions in costs incurred in connection with the bankruptcy of Getty Petroleum Marketing Inc. and the Lukoil Settlement.

Allowance for uncollectible accounts / (recoveries) included in continuing operations decreased by \$10.5 million to \$38 thousand for the three months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to a recovery of \$10.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013.

The recoveries to allowances for the three months ended September 30, 2013 was primarily related to reversals of previously provided bad debt reserves associated with receiving funds from the bankruptcy estate of Getty Petroleum Marketing Inc. and receiving funds from the Lukoil Settlement.

Depreciation and amortization expense included in continuing operations was \$3.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to \$2.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. Depreciation is impacted by assets acquired offset by the effect of certain assets becoming fully depreciated and lease terminations.

Gains on dispositions of real estate included in continuing operations were \$1.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014. The gains were the result of the sale of two properties during the three months ended September 30, 2014.

Interest expense included in continuing operations was \$2.4 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$3.1 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in the average borrowings outstanding and a decrease in the weighted-average interest rate on borrowings outstanding for the three months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to the three months ended September 30, 2013.

We report as discontinued operations the results of 46 properties accounted for as held for sale in accordance with GAAP as of June 30, 2014 and certain properties disposed of during the periods presented that were previously classified as held for sale as of June 30, 2014. The operating results and gains on dispositions of real estate sold in 2014 have been classified as discontinued operations. The operating results of such properties for the three months ended September 30, 2013 have also been reclassified to discontinued operations to conform to the 2014 presentation. Earnings from discontinued operations decreased by \$27.0 million to \$1.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$28.2 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease was primarily due to lower gains on dispositions of real estate and a reduction in earnings from operating activities in discontinued operations. Gains on dispositions of real estate included in discontinued operations were \$2.8 million for the three months ended September 30, 2014 and \$27.0 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. For the three months ended September 30, 2014, there were 20 property dispositions recorded in discontinued operations. For the three months ended September 30, 2013, there were 17 property dispositions recorded in discontinued operations. The non-cash impairment charges recorded in discontinued operations during the three months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 of \$2.0 million and \$2.9 million, respectively, were attributable to reductions in our estimates of value for properties held for sale and the accumulation of asset retirement costs as a result of increases in estimated environmental liabilities which increased the carrying value of certain properties above their fair value. Gains on disposition of real estate and impairment charges vary from period to period and, accordingly, undue reliance should not be placed on the magnitude or the directions of change in reported gains and impairment charges for one period, as compared to prior periods.

For the three months ended September 30, 2014, FFO decreased by \$8.2 million to \$12.4 million, as compared to \$20.6 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013, and AFFO decreased by \$7.0 million to \$11.5 million, as compared to \$18.5 million for the three months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in FFO for the three months ended September 30, 2014 was primarily due to the changes in net earnings discussed above but excludes a \$0.4 million decrease in impairment charges, a \$1.0 million increase in depreciation and amortization expense and a \$22.9 million decrease in gains on dispositions of real estate.

The decrease in AFFO for the three months ended September 30, 2014 also excludes a \$1.4 million decrease in Revenue Recognition Adjustments, which cause our reported revenues from rental properties to vary from the amount of rent payments contractually due or received by us during the periods presented (which are included in net earnings and FFO but are excluded from AFFO).

Basic and diluted earnings per share were \$0.30 per share for the three months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$1.25 per share for the three months ended September 30, 2013. Basic and diluted FFO per share for the three months ended September 30, 2014 was \$0.37 per share, as compared to \$0.62 per share for the three months ended September 30, 2013. Basic and diluted AFFO per share for the three months ended September 30, 2014 was \$0.34 per share, as compared to \$0.55 per share for the three months ended September 30, 2013.

Nine months ended September 30, 2014 compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2013

Total revenues included in continuing operations decreased by \$1.5 million to \$74.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$75.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in total revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was primarily due to \$3.1 million of other revenue recorded for the partial recovery of damages stemming from Marketing's default of its obligations under the Master Lease received during the nine months ended September 30, 2013, a decrease in Revenue Recognition Adjustments and a decrease in pass-through real estate taxes and other municipal charges we paid and billed to tenants pursuant to their triple-net lease agreements partially offset by additional rental income received from our \$72.5 million acquisition of 36 properties from subsidiaries of Capitol Petroleum Group, LLC in May 2013 as well as our other leasing activities. Revenues from rental properties included in continuing operations were \$71.9 million and \$70.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. Rental income contractually due or received from our tenants, including amounts realized under our prior interim fuel supply agreement, included in revenues from rental properties in continuing operations was \$57.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$54.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Revenues from rental properties and rental property expenses included \$9.8 million and \$10.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, of pass-through real estate taxes and other municipal charges paid by us and reimbursable by our tenants pursuant to their triple-net lease agreements. Interest income from notes and mortgages receivable was \$2.3 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$2.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

In accordance with GAAP, we recognize revenues from rental properties in amounts which vary from the amount of rent contractually due or received during the periods presented. As a result, revenues from rental properties include Revenue Recognition Adjustments comprised of non-cash adjustments recorded for deferred rental revenue due to the recognition of rental income on a straight-line basis over the current lease term, the net amortization of above-market and below-market leases, recognition of rental income under direct financing leases using the effective interest rate method which produces a constant periodic rate of return on the net investments in the leased properties and the amortization of deferred lease incentives. Revenues from rental properties included in continuing operations includes Revenue Recognition Adjustments which increased rental revenue by \$4.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and \$5.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

Rental property expenses included in continuing operations, which are primarily comprised of rent expense, real estate and other state and local taxes and maintenance expense, were \$17.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$21.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in rental property expenses is principally due to declines in rent expense, real estate taxes and maintenance expenses paid by us resulting from the cumulative effect of leasing an increasing number of properties on a triple-net basis and our disposition efforts as well as a decrease in pass-through real estate taxes and other municipal charges we paid and billed to tenants pursuant to their triple-net lease agreements.

Non-cash impairment charges included in continuing operations were \$1.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$1.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Impairment charges are recorded when the carrying value of a property is reduced to fair value. The non-cash impairment charges in continuing operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 were attributable to reductions in estimated undiscounted cash flows expected to be received during the assumed holding period and the accumulation of asset retirement costs as a result of increases in estimated environmental liabilities which increased the carrying value of certain properties in excess of their fair value.

Environmental expenses included in continuing operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 decreased by \$4.8 million to \$3.8 million, as compared to \$8.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in environmental expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was primarily due to a \$5.4 million decline in provisions for litigation losses and legal fees offset by a \$0.7 million increase in environmental remediation costs. Environmental expenses vary from period to period and, accordingly, undue reliance should not be placed on the magnitude or the direction of change in reported environmental expenses for one period, as compared to prior periods.

General and administrative expenses included in continuing operations decreased by \$4.8 million to \$12.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$16.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in general and administrative expenses for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was principally due to a \$3.7 million decline in legal and professional fees and a \$1.2 million decrease in employee related expenses. The decrease in legal and professional fees was primarily due to reductions in costs incurred in connection with the bankruptcy of Getty Petroleum Marketing Inc. and the Lukoil Settlement.

Allowance for uncollectible accounts / (recoveries) included in continuing operations decreased by \$16.7 million to \$2.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to a recovery of \$14.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The allowances for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 consisted of \$0.8 million in reserves for bad debts, \$1.4 million in allowances for deferred rent receivable which were related to the NECG Lease and a \$35 thousand allowance for mortgage receivable. The recoveries to allowances for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 were primarily related to reversals of previously provided bad debt reserves associated with receiving funds from the bankruptcy estate of Getty Petroleum Marketing Inc. and receiving funds from the Lukoil Settlement.

Depreciation and amortization expense included in continuing operations was \$8.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$6.9 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Depreciation is impacted by assets acquired offset by the effect of certain assets becoming fully depreciated and lease terminations.

Gains on dispositions of real estate included in continuing operations were \$1.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014. The gains were the result of the sale of two properties during the nine months ended September 30, 2014.

Other income / (expense) included in income from continuing operations was \$0.2 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$79 thousand for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

Interest expense included in continuing operations was \$7.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$9.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease was primarily due to a decrease in the average borrowings outstanding and a decrease in the weighted-average interest rate on borrowings outstanding for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

We report as discontinued operations the results of 46 properties accounted for as held for sale in accordance with GAAP as of June 30, 2014 and certain properties disposed of during the periods presented that were previously classified as held for sale as of June 30, 2014. The operating results and gains on dispositions of real estate sold in 2014 have been classified as discontinued operations. The operating results of such properties for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 have also been reclassified to discontinued operations to conform to the 2014 presentation. Earnings from discontinued operations decreased by \$35.6 million to \$3.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$38.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease was primarily due to lower gains on dispositions of real estate and an increase in losses from operating activities in discontinued operations. Gains on dispositions of real estate included in discontinued operations were \$7.1 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and \$39.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. For the nine months ended September 30, 2014, there were 69 property dispositions recorded in discontinued operations. For the nine months ended September 30, 2013, there were 94 property dispositions recorded in discontinued operations. The non-cash impairment charges recorded in discontinued operations during the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 of \$5.1 million and \$6.6 million, respectively, were attributable to reductions in our estimates of value for properties held for sale and the accumulation of asset retirement costs as a result of increases in estimated environmental liabilities which increased the carrying value of certain properties above their fair value. Gains on disposition of real estate and impairment charges vary from period to period and, accordingly, undue reliance should not be placed on the magnitude or the directions of change in reported gains and impairment charges for one period, as compared to prior periods.

For the nine months ended September 30, 2014, FFO decreased by \$8.0 million to \$32.6 million, as compared to \$40.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. AFFO was \$29.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 as compared to \$36.7 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease in FFO for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was primarily due to the changes in net earnings discussed above but excludes a \$1.1 million decrease in impairment charges, a \$0.5 million increase in depreciation and amortization expense and a \$31.1 million decrease in gains on dispositions of real estate.

AFFO for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 also excludes a \$1.3 million decrease in Revenue Recognition Adjustments which cause our reported revenues from rental properties to vary from the amount of rent payments contractually due or received by us during the periods presented (which are included in net earnings and FFO but are excluded from AFFO).

Basic and diluted earnings per share were \$0.79 per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$1.94 per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Basic and diluted FFO per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 was \$0.97 per share, as compared to \$1.21 per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. Basic and diluted AFFO per share was \$0.88 per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to \$1.09 per share for the nine months ended September 30, 2013.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES

Our principal sources of liquidity are the cash flows from our operations, funds available under our Credit Agreement that matures in August 2015 (described below) and available cash and cash equivalents.

Our business operations and liquidity are dependent on our ability to generate cash flow from our properties. We believe that our operating cash needs for the next twelve months can be met by cash flows from operations, borrowings under our Credit Agreement and available cash and cash equivalents.

Our cash flow activities for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	NINE MONTHS ENDED	
	SEPTEMBER 30,	
	2014	2013
Net cash flow provided by operating activities	\$ 22,401	\$ 38,801
Net cash flow provided by (used in) investing activities	\$ 26,888	\$ (21,557)
Net cash flow (used in) financing activities	\$ (52,928)	\$ (29,450)

Operating Activities

Cash flow from operating activities decreased by \$16.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 to \$22.4 million, as compared to \$38.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease was primarily due to receiving funds from the bankruptcy estate of Getty Petroleum Marketing Inc. and receiving funds from the Lukoil Settlement during the nine months ended September 30, 2013 partially offset by an increase in operating income attributable to cash flow from our existing portfolio of rental properties, including cash flows from our \$72.5 million acquisition of 36 properties from subsidiaries of Capitol Petroleum Group, LLC in May 2013 and the effect of our 2014 leasing activities.

Investing Activities

Our investing activities are primarily real estate-related transactions. Since we generally lease our properties on a triple-net basis, we have not historically incurred significant capital expenditures other than those related to investments in real estate. Cash flows from investing activities increased by \$48.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 to \$26.9 million, as compared to a use of \$21.6 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The increase was primarily due to (i) a decrease in property acquisitions, investment in direct financing leases and capital expenditures of \$67.0 million, (ii) a decrease in issuance of notes and mortgages receivable of \$4.1 million, (iii) an increase in cash held for property acquisitions of \$19.9 million due to the return of disposition proceeds held in escrow offset by (iv) a decrease in proceeds from the sale of rental properties of \$34.2 million and (v) a \$9.1 million decrease in collection of notes and mortgages receivable.

Financing Activities

Cash flows from financing activities decreased by \$23.4 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 to a use of \$52.9 million, as compared to a use of \$29.5 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013. The decrease was primarily due to (i) net repayments of the Credit Agreement of \$31.0 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2014, as compared to net repayments of the Credit Agreement, Prudential Loan Agreement and prior credit agreement and term loan agreement of \$8.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 and (ii) an increase in dividends paid on common stock of \$4.2 million.

Credit Agreement

On February 25, 2013, we entered into a \$175.0 million senior secured revolving credit agreement (the Credit Agreement) with a group of commercial banks led by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (the Bank Syndicate), which is scheduled to mature in August 2015. Subject to the terms of the Credit Agreement, we have the option to extend the term of the Credit Agreement for one additional year to August 2016. The Credit Agreement allocates \$25.0 million of the total Bank Syndicate commitment to a term loan and \$150.0 million to a revolving credit facility. Subject to the terms of the Credit Agreement, we have the option to increase by \$50.0 million the amount of the revolving credit facility to \$200.0 million. The Credit Agreement permits borrowings at an interest rate equal to the sum of a base rate plus a margin of 1.50% to 2.00% or a LIBOR rate plus a margin of 2.50% to 3.00% based on our leverage at the end of each quarterly reporting period. The annual commitment fee on the undrawn funds under the Credit Agreement is 0.30% to 0.40% based on our leverage at the end of each quarterly reporting period. The Credit Agreement does not provide for scheduled reductions in the principal balance prior to its maturity. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, borrowings under the Credit Agreement were \$27.0 million and \$58.0 million, respectively.

The Credit Agreement provides for collateral in the form of, among other items, mortgage liens on certain of our properties. The parties to the Credit Agreement and the Prudential Loan Agreement (as defined below) share the collateral pursuant to the terms of an inter-creditor agreement. The Credit Agreement contains customary financial covenants such as loan to value, leverage and coverage ratios and minimum tangible net worth, as well as limitations on restricted payments, which may limit our ability to incur additional debt or pay dividends. The Credit Agreement contains customary events of default, including default under the Prudential Loan Agreement, change of control and failure to maintain REIT status. Any event of default, if not cured or waived, would increase by 200 basis points (2.00%) the interest rate we pay under the Credit Agreement and prohibit us from drawing funds against the Credit Agreement and could result in the acceleration of our indebtedness under the Credit Agreement and could also give rise to an event of default and could result in the acceleration of our indebtedness under the Prudential Loan Agreement. We may be prohibited from drawing funds against the revolving credit facility if there is a material adverse effect on our business, assets, prospects or condition.

On December 23, 2013, we amended the Credit Agreement to change certain definitions and financial covenant calculations provided for in the agreement.

Prudential Loan Agreement

On February 25, 2013, we entered into a \$100.0 million senior secured term loan agreement with the Prudential Insurance Company of America (the Prudential Loan Agreement), which matures in February 2021. The parties to the Credit Agreement and the Prudential Loan Agreement share the collateral described above pursuant to the terms of an inter-creditor agreement. The Prudential Loan Agreement bears interest at 6.00%. The Prudential Loan Agreement does not provide for scheduled reductions in the principal balance prior to its maturity. The Prudential Loan Agreement contains customary financial covenants such as loan to value, leverage and coverage ratios and minimum tangible net worth, as well as limitations on restricted payments, which may limit our ability to incur additional debt or pay dividends. The Prudential Loan Agreement contains customary events of default, including default under the Credit Agreement and failure to maintain REIT status. Any event of default, if not cured or waived, would increase by 200 basis points (2.00%) the interest rate we pay under the Prudential Loan Agreement and could result in the acceleration of our indebtedness under the Prudential Loan Agreement and could also give rise to an event of default and could result in the acceleration of our indebtedness under our Credit Agreement. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, borrowings under the Prudential Loan Agreement were \$100.0 million.

On December 23, 2013, we amended the Prudential Loan Agreement to change certain definitions and financial covenant calculations provided for in the agreement.

Property Acquisitions and Capital Expenditures

Since we generally lease our properties on a triple-net basis, we have not historically incurred significant capital expenditures other than those related to acquisitions. As part of our overall business strategy, we regularly review opportunities to acquire additional properties and we expect to continue to pursue acquisitions that we believe will benefit our financial performance. Our property acquisitions and capital expenditures for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 were \$6.8 million, substantially all of which was for the acquisition of seven properties. Our property acquisitions and capital expenditures for the nine months ended September 30, 2013 were \$73.4 million, substantially all of which was for our \$72.5 million acquisition of 36 properties from subsidiaries of Capitol Petroleum Group, LLC in May 2013. We are reviewing select opportunities for capital expenditures, redevelopment and alternative uses for properties that were previously subject to the Master Lease with Marketing and which are not currently subject to long-term triple-net leases. We have no current plans to make material improvements to any of our properties other than the properties previously subject to the Master Lease with Marketing. However, our tenants frequently make improvements to the properties leased from us at their expense. We have committed to co-invest as much as \$15.3 million in the aggregate in capital improvements in certain properties previously subject to the Master Lease with Marketing and, as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we have co-invested \$1.0 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, of our capital commitment. (For additional information regarding capital expenditures related to the properties previously subject to the Master Lease, see Item 2. Properties which appears in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.) To the extent that our sources of liquidity are not sufficient to fund acquisitions and capital expenditures, we will require other sources of capital, which may or may not be available on favorable terms or at all.

Dividends

We elected to be treated as a REIT under the federal income tax laws with the year beginning January 1, 2001. To qualify for taxation as a REIT, we must, among other requirements such as those related to the composition of our assets and gross income, distribute annually to our stockholders at least 90% of our taxable income, including taxable income that is accrued by us without a corresponding receipt of cash. We cannot provide any assurance that our cash flows will permit us to continue paying cash dividends. The Internal Revenue Service (IRS) has allowed the use of a procedure, as a result of which we could satisfy the REIT income distribution requirement by making a distribution on our common stock comprised of (i) shares of our common stock having a value of up to 80% of the total distribution and (ii) cash in the remaining amount of the total distribution, in lieu of paying the distribution entirely in cash. In order to use this procedure, we would need to seek and obtain a private letter ruling of the IRS to the effect that the procedure is applicable to our situation. Without obtaining such a private letter ruling, we cannot provide any assurance that we will be able to satisfy our REIT income distribution requirement by making distributions payable in whole or in part in shares of our common stock. It is also possible that instead of distributing 100% of our taxable income on an annual basis, we may decide to retain a portion of our taxable income and to pay taxes on such amounts as permitted by the IRS. Payment of dividends is subject to market conditions, our financial condition, including but not limited to, our continued compliance with the provisions of the Credit Agreement and the Prudential Loan Agreement and other factors, and therefore is not assured. In particular, our Credit Agreement and Prudential Loan Agreement prohibit the payment of dividends during certain events of default. Cash dividends paid to our shareholders for the nine

months ended September 30, 2014 consisted of \$20.2 million, or \$0.60 per share of regular quarterly cash dividends, and a \$1.7 million, or \$0.05 per share special cash dividend. There can be no assurance that we will continue to pay cash dividends at historical rates.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

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

Estimates, judgments and assumptions underlying the accompanying consolidated financial statements include, but are not limited to, receivables, deferred rent receivable, income under direct financing leases, environmental remediation obligations, real estate, depreciation and amortization, impairment of long-lived assets, litigation, accrued liabilities, income taxes and allocation of the purchase price of properties acquired to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The information included in our consolidated financial statements that is based on estimates, judgments and assumptions is subject to significant change and is adjusted as circumstances change and as the uncertainties become more clearly defined.

Our accounting policies are described in note 1 of Part II, Item 8. Financial Statements Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements which appears in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013. We believe that the more critical of our accounting policies relate to revenue recognition and deferred rent receivable and related reserves, direct financing leases, environmental remediation obligations, impairment of long-lived assets, income taxes, litigation and allocation of the purchase price of properties acquired to the assets acquired and liabilities assumed, each of which is discussed in Part II, Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations which appears in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013.

ENVIRONMENTAL MATTERS

General

We are subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations, including matters relating to the protection of the environment such as the remediation of known contamination and the retirement and decommissioning or removal of long-lived assets including buildings containing hazardous materials, USTs and other equipment. Environmental costs are principally attributable to remediation costs which include installing, operating, maintaining and decommissioning remediation systems, monitoring contamination and governmental agency reporting incurred in connection with contaminated properties. We seek reimbursement from state UST remediation funds related to these environmental costs where available. In July 2012, we purchased for \$3.1 million a ten-year pollution legal liability insurance policy covering all of our properties for preexisting unknown environmental liabilities and new environmental events. The policy has a \$50.0 million aggregate limit and is subject to various self-insured retentions and other conditions and limitations. Our intention in purchasing this policy is to obtain protection predominantly for significant events. No assurances can be given that we will obtain a net financial benefit from this investment.

We enter into leases and various other agreements which allocate between the parties responsibility for known and unknown environmental liabilities at or relating to the subject premises. We are contingently liable for these environmental obligations in the event that the counterparty to the agreement does not satisfy them.

For all of our triple-net leases, our tenants are directly responsible for compliance with various environmental laws and regulations, for the retirement and decommissioning or removal of all or a negotiated percentage of USTs and other equipment and for remediation of environmental contamination that arises during the term of their tenancy. Under the terms of our leases covering properties previously leased to Marketing, we have agreed to be responsible for environmental contamination at the premises that was known at the time the lease commenced and for contamination that existed at the premises prior to commencement of the lease and is discovered (other than as a result of a voluntary site investigation) during the first ten years of the lease term. After expiration of such ten year period, responsibility for all newly discovered contamination (irrespective of when the contamination first arose) is allocated to our tenant. In all events, our tenants at properties previously leased to Marketing are responsible for the cost of any remediation of contamination that results from their use and occupancy of our properties. Under substantially all of our other triple-net leases, responsibility for remediation of all environmental contamination discovered during the term of the lease (including known and unknown contamination that existed prior to commencement of the lease) is the responsibility of our tenant.

For properties previously leased to Marketing, we anticipate that many USTs will be replaced over the next decade as these USTs are either at, or near, the end of their useful lives. For sites previously leased to Marketing under long-term triple-net leases, our current tenants are responsible for the cost of such removal and replacement, and we are responsible for costs associated with the remediation of any preexisting contamination found during the course of a UST removal and replacement, assuming such contamination is found during the first ten years of the lease term. For our transitional properties occupied under month-to-month license agreements, or which are vacant, we are responsible for costs associated with UST removals and for the cost of remediation of contamination found during the removal of USTs. (For additional information regarding our transitional properties, see Item 1. Business Company Operations which appears in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and Transitional Properties in Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.) As a result of removals and replacements of USTs, we believe we are likely to incur significant additional environmental remediation costs; however, the amount and timing of such additional costs cannot be predicted and, therefore, no amount has been accrued for in our consolidated financial statements for such expense.

Under the Master Lease, Marketing was responsible to pay for the retirement and decommissioning or removal of USTs at the end of their useful life or earlier if circumstances warranted as well as remediation of environmental contamination Marketing caused and all unknown environmental liabilities discovered during the term of the Master Lease (collectively, the Marketing Environmental Liabilities). As a result of Marketing's bankruptcy, in the fourth quarter of 2011, we accrued for the Marketing Environmental Liabilities because we concluded that Marketing would not be able to perform them. A liability has not been accrued for environmental obligations that are the responsibility of any of our current tenants based on our tenant's history of paying such obligations and/or our assessment of their financial ability and intent to pay such costs. However, there can be no assurance that our assessments are correct or that our tenants who have paid their obligations in the past will continue to do so.

As part of the triple-net leases for properties previously leased to Marketing, we transferred title of the USTs to our tenants, and the obligation to pay for the retirement and decommissioning or removal of USTs at the end of their useful life or earlier if circumstances warranted was fully or partially transferred to our new tenants. We remain contingently liable for this obligation in the event that our tenants do not satisfy their responsibilities. Accordingly, through September 30, 2014, we removed \$13.1 million of asset retirement obligations and \$10.6 million of net asset retirement costs related to USTs from our balance sheet. The cumulative net amount of \$2.4 million is recorded as deferred rental revenue and will be recognized on a straight-line basis as additional revenues from rental properties over the terms of the various leases.

It is possible that our assumptions regarding the ultimate allocation method and share of responsibility that we used to allocate environmental liabilities may change, which may result in material adjustments to the amounts recorded for environmental litigation accruals and environmental remediation liabilities. We are required to accrue for environmental liabilities that we believe are allocable to others under various other agreements if we determine that it is probable that the counterparty will not meet its environmental obligations. The ultimate resolution of these matters could cause a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price.

The estimated future costs for known environmental remediation requirements are accrued when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. The accrued liability is the aggregate of the best estimate of the fair value of cost for each component of the liability net of estimated recoveries from state UST remediation funds considering estimated recovery rates developed from prior experience with the funds. As a result of removals and replacements of USTs, we believe we are likely to incur significant additional environmental remediation costs; however, the amount and timing of such additional costs cannot be predicted and, therefore, no amount has been accrued for in our consolidated financial statements for such expense.

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

Environmental remediation obligations are initially measured at fair value based on their expected future net cash flows which have been adjusted for inflation and discounted to present value. We adjust our environmental remediation liability quarterly to reflect changes in projected expenditures, accretion and reductions associated with actual expenditures incurred during each quarter. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we had accrued \$42.3 million and \$43.5 million, respectively, as our best estimate of the fair value of reasonably estimable environmental remediation obligations and obligations to remove USTs for which we are the title owner, net of estimated recoveries. Environmental liabilities are accreted for the change in present value due to the passage of time and, accordingly, \$2.0 million and \$2.1 million of net accretion expense was recorded for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively, which is included in environmental expenses. In addition, during the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, we recorded credits to environmental expenses included in continuing operations and to earnings

from operating activities in discontinued operations in our consolidated statements of operations aggregating \$0.4 million and \$1.0 million, respectively, where decreases in estimated remediation costs exceeded the depreciated carrying value of previously capitalized asset retirement costs. Environmental expenses also include project management fees, legal fees and provisions for environmental litigation losses.

During the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, we increased the carrying value of certain of our properties by \$7.8 million and \$8.7 million, respectively, due to increases in estimated remediation costs. The recognition and subsequent changes in estimates in environmental liabilities and the increase or decrease in carrying value of the properties are non-cash transactions which do not appear on the face of the consolidated statements of cash flows. Capitalized asset retirement costs are being depreciated over the estimated remaining life of the underground storage tank, a ten year period if the increase in carrying value related to environmental remediation obligations or such shorter period if circumstances warrant, such as the remaining lease term for properties we lease from others. Depreciation and amortization expense included in continuing operations and earnings from operating activities in discontinued operations in our consolidated statements of operations for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013 included \$1.1 million and \$1.6 million, respectively, of depreciation related to capitalized asset retirement costs. Capitalized asset retirement costs were \$17.4 million and \$18.3 million as of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, respectively.

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

In light of the uncertainties associated with environmental expenditure contingencies, we are unable to estimate ranges in excess of the amount accrued with any certainty; however, we believe it is possible that the fair value of future actual net expenditures could be substantially higher than amounts currently recorded by us. Adjustments to accrued liabilities for environmental remediation obligations will be reflected in our consolidated financial statements as they become probable and a reasonable estimate of fair value can be made. Future environmental expenses could cause a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price.

Environmental Litigation

We are subject to various legal proceedings and claims which arise in the ordinary course of our business. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we had accrued an aggregate \$11.0 million and \$11.4 million, respectively, for certain of these matters which we believe to be appropriate based on information then currently available. It is possible that our assumptions regarding the ultimate allocation method and share of responsibility that we used to allocate environmental liabilities may change, which may result in our providing an accrual, or adjustments to the amounts recorded, for environmental litigation accruals. Matters related to our former Newark, New Jersey Terminal and Lower Passaic River and MTBE litigations in the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, in particular, could cause a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price. (For additional information with respect to these and other pending environmental lawsuits and claims, see

Part I, Item 3. Legal Proceedings which appears in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, and Part II, Item 1. Legal Proceedings and notes 3 and 5 to our accompanying consolidated financial statements in Part I Financial Information, Item 1. Financial Statements which appear in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.)

Forward-Looking Statements

Certain statements in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q may constitute forward-looking statements within the meaning of the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, Section 27A of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, and Section 21E of the Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. When we use the words believes, expects, plans, projects, estimates, anticipates, predicts and similar expressions, we intend to identify forward-looking statements.

Examples of forward-looking statements included in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q include, but are not limited to, statements regarding: our network of retail motor fuel and convenience store properties; our efforts, expectations and ability to reposition the remaining transitional properties; our expectations that we may receive additional distributions from the Marketing Estate to partially satisfy our remaining general unsecured claims against the Marketing Estate; our expectations regarding incurring costs associated with repositioning our remaining transitional properties including, but not limited to, Property Expenditures, environmental costs and potential capital expenditures; the impact of the developments related to the repositioning of our properties on our business and ability to pay dividends or our stock price; the reasonableness of and assumptions used regarding our accounting estimates, judgments, assumptions and beliefs; our beliefs about our critical accounting policies; our exposure and liability due to and our estimates and assumptions regarding our environmental liabilities and remediation costs including the Marketing Environmental Liabilities and other environmental remediation costs; our beliefs about loan loss reserves or allowances; our belief that our accruals for environmental and litigation matters including matters related to our former Newark, New Jersey Terminal and the Lower Passaic River and MTBE litigations in the states of New Jersey and Pennsylvania were appropriate based on the information then available; compliance with federal, state and local provisions enacted or adopted pertaining to environmental matters; our beliefs about the settlement proposals we receive and the probable outcome of litigation or regulatory actions and their impact on us; our expected recoveries from underground storage tank funds; our expectations regarding our indemnification obligations and the indemnification obligations of others; our expectations about our investment strategy and its impact on our financial performance; the adequacy of our current and anticipated cash flows from operations, borrowings under our Credit Agreement and available cash and cash equivalents; our expectation as to our continued compliance with the covenants in our Credit Agreement and Prudential Loan Agreement; our belief that certain environmental liabilities can be allocated to others under various agreements; our belief that our real estate assets are not carried at amounts in excess of their estimated net realizable fair value amounts; and our ability to maintain our federal tax status as a REIT.

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

These risks include, but are not limited to risks associated with: repositioning transitional properties that were previously subject to the Master Lease and the adverse impact such repositioning may have on our cash flows and ability to pay dividends; our estimates and assumptions regarding expenses, claims and

accruals relating to pre-petition and post-petition claims against Marketing, the process of taking control of our properties, including the likelihood of our success in the eviction proceedings we have commenced, and repositioning such properties; the liquidation of the Marketing Estate; the performance of our tenants of their lease obligations, renewal of existing leases and re-letting or selling our transitional properties; our ability to obtain favorable terms on any properties that we sell or re-let; the uncertainty of our estimates, judgments, projections and assumptions associated with our accounting policies and methods; our dependence on external sources of capital; our business operations generating sufficient cash for distributions or debt service; potential future acquisitions and our ability to successfully manage our investment strategy; owning and leasing real estate generally; adverse developments in general business, economic or political conditions; substantially all of our tenants depending on the same industry for their revenues; property taxes; compliance with environmental legislation and regulations and costs of complying with such laws and regulations; potential exposure related to pending lawsuits and claims; owning real estate primarily concentrated in the Northeast and Mid-Atlantic regions of the United States; the real estate industry; counterparty risk; expenses not covered by insurance; the impact of our electing to be treated as a REIT under the federal income tax laws, including failure to qualify as a REIT and paying taxes, penalties, interest or a deficiency dividend; changes in interest rates and our ability to manage or mitigate this risk effectively; dilution as a result of future issuances of equity securities; our dividend policy and ability to pay dividends; changes in market conditions; provisions in our charter; Maryland law discouraging a third-party takeover; adverse effect of inflation; the loss of a member or members of our management team; changes in accounting standards that may adversely affect our financial position; terrorist attacks and other acts of violence and war; our information systems; future impairment charges and our investors' ability to determine the creditworthiness of our tenants.

As a result of these and other factors, we may experience material fluctuations in future operating results on a quarterly or annual basis, which could materially and adversely affect our business, financial condition, operating results, ability to pay dividends or stock price. An investment in our stock involves various risks, including those mentioned above and elsewhere in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and those that are described from time to time in our other filings with the SEC.

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

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk

We are exposed to interest rate risk, primarily as a result of our \$175.0 million senior secured revolving credit agreement (the "Credit Agreement") entered into on February 25, 2013 with a group of commercial banks led by JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. (the "Bank Syndicate"), which is scheduled to mature in August 2015. The Credit Agreement allocates \$25.0 million of the total Bank Syndicate commitment to a term loan and \$150.0 million to a revolving credit facility. Subject to the terms of the Credit Agreement, we have the option to increase by \$50.0 million the amount of the revolving credit facility to \$200.0 million. The Credit Agreement permits borrowings at an interest rate equal to the sum of a base rate plus a margin of 1.50% to 2.00% or a LIBOR rate plus a margin of 2.50% to 3.00% based on our leverage at the end of each quarterly reporting period. We use borrowings under the Credit Agreement to finance acquisitions and for general corporate purposes. Borrowings outstanding at floating interest rates under the Credit Agreement as of September 30, 2014 were \$27.0 million.

We manage our exposure to interest rate risk by minimizing, to the extent feasible, our overall borrowings and monitoring available financing alternatives. We reduced our interest rate risk on February

25, 2013 by repaying floating interest rate debt with the proceeds of a \$100.0 million senior secured term loan agreement with the Prudential Insurance Company of America (the Prudential Loan Agreement), which matures in February 2021. The Prudential Loan Agreement bears interest at 6.00%. The Prudential Loan Agreement does not provide for scheduled reductions in the principal balance prior to its maturity. Our interest rate risk may materially change in the future if we seek other sources of debt or equity capital or refinance our outstanding debt.

Based on our average outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement projected at \$27.0 million for the remainder of 2014, an increase in market interest rates of 0.50% for 2014 would decrease our 2014 net income and cash flows by \$34 thousand. This amount was determined by calculating the effect of a hypothetical interest rate change on our borrowings floating at market rates, and assumes that the \$27.0 million outstanding borrowings under the Credit Agreement is indicative of our future average floating interest rate borrowings for 2014 before considering additional borrowings required for future acquisitions or repayment of outstanding borrowings from proceeds of future equity offerings. The calculation also assumes that there are no other changes in our financial structure or the terms of our borrowings. Our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates will increase or decrease in the future with increases or decreases in the outstanding amount under our Credit Agreement and with increases or decreases in amounts outstanding under borrowing agreements entered into with interest rates floating at market rates.

In order to minimize our exposure to credit risk associated with financial instruments, we place our temporary cash investments with high-credit-quality institutions. Temporary cash investments, if any, are currently held in an overnight bank time deposit with JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. We do not have any foreign operations, and are therefore not exposed to foreign currency exchange rates.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures

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

As required by the Exchange Act Rule 13a-15(b), we have carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer and our Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective as of September 30, 2014.

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

PART II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

Please refer to Part I, Item 3. Legal Proceedings of our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013, and to note 3 to our accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements which appears in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q, for additional information.

There have not been any material changes to the information previously disclosed in Part I, Item 3. Legal Proceedings which appears in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and Part II, Item 1. Legal Proceedings which appears in our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2014.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There have not been any material changes to the information previously disclosed in Part I, Item 1A. Risk Factors which appears in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and Part II, Item 1A. Risk Factors which appears in our Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q for the quarters ended March 31, 2014 and June 30, 2014 except as follows:

We incur significant operating costs as a result of environmental laws and regulations which costs could significantly rise and reduce our profitability.

We are subject to numerous federal, state and local laws and regulations, including matters relating to the protection of the environment. Under certain environmental laws, a current or previous owner or operator of real estate may be liable for contamination resulting from the presence or discharge of hazardous or toxic substances or petroleum products at, on, or under, such property, and may be required to investigate and clean-up such contamination. Such laws typically impose liability and clean-up responsibility without regard to whether the owner or operator knew of or caused the presence of the contaminants, or the timing or cause of the contamination, and the liability under such laws has been interpreted to be joint and several unless the harm is divisible and there is a reasonable basis for allocation of responsibility. For example, liability may arise as a result of the historical use of a property or from the migration of contamination from adjacent or nearby properties. Any such contamination or liability may also reduce the value of the property. In addition, the owner or operator of a property may be subject to claims by third-parties based on injury, damage and/or costs, including investigation and clean-up costs, resulting from environmental contamination present at or emanating from a property. The properties owned or controlled by us are leased primarily as retail motor fuel and convenience store properties, and therefore may contain, or may have contained, USTs for the storage of petroleum products and other hazardous or toxic substances, which creates a potential for the release of such products or substances. Some of our properties may be subject to regulations regarding the retirement and decommissioning or removal of long-lived assets including buildings containing hazardous materials, USTs and other equipment. Some of the properties may be adjacent to or near properties that have contained or currently contain USTs used to store petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances. In addition, certain of the properties are on, adjacent to, or near properties upon which others have engaged or may in the future engage in activities that may release petroleum products or other hazardous or toxic substances. There may be other environmental problems associated with our properties of which we are unaware. These problems may make it more difficult for us to re-let or sell our properties on favorable terms, or at all.

For additional information with respect to pending environmental lawsuits and claims, and environmental remediation obligations and estimates see Item 3. Legal Proceedings, Environmental

Matters in Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and notes 3 and 5 in Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and Part II, Item 1. Legal Proceedings, Environmental Matters in Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations and to notes 3 and 5 to our accompanying consolidated financial statements which appear in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.

We enter into leases and various other agreements which allocate between the parties responsibility for known and unknown environmental liabilities at or relating to the subject premises. We are contingently liable for these environmental obligations in the event that the counterparty to the agreement does not satisfy them.

For all of our triple-net leases, our tenants are directly responsible for compliance with various environmental laws and regulations, for the retirement and decommissioning or removal of all or a negotiated percentage of USTs and other equipment and for remediation of environmental contamination that arises during the term of their tenancy. Under the terms of our leases covering properties previously leased to Marketing, we have agreed to be responsible for environmental contamination at the premises that was known at the time the lease commenced and for contamination that existed at the premises prior to commencement of the lease and is discovered (other than as a result of a voluntary site investigation) during the first ten years of the lease term. After expiration of such ten year period, responsibility for all newly discovered contamination (irrespective of when the contamination first arose) is allocated to our tenant. In all events, our tenants at properties previously leased to Marketing are responsible for the cost of any remediation of contamination that results from their use and occupancy of our properties. Under substantially all of our other triple-net leases, responsibility for remediation of all environmental contamination discovered during the term of the lease (including known and unknown contamination that existed prior to commencement of the lease) is the responsibility of our tenant.

For properties previously leased to Marketing, we anticipate that many USTs will be replaced over the next decade as these USTs are either at, or near, the end of their useful lives. For sites previously leased to Marketing under long-term triple-net leases, our current tenants are responsible for the cost of such removal and replacement, and we are responsible for costs associated with the remediation of any preexisting contamination found during the course of a UST removal and replacement, assuming such contamination is found during the first ten years of the lease term. For our transitional properties occupied under month-to-month license agreements, or which are vacant, we are responsible for costs associated with UST removals and for the cost of remediation of contamination found during the removal of USTs. (For additional information regarding our transitional properties, see Item 1. Business Company Operations which appears in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 and Transitional Properties in Item 2. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations in this Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q.) As a result of removals and replacements of USTs, we believe we are likely to incur significant additional environmental remediation costs; however, the amount and timing of such additional costs cannot be predicted and, therefore, no amount has been accrued for in our consolidated financial statements for such expense.

Environmental remediation obligations are initially measured at fair value based on their expected future net cash flows which have been adjusted for inflation and discounted to present value. We adjust our environmental remediation liability quarterly to reflect changes in projected expenditures, accretion and reductions associated with actual expenditures incurred during each quarter. As of September 30, 2014 and December 31, 2013, we had accrued \$42.3 million and \$43.5 million, respectively, as our best estimate of the fair value of reasonably estimable environmental remediation obligations and obligations to remove USTs for which we are the title owner, net of estimated recoveries.

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

It is possible that our assumptions regarding the ultimate allocation methods and share of responsibility that we used to allocate environmental liabilities may change, which may result in adjustments to the amounts recorded for environmental litigation accruals and environmental remediation liabilities. We will be required to accrue for environmental liabilities that we believe are allocable to others under various other agreements if we determine that it is probable that the counterparty will not meet its environmental obligations. We may ultimately be responsible to pay for environmental liabilities as the property owner if the counterparty fails to pay them.

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

As a result of the factors discussed above, or others, compliance with environmental laws and regulations could have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price.

We are exposed to counterparty risk and there can be no assurances that we will effectively manage or mitigate this risk.

We regularly interact with counterparties in various industries. The types of counterparties most common to our transactions and agreements include, but are not limited to, landlords, tenants, vendors and lenders. We also enter into agreements to acquire and sell properties which allocate responsibility for certain costs to the counterparty. Our most significant counterparties include, but are not limited to the members of the Bank Syndicate related to our Credit Agreement, the lender that is the counterparty to the Prudential Loan Agreement and two of our major tenants from whom we derive a significant amount of rental revenue. The default, insolvency or other inability or unwillingness of a significant counterparty to perform its obligations under an agreement or transaction, including, without limitation, as a result of the rejection of an agreement or transaction in bankruptcy proceedings, is likely to have a material adverse effect on us. As of

September 30, 2014, we leased 131 gasoline station and convenience store properties in two separate unitary leases to subsidiaries of Chestnut Petroleum Dist. Inc., CPD NY Energy Corp. (CPD NY) and NECG Holdings Corp. (NECG). We lease 58 properties to CPD NY and 73 properties to NECG. CPD NY and NECG together represented 20% and 21% of our rental revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. CPD NY and NECG together represented 21% and 18% of our rental revenues for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. It is possible that as a result of either acquiring additional properties from Chestnut Petroleum Dist. or as a result of disposing some of our existing properties, Chestnut Petroleum Dist. could account for a greater percentage of our rental revenues. In addition, as of September 30, 2014, we leased 97 gasoline station and convenience store properties in four separate unitary leases to subsidiaries of Capitol Petroleum Group, LLC (Capitol). We lease 37 properties to White Oak Petroleum, LLC, 24 properties to Hudson Petroleum Realty, LLC, 20 properties to Dogwood Petroleum Realty, LLC and 16 properties to Big Apple Petroleum Realty, LLC. In aggregate, these Capitol affiliates represented 17% and 13% of our rental revenues for the nine months ended September 30, 2014 and 2013, respectively. In aggregate, these Capitol affiliates represented 15% and 7% of our rental revenues for the years ended December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively. It is possible that as a result of either acquiring additional properties from Capitol or as a result of disposing some of our existing properties, Capitol could account for a greater percentage of our rental revenues. We may also undertake additional transactions with our other existing tenants which would further concentrate our sources of rental revenues. Although we have separate, non-cross defaulted leases with each of these subsidiaries, because such subsidiaries are affiliated with one another and under common control, a material adverse impact on one subsidiary, or failure of such subsidiary to perform its rental and other obligations to us, may contribute to a material adverse impact on the other subsidiaries and/or failure of the other subsidiaries to perform its rental and other obligations to us. Additionally, our material tenants are part of larger corporate organizations and the financial distress of other affiliated companies or businesses in those organizations may negatively impact the ability or willingness of our tenant to perform its obligations under its lease with us. The failure of a major tenant or their default in their rental and other obligations to us is likely to have a material adverse effect on our business, financial condition, results of operations, liquidity, ability to pay dividends or stock price.

Because our tenants are not rated and their financial information is not available to you, it may be difficult for our investors to determine their creditworthiness.

The majority of our properties are leased to tenants who are not rated by any nationally recognized statistical rating organization. In addition, our tenant s financial information is not generally available to our investors. Additionally, our material tenants are part of larger corporate organizations and we do not receive financial information for the other entities in those organizations. The financial distress of other affiliated companies or businesses in those organizations may negatively impact the ability or willingness of our tenant to perform its obligations under its lease with us. Because of the lack of financial information or credit ratings it is, therefore, difficult for our investors to assess the creditworthiness of our tenants and to determine the ability of a tenant to meet its obligations to us. It is possible that we may be required to increase reserves for bad debts, record allowances for deferred rent receivable or record additional expenses if our tenants are unable or unwilling to meet their obligations to us.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

Exhibit No.	Description of Exhibit
31(i).1	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Financial Officer. (a)
31(i).2	Rule 13a-14(a) Certification of Chief Executive Officer. (a)
32.1	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Executive Officer. (a)
32.2	Section 1350 Certification of Chief Financial Officer. (a)
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document (b)
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema (b)
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase (b)
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase (b)
101.LAB	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Label Linkbase (b)
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase (b)

- (a) These certifications are being furnished solely to accompany the Report pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, and are not being filed for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and are not to be incorporated by reference into any filing of the Company, whether made before or after the date hereof, regardless of any general incorporation language in such filing.
- (b) Filed herewith.

SIGNATURES

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

Getty Realty Corp.

(Registrant)

By: /s/ CHRISTOPHER J. CONSTANT
Christopher J. Constant
Vice President, Chief Financial
Officer and Treasurer

(Principal Financial Officer)
November 5, 2014

By: /s/ EUGENE SHNAYDERMAN
Eugene Shnayderman
Chief Accounting Officer and
Controller

(Principal Accounting Officer)
November 5, 2014

By: /s/ DAVID B. DRISCOLL
David B. Driscoll
President and Chief Executive
Officer

(Principal Executive Officer)
November 5, 2014