

the above definition?<|end_of_text|>BY THE TIME PRICEWATERHOUSECOOPERS RELEASED a report in early 2001 declaring that nearly 20% of America's regional malls were on the endangered list, mall owners and investors were already painfully familiar with the problem. The projects of the 1970s and 1980s — massive, enclosed shopping centers set down in a sea of asphalt and anchored by department stores — were hopelessly dated and out of step. The buying public had voted with its feet — or tires — and opted for the big-box discounters and specialty retailers. Some of them were even heading to the trendy stores and cafes of newly spruced up downtowns that had been the victims of the malling of America. The report was shocking: Among regional centers with more than 350,000 sq. ft. of gross leasable area (GLA), 140 were classified as "greyfields" — properties that would require significant public- and private-sector intervention to stem decline. The study, commissioned by the Congress for the New Urbanism and titled "Greyfields into Goldfields: from failing shopping centers to great neighborhoods," conservatively estimated that an additional 200 to 250 such malls were approaching greyfield status. The term "grey