

BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST

Form 10-Q

May 04, 2012

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

FORM 10-Q

(Mark One)

Quarterly Report Pursuant to Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
For the quarterly period ended March 31, 2012

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
001-9106 (Brandywine Realty Trust)
000-24407 (Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.)

Brandywine Realty Trust
Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MARYLAND (Brandywine Realty Trust) 23-2413352
DELAWARE (Brandywine Operating Partnership L.P.) 23-2862640
(State or other jurisdiction of (I.R.S. Employer
Incorporation or organization) Identification No.)

555 East Lancaster Avenue
Radnor, Pennsylvania 19087
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code (610) 325-5600

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.

Brandywine Realty Trust Yes No
Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. 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

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the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Brandywine Realty Trust Yes No

Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. Yes No

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

Brandywine Realty Trust:

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

Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.:

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).

Brandywine Realty Trust Yes No

Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. Yes No

A total of 143,268,599 Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, par value \$0.01 per share, were outstanding as of April 27, 2012.

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EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report combines the quarterly reports on Form 10-Q for the period ended March 31, 2012 of Brandywine Realty Trust (the “Parent Company”) and Brandywine Operating Partnership L.P. (the “Operating Partnership”). The Parent Company is a Maryland real estate investment trust, or REIT, that owns its assets and conducts its operations through the Operating Partnership, a Delaware limited partnership, and subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership. The Parent Company, the Operating Partnership and their consolidated subsidiaries are collectively referred to in this report as the “Company”. In addition, terms such as “we”, “us”, or “our” used in this report may refer to the Company, the Parent Company or the Operating Partnership.

The Parent Company is the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership and, as of March 31, 2012, owned a 98.2% interest in the Operating Partnership. The remaining 1.8% interest consists of common units of limited partnership interest issued by the Operating Partnership to third parties in exchange for contributions of properties to the Operating Partnership. As the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, the Parent Company has full and complete authority over the Operating Partnership’s day-to-day operations and management.

The Company believes that combining the quarterly reports on Form 10-Q of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership into a single report will result in the following benefits:

- facilitate a better understanding by the investors of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership by enabling them to view the business as a whole in the same manner as management views and operates the business;
- remove duplicative disclosures and provide a more straightforward presentation in light of the fact that a substantial portion of the disclosure applies to both the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership; and
- create time and cost efficiencies through the preparation of one combined report instead of two separate reports.

Management operates the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership as one enterprise. The management of the Parent Company consists of the same members as the management of the Operating Partnership. These members are officers of both the Parent Company and of the Operating Partnership.

There are few differences between the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, which are reflected in the footnote disclosures in this report. The Company believes it is important to understand the differences between the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership in the context of how these entities operate as an interrelated consolidated company. The Parent Company is a REIT, whose only material asset is its ownership of the partnership interests of the Operating Partnership. As a result, the Parent Company does not conduct business itself, other than acting as the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, issuing public equity from time to time and guaranteeing the debt obligations of the Operating Partnership. The Operating Partnership holds substantially all the assets of the Company and directly or indirectly holds the ownership interests in the Company’s real estate ventures. The Operating Partnership conducts the operations of the Company’s business and is structured as a partnership with no publicly traded equity. Except for net proceeds from equity issuances by the Parent Company, which are contributed to the Operating Partnership in exchange for partnership units, the Operating Partnership generates the capital required by the Company’s business through the Operating Partnership’s operations, by the Operating Partnership’s direct or indirect incurrence of indebtedness or through the issuance of partnership units of the Operating Partnership or equity interests in subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership.

The equity and non-controlling interests in the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership’s equity are the main areas of difference between the consolidated financial statements of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership. The common units of limited partnership interest in the Operating Partnership are accounted for as partners’ equity in the Operating Partnership’s financial statements while the common units of limited partnership interests held by parties other than the Parent Company are presented as non-controlling interests in the Parent Company’s financial statements. The differences between the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership’s equity relate to the differences in the equity issued at the Parent Company and Operating Partnership levels.

To help investors understand the significant differences between the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, this report presents the following as separate notes or sections for each of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership:

- Consolidated Financial Statements;
- Parent Company’s and Operating Partnership’s Equity; and

Liquidity and Capital Resources in the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations.

This report also includes separate Item 4. (Controls and Procedures) disclosures and separate Exhibit 31 and 32 certifications for

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each of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership in order to establish that the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of each entity have made the requisite certifications and that the Parent Company and Operating Partnership are compliant with Rule 13a-15 or Rule 15d-15 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, and 18 U.S.C. § 1350.

In order to highlight the differences between the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, the separate sections in this report for the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership specifically refer to the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership. In the sections that combine disclosures of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership, this report refers to such disclosures as those of the Company. Although the Operating Partnership is generally the entity that directly or indirectly enters into contracts and real estate ventures and holds assets and debt, reference to the Company is appropriate because the business is one enterprise and the Parent Company operates the business through the Operating Partnership.

As general partner with control of the Operating Partnership, the Parent Company consolidates the Operating Partnership for financial reporting purposes, and the Parent Company does not have significant assets other than its investment in the Operating Partnership. Therefore, the assets and liabilities of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership are the same on their respective financial statements. The separate discussions of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership in this report should be read in conjunction with each other to understand the results of the Company's operations on a consolidated basis and how management operates the Company.

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Exhibit 31.2

Exhibit 31.3

Exhibit 31.4

Exhibit 32.1

Exhibit 32.2

Exhibit 32.3

Exhibit 32.4

EX-101 INSTANCE DOCUMENT

EX-101 SCHEMA DOCUMENT

EX-101 CALCULATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

EX-101 LABELS LINKBASE DOCUMENT

EX-101 PRESENTATION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

EX-101 DEFINITION LINKBASE DOCUMENT

Filing Format

This combined Form 10-Q is being filed separately by Brandywine Realty Trust and Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.

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PART I — FINANCIAL INFORMATION

Item 1. — Financial Statements

BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 (in thousands, except share and per share information)

	March 31, 2012 (unaudited)	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Real estate investments:		
Rental properties	\$4,717,124	\$4,793,080
Accumulated depreciation	(884,026)	(865,710)
Operating real estate investments, net	3,833,098	3,927,370
Construction-in-progress	38,442	25,083
Land inventory	109,285	109,008
Total real estate investments, net	3,980,825	4,061,461
Cash and cash equivalents	284,236	410
Held-to-maturity securities	50,164	—
Accounts receivable, net	14,038	14,718
Accrued rent receivable, net	110,853	108,101
Investment in real estate ventures, at equity	127,536	115,807
Deferred costs, net	118,685	115,362
Intangible assets, net	63,969	70,515
Notes receivable	17,991	18,186
Other assets	57,046	53,158
Total assets	\$4,825,343	\$4,557,718
LIABILITIES AND BENEFICIARIES' EQUITY		
Mortgage notes payable	\$508,210	\$511,061
Unsecured credit facility	—	275,500
Unsecured term loans	600,000	37,500
Unsecured senior notes, net of discounts	1,566,240	1,569,934
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	72,832	69,929
Distributions payable	23,860	23,895
Deferred income, gains and rent	99,905	99,569
Acquired lease intangibles, net	33,278	35,106
Other liabilities	45,576	45,528
Total liabilities	2,949,901	2,668,022
Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)		
Brandywine Realty Trust's equity:		
Preferred Shares (shares authorized-20,000,000):		
7.50% Series C Preferred Shares, \$0.01 par value; issued and outstanding- 2,000,000 in 2012 and 2011, respectively	20	20
7.375% Series D Preferred Shares, \$0.01 par value; issued and outstanding- 2,300,000 in 2012 and 2011, respectively	23	23
Common Shares of Brandywine Realty Trust's beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value; shares authorized 200,000,000; 143,022,150 and 142,690,755 issued in 2012 and	1,428	1,424

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2011, respectively and 143,022,150 and 142,690,755 outstanding in 2012 and 2011, respectively

Additional paid-in capital	2,777,148	2,776,197	
Deferred compensation payable in common shares	5,436	5,631	
Common shares in grantor trust, 293,122 in 2012 and 292,646 in 2011	(5,436	) (5,631)
Cumulative earnings	486,491	477,338	
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(6,005	) (6,079)
Cumulative distributions	(1,415,916	) (1,392,332)
Total Brandywine Realty Trust's equity	1,843,189	1,856,591	
Non-controlling interests	32,253	33,105	
Total equity	1,875,442	1,889,696	
Total liabilities and equity	\$4,825,343	\$4,557,718	

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

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BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited, in thousands, except share and per share information)

	For the three-month period ended	
	March 31,	
	2012	2011
Revenue:		
Rents	\$ 116,296	\$ 117,362
Tenant reimbursements	19,332	22,532
Termination fees	1,497	568
Third party management fees, labor reimbursement and leasing	3,142	2,753
Other	1,534	1,083
Total revenue	141,801	144,298
Operating Expenses:		
Property operating expenses	40,197	45,002
Real estate taxes	14,333	13,958
Third party management expenses	1,250	1,510
Depreciation and amortization	50,502	50,295
General and administrative expenses	6,050	6,244
Total operating expenses	112,332	117,009
Operating income	29,469	27,289
Other Income (Expense):		
Interest income	483	441
Interest expense	(34,144)	) (32,393)
Interest expense — amortization of deferred financing costs	(1,311)	) (928)
Interest expense — financing obligation	(182)) —
Equity in income of real estate ventures	44	1,233
Net gain on sale of interests in real estate	—	2,791
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(248)) —
Loss from continuing operations	(5,889)	) (1,567)
Discontinued operations:		
Income from discontinued operations	557	1,077
Net gain on disposition of discontinued operations	14,668	—
Total discontinued operations	15,225	1,077
Net income (loss)	9,336	(490)
Net income from discontinued operations attributable to non-controlling interests — LP units	(279)	) (22)
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests — LP units	145	) 73
Net (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interests	(134)	) 51
Net income (loss) attributable to Brandywine Realty Trust	9,202	(439)
Distribution to Preferred Shares	(1,998)	) (1,998)
Amount allocated to unvested restricted shareholders	(96)	) (142)
Net income (loss) attributable to Common Shareholders of Brandywine Realty Trust	\$ 7,108	) \$(2,579)
Basic income (loss) per Common Share:		
Continuing operations	\$ (0.05)) \$(0.03)
Discontinued operations	0.10	0.01
	\$ 0.05) \$(0.02)

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Diluted income (loss) per Common Share:			
Continuing operations	(0.05) \$(0.03)
Discontinued operations	0.10	0.01)
	\$0.05	\$(0.02)
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	142,820,955	134,577,421	
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	142,820,955	134,577,421	
Net income (loss) attributable to Brandywine Realty Trust			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(5,744	) \$(1,494)
Income from discontinued operations	14,946	1,055)
Net income (loss)	\$9,202	\$(439)

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

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BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 (unaudited, in thousands)

	For the three-month period ended March 31,		
	2012	2011	
Net income (loss)	\$9,336	\$(490))
Comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments	27	(613))
Reclassification of realized (gains)/losses on derivative financial instruments to operations, net	48	22	
Total comprehensive income (loss)	75	(591))
Comprehensive income (loss)	9,411	(1,081))
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(135)	) 63	
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Brandywine Realty Trust	\$9,276	\$(1,018))

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

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BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF BENEFICIARIES' EQUITY
 For the Three -Month Periods Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011
 (unaudited, in thousands, except number of shares)
 March 31, 2012

	Number of Preferred Shares	Par Value of Preferred Shares	Number of Common Shares	Number of Rabbi Trust/Treasury Shares	Number of Brandywine Realty Trust's beneficial interest	Additional Paid-in Capital	Deferred Compensation in Common Shares	Common Shares in Grantor Trust	Cumulative Earnings	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Cumulative Dividends
BALANCE, December 31, 2011	4,300,000	\$43	142,690,755	-292,646	\$1,424	\$2,776,197	\$(5,631)	\$(5,631)	\$477,338	\$(6,079)	\$(1,000)
Net income									9,202		
Comprehensive income										74	
Conversion of LP Units to Common Shares			20,464		—	149			(49)		
Bonus Share Issuance			35,703			387					
Vesting of Restricted Shares			30,820	9,036	1	(90)					
Restricted Share Amortization						678					
Vesting of Restricted Performance Units			249,797		3	(1,331)					
Restricted Performance Units Amortization						479					
Share Option Amortization						376					
Share Issuance from/to Deferred Compensation Plan			(5,389)	(8,560)			(195)	195			
Adjustment to Non-controlling Interest						303					
Preferred Share distributions											(1,000)

Distributions
declared (\$0.45
per share)

(2)

BALANCE, 4,300,000 \$43 143,022,150 -293,122 \$1,428 \$2,777,148 \$-5,436 \$(5,436) \$486,491 \$(6,005) \$(

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March 31, 2011

	Number of Preferred Shares	Par Value of Preferred Shares	Number of Common Shares	Number of Treasury Shares	Number of Rabbi Trust/Deferred Compensation Shares	Common Shares of Brandywine Realty Trust's beneficial interest	Additional Paid-in Capital	Common Shares in Treasury	Deferred Compensation Payable in Common Shares	Common Shares in Grantor Trust	Cumulative Earnings
BALANCE, December 31, 2010	4,300,000	\$43	134,601,796	116,679	291,281	\$1,343	\$2,671,217	\$(3,074)	\$5,774	\$(5,774)	\$483,439
Net loss											(439)
Comprehensive loss											
Issuance of Common Shares of Beneficial Interest			188,400			2	2,303				
Equity issuance costs							(104)				
Bonus Share Issuance				(463)	463			12	5	(5)	(6)
Vesting of Restricted Shares				(87,370)	9,043		(1,518)	2,462			(800)
Restricted Share Amortization							806				
Restricted Performance Units Amortization							330				
Share Option Amortization		(487)			(4,935)		(16)		(146)		146
Outperformance Plan Amortization		(1,684)					(55)				
Share Issuance from/to Deferred Compensation Plan							344				
Share Choice Plan Issuance							54				
Adjustment to Non-controlling Interest							(210)				

Preferred Share
distributions
Distributions
declared (\$0.15
per share)

BALANCE, 4,300,000 \$43 134,788,025 28,846 295,852 \$1,345 \$2,673,151 \$(600) \$5,633 \$(5,633) \$482,1

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

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BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited, in thousands)

	Three-month periods ended	
	March 31,	
	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$9,336	\$(490)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	51,453	51,721
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,311	928
Amortization of debt discount/(premium), net	365	217
Amortization of stock compensation costs	1,484	1,800
Shares used for employee taxes upon vesting of share awards	(1,418)	(445)
Straight-line rent income	(6,908)	(4,729)
Amortization of acquired above (below) market leases to rental revenue, net	(1,419)	(1,238)
Straight-line ground rent expense	474	501
Provision for doubtful accounts	781	367
Real estate venture income in excess of distributions	163	(830)
Net gain on sale of interests in real estate	(14,666)	(2,791)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	248	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	976	(1,979)
Other assets	(3,629)	(4,093)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	5,674	12,819
Deferred income, gains and rent	916	(2,649)
Deferred financing obligation	(405)	—
Other liabilities	(514)	4,427
Net cash from operating activities	44,222	53,536
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of properties	(9,226)	(22,032)
Held-to-maturity securities	(50,694)	—
Sales of properties, net	92,401	—
Capital expenditures	(21,250)	(31,292)
Advances for purchase of tenant assets, net of repayments	94	(602)
Loan provided to an unconsolidated Real Estate Venture partner	—	(999)
Investment in unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures	(12,512)	—
Cash distributions from unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures in excess of cumulative equity income	619	1,496
Leasing costs	(7,386)	(4,830)
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,954)	(58,259)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from New Unsecured Term Loans	600,000	—
Proceeds from Credit Facility	21,500	103,500
Repayments of Credit Facility	(297,000)	(89,500)
Repayments of mortgage notes payable	(2,941)	(3,913)
Deferred financing obligation non-cash interest expense	234	—
Repayments of unsecured notes	(4,217)	—
Repayments of unsecured term loan	(37,500)	—

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Net settlement of hedge transactions	(74) (613)
Debt financing costs	(8,426) (556)
Net proceeds from issuance of shares	—	2,200	
Distributions paid to shareholders	(23,619	) (22,292)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	(399	) (419)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	247,558	(11,593)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	283,826	(16,316)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	410	16,565	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$284,236	\$249	
Supplemental disclosure:			
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest during the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 of \$467 and \$380, respectively	\$10,348	\$14,184	
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash activity:			
Change in capital expenditures financed through accounts payable at period end	(2,608	) (853)
Change in capital expenditures financed through retention payable at period end	(163	) (5,151)
Change in unfunded tenant allowance	(612	) (814)

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

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BRANDYWINE OPERATING PARTNERSHIP, L.P.
 CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
 (in thousands, except unit and per unit information)

	March 31, 2012 (unaudited)	December 31, 2011
ASSETS		
Real estate investments:		
Operating properties	\$4,717,124	\$4,793,080
Accumulated depreciation	(884,026	) (865,710
Operating real estate investments, net	3,833,098	3,927,370
Construction-in-progress	38,442	25,083
Land inventory	109,285	109,008
Total real estate investments, net	3,980,825	4,061,461
Cash and cash equivalents	284,236	410
Held-to-maturity securities	50,164	—
Accounts receivable, net	14,038	14,718
Accrued rent receivable, net	110,853	108,101
Investment in real estate ventures, at equity	127,536	115,807
Deferred costs, net	118,685	115,362
Intangible assets, net	63,969	70,515
Notes receivable	17,991	18,186
Other assets	57,046	53,158
Total assets	\$4,825,343	\$4,557,718
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Mortgage notes payable	\$508,210	\$511,061
Unsecured credit facility	—	275,500
Unsecured term loans	600,000	37,500
Unsecured senior notes, net of discounts	1,566,240	1,569,934
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	72,832	69,929
Distributions payable	23,860	23,895
Deferred income, gains and rent	99,905	99,569
Acquired lease intangibles, net	33,278	35,106
Other liabilities	45,576	45,528
Total liabilities	2,949,901	2,668,022
Commitments and contingencies (Note 17)		
Redeemable limited partnership units at redemption value; 2,657,721 and 2,698,648 issued and outstanding in 2012 and 2011, respectively	39,785	38,370
Brandywine Operating Partnership's equity:		
7.50% Series D Preferred Mirror Units; issued and outstanding- 2,000,000 in 2012 and 2011, respectively	47,912	47,912
7.375% Series E Preferred Mirror Units; issued and outstanding- 2,300,000 in 2012 and 2011, respectively	55,538	55,538
General Partnership Capital, 143,022,150 and 142,690,755 units issued in 2012 and 2011, respectively and 143,022,150 and 142,690,755 units outstanding in 2012 and 2011, respectively	1,738,348	1,754,302
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(6,141) (6,426

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Total Brandywine Operating Partnership's equity	1,835,657	1,851,326
Total liabilities and partners' equity	\$4,825,343	\$4,557,718

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

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BRANDYWINE OPERATING PARTNERSHIP, L.P.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OPERATIONS
(unaudited, in thousands, except unit and per unit information)

	For the three-month period ended	
	March 31,	
	2012	2011
Revenue:		
Rents	\$ 116,296	\$ 117,362
Tenant reimbursements	19,332	22,532
Termination fees	1,497	568
Third party management fees, labor reimbursement and leasing	3,142	2,753
Other	1,534	1,083
Total revenue	141,801	144,298
Operating Expenses:		
Property operating expenses	40,197	45,002
Real estate taxes	14,333	13,958
Third party management expenses	1,250	1,510
Depreciation and amortization	50,502	50,295
General & administrative expenses	6,050	6,244
Total operating expenses	112,332	117,009
Operating income	29,469	27,289
Other Income (Expense):		
Interest income	483	441
Interest expense	(34,144)	) (32,393)
Interest expense — amortization of deferred financing costs	(1,311)	) (928)
Interest expense — financing obligation	(182)) —
Equity in income of real estate ventures	44	1,233
Net gain on sale of interests in real estate	—	2,791
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(248)) —
Loss from continuing operations	(5,889)	) (1,567)
Discontinued operations:		
Income from discontinued operations	557	1,077
Net gain on disposition of discontinued operations	14,668	—
Total discontinued operations	15,225	1,077
Net income (loss)	9,336	(490)
Distribution to Preferred Units	(1,998)	) (1,998)
Amount allocated to unvested restricted unitholders	(96)	) (142)
Net income (loss) attributable to Common Partnership Unitholders of Brandywine Operating Partnership	\$ 7,242	) \$(2,630)
Basic income (loss) per Common Partnership Unit:		
Continuing operations	\$ (0.05)	) \$(0.03)
Discontinued operations	0.10	0.01
	0.05	(0.02)
Diluted income (loss) per Common Partnership Unit:		
Continuing operations	\$ (0.05)	) \$(0.03)
Discontinued operations	0.10	0.01
	\$ 0.05	) \$(0.02)
Basic weighted average common partnership units outstanding	145,485,422	144,480,173

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Diluted weighted average common partnership units outstanding	145,485,422	144,480,173	
Net income (loss) attributable to Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$(5,889	) \$(1,567)
Loss from discontinued operations	15,225	1,077	
Net income (loss)	\$9,336	\$(490)

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

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BRANDYWINE OPERATING PARTNERSHIP, L.P.
 CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
 (unaudited, in thousands)

	For the three-month period ended		
	March 31,		
	2012	2011	
Net income (loss)	\$9,336	\$(490))
Comprehensive income (loss):			
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments	27	(613))
Reclassification of realized (gains)/losses on derivative financial instruments to operations, net	48	22	
Total comprehensive income (loss)	75	(591))
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P.	\$9,411	\$(1,081))

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

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BRANDYWINE OPERATING PARTNERSHIP L.P.
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(unaudited, in thousands)

	Three-month periods ended	
	March 31,	
	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$9,336	\$(490)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	51,453	51,721
Amortization of deferred financing costs	1,311	928
Amortization of debt discount/(premium), net	365	217
Amortization of stock compensation costs	1,484	1,800
Shares used for employee taxes upon vesting of share awards	(1,418)	(445)
Straight-line rent income	(6,908)	(4,729)
Amortization of acquired above (below) market leases, net	(1,419)	(1,238)
Straight-line ground rent expense	474	501
Provision for doubtful accounts	781	367
Real estate venture income in excess of distributions	163	(830)
Net gain on sale of interests in real estate	(14,666)	(2,791)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	248	—
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	976	(1,979)
Other assets	(3,629)	(4,093)
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	5,674	12,819
Deferred income, gains and rent	916	(2,649)
Deferred financing obligation	(405)	—
Other liabilities	(514)	4,427
Net cash from operating activities	44,222	53,536
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Acquisition of properties	(9,226)	(22,032)
Held-to-maturity securities	(50,694)	—
Sales of properties, net	92,401	—
Capital expenditures	(21,250)	(31,292)
Advances for purchase of tenant assets, net of repayments	94	(602)
Loan provided to unconsolidated real estate venture partner	—	(999)
Investment in unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures	(12,512)	—
Cash distributions from unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures in excess of cumulative equity income	619	1,496
Leasing costs	(7,386)	(4,830)
Net cash used in investing activities	(7,954)	(58,259)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from New Unsecured Term Loans	600,000	—
Proceeds from Credit Facility borrowings	21,500	103,500
Repayments of Credit Facility borrowings	(297,000)	(89,500)
Repayments of mortgage notes payable	(2,941)	(3,913)
Deferred financing obligation non-cash interest expense	234	—
Repayments of unsecured notes	(4,217)	—
Repayments of unsecured term loan	(37,500)	—

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Net settlement of hedge transactions	(74) (613)
Debt financing costs	(8,426) (556)
Net proceeds from issuance of partnership units	—	2,200	
Distributions paid to preferred and common partnership unitholders	(24,018	) (22,711)
Net cash from (used in) financing activities	247,558	(11,593)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	283,826	(16,316)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	410	16,565	
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$284,236	\$249	
Supplemental disclosure:			
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest during the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 of \$467 and \$380, respectively	\$10,348	\$14,184	
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash activity:			
Change in capital expenditures financed through accounts payable at period end	(2,608	) (853)
Change in capital expenditures financed through retention payable at period end	(163	) (5,151)
Change in unfunded tenant allowance	(612	) (814)

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

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BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST AND BRANDYWINE OPERATING PARTNERSHIP, L.P.
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
March 31, 2012

1. ORGANIZATION OF THE PARENT COMPANY AND THE OPERATING PARTNERSHIP

The Parent Company is a self-administered and self-managed real estate investment trust (“REIT”) that provides leasing, property management, development, redevelopment, acquisition and other tenant-related services for a portfolio of office and industrial properties. The Parent Company owns its assets and conducts its operations through the Operating Partnership and subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership. The Parent Company is the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership and, as of March 31, 2012, owned a 98.2% interest in the Operating Partnership. The Parent Company’s common shares of beneficial interest are publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol “BDN”.

As of March 31, 2012, the Company owned 231 properties, consisting of 205 office properties, 20 industrial facilities, five mixed-use properties and one development property (collectively, the “Properties”) containing an aggregate of approximately 25.1 million net rentable square feet. In addition, as of March 31, 2012, the Company owned economic interests in 18 unconsolidated real estate ventures that contain approximately 6.5 million net rentable square feet (collectively, the “Real Estate Ventures”). As of March 31, 2012, the Company also owned 444 acres of undeveloped land, and held options to purchase approximately 52 additional acres of undeveloped land. The Properties and the properties owned by the Real Estate Ventures are located in or near Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Metropolitan Washington, D.C.; Southern and Central New Jersey; Richmond, Virginia; Wilmington, Delaware; Austin, Texas and Oakland, Concord, Carlsbad and Rancho Bernardo, California.

The Company conducts its third-party real estate management services business primarily through wholly-owned management company subsidiaries. As of March 31, 2012, the management company subsidiaries were managing properties containing an aggregate of approximately 32.5 million net rentable square feet, of which approximately 25.1 million net rentable square feet related to Properties owned by the Company and approximately 7.4 million net rentable square feet related to properties owned by third parties and Real Estate Ventures.

2. SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements have been prepared by the Company pursuant to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (“SEC”) for interim financial statements. Certain information and footnote disclosures normally included in the financial statements prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America (U.S. GAAP) have been condensed or omitted pursuant to such rules and regulations. In the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting solely of normal recurring matters) for a fair statement of the financial position of the Company as of March 31, 2012, the results of its operations for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 and its cash flows for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 have been included. The results of operations for such interim periods are not necessarily indicative of the results for a full year. These consolidated financial statements should be read in conjunction with the Parent Company’s and the Operating Partnership’s consolidated financial statements and footnotes included in their combined 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on February 24, 2012.

Reclassifications

Certain amounts have been reclassified in prior years to conform to the current year presentation. The reclassifications are primarily due to the treatment of sold properties as discontinued operations on the statement of operations for all periods presented.

Principles of Consolidation

When the Company obtains an economic interest in an entity, the Company evaluates the entity to determine if the entity is deemed a variable interest entity (“VIE”), and if the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary, in accordance with the accounting standard for the consolidation of variable interest entities. The accounting standard for the consolidation of VIEs requires the Company to qualitatively assess if the Company was the primary beneficiary of

the VIEs based on whether the Company had (i) the power to direct those matters that most significantly impacted the activities of the VIE and (ii) the obligation to absorb losses or the right to receive benefits of the VIE that could potentially be significant to the VIE. For entities that the Company has determined to be VIEs but for which it is not the primary beneficiary, its maximum exposure to loss is the carrying amount of its investments, as the Company has not provided any guarantees other than the guarantee described for PJP VII which was

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approximately \$0.7 million at March 31, 2012 (see Note 4). Also, for all entities determined to be VIEs, the Company does not provide financial support to the real estate ventures through liquidity arrangements, guarantees or other similar commitments. When an entity is not deemed to be a VIE, the Company considers the provisions of the same accounting standard to determine whether a general partner, or the general partners as a group, controls a limited partnership or similar entity when the limited partners have certain rights. The Company consolidates (i) entities that are VIEs and of which the Company is deemed to be the primary beneficiary and (ii) entities that are non-VIEs and controlled by the Company and in which the limited partners neither have the ability to dissolve the entity or remove the Company without cause nor any substantive participating rights. Entities that the Company accounts for under the equity method (i.e., at cost, increased or decreased by the Company's share of earnings or losses, plus contributions, less distributions) include (i) entities that are VIEs and of which the Company is not deemed to be the primary beneficiary (ii) entities that are non-VIEs which the Company does not control, but over which the Company has the ability to exercise significant influence and (iii) entities that are non-VIEs that the Company controls through its general partner status, but the limited partners in the entity have the substantive ability to dissolve the entity or remove the Company without cause or have substantive participating rights. The Company continuously assesses its determination of whether an entity is a VIE and who the primary beneficiary is, and whether or not the limited partners in an entity have substantive rights, more particularly if certain events occur that are likely to cause a change in the original determinations. The Company's assessment includes a review of applicable documents such as, but not limited, to applicable partnership agreements, real estate venture agreements, LLC agreements, and management and leasing agreements to determine whether the Company has control to direct the business activities of the entities. The portion of the entities that are consolidated but not owned by the Company is presented as non-controlling interest as of and during the periods consolidated. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Management makes significant estimates regarding revenue, valuation of real estate and related intangible assets and liabilities, impairment of long-lived assets, allowance for doubtful accounts and deferred costs.

Operating Properties

Operating properties are carried at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. The cost of operating properties reflects their purchase price or development cost. Acquisition related costs are expensed as incurred. Costs incurred for the renovation and betterment of an operating property are capitalized to the Company's investment in that property. Ordinary repairs and maintenance are expensed as incurred; major replacements and betterments, which improve or extend the life of the asset, are capitalized and depreciated over their estimated useful lives. Fully-depreciated assets are removed from the accounts.

Purchase Price Allocation

The Company allocates the purchase price of properties to net tangible and identified intangible assets acquired based on fair values. Above-market and below-market in-place lease values for acquired properties are recorded based on the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (i) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in-place leases and (ii) the Company's estimate of the fair market lease rates for the corresponding in-place leases, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease (including the below market fixed renewal period, if applicable). Capitalized above-market lease values are amortized as a reduction of rental income over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases. Capitalized below-market lease values are amortized as an increase to rental income over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases, including any below market fixed-rate renewal periods. Other intangible assets also include amounts representing the value of tenant relationships and in-place leases based on the Company's evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease and the Company's overall relationship with the respective tenant. The Company generally estimates the cost to execute leases with terms similar to the

remaining lease terms of the in-place leases, including leasing commissions, legal and other related expenses. This intangible asset is generally amortized to expense over the remaining term of the respective leases and any fixed-rate bargain renewal periods. Company estimates of value are made using methods similar to those used by independent appraisers or by using independent appraisals. Factors considered by the Company in this analysis include an estimate of the carrying costs during the expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions and costs to execute similar leases. In estimating carrying costs, the Company includes real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses and estimates of lost rentals at market rates during the expected lease-up periods, which primarily range from three to twelve months. The Company also considers information obtained about each property as a result of its pre-acquisition due diligence, marketing and leasing activities in estimating the fair value of the tangible and intangible

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assets acquired. The Company also uses the information obtained as a result of its pre-acquisition due diligence as part of its consideration of the accounting standard governing asset retirement obligations, and, when necessary, will record a conditional asset retirement obligation as part of its purchase price.

Characteristics considered by the Company in allocating value to its tenant relationships include the nature and extent of the Company's business relationship with the tenant, growth prospects for developing new business with the tenant, the tenant's credit quality and expectations of lease renewals, among other factors. The value of tenant relationship intangibles is generally amortized over the remaining initial lease term and expected renewals, but in no event longer than the remaining depreciable life of the building. The value of in-place leases is generally amortized over the remaining non-cancelable term of the respective leases and any fixed-rate renewal periods.

In the event that a tenant terminates its lease, the unamortized portion of each intangible, including in-place lease values and tenant relationship values, would be charged to expense and market rate adjustments (above or below) would be recorded to revenue.

Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets

The accounting standard for property, plant and equipment provides a single accounting model for long-lived assets classified as held-for-sale; defines the scope of businesses to be disposed of that qualify for reporting as discontinued operations; and affects the timing of recognizing losses on such operations.

The Company reviews long-lived assets whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of an asset may not be recoverable. The review of recoverability is based on an estimate of the future undiscounted cash flows (excluding interest charges) expected to result from the long-lived asset's use and eventual disposition. These cash flows consider factors such as expected future operating income, trends and prospects, as well as the effects of leasing demand, competition and other factors. If impairment exists due to the inability to recover the carrying value of a long-lived asset, an impairment loss is recorded to the extent that the carrying value exceeds the estimated fair-value of the property. The Company is required to make subjective assessments as to whether there are impairments in the values of the investments in long-lived assets. These assessments have a direct impact on its 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 occupancy, rental rates and capital requirements that could differ materially from actual results in future periods.

Although the Company's strategy is generally to hold its properties over the long-term, the Company will selectively dispose of properties for strategic needs. If the Company's strategy changes or market conditions otherwise dictate an earlier sale date, an impairment loss may be recognized to reduce the property to the lower of the carrying amount or fair value less costs to sell, and such loss could be material. If the Company determines that impairment has occurred and the assets are classified as held and used, the affected assets must be reduced to their fair-value.

Where properties 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 undiscounted cash flows should include the operating cash flows and the amount included as the estimated residual value. Management determines the amounts to be included based on a probability weighted cash flow. This requires significant judgment. In some cases, the results of whether an impairment is indicated are sensitive to changes in assumptions input into the estimates, including the hold period until expected sale.

The Company determined during its impairment review for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, that no impairment charges were necessary.

The Company entered into development agreements related to two parcels of land under option for ground lease that require the Company to commence development by December 31, 2012. If the Company determines that construction cannot be started by the specified date, or that it is not in the Company's best economic interest to develop either parcel or negotiate an extension of the development period, the Company will then write off the parcel-specific costs that it has incurred in preparing these parcels of land for development, as it will have lost its rights under the ground lease. These costs, amounting to \$7.8 million as of March 31, 2012, would have to be written-off in the period that it is determined that the development would not be commenced and an extension cannot be negotiated.

Investments in Unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures

The Company accounts for its investments in unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures under the equity method of accounting as it is not the primary beneficiary (for VIEs) and the Company exercises significant influence, but does not control these entities under the provisions of the entities' governing agreements pursuant to the accounting standard for the consolidation of VIEs.

Under the equity method, investments in unconsolidated joint ventures are recorded initially at cost, as Investments in Real Estate

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Ventures, and subsequently adjusted for equity in earnings, cash contributions, less distributions and impairments. On a periodic basis, management also assesses whether there are any indicators that the value of the Company's investments in unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures may be other than temporarily impaired. An investment is impaired only if the value of the investment, as estimated by management, is less than the carrying value of the investment and the decline is other than temporary. To the extent impairment has occurred, the loss shall be measured as the excess of the carrying amount of the investment over the value of the investment, as estimated by management. The determination as to whether an impairment exists requires significant management judgment about the fair value of its ownership interest. Fair value is determined through various valuation techniques, including but not limited to, discounted cash flow models, quoted market values and third party appraisals.

Revenue Recognition

Rental revenue is recognized on the straight-line basis, which averages minimum rents over the terms of the leases from the later of the date of the commencement of the lease or the date of acquisition of the property subject to existing leases. The straight-line rent adjustment increased revenue by approximately \$6.3 million and \$4.2 million for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Deferred rents on the balance sheet represent rental revenue received prior to their due dates and amounts paid by the tenant for certain improvements considered to be landlord assets that will remain as the Company's property at the end of the tenant's lease term. The amortization of the amounts paid by the tenant for such improvements is calculated on a straight-line basis over the term of the tenant's lease and is a component of straight-line rental income and increased revenue by \$0.6 million for each of the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively. Lease incentives, which are included as reductions of rental revenue in the accompanying consolidated statements of operations, are recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Lease incentives decreased revenue by \$0.4 million and \$0.2 million for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

Leases also typically provide for tenant reimbursement of a portion of common area maintenance and other operating expenses to the extent that a tenant's pro rata share of expenses exceeds a base year level set in the lease or to the extent that the tenant has a lease on a triple net basis. For certain leases, significant assumptions and judgments are made by the Company in determining the lease term such as when termination options are provided to the tenant. The lease term impacts the period over which minimum rents are determined and recorded and also considers the period over which lease related costs are amortized. Termination fees received from tenants, bankruptcy settlement fees, third party management fees, labor reimbursement and leasing income are recorded when earned.

Stock-Based Compensation Plans

The Parent Company maintains a shareholder-approved equity-incentive plan known as the Amended and Restated 1997 Long-Term Incentive Plan (the "1997 Plan"). The 1997 Plan is administered by the Compensation Committee of the Parent Company's Board of Trustees. Under the 1997 Plan, the Compensation Committee is authorized to award equity and equity-based awards, including incentive stock options, non-qualified stock options, restricted shares and performance-based shares. On June 2, 2010, the Parent Company's shareholders approved amendments to the 1997 Plan that, among other things, increased the number of common shares available for future awards under the 1997 Plan by 6,000,000 (of which 3,600,000 shares are available solely for options and share appreciation rights). As of March 31, 2012, 5,272,117 common shares remained available for future awards under the 1997 Plan (including 3,599,672 shares available solely for options and share appreciation rights). Through March 31, 2012, all options awarded under the 1997 Plan had a one to ten-year term.

The Company incurred stock-based compensation expense of \$1.7 million and \$1.6 million during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, of which \$0.4 million and \$0.3 million, respectively, were capitalized as part of the Company's review of employee salaries eligible for capitalization. The expensed amounts are included in general and administrative expense on the Company's consolidated income statement in the respective periods.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Company accounts for its derivative instruments and hedging activities in accordance with the accounting standard for derivative and hedging activities. The accounting standard requires the Company to measure every derivative instrument (including certain derivative instruments embedded in other contracts) at fair value and record them in the balance sheet as either an asset or liability. See disclosures below related to the accounting standard for

fair value measurements and disclosures.

For derivatives designated as fair value hedges, the changes in fair value of both the derivative instrument and the hedged item are recorded in earnings. For derivatives designated as cash flow hedges, the effective portions of changes in the fair value of the derivative are reported in other comprehensive income while the ineffective portions are recognized in earnings.

The Company actively manages its ratio of fixed-to-floating rate debt. To manage its fixed and floating rate debt in a cost-effective

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manner, the Company, from time to time, enters into interest rate swap agreements as cash flow hedges, under which it agrees to exchange various combinations of fixed and/or variable interest rates based on agreed upon notional amounts.

Fair Value Measurements

The Company estimates the fair value of its outstanding derivatives in accordance with the accounting standard for fair value measurements and disclosures. The accounting standard defines fair value as the exchange price that would be received for an asset or paid to transfer a liability (an exit price) in the principal or most advantageous market for the asset or liability in an orderly transaction between market participants on the measurement date. It also establishes a fair value hierarchy which requires an entity to maximize the use of observable inputs and minimize the use of unobservable inputs when measuring fair value. The standard describes three levels of inputs that may be used to measure fair value. Financial assets and liabilities recorded on the Consolidated Balance Sheets are categorized based on the inputs to the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access;

Level 2 inputs are inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly. Level 2 inputs may include quoted prices for similar assets and liabilities in active markets, as well as inputs that are observable for the asset or liability (other than quoted prices), such as interest rates, foreign exchange rates, and yield curves that are observable at commonly quoted intervals; and

Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability, which is typically based on an entity's own assumptions, as there is little, if any, related market activity or information.

In instances where the determination of the fair value measurement is based on inputs from different levels of the fair value hierarchy, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the entire fair value measurement falls is based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement in its entirety. The Company's assessment of the significance of a particular input to the fair value measurement in its entirety requires judgment, and considers factors specific to the asset or liability.

The following table sets forth the Company's financial liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of March 31, 2012 (in thousands):

Description	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:			
	March 31, 2012	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Recurring Liabilities:				
Interest Rate Swaps	3,868	—	3,868	—

The following table sets forth the Company's financial liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2011 (in thousands):

Description	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:			
	December 31, 2011	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)

Recurring Liabilities:				
Interest Rate Swaps	3,886	—	3,886	—

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We classify our interest rate swaps, shown above, within Level 2 as the valuation inputs are based on quoted prices and market observable data of similar instruments.

Non-financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a non-recurring basis to which the Company would apply the accounting standard where a measurement was required under fair value would include:

- Non-financial assets and liabilities initially measured at fair value in an acquisition or business combination that are not remeasured at least quarterly at fair value,

• Long-lived assets measured at fair value due to an impairment in accordance with the accounting standard for the impairment or disposal of long-lived assets,

• Equity and cost method investments measured at fair value due to an impairment in accordance with the accounting standard for investments,

• Notes receivable adjusted for any impairment in its value in accordance with the accounting standard for loan receivables, and

• Asset retirement obligations initially measured at fair value under the accounting standard for asset retirement obligations.

There were no items that were accounted for at fair value on a non-recurring basis as of March 31, 2012.

Securities held-to-maturity

Management determines the appropriate classification of debt securities at the time of purchase and reevaluates such designation as of each balance sheet date. Debt securities are classified as held-to-maturity when the Company has the positive intent and ability to hold the securities to maturity. Held-to-maturity securities are stated at amortized cost, adjusted for amortization of premiums and accretion of discounts to maturity computed under the effective interest method. Such amortization is included in investment income. Interest on securities classified as held-to-maturity is included in investment income.

On March 23, 2012, the Company acquired a \$50.0 million tranche of Banco Santander Chile Senior Notes, with \$0.2 million premium paid for the debt securities and \$0.5 million of accrued interest income. On the acquisition date, the bonds were designated by the Company as held-to-maturity securities, based upon the nature of the transaction, the Company's intention and ability to hold the securities to maturity, and other applicable guidance surrounding prepayment risk, liquidity needs, yield on alternative investments and other factors associated with the accounting standard for certain investments in debt and equity securities. The securities earn interest income at a rate of 2.875% annually, and are scheduled to mature on November 13, 2012. As of March 31, 2012, the Company has amortized a nominal amount of the premium related to this transaction. As of March 31, 2012, the Company has also recognized a nominal amount of interest income associated with this transaction. The following is a summary of these held-to-maturity securities at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 (in thousands):

	Held-to-Maturity Securities			
	Amortized Cost (Net Carrying Amount)	Premium on held-to-maturity securities	Premium Amortization	Amortized Cost
March 31, 2012:				
Banco Santander Chile Senior Notes	\$50,000	\$175	\$11	\$50,164
Total	\$50,000	\$175	\$11	\$50,164

The Company did not hold any held-to-maturity securities as of December 31, 2011.

Notes Receivable

As of March 31, 2012, notes receivable included a \$7.2 million purchase money mortgage with a 20 year amortization period that bears interest at 8.5%, a \$0.3 million loan (due in 2015) that bears interest at 10%, and a \$23.5 million (including accrued but unpaid interest) seven year purchase money mortgage (due 2016) that bears interest at approximately 6% cash pay/7.64% accrual.

As of December 31, 2011, notes receivable included a \$7.2 million purchase money mortgage with a 20 year amortization period that bears interest at 8.5%, a \$0.5 million loan (due in 2015) that bears interest at 10%, and a

\$23.4 million (including accrued but unpaid interest) seven year purchase money mortgage (due 2016) that bears interest at approximately 6% cash pay/7.64% accrual.

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The \$23.5 million notes receivable is related to the sale in 2009 of two Trenton properties and is presented net of a \$12.9 million deferred gain in accordance with the accounting standard for installment sales (the "Trenton Note"). The Company expects to receive \$27.8 million at the October 2016 maturity of the Trenton Note, including the difference between the cash payments and the stated accrual rate.

The Company periodically assesses the collectability of the notes receivable in accordance with the accounting standard for loan receivables. The Company's \$7.2 million outstanding purchase money mortgage note mentioned above was extended to a buyer (the "Borrower") of its parcel of land in Newtown, Pennsylvania in December 2006. During 2011, the Borrower, who is developing a residential community, defaulted on the note and as a result, a forbearance agreement was entered into between the Company and the Borrower. The Borrower also entered into another forbearance agreement with a third party senior creditor bank related to its own loan. The forbearance agreement between the Company and the Borrower outlined the repayment terms of the outstanding debt and the payment of accrued interest by the Borrower and included, among other things, the metrics for selling and settling on home sales over an agreed period of time. With the inherent credit risk in collecting interest from the note, as provided in the forbearance agreement, the Company has provided a full allowance for any accrued interest receivable. The Company has determined that the loan modification as discussed above represents a troubled debt restructuring since the Borrower was considered to be in a financial difficulty when it defaulted on the two mortgage debts and that a concession was granted in the form of the forbearance agreements. Construction has already recommenced, with loan repayments being paid to the senior creditor beginning in the first quarter of 2012. Loan repayments to the Company are scheduled to begin during 2013. At March 31, 2012, the Company assessed the status of the metrics outlined in the forbearance agreement and determined that the Borrower had difficulty meeting its sales targets for the first quarter of 2012. The Borrower provided the Company and the third party senior creditor bank with expected future cash flows analysis showing its ability to meet its sales targets in 2012. The Company believes that based on expected cash flows from the project, the total note will be fully paid by 2015. The Company and the third party senior creditor bank allowed the Borrower to operate under the cash flow assumptions without amending the forbearance agreements. Given the current circumstances, the Company performed an impairment assessment of its note using the expected cash flow information provided by the Borrower and obtained third party documentation to support the assumptions used by the Borrower. The key assumptions used in the cash flow analysis included the revenue per home built; the cost to construct; the general and administrative expenses incurred to operate the business and sell homes; and the absorption assumptions used to determine the rate of home sales. The Company has determined based on the results of its probability weighted cash flow analysis that, as of March 31, 2012, the present value of the expected cash flows of the note receivable exceeded the outstanding balance of the note and therefore the note is recoverable as of March 31, 2012. However, it is still possible that due to further deterioration in the housing market, the Borrower will not meet its sales targets, and could cause a loan loss of the Company's note receivable which could be material to its consolidated results of operations.

Income Taxes

Parent Company

The Parent Company has elected to be treated as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended (the "Code"). In order to continue to qualify as a REIT, the Parent Company is required to, among other things, distribute at least 90% of its annual REIT taxable income to its shareholders and meet certain tests regarding the nature of its income and assets. As a REIT, the Parent Company is not subject to federal and state income taxes with respect to the portion of its income that meets certain criteria and is distributed annually to its shareholders. Accordingly, no provision for federal and state income taxes is included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to the operations of the Parent Company. The Parent Company intends to continue to operate in a manner that allows it to meet the requirements for taxation as a REIT. If the Parent Company fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, it will be subject to federal and state income taxes and may not be able to qualify as a REIT for the four subsequent tax years. The Parent Company is subject to certain local income taxes. Provision for such taxes has been included in general and administrative expenses in the Parent Company's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

The Parent Company has elected to treat several of its subsidiaries as taxable REIT subsidiaries (each a “TRS”). A TRS is subject to federal, state and local income tax. In general, a TRS may perform non-customary services for tenants, hold assets that the Parent Company, as a REIT, cannot hold directly and generally may engage in any real estate or non-real estate related business.

Operating Partnership

In general, the Operating Partnership is not subject to federal and state income taxes, and accordingly, no provision for income taxes has been made in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. The partners of the Operating Partnership are required to include their respective share of the Operating Partnership’s profits or losses in their respective tax returns. The Operating Partnership’s tax returns and the amount of allocable Partnership profits and losses are subject to examination by federal and state taxing authorities. If such examination results in changes to the Operating Partnership profits or losses, then the tax liability of

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the partners would be changed accordingly.

The Operating Partnership may elect to treat one or more of its subsidiaries as REITs under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code. Each subsidiary REIT has met the requirements for treatment as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code, and, accordingly, no provision has been made for federal and state income taxes in the accompanying consolidated financial statements. If any subsidiary REIT fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, that subsidiary REIT will be subject to federal and state income taxes and may not be able to qualify as a REIT for the four subsequent taxable years. Also, each subsidiary REIT may be subject to certain local income taxes.

The Operating Partnership has elected to treat several of its subsidiaries as taxable TRSs, which are subject to federal, state and local income tax.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2012, the Financial Accounting Standards Board (FASB) issued an amendment to the accounting standard for the presentation of comprehensive income. The amendment requires entities to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income, and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. In addition, the amendment requires entities to present on the face of the financial statements reclassification adjustments for items that are reclassified from other comprehensive income to net income in the statement(s) where the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income are presented. This amendment is effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company's adoption of the new standard did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations as the amendment relates only to changes in financial statement presentation.

In January 2012, the FASB issued amendments to the accounting standard for fair value measurements and disclosures. The amendments change the wording used to describe many of the requirements in U.S. GAAP for measuring fair value and for disclosing information about fair value measurements. The amendments are intended to create comparability of fair value measurements presented and disclosed in financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. GAAP and International Financial Reporting Standards. These amendments are effective for fiscal years and interim periods beginning after December 15, 2011. The Company's adoption of the new standard did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

3. REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 the gross carrying value of the Company's Properties was as follows (in thousands):

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Land	\$666,152	\$677,891
Building and improvements	3,583,832	3,631,388
Tenant improvements	467,140	483,801
	\$4,717,124	\$4,793,080

Acquisitions

On January 6, 2012, the Company acquired a vacant office property containing 154,392 net rentable square feet in Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania known as 660 West Germantown Pike for \$9.1 million. The Company is currently redeveloping this property. The Company funded the acquisition price through an advance under its Credit Facility, since repaid with available corporate funds. The Company also capitalized \$0.1 million of acquisition related costs, consistent with guidance surrounding an asset acquisition.

Dispositions

On March 22, 2012, the Company sold South Lake at Dulles Corner, a 268,240 net rentable square feet office property located in Herndon, Virginia, for a sales price of \$91.1 million. The property was 100.0% occupied as of the date of sale. This sale is included in discontinued operations (see Note 10).

On January 17, 2012, the Company sold 304 Harper Drive, a 32,978 net rentable square feet office property located in Moorestown, New Jersey, for a sales price of \$3.0 million. The property was 90.1% occupied as of the date of sale. This sale is included in discontinued operations (see Note 10).

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4. INVESTMENT IN UNCONSOLIDATED VENTURES

As of March 31, 2012, the Company had an aggregate investment of approximately \$127.5 million in 18 unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures. The Company formed or acquired interests in these ventures with unaffiliated third parties to develop or manage office properties or to acquire land in anticipation of possible development of office properties. As of March 31, 2012, 15 of the Real Estate Ventures owned 51 office buildings that contain an aggregate of approximately 6.5 million net rentable square feet; two Real Estate Ventures owned four acres of undeveloped parcel of land; and one Real Estate Venture developed a hotel property that contains 137 rooms in Conshohocken, PA. The Company accounts for its unconsolidated interests in its Real Estate Ventures using the equity method. The Company's unconsolidated interests range from 20% to 65%, subject to specified priority allocations of distributable cash in certain of the Real Estate Ventures.

The amounts reflected in the following tables (except for the Company's share of equity and income) are based on the historical financial information of the individual Real Estate Ventures. The Company does not record operating losses of the Real Estate Ventures in excess of its investment balance unless the Company is liable for the obligations of the Real Estate Venture or is otherwise committed to provide financial support to the Real Estate Venture.

The following is a summary of the financial position of the Real Estate Ventures as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 (in thousands):

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011
Net property	\$845,705	\$846,643
Other assets	131,347	110,520
Other liabilities	51,005	48,798
Debt	682,558	745,830
Equity	243,489	162,535
Company's share of equity (Company's basis)	127,536	115,807

The following is a summary of results of operations of the Real Estate Ventures for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 (in thousands):

	Three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
Revenue	\$38,593	\$36,434
Operating expenses	16,815	15,705
Interest expense, net	11,249	11,207
Depreciation and amortization	11,471	10,126
Net income	(942	) (604
Company's share of income (Company's basis)	44	1,233

As of March 31, 2012, the Company had guaranteed repayment of approximately \$0.7 million of loans on behalf of a Real Estate Venture. The Company, from time to time, also provides customary environmental indemnities in connection with construction and permanent financing both for its own account and on behalf of its Real Estate Ventures.

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5. DEFERRED COSTS

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company's deferred costs were comprised of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2012		
	Total Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Deferred Costs, net
Leasing Costs	\$136,932	\$(51,196)	) \$85,736
Financing Costs	42,019	(9,070)	) 32,949
Total	\$178,951	\$(60,266)	) \$118,685
	December 31, 2011		
	Total Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Deferred Costs, net
Leasing Costs	\$140,772	\$(50,990)	) \$89,782
Financing Costs	38,929	(13,349)	) 25,580
Total	\$179,701	\$(64,339)	) \$115,362

During the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company capitalized internal direct leasing costs of \$1.3 million and \$1.5 million, respectively, in accordance with the accounting standard for the capitalization of leasing costs.

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Company's intangible assets were comprised of the following (in thousands):

	March 31, 2012		
	Total Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets, net
In-place lease value	\$88,796	\$(56,520)	) \$32,276
Tenant relationship value	70,712	(45,493)	) 25,219
Above market leases acquired	9,359	(2,885)	) 6,474
Total	\$168,867	\$(104,898)	) \$63,969
Below market leases acquired	\$75,550	\$(42,272)	) \$33,278
	December 31, 2011		
	Total Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets, net
In-place lease value	\$91,426	\$(55,498)	) \$35,928
Tenant relationship value	72,813	(45,114)	) 27,699
Above market leases acquired	12,744	(5,856)	) 6,888
Total	\$176,983	\$(106,468)	) \$70,515
Below market leases acquired	\$75,685	\$(40,579)	) \$35,106

As of March 31, 2012, the Company's annual amortization for its intangible assets/liabilities were as follows (in thousands, and assuming no early lease terminations):

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	Assets	Liabilities
2012	\$13,970	\$5,054
2013	12,414	6,312
2014	9,587	4,745
2015	7,193	2,597
2016	4,561	1,704
Thereafter	16,244	12,866
Total	\$63,969	\$33,278

7. DEBT OBLIGATIONS

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's consolidated debt obligations outstanding at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 (in thousands):

MORTGAGE DEBT:

Property / Location	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011	Effective Interest Rate		Maturity Date
Newtown Square/Berwyn Park/Libertyview	\$56,130	\$56,538	7.25	%	May-13
Southpoint III	1,701	1,887	7.75	%	Apr-14
Tysons Corner	94,460	94,882	5.36	% (a)	Aug-15
Two Logan Square	89,800	89,800	7.57	%	Apr-16
Fairview Eleven Tower	22,000	22,000	4.25	%	Jan-17
IRS Philadelphia Campus	201,488	202,905	7.00	%	Sep-30
Cira South Garage	43,871	44,379	7.12	%	Sep-30
Principal balance outstanding	509,450	512,391			
Plus: fair market value premiums (discounts), net	(1,240	) (1,330)		
Total mortgage indebtedness	\$508,210	\$511,061			
UNSECURED DEBT:					
Former Term Loan	—	37,500	LIBOR + 0.80%	(b)	Feb-12
Former Revolving Credit Facility	—	275,500	LIBOR + 0.725%	(b)	Feb-12
New Revolving Credit Facility	—	—	LIBOR + 1.50%	(b)	Feb-16
Three-Year Term Loan - Swapped to fixed	150,000	—	2.60	% (b)	Feb-15
Four-Year Term Loan - Swapped to fixed	150,000	—	2.88	% (b)	Feb-16
Four-Year Term Loan - Variable	100,000	—	LIBOR + 1.75%	(b)	Feb-16
Seven-Year Term Loan - Swapped to fixed	200,000	—	3.62	% (b)	Feb-19
\$300.0M 5.750% Guaranteed Notes due 2012	151,190	151,491	5.73	%	Apr-12
\$250.0M 5.400% Guaranteed Notes due 2014	239,426	242,681	5.53	%	Nov-14
\$250.0M 7.500% Guaranteed Notes due 2015	226,904	227,329	7.77	%	May-15
\$250.0M 6.000% Guaranteed Notes due 2016	250,000	250,000	5.95	%	Apr-16
\$300.0M 5.700% Guaranteed Notes due 2017	300,000	300,000	5.75	%	May-17
\$325.0M 4.950% Guaranteed Notes due 2018	325,000	325,000	5.14	%	Apr-18
Indenture IA (Preferred Trust I)	27,062	27,062	2.75	%	Mar-35
Indenture IB (Preferred Trust I)	25,774	25,774	3.30	%	Apr-35
Indenture II (Preferred Trust II)	25,774	25,774	3.09	%	Jul-35
Principal balance outstanding	2,171,130	1,888,111			
plus: original issue premium (discount), net	(4,890	) (5,177)		
Total unsecured indebtedness	\$2,166,240	\$1,882,934			
Total Debt Obligations	\$2,674,450	\$2,393,995			

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(a) This loan was assumed upon acquisition of the related property. The interest rate reflects the market rate at the time of acquisition.

On February 1, 2012, the Company closed on a new \$600.0 million four-year unsecured credit facility and three unsecured term loans totaling \$600.0 million which consist of a \$150.0 million three-year loan, a \$250.0 million (b) four-year loan and a \$200.0 million seven-year loan. The Company used a portion of the net proceeds from the term loans to repay all balances outstanding under its Former Revolving Credit Facility and its former \$183.0 million Bank Term Loan which were then retired prior to their scheduled June 29, 2012 maturity.

During the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company's weighted-average effective interest rate on its mortgage notes payable was 6.72% and 6.59%, respectively.

During the three-months ended March 31, 2012, the Company repurchased \$4.0 million of its outstanding unsecured Notes in a series of transactions that are summarized in the table below (in thousands):

Notes	Repurchase Amount	Principal	Loss	Deferred Financing Amortization
2012 5.750% Notes	\$ 309	\$ 301	\$(2)) \$—
2014 5.400% Notes	3,501	3,255	(197)	) 6
2015 7.500% Notes	484	425	(49)	) 2
	\$4,294	\$3,981	\$(248)	) \$8

The Parent Company unconditionally guarantees the unsecured debt obligations of the Operating Partnership (or is a co-borrower with the Operating Partnership) but does not by itself incur unsecured indebtedness.

The Company utilizes its unsecured new revolving credit facility (the "New Credit Facility") for potential borrowings and for general business purposes, including the acquisition, development and redevelopment of properties and the repayment of other debt. The maturity date of the New Credit Facility in place at March 31, 2012 is February 1, 2016. The per annum variable interest rate on any related outstanding balances, for which there were none at March 31, 2012, is LIBOR plus 1.50%. The interest rate and facility fee are subject to adjustment upon a change in the Company's unsecured debt ratings. As of March 31, 2012, the Company had no related borrowings, with \$3.2 million in letters of credit outstanding, leaving \$596.8 million of unused availability under the New Credit Facility. During the three-months ended March 31, 2011, the weighted-average interest rate on Former Credit Facility borrowings was 0.99%. As of March 31, 2011, the weighted average interest rate on the Former Credit Facility was 1.02%. There were no comparable rates as of March 31, 2012 due to the fact that the Company had no borrowings on its New Credit Facility during the current period.

The Company has the option to increase the amounts available to be advanced under the New Credit Facility, the \$150.0 million three-year term loan, and the \$250.0 million four-year term loan by an aggregate of \$200.0 million, subject to customary conditions and limitations, by obtaining additional commitments from the current lenders and other financial institutions. The Company also has the option to extend the maturity dates of each of the New Credit Facility, the \$150.0 million three-year term loan and the \$250.0 million four-year term loan by one year, subject to payment of an extension fee and other customary conditions and limitations. The \$150.0 million three-year term and the \$250.0 million four-year term loans can be prepaid by the Company at any time without penalty. The \$200.0 million seven-year term loan is subject to a declining prepayment penalty ranging from 3.00% a year after closing, 2.00% after two years, 1.00% after three years and without penalty thereafter.

The spread to LIBOR for LIBOR-based loans under the New Credit Facility and New Term Loans will depend on the Company's unsecured senior debt credit rating. Based on the Company's current credit rating, the spread for such loans will be 150, 175, 175 and 190 basis points under the New Credit Facility, the \$150.0 million three-year term loan, the \$250.0 million four-year term loan and the \$200.0 million seven-year term loan, respectively. At the Company's option, loans under the New Credit Facility and New Term Loans may also bear interest at a per annum floating rate equal to the higher of the prime rate or the federal funds rate plus 0.50% per annum. The New Credit Facility contains a competitive bid option that allows banks that are part of the lender consortium to bid to make loans to the Company at a reduced rate. The Company executed hedging transactions that fix the rate on the \$200.0 million

seven-year term loan at a 3.623% average rate for its full term, the rate on \$300.0 million of notional principal for the other loans at rates in a range of 2.470% to 2.910% for periods of three to five years. All hedges commenced on February 1, 2012 and the rates are inclusive of the LIBOR spread based on the current investment grade rating. See Note 9 for details of the interest rate swaps entered into as of March 31, 2012.

The New Credit Facility and New Term Loans contain financial and operating covenants and restrictions. The Company was in compliance with all such restrictions and financial covenants as of March 31, 2012.

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As of March 31, 2012, the Company's aggregate scheduled principal payments of debt obligations, excluding amortization of discounts and premiums, were as follows (in thousands):

2012	\$ 160,647
2013	66,806
2014	251,532
2015	476,800
2016	597,065
Thereafter	1,127,730
Total principal payments	2,680,580
Net unamortized premiums/(discounts)	(6,130)
Outstanding indebtedness	\$2,674,450

8. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following fair value disclosure was determined by the Company using available market information and discounted cash flow analyses as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The discount rate used in calculating fair value is the sum of the current risk free rate and the risk premium on the date of measurement of the instruments or obligations. Considerable judgment is necessary to interpret market data and to develop the related estimates of fair value. Accordingly, the estimates presented are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could realize upon disposition. The use of different estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts. The Company believes that the carrying amounts reflected in the consolidated balance sheets at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 approximate the fair values for cash and cash equivalents, accounts receivable, other assets, accounts payable and accrued expenses.

The following are financial instruments for which the Company's estimates of fair value differ from the carrying amounts (in thousands):

	March 31, 2012		December 31, 2011	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Mortgage notes payable, net of discounts	\$509,450	\$557,012	\$512,391	\$545,784
Unsecured notes payable, net of discounts	\$1,492,520	\$1,567,620	\$1,496,501	\$1,555,633
Variable rate debt	\$678,610	\$676,693	\$391,610	\$380,786
Notes receivable	\$30,962	(a) \$32,406	\$31,157	(a) \$32,756

(a) For purposes of this disclosure, one of the notes is presented gross of the deferred gain of \$12.9 million arising from the sale of two properties in 2009 accounted for under the accounting standard for installment sales.

The fair value of the Company's unsecured notes payable, net of discounts is categorized at a Level 1 basis (as provided by the accounting standard for Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures). This is because the Company valued these instruments using quoted market prices as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011.

The fair value of the Company's mortgage notes payable, variable rate debt and notes receivable are all categorized at a Level 3 basis (as provided by the accounting standard for Fair Value Measurements and Disclosures). The fair value of the variable rate debt and notes receivable were estimated using a discounted cash flow analysis valuation on the borrowing rates currently available to the Company for loans with similar terms and maturities, as applicable. The fair value of the mortgage debt was determined by discounting the future contractual interest and principal payments by a blended market rate. These financial instruments have been categorized as Level 3 due to the fact that the Company considers the rates used in the valuation techniques to be unobservable inputs.

Disclosure about the fair value of financial instruments is based upon pertinent information available to management as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011. Although management is not aware of any factors that would significantly affect the fair value amounts, such amounts have not been comprehensively revalued for purposes of these financial statements since March 31, 2012, and current estimates of fair value may differ from the amounts

presented herein.

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9. RISK MANAGEMENT AND USE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

Risk Management

In the course of its on-going business operations, the Company encounters economic risk. There are three main components of economic risk: interest rate risk, credit risk and market risk. The Company is subject to interest rate risk on its interest-bearing liabilities. Credit risk is primarily the risk of inability or unwillingness of tenants to make contractually required payments and counterparties on derivatives not fulfilling their obligations. Market risk is the risk of declines in the value of properties due to changes in rental rates, interest rates or other market factors affecting the valuation of properties held by the Company.

Risks and Uncertainties

Sluggish economic conditions have reduced the volume of real estate transactions and created credit stresses on many businesses. Vacancy rates may increase through 2012 and possibly beyond as the current economic climate negatively impacts tenants. The current financial markets also have an adverse effect on the Company's other counter parties such as the counter parties in its derivative contracts.

The Company expects that the impact of the current state of the economy, including high unemployment and the unprecedented volatility in the financial and credit markets, will continue to have a dampening effect on the fundamentals of its business, including increases in past due accounts, tenant defaults, lower occupancy and reduced effective rents. These conditions would negatively affect the Company's future net income and cash flows and could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition.

The Company's New Credit Facility, New Term Loans and the indenture governing the unsecured public debt securities (Note 7) contain restrictions, requirements and other limitations on the ability to incur indebtedness, including total debt to asset ratios, secured debt to total asset ratios, debt service coverage ratios and minimum ratios of unencumbered assets to unsecured debt which it must maintain. The ability to borrow under the New Credit Facility is subject to compliance with such financial and other covenants. In the event that the Company fails to satisfy these covenants, it would be in default under the New Credit Facility, the New Term Loans and the indenture and may be required to repay such debt with capital from other sources. Under such circumstances, other sources of capital may not be available, or may be available only on unattractive terms.

Availability of borrowings under the New Credit Facility is subject to a traditional material adverse effect clause. Each time the Company borrows it must represent to the lenders that there have been no events of a nature which would have a material adverse effect on the business, assets, operations, condition (financial or otherwise) or prospects of the Company taken as a whole or which could negatively affect the ability of the Company to perform its obligations under the New Credit Facility. While the Company believes that there are currently no material adverse effect events, the Company is operating in unprecedented economic times and it is possible that such event could arise which would limit the Company's borrowings under the New Credit Facility. If an event occurs which is considered to have a material adverse effect, the lenders could consider the Company in default under the terms of the New Credit Facility and the borrowings under the New Credit Facility would become due and payable. If the Company is unable to obtain a waiver, this would have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of operations.

The Company was in compliance with all financial covenants as of March 31, 2012. Management continuously monitors the Company's compliance with and anticipated compliance with the covenants. Certain of the covenants restrict management's ability to obtain alternative sources of capital. While the Company currently believes it will remain in compliance with its covenants, in the event of a continued slow-down in the credit markets, the Company may not be able to remain in compliance with such covenants and if the lenders would not provide a waiver, an event of default could result.

Use of Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company's use of derivative instruments is limited to the utilization of interest rate agreements or other instruments to manage interest rate risk exposures and not for speculative purposes. The principal objective of such arrangements is to minimize the risks and/or costs associated with the Company's operating and financial structure, as well as to hedge specific transactions. The counterparties to these arrangements are major financial institutions with which the Company and its affiliates may also have other financial relationships. The Company is potentially exposed

to credit loss in the event of non-performance by these counterparties. However, because of the high credit ratings of the counterparties, the Company does not anticipate that any of the counterparties will fail to meet these obligations as they come due. The Company does not hedge credit or property value market risks through derivative financial instruments.

The Company formally assesses, both at inception of a hedge and on an on-going basis, whether each derivative is highly-effective in offsetting changes in cash flows of the hedged item. If management determines that a derivative is not highly-effective as a hedge or if a derivative ceases to be a highly-effective hedge, the Company will discontinue hedge accounting prospectively. The

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related ineffectiveness would be charged to the consolidated statement of operations.

The valuation of these instruments is determined using widely accepted valuation techniques including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs, including interest rate curves and implied volatilities. The fair values of interest rate swaps are determined using the market standard methodology of netting the discounted future fixed cash receipts (or payments) and the discounted expected variable cash payments (or receipts). The variable cash payments (or receipts) are based on an expectation of future interest rates (forward curves) derived from observable market interest rate curves.

To comply with the provisions of the accounting standard for fair value measurements and disclosures, the Company incorporates credit valuation adjustments to appropriately reflect both its own nonperformance risk and the respective counterparty's nonperformance risk in the fair value measurements. In adjusting the fair value of its derivative contracts for the effect of nonperformance risk, the Company has considered the impact of netting and any applicable credit enhancements, such as collateral postings, thresholds, mutual puts, and guarantees.

The following table summarizes the terms and fair values of the Company's derivative financial instruments as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011. The notional amounts provide an indication of the extent of the Company's involvement in these instruments at that time, but do not represent exposure to credit, interest rate or market risks (amounts presented in thousands).

Hedge Product	Hedge Type	Designation	Notional Amount		Strike	Trade Date	Maturity Date	Fair value	
			3/31/2012	12/31/2011				3/31/2012	12/31/2011
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow	(a) \$200,000	\$200,000	3.623 %	December 6-13, 2011	February 1, 2019	\$2,020	\$2,820
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow	(a) 127,000	127,000	2.702 %	December 9-13, 2011	February 1, 2016	680	340
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow	(a) 50,000	50,000	2.470 %	December 13, 2011	February 1, 2015	204	65
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow	(a) 23,000	23,000	2.513 %	December 7-12, 2012	May 1, 2015	97	27
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow	(a) 27,062	27,062	2.750 %	December 21, 2011	September 30, 2017	209	244
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow	(a) 25,774	25,774	3.300 %	December 22, 2011	January 30, 2021	135	390
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow	(a) 50,000	—	2.780 %	January 6, 2012	August 1, 2016	198	—
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow	(a) 50,000	—	2.910 %	January 6, 2012	February 1, 2017	218	—
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow	(a) 25,774	—	3.090 %	January 6, 2012	October 30, 2019	107	—
			\$578,610	\$452,836				\$3,868	\$3,886

(a) Hedging unsecured variable rate debt.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of tenants related to the Company's investments or rental operations are engaged in similar business activities, or are located in the same geographic region, or have similar economic features that would cause their inability to meet contractual obligations, including those to the Company, to be similarly affected. The Company regularly monitors its tenant base to assess potential concentrations of credit risk. Management believes the current credit risk portfolio is reasonably well diversified and does not contain any unusual

concentration of credit risk. No tenant accounted for 10% or more of the Company's rents during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011. Conditions in the general economy and the global credit markets have had a significant adverse effect on companies in numerous industries. The Company has tenants concentrated in various industries that may be experiencing adverse effects from the current economic conditions and the Company could be adversely affected if such tenants go into default under their leases.

10. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, income from discontinued operations relates to the two properties that the

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Company sold during 2012. The following table summarizes the revenue and expense information for properties classified as discontinued operations for the three-month period ended March 31, 2012 (in thousands):

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2012
Revenue:	
Rents	\$2,053
Tenant reimbursements	91
Other	1
Total revenue	2,145
Expenses:	
Property operating expenses	367
Real estate taxes	270
Depreciation and amortization	951
Total operating expenses	1,588
Income from discontinued operations before gain on sale of interests in real estate	557
Net gain on disposition of discontinued operations	14,668
Income from discontinued operations	\$15,225

For the three-month period ended March 31, 2011, income from discontinued operations relates to the six properties that the Company sold from January 1, 2011 through March 31, 2012. The following table summarizes the revenue and expense information for properties classified as discontinued operations for the three-month period ended March 31, 2011 (in thousands):

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2011
Revenue:	
Rents	\$3,643
Tenant reimbursements	589
Other	(63)
Total revenue	4,169
Expenses:	
Property operating expenses	1,176
Real estate taxes	490
Depreciation and amortization	1,426
Total operating expenses	3,092
Income from discontinued operations	\$1,077

Discontinued operations have not been segregated in the consolidated statements of cash flows. Therefore, amounts for certain captions will not agree with respective data in the consolidated statements of operations.

11. NON-CONTROLLING INTERESTS IN THE PARENT COMPANY

Non-controlling interests in the Parent Company's financial statements relate to redeemable common limited partnership interests in the Operating Partnership held by parties other than the Parent Company.

As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the aggregate book value of the non-controlling interests associated with the redeemable common limited partnership interests in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet of the Parent Company was \$32.3 million and \$33.1 million, respectively. The Parent Company believes that the aggregate settlement value of these interests (based on the number of units outstanding and the closing price of the common shares on the balance sheet date) was approximately \$30.5 million and \$25.6 million, respectively.

12. BENEFICIARIES' EQUITY OF THE PARENT COMPANY

Earnings per Share (EPS)

The following table details the number of shares and net income used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share (in thousands, except share and per share amounts; results may not add due to rounding):

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	Three-month periods ended March 31,			
	2012		2011	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Numerator				
Loss from continuing operations	\$(5,889	) \$(5,889	) \$(1,567	) \$(1,567
Net income from continuing operations attributable to non-controlling interests	145	145	73	73
Amount allocable to unvested restricted shareholders	(96	) (96	) (142	) (142
Preferred share dividends	(1,998	) (1,998	) (1,998	) (1,998
Loss from continuing operations available to common shareholders	(7,838	) (7,838	) (3,634	) (3,634
Income from discontinued operations	15,225	15,225	1,077	1,077
Discontinued operations attributable to non-controlling interests	(279	) (279	) (22	) (22
Discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders	14,946	14,946	1,055	1,055
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$7,108	\$7,108	\$(2,579	) \$(2,579
Denominator				
Weighted-average shares outstanding	142,820,955	142,820,955	134,577,421	134,577,421
Earnings per Common Share:				
Loss from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders	\$(0.05	) \$(0.05	) \$(0.03	) \$(0.03
Discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.01
Net income (loss) attributable to common shareholders	\$0.05	\$0.05	\$(0.02	) \$(0.02

Redeemable common limited partnership units totaling 2,657,721 and 9,902,752 as of March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively, were excluded from the diluted earnings per share computations because their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

The contingent securities/share based compensation impact is calculated using the treasury stock method and relates to employee awards settled in shares of the Parent Company. The effect of these securities is anti-dilutive for periods that the Parent Company incurs a net loss from continuing operations available to common shareholders and therefore is excluded from the dilutive earnings per share calculation in such periods.

Unvested restricted shares are considered participating securities which require the use of the two-class method for the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share. For the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, earnings representing nonforfeitable dividends as noted in the table above were allocated to the unvested restricted shares issued to the Company's executives and other employees under the 1997 Plan.

Common and Preferred Shares

On March 20, 2012, the Parent Company declared a distribution of \$0.15 per common share, totaling \$21.6 million, which was paid on April 19, 2012 to shareholders of record as of April 5, 2012. On March 20, 2012, the Parent Company declared distributions on its Series C Preferred Shares and Series D Preferred Shares to holders of record as of March 30, 2012. These shares are entitled to a preferential return of 7.50% and 7.375%, respectively. Distributions paid on April 16, 2012 to holders of Series C Preferred Shares and Series D Preferred Shares totaled \$0.9 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.

In March 2010, the Parent Company commenced a continuous equity offering program (the "Offering Program"), under which the Parent Company may sell up to an aggregate amount of 15,000,000 common shares until March 10, 2013.

The Company may sell common shares in amounts and at times to be determined by the Parent Company. Actual sales will depend on a variety of factors as determined by the Company, including market conditions, the trading price of its common shares and determinations by the Parent Company of the appropriate sources of funding. In conjunction with the Offering Program, the Parent Company engages sales agents who receive compensation, in aggregate, of up to 2% of the gross sales price per share sold. During the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, the Parent Company did not sell any shares under the Offering Program. During the three-

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month period ended March 31, 2011, the Parent Company sold 188,400 shares under this program at an average sales price of \$12.23 per share resulting in net proceeds of \$2.2 million. The Parent Company contributed the net proceeds from the sale of its shares to the Operating Partnership in exchange for the issuance of 188,400 common partnership units to the Parent Company. The Operating Partnership used the net proceeds from the sales contributed by the Parent Company to repay balances on its Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes. From the inception of the Offering Program in March 2010 through March 31, 2012, the Parent Company had sold 6,421,553 shares under this program at an average sales price of \$12.50 per share, resulting in 8,578,447 remaining shares available for sale.

Common Share Repurchases

The Parent Company maintains a share repurchase program pursuant to which the Parent Company is authorized to repurchase its common shares from time to time. The Parent Company's Board of Trustees initially authorized this program in 1998 and has periodically replenished capacity under the program. On May 2, 2006 the Board of Trustees restored capacity to 3.5 million common shares.

The Parent Company did not repurchase any shares during the three-month period ended March 31, 2012. As of March 31, 2012, the Parent Company may purchase an additional 0.5 million shares under the program.

Repurchases may be made from time to time in the open market or in privately negotiated transactions, subject to market conditions and compliance with legal requirements. The share repurchase program does not contain any time limitation and does not obligate the Parent Company to repurchase any shares. The Parent Company may discontinue the program at any time.

13. PARTNERS' EQUITY OF THE OPERATING PARTNERSHIP**Earnings per Common Partnership Unit**

The following table details the number of units and net income used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per common partnership unit (in thousands, except unit and per unit amounts; results may not add due to rounding):

	Three-month periods ended March 31,			
	2012		2011	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Numerator				
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (5,889	) \$ (5,889	) \$ (1,567	) \$ (1,567
Amount allocable to unvested restricted unitholders	(96	) (96	) (142	) (142
Preferred unit dividends	(1,998	) (1,998	) (1,998	) (1,998
Loss from continuing operations available to common unitholders	(7,983	) (7,983	) (3,707	) (3,707
Discontinued operations attributable to common unitholders	15,225	15,225	1,077	1,077
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$ 7,242	\$ 7,242	\$ (2,630	) \$ (2,630
Denominator				
Weighted-average units outstanding	145,485,422	145,485,422	144,480,173	144,480,173
Earnings per Common Partnership Unit:				
Loss from continuing operations attributable to common unitholders	\$ (0.05	) \$ (0.05	) \$ (0.03	) \$ (0.03
Discontinued operations attributable to common unitholders	0.10	0.10	0.01	0.01
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.02	) \$ (0.02

Unvested restricted units are considered participating securities which require the use of the two-class method for the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share. For the three-months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, earnings representing nonforfeitable dividends as noted in the table above were allocated to the unvested restricted units.

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Common Partnership Unit and Preferred Mirror Units

On March 20, 2012, the Operating Partnership declared a distribution of \$0.15 per common partnership unit, totaling \$21.6 million, which was paid on April 19, 2012 to unitholders of record as of April 5, 2012.

On March 20, 2012, the Operating Partnership declared distributions on its Series D Preferred Mirror Units and Series E Preferred Mirror Units to holders of record as of March 30, 2012. These units are entitled to a preferential return of 7.50% and 7.375%, respectively. Distributions paid on April 16, 2012 to holders of Series D Preferred Mirror Units and Series E Preferred Mirror Units totaled \$0.9 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, the Parent Company did not sell any shares related to the Offering Program.

The Operating Partnership issued 7,111,112 Class F (2010) Units on August 5, 2010 in connection with its acquisition of Three Logan Square. The Class F (2010) Units were valued based on the closing market price of the Parent Company's common shares on the acquisition date (\$11.54) less \$0.60 to reflect that these units did not begin to accrue a dividend prior to the first anniversary of their issuance. The Class F (2010) Units were subject to redemption at the option of the holders after the first anniversary of the acquisition. The Operating Partnership had the option to satisfy the redemption either for an amount, per unit, of cash equal to the market price of one of the Parent Company's common share (based on the five-day trading average ending on the date of the exchange) or for one of the Parent Company's common shares. On December 23, 2011, the Operating Partnership satisfied in full the holder's tender for redemption of all 7,111,112 of the Class F (2010) Units through the issuance of 7,111,112 Parent Company's common shares.

Common Unit Repurchases

The Parent Company did not repurchase any shares during the three-month period ended March 31, 2012 and accordingly, during the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, the Operating Partnership did not repurchase any units in connection with the Parent Company's share repurchase program.

14. SHARE BASED AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION

Stock Options

At March 31, 2012, the Parent Company had 3,599,672 options outstanding under its shareholder approved equity incentive plan. There were 903,066 options unvested as of March 31, 2012 and \$2.0 million of unrecognized compensation expense associated with these options to be recognized over a weighted average of 1.2 years. During the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company recognized compensation expense related to unvested options of \$0.4 million and \$0.3 million, of which \$0.1 million and a nominal amount, respectively, were capitalized as part of the Company's review of employee salaries eligible for capitalization.

Option activity as of March 31, 2012 and changes during the three months ended March 31, 2012 were as follows:

	Shares	Weighted Average Exercise Price	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at January 1, 2012	3,599,672	\$ 14.50	7.20	\$(18,015,060)
Granted	—	—	—	—
Exercised	—	—	—	—
Outstanding at March 31, 2012	3,599,672	\$ 14.50	6.96	\$(10,887,709)
Vested/Exercisable at March 31, 2012	2,696,606	\$ 16.18	6.63	\$(12,302,777)

Restricted Share Awards

As of March 31, 2012, 964,297 restricted shares were outstanding under the 1997 Plan and vest over three to seven years from the initial grant date. The remaining compensation expense to be recognized at March 31, 2012 was approximately \$5.1 million. That expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted average remaining vesting period of 1.6 years. The Company recognized compensation expense related to outstanding restricted shares of \$0.7 million and \$0.8 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, of which \$0.2 million and \$0.1 million, respectively, were capitalized as part of the Company's review of employee salaries eligible for capitalization. The expensed amounts are included in general and administrative expense on the

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Company's consolidated statement of operations in the respective periods.

The following table summarizes the Company's restricted share activity for the three-months ended March 31, 2012:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair value
Non-vested at January 1, 2012	807,291	\$9.46
Granted	196,719	10.86
Vested	(39,274	) 27.63
Forfeited	(439	) 14.58
Non-vested at March 31, 2012	964,297	\$9.29

On March 1, 2012, the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Trustees awarded 196,719 restricted shares to the Company's executives. The restricted shares will cliff vest after three years from the grant date. The vesting of the restricted shares is also subject to acceleration upon a change in control or if the recipient of the award were to die, become disabled, be terminated without cause or retire in a qualifying retirement prior to the vesting date. Qualifying retirement for restricted shares granted on March 1, 2012 as provided in the Plan award agreements means the recipient's voluntary termination of employment after reaching age 57 and accumulating at least 15 years of service with the Company. As of March 31, 2012, none of the Company's executives had met conditions to elect a qualifying retirement.

Restricted Performance Share Units Plan

On March 1, 2012, March 2, 2011, and March 4, 2010, the Compensation Committee of the Parent Company's Board of Trustees awarded an aggregate of 265,222, 124,293, and 120,955 share-based awards, respectively, to its executives. These awards are referred to as Restricted Performance Share Units, or RPSUs. The RPSUs represent the right to earn common shares. The number of common shares, if any, deliverable to award recipients depends on the Company's performance based on its total return to shareholders during the three year measurement period that commenced on January 1, 2012 (in the case of the March 1, 2012 awards), January 1, 2011 (in the case of the March 2, 2011 awards), and January 1, 2010 (in the case of the March 4, 2010 awards) and that ends on the earlier of December 31, 2014, December 31, 2013 or December 31, 2012 (as applicable) or the date of a change of control. In the case of the awards made on March 1, 2012, our performance is compared to the shareholder return of REITs within an index over the measurement period for 50% of the RPSUs awarded on that date, with the remaining 50% being compared to the total shareholder return of REITs within our proxy peer group over such period. In the case of the awards made on March 2, 2011 and March 4, 2010, our performance is compared to the total shareholder return of REITs within an index over such respective periods. The awards are also contingent upon the continued employment of the participants through the performance periods (with exceptions for death, disability and qualifying retirement). Dividends are deemed credited to the performance units accounts and are applied to "acquire" more performance units for the account of the unit holder at the price per common share ending on the dividend payment date. If earned, awards will be settled in common shares in an amount that reflects both the number of performance units in the holder's account at the end of the applicable measurement period and the Company's total return to shareholders during the applicable three year measurement period relative to the total shareholder return of the REIT within the index or peer group, as applicable.

If the total shareholder return during the measurement period places the Company at or above a certain percentile as compared to the REITs within the index or peer group, as applicable, then at the end of the measurement period the number of shares that will be delivered shall equal a certain percentage (not to exceed 200%) of the participant's base units.

On the date of each grant, the awards were valued using a Monte Carlo simulation. The fair value of the 2012 award on the grant date was \$4.2 million, while the fair values of the 2011 and 2010 awards were \$2.0 million, respectively. The fair values of each award are being amortized over the three year cliff vesting period. In the case of the 2012 and 2011 awards, the vesting of the RPSUs is also subject to acceleration upon a change in control or if the recipient of the award were to die, become disabled, terminated without cause or retire in a qualifying retirement prior to the vesting date. Qualifying retirement for RPSUs granted on March 1, 2012 and March 1, 2011 as provided under the 1997 Plan

means the recipient's voluntary termination of employment after reaching age 57 and accumulating at least 15 years of service with the Company. As of March 31, 2012, none of the Company's executives has met conditions to elect a qualifying retirement.

For the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company recognized total compensation expense for the 2012, 2011, and 2010 awards of \$0.6 million and \$0.3 million, of which \$0.2 million and nominal amounts, respectively, were capitalized as part of the Company's review of employee salaries eligible for capitalization.

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In the case of the Company's previous April 1, 2009 award, a total of 372,102 shares were delivered to award recipients on March 1, 2012. These shares, which all vested on December 31, 2011 (the end of its three-year measurement period), were also paid cash dividends on January 19, 2012.

Employee Share Purchase Plan

On May 9, 2007, the Parent Company's shareholders approved the 2007 Non-Qualified Employee Share Purchase Plan (the "ESPP"). The ESPP is intended to provide eligible employees with a convenient means to purchase common shares of the Parent Company through payroll deductions and voluntary cash purchases at an amount equal to 85% of the average closing price per share for a specified period. Under the plan document, the maximum participant contribution for the 2012 plan year is limited to the lesser of 20% of compensation or \$50,000. The number of shares initially reserved for issuance under the ESPP is 1.25 million. During each of the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, employees made purchases under the ESPP of \$0.1 million. The Company recognized a nominal amount compensation expense related to the ESPP during each of the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011. The Board of Trustees of the Parent Company may terminate the ESPP at its sole discretion at any time.

Deferred Compensation

In January 2005, the Parent Company adopted a Deferred Compensation Plan (the "Plan") that allows trustees and certain key employees to voluntarily defer compensation. Compensation expense is recorded for the deferred compensation and a related liability is recognized. Participants may elect designated benchmark investment options for the notional investment of their deferred compensation. The deferred compensation obligation is adjusted for deemed income or loss related to the investments selected. At the time the participants defer compensation, the Company records a liability, which is included in the Company's consolidated balance sheet. The liability is adjusted for changes in the market value of the participant-selected investments at the end of each accounting period, and the impact of adjusting the liability is recorded as an increase or decrease to compensation cost. For the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company recorded net increases in compensation costs of \$0.9 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, in connection with the Plan due to the change in the market value of the participant investments in the Plan.

The deferred compensation obligations are unfunded, but the Company has purchased company-owned life insurance policies and mutual funds, which can be utilized as a funding source for the Company's obligations under the Plan. Participants in the Plan have no interest in any assets set aside by the Company to meet its obligations under the Plan. For the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, the Company recorded net decreases in compensation costs of \$0.9 million and \$0.4 million, respectively, in connection with the investments in the company-owned policies and mutual funds.

Participants in the Plan may elect to have all or a portion of their deferred compensation invested in the Company's common shares. The Company holds these shares in a rabbi trust, which is subject to the claims of the Company's creditors in the event of the Company's bankruptcy or insolvency. The Plan does not permit diversification of a participant's deferral allocated to the Company common share and deferrals allocated to Company common shares can only be settled with a fixed number of shares. In accordance with the accounting standard for deferred compensation arrangements where amounts earned are held in a rabbi trust and invested, the deferred compensation obligation associated with the Company's common shares is classified as a component of shareholder's equity and the related shares are treated as shares to be issued and are included in total shares outstanding. At each of March 31, 2012 and 2011, 0.3 million of such shares were included in total shares outstanding. Subsequent changes in the fair value of the common shares are not reflected in operations or shareholders' equity of the Company.

15. TAX CREDIT TRANSACTIONS

Historic Tax Credit Transaction

On November 17, 2008, the Company closed a transaction with US Bancorp ("USB") related to the historic rehabilitation of the IRS Philadelphia Campus, a 862,692 square foot office building that is 100% leased to the IRS. On August 27, 2010, the Company completed the development of the IRS Philadelphia Campus and the IRS lease commenced. USB agreed to contribute approximately \$64.1 million of project costs and advanced \$10.2 million of that amount contemporaneously with the closing of the transaction. USB subsequently advanced an additional \$27.4 million and \$23.8 million in June 2010 and December 2009, respectively. On October 19, 2011, the Company

received the remaining \$2.7 million of the total contributions upon its completion of certain items and compliance with the federal rehabilitation regulations.

In exchange for its contributions into the development of the IRS Philadelphia Campus, USB is entitled to substantially all of the benefits derived from the tax rehabilitation credits available under section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code. USB does not have a material interest in the underlying economics of the property. This transaction includes a put/call provision whereby the Company may be obligated or entitled to repurchase USB's interest in the IRS Philadelphia Campus. The Company believes the put will be

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exercised and the amount attributed to that puttable non-controlling interest obligation is included in other liabilities and is being accreted to the expected fixed put price.

Based on the contractual arrangements that obligate the Company to deliver tax benefits and provide other guarantees to USB and that entitle the Company through fee arrangements to receive substantially all available cash flow from the IRS Philadelphia Campus, the Company concluded that the IRS Philadelphia Campus should be consolidated. The Company also concluded that capital contributions received from USB, in substance, are consideration that the Company receives in exchange for its obligation to deliver tax credits and other tax benefits to USB. These receipts other than the amounts allocated to the put obligation will be recognized as revenue in the consolidated financial statements beginning when the obligation to USB is relieved which occurs upon delivery of the expected tax benefits net of any associated costs. The tax credit is subject to 20% recapture per year beginning one year after the completion of the IRS Philadelphia Campus. The total USB contributions presented within the Company's consolidated balance sheet amounted to \$51.6 million as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The contributions were recorded net of the amount allocated to non-controlling interest as described above of \$2.4 million at both of the periods ended March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, with the remaining balance being presented within deferred income. Beginning in September 2011 to September 2015, the Company recognized and will recognize the cash received as revenue net of allocated expenses over the five year credit recapture period as defined in the Internal Revenue Code within other income (expense) in its consolidated statements of operations. During the year ended December 31, 2011, the Company recognized \$12.0 million of the cash received as revenue net of \$0.5 million of allocated expenses within other income (expense) in its consolidated statements of operations.

Direct and incremental costs incurred in structuring the transaction are deferred and will be recognized as expense in the consolidated financial statements upon the recognition of the related revenue as discussed above. The deferred cost at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 is \$2.1 million, and is included in other assets in the Company's consolidated balance sheet. Amounts included in interest expense related to the accretion of the non-controlling interest liability and the 2% return expected to be paid to USB on its non-controlling interest aggregate to \$0.4 million for the each of the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011, respectively.

New Markets Tax Credit Transaction

On December 30, 2008, the Company entered into a transaction with USB related to the Cira South Garage in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania and expects to receive a net benefit of \$7.8 million under a qualified New Markets Tax Credit Program ("NMTC"). The NMTC was provided for in the Community Renewal Tax Relief Act of 2000 (the "Act") and is intended to induce investment capital in underserved and impoverished areas of the United States. The Act permits taxpayers (whether companies or individuals) to claim credits against their Federal income taxes for up to 39% of qualified investments in qualified, active low-income businesses or ventures.

USB contributed \$13.3 million into the development of the Cira South Garage and as such it is entitled to substantially all of the benefits derived from the tax credit, but it does not have a material interest in the underlying economics of the Cira South Garage. This transaction also includes a put/call provision whereby the Company may be obligated or entitled to repurchase USB's interest. The Company believes the put will be exercised and an amount attributed to that obligation is included in other liabilities and is being accreted to the expected fixed put price. The said put price is insignificant.

Based on the contractual arrangements that obligate the Company to deliver tax benefits and provide various other guarantees to USB, the Company concluded that the investment entities established to facilitate the NMTC transaction should be consolidated. The USB contribution of \$13.3 million is included in deferred income on the Company's consolidated balance sheets at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011. The USB contribution other than the amount allocated to the put obligation will be recognized as income in the consolidated financial statements when the tax benefits are delivered without risk of recapture to the tax credit investors and the Company's obligation is relieved. The Company anticipates that it will recognize the net cash received as revenue within other income/expense in the year ended December 31, 2015. The NMTC is subject to 100% recapture for a period of seven years as provided in the Internal Revenue Code. The Company expects that the put/call provision will be exercised in December 2015 when the recapture period ends.

Direct and incremental costs incurred in structuring the transaction are deferred and will be recognized as expense in the consolidated financial statements upon the recognition of the related revenue as discussed above. The deferred cost at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 is \$5.3 million and is included in other assets in the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

16. SEGMENT INFORMATION

As of March 31, 2012, the Company was managing its portfolio within seven segments: (1) Pennsylvania, (2) Philadelphia Central Business District (CBD), (3) Metropolitan Washington D.C, (4) New Jersey/Delaware, (5) Richmond, Virginia, (6) Austin, Texas and (7) California. The Pennsylvania segment includes properties in Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties in the

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Philadelphia suburbs. The Philadelphia CBD segment includes properties located in the City of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania. The Metropolitan Washington, D.C. segment includes properties in Northern Virginia and southern Maryland. The New Jersey/Delaware segment includes properties in Burlington, Camden and Mercer counties in New Jersey and in New Castle county in the state of Delaware. The Richmond, Virginia segment includes properties primarily in Albemarle, Chesterfield, Goochland and Henrico counties and one property in Durham, North Carolina. The Austin, Texas segment includes properties in Austin. The California segment includes properties in Oakland, Concord, Carlsbad and Rancho Bernardo. The corporate group is responsible for cash and investment management, development of certain real estate properties during the construction period, and certain other general support functions. Land held for development and construction in progress are transferred to operating properties by region upon completion of the associated construction or project.

Segment information is as follows (in thousands):

	Pennsylvania Suburbs	Philadelphia CBD	Metropolitan D.C.	New Jersey /Delaware	Richmond, Virginia	Austin, Texas	California	Corporate	Total
As of March 31, 2012:									
Real estate investments, at cost:									
Operating properties	\$1,219,154	\$954,484	\$1,181,600	\$543,293	\$307,275	\$257,397	\$253,921	\$—	\$4,717,124
Construction-in-progress								38,442	38,442
Land inventory								109,285	109,285
As of December 31, 2011:									
Real estate investments, at cost:									
Operating properties	\$1,218,071	\$953,870	\$1,255,803	\$545,657	\$307,698	\$257,694	\$254,287	\$—	\$4,793,080
Construction-in-progress								25,083	25,083
Land inventory								109,008	109,008
For the three-months ended March 31, 2012:									
Total revenue	\$39,829	\$33,149	\$26,437	\$20,601	\$9,034	\$7,493	\$5,636	\$(378)	\$141,801
Property operating expenses, real estate taxes and third party management expenses	14,080	12,686	10,065	9,737	3,643	3,396	2,618	(445)	55,780
Net operating income	\$25,749	\$20,463	\$16,372	\$10,864	\$5,391	\$4,097	\$3,018	\$67	\$86,021
For the three-months ended March 31, 2011:									
Total revenue	\$40,053	\$31,850	\$30,332	\$19,978	\$8,798	\$8,114	\$5,409	\$(236)	\$144,298
Property operating expenses, real estate taxes and third party management expenses	16,672	12,219	11,648	11,088	3,388	3,093	2,695	(333)	60,470
Net operating income	\$23,381	\$19,631	\$18,684	\$8,890	\$5,410	\$5,021	\$2,714	\$97	\$83,828

Net operating income (“NOI”) is defined as total revenue less property operating expenses, real estate taxes and third party management expenses. Segment NOI includes revenue, real estate taxes and property operating expenses directly related to operation and management of the properties owned and managed within the respective geographical region. Segment NOI excludes property level depreciation and amortization, revenue and expenses directly associated with third party real estate management services, expenses associated with corporate administrative support services, and inter-company eliminations. NOI is the measure that is used by the Company to evaluate the operating

performance of its real estate assets by segment. The Company also believes that NOI provides useful information to investors regarding its financial condition and results of operations because it reflects only those income and expenses recorded at the property level. NOI also does not reflect general and administrative expenses, interest expenses, real estate impairment losses, depreciation and amortization costs, capital expenditures and leasing costs, or trends in development and construction activities that could materially impact the Company's results from operations. All companies may not calculate NOI in the same manner. The Company believes that net income, as defined by GAAP, is the most appropriate earnings measure. Below is a reconciliation of consolidated NOI to consolidated net income (loss), as defined by GAAP:

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	Three-month periods ended March 31,	
	2012	2011
	(amounts in thousands)	
Consolidated net operating income	\$86,021	\$83,828
Less:		
Interest expense	(34,144	) (32,393
Deferred financing costs	(1,311	) (928
Depreciation and amortization	(50,502	) (50,295
Administrative expenses	(6,050	) (6,244
Plus:		
Interest income	483	441
Interest expense - financing obligation	(182) —
Equity in income of real estate ventures	44	1,233
Net gain on sales of interests in real estate	—	2,791
Gain (loss) on early extinguishment of debt	(248) —
Loss from continuing operations	(5,889	) (1,567
Income from discontinued operations	15,225	1,077
Net income (loss)	\$9,336	\$(490

17. COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES

Legal Proceedings

The Company is involved from time to time in litigation on various matters, including disputes with tenants and disputes arising out of agreements to purchase or sell properties. Given the nature of the Company's business activities, these lawsuits are considered routine to the conduct of its business. The result of any particular lawsuit cannot be predicted, because of the very nature of litigation, the litigation process and its adversarial nature, and the jury system. The Company does not expect that the liabilities, if any, that may ultimately result from such legal actions will have a material adverse effect on the consolidated financial position, results of operations or cash flows of the Company.

Environmental

As an owner of real estate, the Company is subject to various environmental laws of federal, state, and local governments. The Company's compliance with existing laws has not had a material adverse effect on its financial condition and results of operations, and the Company does not believe it will have a material adverse effect in the future. However, the Company cannot predict the impact of unforeseen environmental contingencies or new or changed laws or regulations on its current Properties or on properties that the Company may acquire.

Ground Rent

Future minimum rental payments under the terms of all non-cancellable ground leases under which the Company is the lessee are expensed on a straight-line basis regardless of when payments are due. The Company's ground leases have remaining lease terms ranging from 17 to 91 years. Minimum future rental payments on non-cancelable leases at March 31, 2012 are as follows (in thousands):

2012 (nine months remaining)	\$455
2013	1,818
2014	1,818
2015	1,909
2016	1,909
Thereafter	289,211

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One of the land leases for a property provides for contingent rent participation by the lessor in certain capital transactions and net operating cash flows of the property after certain returns are achieved by the Company. Such amounts, if any, will be reflected as contingent rent when incurred. The leases also provide for payment by the Company of certain operating costs relating to the land, primarily real estate taxes. The above schedule of future minimum rental payments does not include any contingent rent amounts or any reimbursed expenses.

The Company acquired ground tenancy rights under a long term ground lease agreement related to its acquisition of an office building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on August 12, 2011. The annual rental payments under this ground lease is equal to a percentage of the NOI generated by the property. The Company has not included the amounts in the table above since such amounts are not fixed or determinable.

The Company also acquired ground tenancy rights under a long term ground lease agreement through its acquisition of Three Logan Square on August 5, 2010. The annual rental payment under this ground lease is ten dollars through August 2022 which is when the initial term of the ground lease is scheduled to end. After the initial term, the Company has the option to renew the lease until 2091. The Company also has the option to purchase the land at fair market value after providing a written notice to the owner. The annual rental payment after 2022 will be adjusted at the lower of \$3.0 million or the prevailing market rent at that time until 2030. Subsequent to 2030, the annual rental payment will be adjusted at the lower of \$4.0 million or the prevailing market rent at the time until 2042 and at fair market value until 2091. The Company believes that based on conditions as of the date the Company acquired its rights under the lease (August 5, 2010), the lease will reset to market after the initial term. Using the estimated fair market rent as of the date of the acquisition over the extended term of the ground lease (assuming the purchase option is not exercised), the future payments will aggregate to \$27.4 million. The Company has not included the amounts in the table above since such amounts are not fixed or determinable.

Other Commitments or Contingencies

As part of the Company's September 2004 acquisition of a portfolio of properties from The Rubenstein Company (which the Company refers to as the TRC acquisition), the Company acquired its interest in Two Logan Square, a 708,844 square foot office building in Philadelphia, primarily through its ownership of a second and third mortgage secured by this property. This property is consolidated, as the borrower is a variable interest entity and the Company, through its ownership of the second and third mortgages, is the primary beneficiary. The Company currently does not expect to take title to Two Logan Square until, at the earliest, September 2019. If the Company takes fee title to Two Logan Square upon a foreclosure of its mortgage, the Company has agreed to pay an unaffiliated third party that holds a residual interest in the fee owner of this property an amount equal to \$2.9 million. On the TRC acquisition date, the Company recorded a liability of \$0.7 million and this amount will accrete up to \$2.9 million through September 2019. As of March 31, 2012, the Company had a balance of \$1.4 million for this liability in its consolidated balance sheet. The Company is currently being audited by the Internal Revenue Service (the "IRS") for its 2004 tax year. The audit concerns the tax treatment of the TRC acquisition in September 2004 in which the Company acquired a portfolio of properties through the acquisition of a limited partnership. On December 17, 2010, the Company received notice that the IRS proposed an adjustment to the allocation of recourse liabilities allocated to the contributor of the properties. The Company has appealed the proposed adjustment. The proposed adjustment, if upheld, would not result in a material tax liability for the Company. However, an adjustment could raise a question as to whether a contributor of partnership interests in the 2004 transaction could assert a claim against the Company under the tax protection agreement entered into as part of the transaction.

As part of the Company's 2006 merger with Prentiss Properties Trust, the 2004 TRC acquisition and several of our other transactions, the Company agreed not to sell certain of the properties it acquired in transactions that would trigger taxable income to the former owners. In the case of the TRC acquisition, the Company agreed not to sell acquired properties for periods up to 15 years from the date of the TRC acquisition as follows at March 31, 2012: One Rodney Square and 130/150/170 Radnor Financial Center (January, 2015); and One Logan Square, Two Logan Square and Radnor Corporate Center (January, 2020). In the Prentiss acquisition, the Company assumed the obligation of Prentiss not to sell Concord Airport Plaza before March, 2018. The Company's agreements generally provide that it may dispose of the subject properties only in transactions that qualify as tax-free exchanges under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code or in other tax deferred transactions. If the Company were to sell a

restricted property before expiration of the restricted period in a non-exempt transaction, the Company may be required to make significant payments to the parties who sold the applicable property on account of tax liabilities attributed to them.

As part of the Company's acquisition of properties from time to time in tax-deferred transactions, the Company has agreed to provide certain of the prior owners of the acquired properties with the right to guarantee the Company's indebtedness. If the Company were to seek to repay the indebtedness guaranteed by the prior owner before the expiration of the applicable agreement, the Company will be required to provide the prior owner an opportunity to guaranty a qualifying replacement debt. These debt maintenance agreements may limit the Company's ability to refinance indebtedness on terms that will be favorable to the Company.

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The Company invests in its properties and regularly incurs capital expenditures in the ordinary course to maintain the properties. The Company believes that such expenditures enhance its competitiveness. The Company also enters into construction, utility and service contracts in the ordinary course of business which may extend beyond one year. These contracts typically provide for cancellation with insignificant or no cancellation penalties.

During 2008, in connection with the development of the IRS Philadelphia Campus and the Cira South Garage, the Company entered into a historic tax credit and a new market tax credit arrangement, respectively. The Company is required to be in compliance with various laws, regulations and contractual provisions that apply to its historic and new market tax credit arrangements. Non-compliance with applicable requirements could result in projected tax benefits not being realized and require a refund or reduction of investor capital contributions, which are reported as deferred income in the Company's consolidated balance sheet, until such time as its obligation to deliver tax benefits is relieved. The remaining compliance periods for its tax credit arrangements runs through 2015. The Company does not anticipate that any material refunds or reductions of investor capital contributions will be required in connection with these arrangements.

18. SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

On April 11, 2012, the Company closed a registered public offering of 4,000,000 shares of its 6.90% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares at a price to the public of \$25.00 per share. Dividends on the 6.90% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares will be paid quarterly in arrears on or about the 15th day of each January, April, July, and October, commencing July 15, 2012, at a rate per annum of 6.90% of the liquidation value of \$25.00 per share (equivalent to \$1.725 per share per annum). Net proceeds from the offering totaled approximately \$96.3 million, after deducting the underwriting discount and our estimated expenses.

On May 3, 2012, the Company used a portion of the net proceeds from the aforementioned offering of Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares to redeem all 2,000,000 shares of its previously outstanding 7.50% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares at a redemption price of \$50.0 million plus \$0.2 million of accrued dividends through the redemption date, and used the remaining proceeds for corporate purposes.

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through the date the financial statements were issued.

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

The Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 provides a “safe harbor” for forward-looking statements. This Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q and other materials filed by us with the SEC (as well as information included in oral or other written statements made by us) contain statements that are forward-looking, including statements relating to business and real estate development activities, acquisitions, dispositions, future capital expenditures, financing sources, governmental regulation (including environmental regulation) and competition. We intend such forward-looking statements to be covered by the safe-harbor provisions of the 1995 Act. The words “anticipate,” “believe,” “estimate,” “expect,” “intend,” “will,” “should” and similar expressions, as they relate to us, are intended to identify forward-looking statements. Although we believe that the expectations reflected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions, we can give no assurance that our expectations will be achieved. As forward-looking statements, these statements involve important risks, uncertainties and other factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from the expected results and, accordingly, such results may differ from those expressed in any forward-looking statements made by us or on our behalf. Factors that could cause actual results to differ materially from our expectations include, but are not limited to:

- the continuing impact of the global economic slowdown, which is having and may continue to have a negative effect on the following, among other things:
 - the fundamentals of our business, including overall market occupancy, demand for office space and rental rates;
 - the financial condition of our tenants, many of which are financial, legal and other professional firms, our lenders, counterparties to our derivative financial instruments and institutions that hold our cash balances and short-term investments, which may expose us to increased risks of default by these parties;
 - the availability of financing on attractive terms or at all, which may adversely impact our future interest expense and our ability to pursue acquisition and development opportunities and refinance existing debt; and
 - a decline in real estate asset valuations, which may limit our ability to dispose of assets at attractive prices or obtain or maintain debt financing secured by our properties or on an unsecured basis.
- changes in local real estate conditions (including changes in rental rates and the number of properties that compete with our properties);
- changes in the economic conditions affecting industries in which our principal tenants compete;
- the unavailability of equity and debt financing;
- our failure to lease unoccupied space in accordance with our projections;
- our failure to re-lease occupied space upon expiration of leases;
- tenant defaults and the bankruptcy of major tenants;
- increases in interest rates;
- failure of interest rate hedging contracts to perform as expected and the effectiveness of such arrangements;
- failure of acquisitions to perform as expected;
- unanticipated costs associated with the acquisition, integration and operation of our acquisitions;
- unanticipated costs to complete, lease-up and operate our developments and redevelopments;
- unanticipated costs associated with land development, including building moratoriums and inability to obtain necessary zoning, land-use, building, occupancy and other required governmental approvals, construction cost increases or overruns and construction delays;
- impairment charges;
- increased costs for, or lack of availability of, adequate insurance, including for terrorist acts;
- actual or threatened terrorist attacks;
- demand for tenant services beyond those traditionally provided by landlords;
- liability under environmental or other laws;
- failure or bankruptcy of real estate venture partners;
- inability of real estate venture partners to fund venture obligations;

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• failure of dispositions to close in a timely manner;
• failure of buyers of our properties to comply with the terms of their financing agreements to us;
• earthquakes and other natural disasters;
• the unforeseen impact of climate change and compliance costs relating to laws and regulations governing climate change;
• the risks associated with federal, state and local tax audits;
• the complex regulations relating to our status as a REIT and the adverse consequences of our failure to qualify as a REIT; and
• the impact of newly adopted accounting principles on our accounting policies and on period-to-period comparisons of financial results.

Given these uncertainties, and the other risks identified in the “Risk Factors” section of our 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K, we caution readers not to place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. We assume no obligation to update or supplement forward-looking statements that become untrue because of subsequent events.

The discussion that follows is based primarily on our consolidated financial statements as of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011 and for the three-months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 and should be read along with the consolidated financial statements and related notes appearing elsewhere in this report. The ability to compare one period to another may be significantly affected by acquisitions completed, development properties placed in service and dispositions made during those periods.

OVERVIEW

As of March 31, 2012, our 231 property portfolio consisted of 205 office properties, 20 industrial facilities, five mixed-use properties and one development property that contain an aggregate of approximately 25.1 million net rentable square feet. These 231 properties compose our core portfolio. As of March 31, 2012, we also held economic interests in 18 unconsolidated real estate ventures that we formed with third parties to develop or own commercial properties. The properties owned by these Real Estate Ventures contain approximately 6.5 million net rentable square feet.

As of March 31, 2012, we managed our portfolio within seven geographic segments: (1) Pennsylvania, (2) Philadelphia CBD, (3) Metropolitan Washington, D.C., (4) New Jersey/Delaware, (5) Richmond, Virginia, (6) Austin, Texas and (7) California. The Pennsylvania segment includes properties in Chester, Delaware, and Montgomery counties in the Philadelphia suburbs. The Philadelphia CBD segment includes properties located in the City of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania. The Metropolitan Washington, D.C. segment includes properties in Northern Virginia and southern Maryland. The New Jersey/Delaware segment includes properties in Burlington, Camden and Mercer counties in New Jersey and in New Castle county in the state of Delaware. The Richmond, Virginia segment includes properties primarily in Albemarle, Chesterfield, Goochland and Henrico counties and one property in Durham, North Carolina. The Austin, Texas segment includes properties in Austin. The California segment includes properties in Oakland, Concord, Carlsbad and Rancho Bernardo.

We generate cash and revenue from leases of space at our properties and, to a lesser extent, from the management of properties owned by third parties and from investments in the Real Estate Ventures. Factors that we evaluate when leasing space include rental rates, costs of tenant improvements, tenant creditworthiness, current and expected operating costs, the length of the lease, vacancy levels and demand for office and industrial space. We also generate cash through sales of assets, including assets that we do not view as core to our portfolio, either because of location or expected growth potential, and assets that are commanding premium prices from third party investors.

Our financial and operating performance is dependent upon the demand for office, industrial and other commercial space in our markets, our leasing results, our acquisition, disposition and development activity, our financing activity, our cash requirements and economic and market conditions, including prevailing interest rates.

Volatile economic conditions could result in a reduction of the availability of financing and potentially in higher borrowing costs. These factors, coupled with a sluggish economic recovery, have reduced the volume of real estate transactions and created credit stresses on most businesses. Vacancy rates may increase through 2012 and possibly beyond as the current economic climate negatively impacts tenants.

We expect that the impact of the current state of the economy, including high unemployment and the unprecedented volatility in the financial and credit markets, will continue to have a dampening effect on the fundamentals of our business, including increases in past due accounts, tenant defaults, lower occupancy and reduced effective rents. These conditions would negatively affect our future net income and cash flows and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition. We believe that the quality of our assets and our strong balance sheet will enable us to raise debt capital, if necessary, in various forms and from different

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sources, including traditional term or secured loans from banks, pension funds and life insurance companies. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to borrow funds on terms that are economically attractive or at all.

We seek revenue growth throughout our portfolio by increasing occupancy and rental rates. Occupancy at our wholly owned properties at March 31, 2012 was 86.7%.

The table below summarizes the key operating and leasing statistics of our wholly owned operating properties for the three months ended March 31, 2012:

	Three-month period ended March 31, 2012	
Leasing Activity:		
Total net rentable square feet owned (1)	24,912,926	
Occupancy percentage (end of period)	86.7	%
Average occupancy percentage	86.8	%
New leases and expansions commenced (square feet)	560,871	
Leases renewed (square feet)	421,383	
Net absorption (square feet) (2)	76,547	
Percentage change in rental rates per square foot (3):		
New and expansion rental rates	(2.1)%
Renewal rental rates	(5.6)%
Combined rental rates	(4.3)%
Capital Costs Committed (4):		
Leasing commissions (per square foot)	\$3.90	
Tenant Improvements (per square foot)	\$13.03	

(1) For each period, includes all properties in the core portfolio (i.e. not under development or redevelopment), including properties that were sold during these periods.

(2) Includes leasing related to current developments and redevelopments, and sold properties.

(3) Rental rates include base rent plus reimbursement for operating expenses and real estate taxes.

(4) Calculated on a weighted average basis.

In seeking to increase revenue through our operating, financing and investment activities, we also seek to minimize operating risks, including (i) tenant rollover risk, (ii) tenant credit risk and (iii) development risk.

Tenant Rollover Risk:

We are subject to the risk that tenant leases, upon expiration, will not be renewed, that space may not be relet, or that the terms of renewal or reletting (including the cost of renovations) may be less favorable to us than the current lease terms. Leases accounting for approximately 6.4% of our aggregate final annualized base rents as of March 31, 2012 (representing approximately 5.7% of the net rentable square feet of the Properties) expire without penalty in 2012. We maintain an active dialogue with our tenants in an effort to maximize lease renewals. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, we achieved a 59.7% retention rate in our core portfolio. If we are unable to renew leases or relet space under expiring leases, at anticipated rental rates, or if tenants terminate their leases early, our cash flow would be adversely impacted.

Tenant Credit Risk:

In the event of a tenant default, we may experience delays in enforcing our rights as a landlord and may incur substantial costs in protecting our investment. Our management regularly evaluates our accounts receivable reserve policy in light of our tenant base and general and local economic conditions. Our accounts receivable allowance was \$16.1 million or 11.4% of total receivables (including accrued rent receivables) as of March 31, 2012 compared to \$15.5 million or 11.2% of total receivables (including accrued rent receivables) as of December 31, 2011.

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If economic conditions persist or deteriorate further, we may experience increases in past due accounts, defaults, lower occupancy and reduced effective rents. This condition would negatively affect our future net income and cash flows and could have a material adverse effect on our financial condition.

Development Risk:

As of March 31, 2012, we owned approximately 444 acres of undeveloped land, and held options to purchase approximately 52 additional acres of undeveloped land. As market conditions warrant, we will seek to opportunistically dispose of those parcels that we do not anticipate developing. For parcels of land that we ultimately develop, we will be subject to risks and costs associated with land development, including building moratoriums and inability to obtain necessary zoning, land-use, building, occupancy and other required governmental approvals, construction cost increases or overruns and construction delays, and insufficient occupancy rates and rental rates. We also entered into development agreements related to two of our land parcels under option for ground lease that require us to commence development by December 31, 2012. If we determine that construction cannot be started by the specified date, or that it is not in our best economic interest to develop either parcel or negotiate an extension of the development period, we will then write off the parcel-specific costs that we have incurred in preparing these parcels of land for development, as we will have lost our rights under the ground lease. These costs, amounting to \$7.8 million as of March 31, 2012, would have to be written-off in the period that it is determined that the development would not be commenced and an extension cannot be negotiated.

RECENT PROPERTY TRANSACTIONS

On March 22, 2012, we sold South Lake at Dulles Corner, a 268,240 net rentable square feet office property located in Herndon, Virginia, for a sales price of \$91.1 million. The property was 100.0% occupied as of the date of sale.

On January 17, 2012, we sold 304 Harper Drive, a 32,978 net rentable square feet office property located in Moorestown, New Jersey, for a sales price of \$3.0 million. The property was 90.1% occupied as of the date of sale.

On January 6, 2012, we acquired a vacant office property containing 154,392 net rentable square feet in Plymouth Meeting, Pennsylvania known as 660 West Germantown Pike for \$9.1 million. We are currently redeveloping this property. We funded the acquisition price through an advance under our Credit Facility and with available corporate funds. We also recognized \$0.1 million of acquisition related costs that have been capitalized on our consolidated balance sheet, consistent with guidance surrounding an asset acquisition.

We continually reassess our portfolio to determine properties that may be in our best interest to sell depending on strategic or economic factors. From time to time, the decision to sell properties in the short term could result in an impairment or other loss being taken by us and such losses could be material to our statement of operations.

CRITICAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND ESTIMATES

Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations discuss our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses during the reporting period. Certain accounting policies are considered to be critical accounting policies, as they require management to make assumptions about matters that are highly uncertain at the time the estimate is made and changes in accounting policies are reasonably likely to occur from period to period. Management bases its estimates and assumptions on historical experience and current economic conditions. On an on-going basis, management evaluates its estimates and assumptions including those related to revenue, impairment of long-lived assets and the allowance for doubtful accounts. Actual results may differ from those estimates and assumptions.

Our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2011 contains a discussion of our critical accounting policies. There have been no significant changes in our critical accounting policies since December 31, 2011. See also Note 2 in our unaudited consolidated financial statements for the three months ended March 31, 2012 set forth herein. Management discusses our critical accounting policies and management's judgments and estimates

with our Audit Committee.

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RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion is based on our Consolidated Financial Statements for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011. We believe that presentation of our consolidated financial information, without a breakdown by segment, will effectively present important information useful to our investors.

Net operating income (“NOI”) as presented in the comparative analysis below is defined as total revenue less operating expenses, real estate taxes and third party management expenses. NOI is a non-GAAP financial measure that we use internally to evaluate the operating performance of our real estate assets by segment, as presented in Note 16 to the consolidated financial statements, and of our business as a whole. We believe NOI provides useful information to investors regarding our financial condition and results of operations because it reflects only those income and expense items that are incurred at the property level. While NOI is a relevant and widely used measure of operating performance of real estate investment trusts, it does not represent cash flow from operations or net income as defined by GAAP and should not be considered as an alternative to those measures in evaluating our liquidity or operating performance. NOI also does not reflect general and administrative expenses, interest expenses, real estate impairment losses, depreciation and amortization costs, capital expenditures and leasing costs, or trends in development and construction activities that could materially impact our results from operations. Property operating expenses that are included in determining NOI consist of costs that are necessary and allocable to our operating properties such as utilities, property-level salaries, repairs and maintenance, property insurance, management fees and bad debt expense. General and administrative expenses that are not reflected in NOI primarily consist of corporate-level salaries, amortization of share awards and professional fees that are incurred as part of corporate office management. We believe that net income, as defined by GAAP, is the most appropriate earnings measure. See Note 16 to the Consolidated Financial Statements for a reconciliation of NOI to our consolidated net income (loss).

Comparison of the Three-Month Periods Ended March 31, 2012 and 2011

The table below shows selected operating information for the “Same Store Property Portfolio” and the “Total Portfolio.” The Same Store Property Portfolio consists of 225 properties containing an aggregate of approximately 24.5 million net rentable square feet, and represents properties that we owned for the entire three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011. The Same Store Property Portfolio includes properties acquired or placed in service on or prior to January 1, 2011 and owned through March 31, 2012. The Total Portfolio includes the effects of other properties that were either placed into service, acquired or redeveloped after January 1, 2011 or disposed prior to March 31, 2012. A property is excluded from our Same Store Property Portfolio and moved into the redevelopment column in the period that we determine that a redevelopment would be the best use of the asset, and when said asset is taken out of service. This table also includes a reconciliation from the Same Store Property Portfolio to the Total Portfolio net income (i.e., all properties owned by us during the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011) by providing information for the properties which were acquired, placed into service, under development or redevelopment and administrative/elimination information for the three-month periods ended March 31, 2012 and 2011 (in thousands). The Total Portfolio net income (loss) presented in the table is equal to the net income (loss) of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership.

Comparison of three-months ended March 31, 2012 to the three-months ended March 31, 2011

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	Same Store Property Portfolio			Recently Completed Properties		Development Properties (Eliminations) (a)			Total Portfolio		
(dollars in thousands)	2012	2011	Increase/(Decrease)	2012	2011	2012	2011	2012	2011	Increase/(Decrease)	
Revenue:											
Cash rents	\$107,436	\$109,245	\$(1,809)	\$1,319	\$18	\$—	\$(732)	\$2,263	\$108,023	\$111,526	\$(3,503)
Straight-line rents	6,624	4,517	2,107	208	1	—	66	6,832	4,584	2,248	
Above/below market rent amortization	1,321	1,220	101	120	—	—	32	1,441	1,252	189	
Total rents	115,381	114,982	399	1,647	19	—	(732)	2,361	116,296	117,362	(1,066)
Tenant reimbursements	19,140	22,400	(3,260)	81	1	—	111	131	19,332	22,532	(3,200)
Termination fees	1,497	568	929	—	—	—	—	1,497	568	929	
Third party management fees, labor reimbursement and leasing	—	—	—	—	—	—	3,142	2,753	3,142	2,753	389
Other	1,391	772	619	13	—	—	130	311	1,534	1,083	451
Total revenue	137,409	138,722	(1,313)	1,741	20	—	2,651	5,556	141,801	144,298	(2,497)
Property operating expenses	41,729	47,132	(5,403)	693	42	—	(2,225)	(2,172)	40,197	45,002	(4,805)
Real estate taxes	14,059	13,530	529	66	27	—	208	401	14,333	13,958	375
Third party management expenses	—	—	—	—	—	—	1,250	1,510	1,250	1,510	(260)
Net operating income	81,621	78,060	3,561	982	(49)	—	3,418	5,817	86,021	83,828	2,193
General & administrative expenses	(15)	4	(19)	13	—	—	6,052	6,240	6,050	6,244	(194)
Depreciation and amortization	49,426	48,406	1,020	920	—	—	156	1,889	50,502	50,295	207
Operating income (loss)	\$32,210	\$29,650	\$2,560	\$49	\$(49)	\$—	\$(2,790)	\$(2,312)	\$29,469	\$27,289	\$2,180
Number of properties	225	225		5		1	—		231		
Square feet	24,544	24,544		369		154	—		25,067		
Occupancy %	86.8	% 85.0	%	77.7	%				86.7	%	
Other Income (Expense):											
Interest income									483	441	42

Interest expense	(34,144)	(32,393)	(1,751)
Deferred financing costs	(1,311)	(928)	(383)
Interest expense — Deferred financing costs	(182)	—	(182)
Equity in income of real estate ventures	44	1,233	(1,189)
Net gain on sale of interests in real estate	—	2,791	(2,791)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(248)	—	(248)
Loss from continuing operations	(5,889)	(1,567)	(4,322)
Income from discontinued operations	15,225	1,077	14,148
Net income (loss)	\$9,336	\$(490)	\$9,826
Income (loss) per common share	0.05	\$(0.02)	\$0.07

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Represents certain revenues and expenses at the corporate level as well as various intercompany costs that are (a) eliminated in consolidation and third-party management fees. This also includes two properties that were contributed to an unconsolidated real estate venture in which the Company has a 50% ownership interest.

Total Revenue

Cash rents from the Total Portfolio decreased by \$3.5 million from the first quarter of 2011 to the first quarter of 2012 primarily reflecting:

- a decrease of \$3.0 million of rental income at the same store portfolio as a result of contributing two properties to one of our unconsolidated joint ventures during the fourth quarter of 2011; and,
- a decrease of \$1.8 million due to a decrease in cash rent growth as a result of a 4.3% decrease in our expiring rates

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compared to new and renewal rental rates during the first quarter of 2012 when compared to the first quarter of 2011 at our same store properties.

These decreases were offset by:

an increase of \$1.3 million related to our acquisition of Overlook I and II during the first quarter of 2011, the placement into service of the Juniper Street Garage during the second quarter of 2011, and the acquisition of 3020 Market Street during the third quarter of 2011, and;

an increase in same store occupancy of 180 basis points from the first quarter of 2011 to the first quarter of 2012. Straight-line rents increased by \$2.2 million due to leases with free rent periods that commenced subsequent to the first quarter of 2011 at our same store properties.

Tenant reimbursements decreased by \$3.2 million primarily as a result of decreased operating expenses within our same store portfolio during the first quarter of 2012 compared to the first quarter of 2011.

Termination fees at our Total Portfolio increased by \$0.9 million due to timing and volume of tenant move-outs during the third first quarter of 2012 when compared to the first quarter of 2011.

Property Operating Expenses

Property operating expenses decreased by \$4.8 million mainly due to decreases of: (i) \$3.2 million in snow removal costs during the first quarter of 2012 compared to the first quarter of 2011, (ii) a \$0.8 million decrease related to two properties contributed into one of our unconsolidated joint ventures during the fourth quarter of 2011, (iii) a \$0.6 million decrease in repairs and maintenance expenses, (iv) a \$0.5 million decrease related to non-billable operating expenses and (v) a \$0.9 million decrease in utility expenditures during the first quarter of 2012 compared to the first quarter of 2011. The decrease was offset by a \$0.4 million increase in bad debt expense, a \$0.7 million increase in the property operating expenses for the two properties mentioned above, and a decrease of \$0.1 million in various other operating expenses across the portfolio during the first quarter of 2012. Snow removal and utility costs decreased as a result of the mild winter experienced in our Pennsylvania and New Jersey sub-markets during 2012. Repairs and maintenance expenses decreased based on timing of tenant needs for repairs during the first quarter of 2012. The increase to bad debt expense is directly related to the increase in straight line rental income during the first quarter of 2012 compared to the first quarter of 2011.

Interest Expense

The increase in interest expense of \$1.8 million is primarily due to the following:

an increase of \$4.2 million related to our issuance of \$325.0 million 4.950% Guaranteed Notes due 2018 in April 2011;

an increase of \$2.1 million as a result of the entry into \$600.0 million in new term loans which closed on February 1, 2012;

an increase of \$1.0 million in interest rate swap expense. We entered into interest rate swap agreements related to all of our variable rate debt with the exception of \$100.0 million of term loan indebtedness, and;

an increase of \$0.2 million of financing obligation interest expense related to a Metro D.C. property that we contributed to a joint venture in the fourth quarter of 2011 that did not qualify for sale accounting. The interest represents our partner's 50% share of the net operating income of the property.

The increase of \$7.5 million in interest expense described above was offset by the following decreases in interest expense during the first quarter 2012 compared to the first quarter of 2011:

decrease of \$1.7 million related to repurchases of various unsecured notes subsequent to 2011. During 2011, we repurchased (i) \$23.7 million of our 5.750% Guaranteed Notes due 2012, (ii) \$22.7 million of our 7.500% Guaranteed Notes due 2015 and (iii) \$59.8 million of our 3.875% Guaranteed Exchangeable Notes;

decrease of \$3.2 million as a result of the repayment of five mortgages that matured during 2011;

decrease of \$0.6 million related to the extinguishment of our Bank Term Loan and;

decrease of \$0.2 million as a result of increased of capitalized interest during the first quarter of 2012.

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Equity in income of real estate ventures

The decrease in equity in income of real estate ventures of \$1.2 million is due to lower net income at the real estate venture properties during the first quarter of 2012 compared to the first quarter of 2011, primarily related to \$0.3 million of net loss from the Allstate joint venture, which the Company entered into during the fourth quarter of 2011. During 2011, the lease structure with the lead tenant in one of our unconsolidated real estate ventures was restructured resulting in a decrease of \$0.5 million in equity in income from real estate ventures during the first quarter of 2012. The remaining decrease is due to lower net income across the remaining ventures.

Net gain on sale of interests in real estate

During the three months ended March 31, 2011, we recognized a \$2.8 million net gain upon sale of our 11% remaining ownership interest in three properties that we partially sold to one of our unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures in December 2007. We had retained an 11% equity interest in these properties subject to a put/call at fixed prices for a period of three years from the time of the sale. In January 2011, we exercised the put/call which then transferred full ownership in the three properties to the Real Estate Venture. Accordingly, our direct continuing involvement through our 11% interest in the properties ceased as a result of the transfer of the ownership interest.

Discontinued Operations

During the three-months ended March 31, 2012, we sold one property in Herndon, VA and one property in Moorestown, NJ. These properties had total revenues of \$2.1 million, property operating expenses of \$0.6 million, and depreciation and amortization expense of \$1.0 million. We recognized a gain on sale related to these properties of \$14.7 million.

The March 31, 2011 amounts are reclassified to include the operations of the properties sold through the first quarter of 2012, as well as all properties that were sold through the year ended December 31, 2011. Therefore, the discontinued operations amount for the first quarter of 2011 includes total revenue of \$4.2 million, operating expenses of \$1.7 million and depreciation and amortization expense of \$1.4 million.

Net income (loss)

Net income (loss) increased by \$9.8 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011 as a result of the factors described above. Net income (loss) is significantly impacted by depreciation of operating properties and amortization of acquired intangibles. These non-cash charges do not directly affect our ability to pay dividends. Amortization of acquired intangibles will continue over the related lease terms or estimated duration of the tenant relationships.

Income (loss) per Common Share

Income per share was \$0.05 during the three months ended March 31, 2012 as compared to a loss per share of \$0.02 during the three months ended March 31, 2011 as a result of the factors described above.

LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES OF THE PARENT COMPANY

The Parent Company conducts its business through the Operating Partnership and its only material asset is its ownership of the partnership interests of the Operating Partnership. The Parent Company, other than acting as the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, issues public equity from time to time and guarantees the debt obligations of the Operating Partnership. The Parent Company's principal funding requirement is the payment of dividends on its common shares and preferred shares. The Parent Company's source of funding for its dividend payments and other obligations is the distributions it receives from the Operating Partnership.

As of March 31, 2012, the Parent Company owned a 98.2% interest in the Operating Partnership. The remaining interest of approximately 1.8% pertains to common limited partnership interests owned by non-affiliated investors who contributed property to the Operating Partnership in exchange for their interests. As the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership, the Parent Company has full and complete responsibility for the Operating Partnership's day-to-day operations and management.

As noted above, the Parent Company's only source of capital (other than proceeds of equity issuances which the Parent Company contributes to the Operating Partnership) is distributions it receives from the Operating Partnership. The Parent Company believes that the Operating Partnership's sources of working capital, particularly its cash flows from operations and borrowings available under its Credit Facility, are adequate for it to make its distribution payments to

the Parent Company, which in turn enables the Parent Company to make dividend payments to its shareholders.

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The Parent Company receives proceeds from equity issuances from time to time and contributes such proceeds from its equity issuances to the Operating Partnership in exchange for partnership units of the Operating Partnership. The Parent Company's ability to sell common shares and preferred shares is dependent on, among other things, general market conditions for REITs, market perceptions about the Company as a whole and the current trading price of its shares. The Parent Company regularly analyzes which source of capital is most advantageous to it at any particular point in time. In March 2010, the Parent Company commenced a continuous equity offering program (the "Offering Program"), under which it may sell up to an aggregate amount of 15,000,000 common shares until March 10, 2013. The Parent Company may sell common shares in amounts and at times to be determined by the Parent Company. Actual sales will depend on a variety of factors to be determined by the Parent Company, including market conditions, the trading price of its common shares and determinations by the Parent Company of the appropriate sources of funding. In conjunction with the Offering Program, the Parent Company engages sales agents who receive compensation, in aggregate, of up to 2% of the gross sales price per share. During the three months ended March 31, 2012, the Parent Company did not sell any shares related to the Offering Program. From inception of the Offering Program through March 31, 2012, the Parent Company has sold 6,421,553 shares under the program at an average sales price of \$12.50 per share, resulting in 8,578,447 remaining shares available for sale. The Parent Company contributed the net proceeds from the sales to the Operating Partnership, which the Operating Partnership in turn used to repay its debt and for general corporate purposes.

On March 20, 2012, the Parent Company declared a distribution of \$0.15 per common share, totaling \$21.6 million, which it paid on April 19, 2012 to its shareholders of record as of April 5, 2012. In addition, the Parent Company declared distributions on its Series C Preferred Shares and Series D Preferred Shares to holders of record as of March 30, 2012. These shares are entitled to a preferential return of 7.50% and 7.375%, respectively. Distributions paid on April 16, 2012 to holders of Series C Preferred Shares and Series D Preferred Shares totaled \$0.9 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.

The Parent Company also maintains a share repurchase program under which its Board of Trustees has authorized the Parent Company to repurchase its common shares from time to time. As of March 31, 2012, there were approximately 0.5 million shares remaining to be repurchased under this program. The Parent Company did not repurchase any shares during the three-month period ended March 31, 2012. The Parent Company's Board of Trustees has not limited the duration of the program, however, it may be terminated at any time.

Together with the Operating Partnership, the Parent Company maintains a shelf registration statement that registered common shares, preferred shares, depositary shares and warrants and unsecured debt securities. Subject to the Company's ongoing compliance with securities laws, and if warranted by market conditions, the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership may offer and sell equity and debt securities from time to time under the shelf registration statement.

On April 11, 2012, the Company closed a registered public offering of 4,000,000 shares of its 6.90% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares at a price to the public of \$25.00 per share. Dividends on the 6.90% Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares will be paid quarterly in arrears on or about the 15th day of each January, April, July, and October, commencing July 15, 2012, at a rate per annum of 6.90% of the liquidation value of \$25.00 per share (equivalent to \$1.725 per share per annum). Net proceeds from the offering totaled approximately \$96.3 million, after deducting the underwriting discount and our estimated expenses.

On May 3, 2012, the Company used a portion of the net proceeds from the aforementioned offering of Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares to redeem all 2,000,000 shares of its previously outstanding 7.50% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares at a redemption price of \$50.0 million plus \$0.2 million of accumulated distributions through the redemption date, and used the remaining proceeds for corporate purposes.

The Parent Company unconditionally guarantees the Operating Partnership's secured and unsecured obligations, which, as of March 31, 2012, amounted to \$509.5 million and \$2,171.1 million, respectively. If the Operating Partnership fails to comply with its debt requirements, the Parent Company will be required to fulfill the Operating Partnership's commitments under such guarantees. As of March 31, 2012, the Operating Partnership is in compliance with all of its debt covenant and requirement obligations.

In order to maintain its qualification as a REIT, the Parent Company is required to, among other things, pay dividends to its shareholders of at least 90% of its REIT taxable income. The Parent Company has historically satisfied this requirement.

Overall, the liquidity of the Parent Company is dependent on the Operating Partnership's ability to make distributions to the Parent Company. However, there can be no assurance that the Operating Partnership's sources of capital will continue to be available to meet its working capital needs including its ability to make distribution payments to the Parent Company. In cases where the Operating Partnership is faced with working capital problems or would need to raise capital to fund acquisitions and developments, the Parent Company will have to consider alternative sources to increase liquidity, including, among other things, equity issuances through its existing Offering Program, use of its available line of credit and potential sale of properties.

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LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES OF THE OPERATING PARTNERSHIP

General

The Operating Partnership's principal liquidity needs for the next twelve months are as follows:

- fund normal recurring expenses,
- fund capital expenditures, including capital and tenant improvements and leasing costs,
- fund repayment of certain debt instruments when they mature,
- fund current development and redevelopment costs, and
- fund distributions to the Parent Company.

The Operating Partnership believes that with uncertain economic conditions, vacancy rates may continue to increase, effective rental rates on new and renewed leases may continue to decrease and tenant installation costs, including concessions, may continue to increase in most or all of its markets throughout 2012 and possibly beyond. As a result, the Operating Partnership's revenue from the overall reduced demand for office space, and its cash flow could be insufficient to cover increased tenant installation costs over the short-term. If this situation were to occur, the Operating Partnership expects that it would finance cash deficits through borrowings under the Credit Facility and other debt and equity financings.

The Operating Partnership believes that its liquidity needs will be satisfied through available cash balances and cash flows generated by operations, financing activities and selective property sales. Rental revenue, expense recoveries from tenants, and other income from operations are its principal sources of cash that it uses to pay operating expenses, debt service, recurring capital expenditures and the minimum distributions required to maintain its REIT qualification. The Operating Partnership seeks to increase cash flows from its properties by maintaining quality standards for its properties that promote high occupancy rates and permit increases in rental rates while reducing tenant turnover and controlling operating expenses. The Operating Partnership's revenue also includes third-party fees generated by its property management, leasing, development and construction businesses. The Operating Partnership believes that its revenue, together with proceeds from property sales and debt financings, will continue to provide funds for its short-term liquidity needs. However, material changes in its operating or financing activities may adversely affect its net cash flows. Such changes, in turn, would adversely affect its ability to fund distributions to the Parent Company, debt service payments and tenant improvements. In addition, a material adverse change in cash provided by operations would affect the financial performance covenants under its Credit Facility, unsecured term loan and unsecured notes. Financial markets have experienced unusual volatility and uncertainty. The Operating Partnership's ability to fund development projects, as well as its ability to repay or refinance debt maturities could be adversely affected by its inability to secure financing at reasonable terms beyond those already completed. It is possible, in these unusual and uncertain times that one or more lenders in its Credit Facility could fail to fund a borrowing request. Such an event could adversely affect its ability to access funds from its Credit Facility when needed.

The Operating Partnership's liquidity management remains a priority. The Operating Partnership regularly pursues new financing opportunities to ensure an appropriate balance sheet position. As a result of these dedicated efforts, the Operating Partnership is comfortable with its ability to meet future debt maturities and development or property acquisition funding needs. The Operating Partnership believes that its current balance sheet is in an adequate position at the date of this filing, despite the volatility in the credit and financial markets. On February 1, 2012, the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership closed on a new \$600.0 million four-year unsecured credit facility and three unsecured term loans in the aggregate amount of \$600.0 million, consisting of a \$150.0 million three-year loan, a \$250.0 million four-year loan and a \$200.0 million seven-year loan. The new credit facility and term loans are referred to earlier in this Form 10-Q as our "New Credit Facility" and "New Term Loans", respectively, and the Parent Company used the proceeds from the initial advances under the New Term Loans to repay all balances outstanding under, and concurrently terminate, the Former Revolving Credit Facility and Former Bank Term Loan. The New Credit Facility has terms that are generally comparable to those under the Former Revolving Credit Facility.

The Operating Partnership uses multiple financing sources to fund its long-term capital needs. When needed, it will use its New Credit Facility for general business purposes, including the acquisition, development and redevelopment of properties and the repayment of other debt. It will also consider other properties within its portfolio as necessary, where it may be in its best interest to obtain a secured mortgage.

The Operating Partnership's ability to incur additional debt is dependent upon a number of factors, including its credit ratings, the value of its unencumbered assets, its degree of leverage and borrowing restrictions imposed by its current lenders. If more than one rating agency were to downgrade its credit rating, the Operating Partnership's access to capital in the unsecured debt market

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would be more limited and the interest rate under its New Credit Facility and the New Term Loans would increase. The ability of the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership to sell their equity securities is dependent on, among other things, general market conditions for REITs, market perceptions about the Company and the current trading price of the Parent Company's shares. The Parent Company contributes the proceeds it receives from its equity issuances to the Operating Partnership in exchange for partnership units of the Operating Partnership in accordance with the Operating Partnership's partnership agreement. The Operating Partnership uses the net proceeds from the sales contributed by the Parent Company to repay its debt and for general corporate purposes. The Operating Partnership, from time to time, also issues its own partnership units as consideration for property acquisitions and developments.

The Operating Partnership will also consider sales of selected Properties as another vehicle for managing its liquidity. Asset sales have been a source of cash for the Operating Partnership. The Operating Partnership has used proceeds from asset sales to repay existing indebtedness, provide capital for its development activities and strengthen its financial condition. There is no guarantee that it will be able to raise similar or even lesser amounts of capital from future asset sales.

Cash Flows

The following discussion of the Operating Partnership's cash flows is based on the consolidated statement of cash flows and is not meant to be a comprehensive discussion of the changes in our cash flows for the periods presented. As of March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, the Operating Partnership maintained cash and cash equivalents of \$284.2 million and \$0.4 million, respectively. The following are the changes in cash flow from its activities for the three-month periods ended March 31 (in thousands):

Activity	2012	2011
Operating	\$44,222	\$53,536
Investing	(7,954	) (58,259
Financing	247,558	(11,593
Net cash flows	\$283,826	\$(16,316

The Operating Partnership's principal source of cash flows is from the operation of its properties. The Operating Partnership does not restate its cash flow for discontinued operations.

The net decrease of \$9.3 million in cash flows from operating activities of the Operating Partnership during the three months ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011 is primarily attributable to the following:

- decrease in the number of operating properties due to dispositions. The Operating Partnership sold a total of six properties subsequent to March 31, 2011.

- timing of cash receipts and cash expenditures in the normal course of operations.

The net decrease of \$50.3 million in cash flows used in investing activities of the Operating Partnership during the three months ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011 is primarily attributable to the following:

- an increase of net proceeds from the sale of properties of \$92.4 million during the first quarter of 2012 related to two property sales. There were no property sales during the first quarter of 2011 (see Note 3 to the consolidated financial statements for details);

- a decrease of \$12.8 million due to the acquisition of properties, mainly attributable to the Operating Partnership acquiring Overlook I and II during the first quarter of 2011, compared to the acquisition of the 660 West Germantown Pike development property during the first quarter of 2012;

- a decrease in capital expenditures for tenant and building improvements and leasing commissions by \$7.5 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011. The decrease in capital expenditures during the first quarter of 2012 is mainly attributable to Juniper Street Parking Garage being placed into service during the second quarter of 2011. This property was under development during the first quarter of 2011;

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a decrease in advances made for purchase of tenant assets, net of repayments of \$0.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012 when compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011; and

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a decrease of \$1.0 million attributable to a loan provided to an unconsolidated Real Estate Venture partner during the three months ended March 31, 2011.

The decrease in cash used in investing activities was partially offset by the following transactions:

- an increase of \$50.7 million related to held-to-maturity securities that were purchased during the current quarter;
- an increase of \$12.5 million of investments in unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures during the first quarter of 2012, primarily reflecting \$12.0 million that was contributed to a venture to repay our share of its mortgage indebtedness;
- and,

- a decrease in cash distributions from unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures of \$0.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011.

The net increase of \$259.2 million in cash from financing activities of the Operating Partnership during the three months ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011 is mainly due to the following:

- an increase in proceeds from New Term Loans of \$600.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012 with no comparable term loan funding during the three months ended March 31, 2011;

- a decrease in repayments of mortgage notes payable of \$1.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011;

- an increase of the net settlement of hedge transactions amounting to \$0.6 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011, and;

- deferred financing obligations of \$0.2 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012, with no comparable amount during the three months ended March 31, 2011.

The net increase in cash from financing activities described above was offset by the following:

- a decrease in proceeds from Credit Facility and mortgage notes payable of \$82.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011;

- an increase in repayments of the Credit Facility of \$207.5 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011;

- repayment of an unsecured term loan of \$37.5 million during 2012;

- repayment of unsecured notes of \$4.2 million during 2012;

- an increase in debt financing costs of \$7.9 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012 compared to the three months ended March 31, 2011;

- a decrease in net proceeds received from the issuance of common shares of the Parent Company which amounted to \$2.2 million during the three months ended March 31, 2011, with no comparable proceeds during the three months ended March 31, 2012, and;

- an increase in distributions paid by the Parent Company to its shareholders and on non-controlling interests from \$22.7 million during the three months ended March 31, 2011 to \$24.0 million during the three months ended March 31, 2012.

Capitalization

Indebtedness

During the three-months ended March 31, 2012, we repurchased \$4.0 million of our outstanding unsecured Notes in a series of transactions which are summarized in the table below (in thousands):

Notes	Repurchase Amount	Principal	Loss	Deferred Financing Amortization
2012 5.750% Notes	\$309	\$301	\$(2)) \$—
2014 5.400% Notes	3,501	3,255	(197)) 6
2015 7.500% Notes	484	425	(49)) 2
	\$4,294	\$3,981	\$(248)) \$8

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The table below summarizes the Operating Partnership's indebtedness under its mortgage notes payable, its unsecured notes and its Credit Facility at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011:

	March 31, 2012	December 31, 2011		
	(dollars in thousands)			
Balance:				
Fixed rate	\$2,580,580	\$2,061,728		
Variable rate — unhedged	100,000	338,774		
Total	\$2,680,580	\$2,400,502		
Percent of Total Debt:				
Fixed rate	96.3	% 85.9		%
Variable rate — unhedged	3.7	% 14.1		%
Total	100	% 100		%
Weighted-average interest rate at period end:				
Fixed rate	5.4	% 6.0		%
Variable rate — unhedged	2.0	% 1.1		%
Total	5.3	% 5.3		%

The variable rate debt shown above generally bear interest based on various spreads over a LIBOR term selected by the Operating Partnership.

The Operating Partnership will use New Credit Facility borrowings for general business purposes, including the acquisition, development and redevelopment of properties and the repayment of other debt. It has the option to increase the maximum borrowings under the New Credit Facility to \$800.0 million subject to the absence of any defaults and its ability to obtain additional commitments from its existing or new lenders. The New Credit Facility requires the maintenance of financial covenants, including ratios related to minimum net worth, debt to total capitalization and fixed charge coverage and customary non-financial covenants. The Operating Partnership is in compliance with all covenants as of March 31, 2012.

The indenture under which the Operating Partnership issued its unsecured notes contains financial covenants, including (1) a leverage ratio not to exceed 60%, (2) a secured debt leverage ratio not to exceed 40%, (3) a debt service coverage ratio of greater than 1.5 to 1.0 and (4) an unencumbered asset value of not less than 150% of unsecured debt. The Operating Partnership is in compliance with all covenants as of March 31, 2012.

The Operating Partnership has mortgage loans that are collateralized by certain of its Properties. Payments on mortgage loans are generally due in monthly installments of principal and interest, or interest only. The Operating Partnership intends to refinance or repay its mortgage loans as they mature through the use of proceeds from selective Property sales and secured or unsecured borrowings. However, in the current and expected future economic environment one or more of these sources may not be available on attractive terms or at all.

The charter documents of the Parent Company and Operating Partnership do not limit the amount or form of indebtedness that the Operating Partnership may incur, and its policies on debt incurrence are solely within the discretion of the Parent Company's Board of Trustees, subject to the financial covenants in the Credit Facility, indenture and other credit agreements.

As of March 31, 2012, the Operating Partnership had guaranteed repayment of approximately \$0.7 million of loans on behalf of one Real Estate Venture. The Operating Partnership also provides customary environmental indemnities and completion guarantees in connection with construction and permanent financing both for its own account and on behalf of certain of the Real Estate Ventures.

Equity

On March 20, 2012, the Operating Partnership declared a distribution of \$0.15 per common partnership unit, totaling \$21.6 million, which was paid on April 19, 2012 to unitholders of record as of April 5, 2012.

On March 20, 2012, the Operating Partnership declared distributions on its Series D Preferred Mirror Units and Series E Preferred Mirror Units to holders of record as of March 30, 2012. These units are entitled to a preferential return of 7.50% and 7.375%, respectively. Distributions paid on April 16, 2012 to holders of Series D Preferred

Mirror Units and Series E Preferred Mirror

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Units totaled \$0.9 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.

During the three-month period ended March 31, 2012, the Parent Company did not sell any shares under the Offering Program, and accordingly, the Operating Partnership did not repurchase any units in connection with the Parent Company's share repurchase program. From the inception of the Offering Program in March 2010 through March 31, 2012, the Operating Partnership has issued an aggregate of 6,421,553 common partnership units to the Parent Company. The Operating Partnership has used the net proceeds from such sales to repay balances on its unsecured revolving Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes.

On April 11, 2012, the Operating Partnership issued 6.90% Series E-linked Preferred Mirror Units, in connection with the previously mentioned Series E Preferred Share Offering. On May 3, 2012, the Operating Partnership also redeemed all of its Series D Preferred Mirror Units as a result of the aforementioned redemption of Series C Preferred Shares.

Together with the Operating Partnership, the Parent Company maintains a shelf registration statement that registered common shares, preferred shares, depositary shares and warrants and unsecured debt securities. Subject to the Company's ongoing compliance with securities laws, if warranted by market conditions, the Parent Company and the Operating Partnership may offer and sell equity and debt securities from time to time under the shelf registration statement.

Short- and Long-Term Liquidity

The Operating Partnership believes that its available cash balances and cash flow from operations are adequate to fund its short-term liquidity requirements, excluding principal payments under its debt obligations. Cash flow from operations is generated primarily from rental revenues and operating expense reimbursements from tenants and management services income from providing services to third parties. The Operating Partnership intends to use these funds to meet short-term liquidity needs, which are to fund operating expenses, recurring capital expenditures, tenant allowances, leasing commissions, interest expense and the minimum distributions required to maintain the Parent Company's REIT qualification under the Internal Revenue Code. The Operating Partnership expects to meet short-term scheduled debt maturities through borrowings under the Credit Facility and proceeds from potential asset dispositions. As of March 31, 2012, the Operating Partnership had \$2,171.1 million of total unsecured debt and \$509.5 million of mortgage debt with \$9.5 million of mortgage principal payments scheduled to be repaid through December 31, 2012. On April 2, 2012, \$151.2 million of the \$2,171.1 million total unsecured debt was paid off at maturity. The Company entered into binding agreements for lender commitments related to a New Credit Facility and New Term Loans as mentioned within the notes to the financial statements. The Company closed on the New Credit Facility and New Term Loans on February 1, 2012 and used the initial advances under the New Term Loans to repay all balances outstanding under, and concurrently terminate, its Former Revolving Credit Facility and the Former Term Loan, both of which were scheduled to mature on June 29, 2012.

On March 23, 2012, the Operating Partnership acquired a \$50.0 million tranche of Banco Santander Chile Senior Notes, with \$0.2 million premium paid for the debt securities and \$0.5 million of accrued interest income. On the acquisition date, the bonds were designated by the Operating Partnership as held-to-maturity securities, based upon the nature of the transaction, the Operating Partnership's intention and ability to hold the securities to maturity, and other applicable guidance surrounding prepayment risk, liquidity needs, and yield on alternative investments. The securities earn interest income at a rate of 2.875% annually, and are scheduled to mature on November 13, 2012. As of March 31, 2012, the Operating Partnership has amortized a nominal amount of the premium related to this transaction. As of March 31, 2012, the Operating Partnership has also recognized a nominal amount of interest income associated with this transaction.

The Operating Partnership expects to meet its long-term liquidity requirements, such as for property acquisitions, development, investments in real estate ventures, scheduled debt maturities, major renovations, expansions and other significant capital improvements, through cash from operations, borrowings under the Credit Facility, additional secured and unsecured indebtedness, the issuance of equity securities, contributions from joint venture investors and proceeds from asset dispositions.

Inflation

A majority of the Operating Partnership's leases provide for tenant reimbursement of real estate taxes and operating expenses either on a triple net basis or over a base amount. In addition, many of its office leases provide for fixed base rent increases. The Operating Partnership believes that inflationary increases in expenses will be partially offset by expense reimbursement and contractual rent increases.

Commitments and Contingencies

The following table outlines the timing of payment requirements related to the Operating Partnership's contractual commitments as of March 31, 2012:

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	Payments by Period (in thousands)				
	Total	Less than 1 Year	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Years
Mortgage notes payable (a)	\$509,450	\$12,834	\$78,635	\$216,727	\$201,254
Unsecured term loan	600,000	—	150,000	250,000	200,000
Unsecured debt (a)	1,571,130	151,190	239,426	1,101,904	78,610
Ground leases (b)	297,120	455	5,545	5,727	285,393
Development contracts (c)	10	10	—	—	—
Interest expense (d)	559,325	109,801	204,742	138,469	106,313
Other liabilities (e)	12,016	—	—	—	12,016
	\$3,549,051	\$274,290	\$678,348	\$1,712,827	\$883,586

(a) Amounts do not include unamortized discounts and/or premiums.

Future minimum rental payments under the terms of all non-cancelable ground leases under which we are the lessee are expensed on a straight-line basis regardless of when payments are due. The table above does not include

(b) the future minimum annual rental payments related to the ground lease that we assumed in connection with our acquisition of Three Logan Square as the amounts cannot be determined at this time. The table also does not include the future minimum rental payments related to the ground lease in connection with our acquisition of an office building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Both of these ground leases are discussed below.

(c) Represents contractual obligations for development projects and does not contemplate all costs expected to be incurred for such developments.

(d) Variable rate debt future interest expense commitments are calculated using March 31, 2012 interest rates.

(e) Other liabilities consists of deferred compensation liability and existing interest accretion on Two Logan Square (see related discussion below), as of March 31, 2012.

The Operating Partnership obtained ground tenancy rights under a long term ground lease agreement when it acquired Three Logan Square on August 5, 2010. The annual rental payment under this ground lease is ten dollars through August 2022, which is when the initial term of the ground lease will end. After the initial term, the Operating Partnership has various options to renew the lease until 2091. The Operating Partnership also obtained the option to purchase the land at fair market value after providing a written notice to the owner. The annual rental payment after 2022 will be adjusted at the lower of \$3.0 million or the prevailing market rent at that time until 2030. Subsequent to 2030, the annual rental payment will be adjusted at the lower of \$4.0 million or the prevailing market rent at that time until 2042 and at fair market value until 2091. The Operating Partnership believes that based on conditions as of the date the lease was assigned (August 5, 2010), the lease will reset to market after the initial term. Using the estimated fair market rent as of the date of the acquisition over the extended term of the ground lease (assuming the purchase option is not exercised), the future payments will aggregate \$27.4 million. The Operating Partnership has not included the amounts in the table above since such amounts are not fixed and determinable. The Operating Partnership also acquired ground tenancy rights under a long term ground lease agreement related to its acquisition of an office building in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania on August 12, 2011. The annual rental payments under this ground lease are equal to a percentage of the NOI generated by the property. The Company has not included the amounts in the table above since such amounts are not fixed or determinable.

As part of the Operating Partnership's September 2004 acquisition of a portfolio of properties from the Rubenstein Company (which the Operating Partnership refers to as the "TRC acquisition"), the Operating Partnership acquired its interest in Two Logan Square, a 708,844 square foot office building in Philadelphia, primarily through its ownership of a second and third mortgage secured by this property. This property is consolidated as the borrower is a variable interest entity and the Operating Partnership, through its ownership of the second and third mortgages, is the primary beneficiary. The Operating Partnership currently does not expect to take title to Two Logan Square until, at the earliest, September 2019. If the Operating Partnership takes fee title to Two Logan Square upon a foreclosure of its mortgage, the Operating Partnership has agreed to pay an unaffiliated third party that holds a residual interest in the

fee owner of this property an amount equal to \$2.9 million. On the TRC acquisition date, the Operating Partnership recorded a liability of \$0.7 million and this amount will accrete up to \$2.9 million through September 2019. As of March 31, 2012, the Operating Partnership has a balance of \$1.4 million for this liability on its consolidated balance sheet.

The Operating Partnership is currently being audited by the IRS for its 2004 tax year. The audit concerns the tax treatment of the TRC acquisition in September 2004 in which the Operating Partnership acquired a portfolio of properties through the acquisition

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of a limited partnership. On December 17, 2010, the Operating Partnership received notice that the IRS proposed an adjustment to the allocation of recourse liabilities allocated to the contributor of the properties. The Operating Partnership has appealed the proposed adjustment. The proposed adjustment, if upheld, would not result in a material tax liability for the Operating Partnership. However, an adjustment could raise a question as to whether a contributor of partnership interests in the 2004 transaction could assert a claim against the Operating Partnership under the tax protection agreement entered into as part of the transaction.

As part of the Operating Partnership's 2006 Prentiss merger, the 2004 TRC acquisition and several of its other transactions, it agreed not to sell certain of the properties it acquired in transactions that would trigger taxable income to the former owners. In the case of the TRC acquisition, the Operating Partnership agreed not to sell acquired properties for periods up to 15 years from the date of the TRC acquisition as follows at March 31, 2012: One Rodney Square and 130/150/170 Radnor Financial Center (January, 2015); and One Logan Square, Two Logan Square and Radnor Corporate Center (January, 2020). In the Prentiss acquisition, the Operating Partnership assumed the obligation of Prentiss not to sell Concord Airport Plaza before March, 2018. The Operating Partnership's agreements generally provide that we may dispose of the subject properties only in transactions that qualify as tax-free exchanges under Section 1031 of the Internal Revenue Code or in other tax deferred transactions. If the Operating Partnership was to sell a restricted property before expiration of the restricted period in a non-exempt transaction, it would be required to make significant payments to the parties who sold the applicable property to the Operating Partnership for tax liabilities triggered to them.

As part of the Operating Partnership's acquisition of properties from time to time in tax-deferred transactions, it has agreed to provide certain of the prior owners of the acquired properties with the right to guarantee its indebtedness. If the Operating Partnership was to seek to repay the indebtedness guaranteed by the prior owner before the expiration of the applicable agreement, it will be required to provide the prior owner an opportunity to guarantee a qualifying replacement debt. These debt maintenance agreements may limit its ability to refinance indebtedness on terms that will be favorable to the Operating Partnership.

In connection with the development of the IRS Philadelphia Campus and the Cira South Garage, during 2008, the Operating Partnership entered into a historic tax credit and new markets tax credit arrangement, respectively. The Operating Partnership is required to be in compliance with various laws, regulations and contractual provisions that apply to its historic and new market tax credit arrangements. Non-compliance with applicable requirements could result in projected tax benefits not being realized and therefore, require a refund to USB or a reduction of investor capital contributions, which are reported as deferred income in the Operating Partnership's consolidated balance sheet, until such time as its obligation to deliver tax benefits is relieved. The remaining compliance periods for its tax credit arrangements runs through 2015. The Operating Partnership does not anticipate that any material refunds or reductions of investor capital contributions will be required in connection with these arrangements.

The Operating Partnership entered into development agreements related to two parcels of land under option for ground lease that require the Operating Partnership to commence development by December 31, 2012. If the Operating Partnership determines that construction cannot be started by the specified date, or that it is not in the Operating Partnership's best economic interest to develop either parcel or negotiate an extension of the development period, it will then write off the parcel-specific costs that it has incurred in preparing these parcels of land for development, as it will have lost its rights under the ground lease. These costs, amounting to \$7.8 million as of March 31, 2012, would have to be written-off in the period that it is determined that the development would not be commenced and an extension cannot be negotiated.

The Operating Partnership invests in properties and regularly incurs capital expenditures in the ordinary course of its business to maintain the properties. The Operating Partnership believes that such expenditures enhance its competitiveness. The Operating Partnership also enters into construction, utility and service contracts in the ordinary course of its business which may extend beyond one year. These contracts typically provide for cancellation with insignificant or no cancellation penalties.

Interest Rate Risk and Sensitivity Analysis

The analysis below presents the sensitivity of the market value of the Operating Partnership's financial instruments to selected changes in market rates. The range of changes chosen reflects its view of changes which are reasonably

possible over a one-year period. Market values are the present value of projected future cash flows based on the market rates chosen.

The Operating Partnership's financial instruments consist of both fixed and variable rate debt. As of March 31, 2012, its consolidated debt consisted of \$509.5 million of mortgage loans and \$1,492.5 million of unsecured notes, all of which are fixed rate borrowings. We also have variable rate debt consisting of \$78.6 million in trust preferred securities and \$600.0 million of unsecured term loans all of which are swapped to fixed, except for \$100.0 million of unsecured term loans which bear interest a variable rate of interest. All financial instruments were entered into for other than trading purposes and the net market value of these financial instruments is referred to as the net financial position. Changes in interest rates have different impacts on the fixed and variable rate portions of our debt portfolio. A change in interest rates on the fixed portion of the debt portfolio impacts the net financial instrument position, but has no impact on interest incurred or cash flows. A change in interest rates on the variable portion of the debt portfolio

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impacts the interest incurred and cash flows, but does not impact the net financial instrument position.

If market rates of interest increase by 100 basis points, the fair value of the Operating Partnership's outstanding fixed-rate mortgage debt would decrease by approximately \$29.3 million. If market rates of interest decrease by 100 basis points, the fair value of its outstanding fixed-rate mortgage debt would increase by approximately \$32.3 million. As of March 31, 2012, based on prevailing interest rates and credit spreads, the fair value of the Operating Partnership's \$1,492.5 million of unsecured notes was \$1,567.6 million. For sensitivity purposes, a 100 basis point change in the discount rate equates to a change in the total fair value of the Operating Partnership's debt of approximately \$14.9 million at March 31, 2012.

From time to time or as the need arises, the Operating Partnership uses derivative instruments to manage interest rate risk exposures and not for speculative purposes. The total carrying value of the Operating Partnership's variable rate debt (including variable swapped to fixed) was approximately \$678.6 million and \$391.6 million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. The total fair value of the Operating Partnership's debt was approximately \$676.7 million and \$380.8 million at March 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, respectively. For sensitivity purposes, a 100 basis point increase in market rates of interest would decrease the fair value of its variable rate debt by approximately \$8.6 million at March 31, 2012. A 100 basis point decrease in market rates of interest would increase the fair value of its outstanding variable rate debt by approximately \$4.9 million. A 100 basis point change in the market rate of interest equates to a change in the total fair value of its debt of approximately \$3.4 million at December 31, 2011.

At March 31, 2012, the Operating Partnership's outstanding variable rate debt based on LIBOR totaled approximately \$678.6 million, of which \$100.0 million remained variable, with the remaining \$578.6 million being swapped to fixed. At March 31, 2012, the interest rate on its variable rate debt was approximately 2.0%. If market interest rates on its variable rate debt were to change by 100 basis points, total interest expense would have changed by approximately \$0.3 million for the quarter ended March 31, 2012.

These amounts were determined solely by considering the impact of hypothetical interest rates on the Operating Partnership's financial instruments. Due to the uncertainty of specific actions it may undertake to minimize possible effects of market interest rate increases, this analysis assumes no changes in its financial structure.

Funds from Operations (FFO)

Pursuant to the definition of FFO adopted by the Board of Governors of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT"), we calculate FFO by adjusting net income/(loss) attributable to common unit holders (computed in accordance with GAAP) for gains (or losses) from sales of properties, real estate related depreciation and amortization, and after similar adjustments for unconsolidated real estate ventures. FFO is a non-GAAP financial measure. The Operating Partnership believes that the use of FFO combined with the required U.S. GAAP presentations, has been beneficial in improving the understanding of operating results of REITs among the investing public and making comparisons of REITs' operating results more meaningful. The Operating Partnership considers FFO to be a useful measure for reviewing comparative operating and financial performance because, by excluding gains or losses related to sales of previously depreciated operating real estate assets and real estate depreciation and amortization, FFO can help the investing public compare the operating performance of a company's real estate between periods or as compared to other companies. The Operating Partnership's computation of FFO may not be comparable to FFO reported by other REITs or real estate companies that do not define the term in accordance with the current NAREIT definition or that interpret the current NAREIT definition differently.

The Operating Partnership considers net income, as defined by U.S. GAAP, to be the most comparable earnings measure to FFO. While FFO and FFO per unit are relevant and widely used measures of operating performance of REITs, FFO does not represent cash flow from operations or net income as defined by U.S. GAAP and should not be considered as alternatives to those measures in evaluating the company's liquidity or operating performance. The Operating Partnership believes that to further understand our performance, FFO should be compared with its reported net income/(loss) attributable to common unit holders and considered in addition to cash flows in accordance with GAAP, as presented in our consolidated financial statements.

The following table presents a reconciliation of net income (loss) attributable to common unit holders to FFO for the three months ended March 31, 2012 and 2011:

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	Three-month periods ended March 31,		
	2012	2011	
	(amounts in thousands)		
Net income (loss) attributable to common unitholders	\$7,242	\$(2,630)
Add (deduct):			
Amount allocated to unvested restricted unitholders	96	142	
Net gain on sale of interests in real estate	—	(2,791)
Net gain on disposition of discontinued operations	(14,668)	—
Depreciation and amortization:			
Real property — continuing operations	39,540	38,056	
Leasing costs including acquired intangibles — continuing operations	10,856	11,935	
Real property — discontinued operations	802	1,363	
Leasing costs including acquired intangibles — discontinued operations	149	63	
Company's share of unconsolidated real estate ventures	3,390	2,381	
Funds from operations	\$47,407	\$48,519	
Funds from operations allocable to unvested restricted shareholders	(318	)	(340
Funds from operations available to common share and unit holders (FFO)	\$47,089	\$48,179)
Weighted-average shares/units outstanding — fully diluted	145,901,718	145,848,318	

Item 3. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

Market risk is the exposure to loss resulting from changes in interest rates, commodity prices and equity prices. In pursuing the Company's business plan, the primary market risk to which it is exposed is interest rate risk. Changes in the general level of interest rates prevailing in the financial markets may affect the spread between the Company's yield on invested assets and cost of funds and, in turn, the Company's ability to make distributions or payments to its shareholders. While the Company has not experienced any significant credit losses, in the event of a significant rising interest rate environment and/or economic downturn, defaults could increase and result in losses to the Company which would adversely affect its operating results and liquidity.

See "Interest Rate Risk and Sensitivity Analysis" in Item 2 above.

Item 4. Controls and Procedures**Controls and Procedures (Parent Company)**

Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. Under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the Parent Company conducted an evaluation of its disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e)

(a) promulgated under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the Exchange Act), as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. Based on this evaluation, the Parent Company's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that the Parent Company's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report.

Changes in internal controls over financial reporting. There was no change in the Parent Company's internal control (b) over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this quarterly report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Parent Company's internal control over financial reporting.

Controls and Procedures (Operating Partnership)

(a) Evaluation of disclosure controls and procedures. Under the supervision and with the participation of its management, including its principal executive officer and principal financial officer, the Operating Partnership

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conducted an evaluation of its disclosure controls and procedures, as such term is defined under Rule 13a-15(e) promulgated under the Exchange Act as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report. Based on this evaluation, the Operating Partnership's principal executive officer and principal financial officer have concluded that the Operating Partnership's disclosure controls and procedures are effective as of the end of the period covered by this quarterly report.

(b) Changes in internal controls over financial reporting. There was no change in the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the period covered by this quarterly report that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, the Operating Partnership's internal control over financial reporting.

Part II. OTHER INFORMATION

Item 1. Legal Proceedings

None.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

There has been no material change to the risk factors previously disclosed by us in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the fiscal year ended December 31, 2011.

Item 2. Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

The following table summarizes the share repurchases during the three-month period ended March 31, 2012:

	Total Number of Shares Purchased	Average Price Paid Per Share	Purchased as Part of Publicly Announced Plans or Programs	Shares that May Yet Be Purchased Under the Plans or Programs (a)
2012:				
January	3,817	\$9.66	—	539,200
February	—	—	—	539,200
March	146,822	\$11.04	—	539,200
Total	150,639		—	

Relates to the remaining share repurchase availability under the Parent Company's share repurchase program. There (a) is no expiration date on the share repurchase program. The Parent Company's Board of Trustees initially authorized this program in 1998 and has periodically replenished capacity under the program.

Item 3. Defaults Upon Senior Securities

None.

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

None.

Item 5. Other Information

None.

Item 6. Exhibits

(a) Exhibits

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- 10.1 Form of Performance Unit Award Agreement (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.1 to Brandywine Realty Trust's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 7, 2012) **
- 10.2 Form of Restricted Share Award (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.2 to Brandywine Realty Trust's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 7, 2012) **
- 10.3 2012 - 2014 Performance Share Unit Program (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.3 to Brandywine Realty Trust's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 7, 2012) **
- 10.4 Letter Amendment to Employment Agreement - (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Brandywine Realty Trust's Current Report on Form 8-K filed on March 7, 2012) **
- 10.5 Third Amended and Restated Revolving Credit Agreement dated as of December 15, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.4 to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-K filed on February 24, 2012)
- 10.6 Term Loan A Agreement dated as of December 15, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.5 to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-K filed on February 24, 2012)
- 10.7 Term Loan B Agreement dated as of December 15, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.6 to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-K filed on February 24, 2012)
- 10.8 Term Loan C Agreement dated as of December 15, 2011 (incorporated by reference to Exhibit 10.7 to Brandywine Realty Trust's Form 10-K filed on February 24, 2012)
- 31.1 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Brandywine Realty Trust pursuant to 13a-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
- 31.2 Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Brandywine Realty Trust pursuant to 13a-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
- 31.3 Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Brandywine Realty Trust, in its capacity as the general partner of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P., pursuant to 13a-14 under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934
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The following materials from the Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q of Brandywine Realty Trust and Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. for the quarter ended September 30, 2011 formatted in XBRL (eXtensible Business Reporting Language): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Operations, (iii) the Consolidated Statement of Equity, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements, detailed tagged and filed herewith.

** Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

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SIGNATURES OF REGISTRANT

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.

BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST
(Registrant)

Date: May 4, 2012

By: /s/ Gerard H. Sweeney
Gerard H. Sweeney, President and
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 4, 2012

By: /s/ Howard M. Sipzner
Howard M. Sipzner, Executive Vice President
and Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: May 4, 2012

By: /s/ Gabriel J. Mainardi
Gabriel J. Mainardi, Vice President and
Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

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SIGNATURES OF REGISTRANT

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.

BRANDYWINE OPERATING PARTNERSHIP, L.P.
(Registrant)
BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST,
as general partner

Date: May 4, 2012

By: /s/ Gerard H. Sweeney
Gerard H. Sweeney, President and
Chief Executive Officer
(Principal Executive Officer)

Date: May 4, 2012

By: /s/ Howard M. Sipzner
Howard M. Sipzner, Executive Vice President and
Chief Financial Officer
(Principal Financial Officer)

Date: May 4, 2012

By: /s/ Gabriel J. Mainardi
Gabriel J. Mainardi, Vice President and
Chief Accounting Officer
(Principal Accounting Officer)

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Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Brandywine Realty Trust, in its capacity as the general partner of Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P., pursuant to 18 U.S.C. Section 1350, as Adopted Pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002

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** Management contract or compensatory plan or arrangement

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