

BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST

Form 10-Q

August 07, 2009

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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 128,582,334 Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, par value \$0.01 per share, were outstanding as of August 4, 2009.

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Filing Format

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

Table of Contents**PART I FINANCIAL INFORMATION****Item 1. Financial Statements**

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

	June 30,	December 31,
	2009	2008 (as
		adjusted)
ASSETS		
Real estate investments:		
Rental properties	\$ 4,586,580	\$ 4,608,320
Accumulated depreciation	(690,490)	(639,688)
Operating real estate investments, net	3,896,090	3,968,632
Construction-in-progress	197,404	122,219
Land inventory	97,430	100,516
Total real estate investments, net	4,190,924	4,191,367
Cash and cash equivalents	3,936	3,924
Cash in escrow		31,385
Accounts receivable, net	8,950	11,762
Accrued rent receivable, net	85,669	86,362
Investment in real estate ventures, at equity	75,688	71,028
Deferred costs, net	100,852	89,327
Intangible assets, net	124,106	145,757
Notes receivable	49,676	48,048
Other assets	47,831	59,008
Total assets	\$ 4,687,632	\$ 4,737,968
LIABILITIES AND BENEFICIARIES EQUITY		
Mortgage notes payable	\$ 502,961	\$ 487,525
Borrowing under credit facilities	74,000	153,000
Unsecured term loan	183,000	183,000
Unsecured senior notes, net of discounts	1,724,582	1,917,970
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	85,474	74,824
Distributions payable	15,177	29,288
Tenant security deposits and deferred rents	54,595	58,692
Acquired below market leases, net	42,036	47,626
Other liabilities	53,696	63,545
Total liabilities	2,735,521	3,015,470

Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)

Brandywine Realty Trust's equity:

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Preferred Shares (shares authorized-20,000,000):		
7.50% Series C Preferred Shares, \$0.01 par value; issued and outstanding- 2,000,000 in 2009 and 2008	20	20
7.375% Series D Preferred Shares, \$0.01 par value; issued and outstanding- 2,300,000 in 2008 and 2008	23	23
Common Shares of Brandywine Realty Trust's beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value; shares authorized 200,000,000; 128,850,253 and 88,610,053 issued in 2009 and 2008, respectively and 128,583,411 and 88,158,937 outstanding in 2009 and 2008, respectively	1,286	882
Additional paid-in capital	2,607,919	2,351,428
Deferred compensation payable in common stock	5,858	6,274
Common shares in treasury, at cost, 266,842 and 451,116 in 2009 and 2008, respectively	(7,893)	(14,121)
Common shares in grantor trust, 264,794 in 2009 and 215,742 in 2008	(5,858)	(6,274)
Cumulative earnings	498,268	498,716
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(10,652)	(17,005)
Cumulative distributions	(1,176,422)	(1,150,406)
 Total Brandywine Realty Trust's equity	 1,912,549	 1,669,537
Non-controlling interests	39,562	52,961
 Total equity	 1,952,111	 1,722,498
 Total liabilities and equity	 \$ 4,687,632	 \$ 4,737,968

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

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

	For the three-month periods ended June 30,		For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenue:				
Rents	\$ 121,598	\$ 123,111	\$ 244,208	\$ 245,879
Tenant reimbursements	18,636	20,786	41,069	39,807
Termination fees	963	892	1,076	4,124
Third Party management fees, labor reimbursement and leasing	4,097	5,170	8,861	10,849
Other	583	807	1,501	1,589
Total revenue	145,877	150,766	296,715	302,248
Operating Expenses:				
Property operating expenses	40,595	40,171	85,460	80,881
Real estate taxes	14,517	15,320	29,887	30,801
Third party management expenses	1,968	2,381	4,083	4,627
Depreciation and amortization	53,308	51,492	105,461	102,430
General & administrative expenses	5,514	6,127	10,472	11,039
Total operating expenses	115,902	115,491	235,363	229,778
Operating income	29,975	35,275	61,352	72,470
Other Income (Expense):				
Interest income	642	179	1,222	382
Interest expense	(34,944)	(36,742)	(70,590)	(73,785)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	(1,894)	(1,198)	(3,146)	(2,706)
Recognized hedge activity	(305)		(305)	
Equity in income of real estate ventures	1,533	1,664	2,119	2,779
Net gain (loss) on disposition of undepreciated real estate				(24)
Gain on early extinguishment of debt	12,013	543	18,651	3,106
Income (loss) from continuing operations	7,020	(279)	9,303	2,222
Discontinued operations:				
Income from discontinued operations	(14)	1,922	336	5,037
Net gain (loss) on disposition of discontinued operations	(1,225)	13,420	(1,031)	21,401
Provision for impairment		(6,850)	(3,700)	(6,850)

Total discontinued operations	(1,239)	8,492	(4,395)	19,588
Net income	5,781	8,213	4,908	21,810
Net (income) loss from discontinued operations attributable to non-controlling interests	35	(324)	132	(791)
Net (income) loss from continuing operations attributable to non-controlling interests	(202)	23	(205)	(37)
Net (income) attributable to non-controlling interests	(167)	(301)	(73)	(828)
Net income attributable to Brandywine Realty Trust	5,614	7,912	4,835	20,982
Distribution to Preferred Shares	(1,998)	(1,998)	(3,996)	(3,996)
Amount allocated to unvested restricted shareholders	(73)	(227)	(110)	(394)
Income (loss) allocated to Common Shares	\$ 3,543	\$ 5,687	\$ 729	\$ 16,592
Basic earnings (loss) per Common Share:				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.03)
Discontinued operations	(0.01)	0.09	(0.04)	0.22
	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.19
Diluted earnings (loss) per Common Share:				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.03)
Discontinued operations	(0.01)	0.09	(0.04)	0.22
	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.19
Dividends declared per Common Share	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.88
Basic weighted average shares outstanding	101,583,997	87,280,576	94,934,134	87,092,271
Diluted weighted average shares outstanding	102,742,343	87,512,345	95,495,392	87,300,005

**Net (loss) income attributable to
Brandywine Realty Trust**

Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$	6,818	\$	(256)	\$	9,098	\$	2,185
Income (loss) from discontinued operations		(1,204)		8,168		(4,263)		18,797
Net income	\$	5,614	\$	7,912	\$	4,835	\$	20,982

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

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(unaudited, in thousands)

	For the three-month periods ended June 30,		For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2009	2008 (as adjusted)	2009	2008 (as adjusted)
Net income	\$ 5,781	\$ 8,213	\$ 4,908	\$ 21,810
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments	(4,217)	5,358	6,069	526
Reclassification of realized (gains) losses on derivative financial instruments to operations, net	(20)	(20)	(40)	(40)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities				248
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(4,237)	5,338	6,029	734
Comprehensive income	\$ 1,544	\$ 13,551	\$ 10,937	\$ 22,544
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to non-controlling interest	(47)	(301)	251	(828)
Comprehensive income attributable to Brandywine Realty Trust	\$ 1,497	\$ 13,250	\$ 11,188	\$ 21,716

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

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BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF EQUITY
For the Six-Month Periods Ended June 30, 2009 and 2008
(unaudited, in thousands, except number of shares)

June 30, 2009

Number of Preferred Shares	Par Value of Preferred Shares	Number of Common Shares	Number of Treasury Shares	Common Shares of Brandywine Realty Trust		Additional Paid-in Capital	Common Shares in Treasury	Deferred Compensation Payable in Common Stock		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Loss	
				Trust/Deferred Compensation	Beneficial Interest			Grantor Trust	Cumulative		
2,300,000	\$ 23	88,610,053	451,116	215,742	\$ 882	\$ 2,351,428	\$ (14,121)	\$ 6,274	\$ (6,274)	\$ 498,716	\$ (17,005)
		40,250,000			402	242,043				4,835	
			(36,826)				1,228			(1,105)	
			(78,607)	8,971	2	(778)	2,704	56	(56)	(2,142)	6,353
						1,643					
						99					
		(2,719)	(54,854)	35,186		(21)	1,830	(507)	507	(1,670)	
		(7,081)				(46)					
						227					

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(1,575)				(27)			
				78			
(4,445)	4,445				228	77	(77) (151)
				741			
(5,586)	2,058			60	35	35	(35)

620 2,300,000 \$ 23 88,612,439 914,606 221,153 \$ 879 \$ 2,349,266 \$ (28,701) \$ 6,411 \$ (6,411) \$ 485,132 \$ (1,151)

Table of Contents**BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS****(unaudited, in thousands)**

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2009	2008
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income (loss)	\$ 4,908	\$ 21,810
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation	80,109	81,948
Amortization:		
Deferred financing costs	3,146	2,706
Amortization of debt discount	1,215	3,418
Deferred leasing costs	8,928	8,152
Acquired above (below) market leases, net	(3,487)	(4,673)
Acquired lease intangibles	17,051	22,333
Deferred compensation costs	2,288	2,574
Recognized hedge activity	305	
Straight-line rent	(4,094)	(11,233)
Provision for doubtful accounts	3,907	2,650
Provision for impairment	3,700	6,850
Real estate venture income in excess of distributions	(1,026)	(569)
Net loss (gain) on sale of interests in real estate	1,031	(21,377)
Gain on early extinguishment of debt	(18,651)	(3,106)
Cumulative interest accretion on repayment of unsecured notes	(1,955)	(435)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	2,671	3,324
Other assets	9,412	7,168
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,611	(7,430)
Tenant security deposits and deferred rents	(2,707)	(2,883)
Other liabilities	(4,264)	(6,395)
Net cash from operating activities	105,098	104,832
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Sales of properties, net	33,354	53,601
Capital expenditures	(94,810)	(89,239)
Investment in unconsolidated real estate ventures	(14,980)	(469)
Escrowed cash	31,385	
Cash distributions from unconsolidated real estate ventures in excess of cumulative equity in income	11,346	1,558
Leasing costs	(14,286)	(5,468)
Net cash (used in) from investing activities	(47,991)	(40,017)
Cash flows from financing activities:		
Proceeds from Credit Facility borrowings	347,000	258,000

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Repayments of Credit Facility borrowings	(426,000)	(192,727)
Proceeds from mortgage notes payable	89,800	
Repayments of mortgage notes payable	(73,576)	(18,650)
Repayments of unsecured notes	(174,823)	(27,725)
Debt financing costs	(21,525)	(209)
Net proceeds from issuance of common shares	242,455	
Distributions paid to shareholders	(39,299)	(80,935)
Distributions to noncontrolling interest	(1,127)	(3,379)
Net cash used in financing activities	(57,095)	(65,625)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	12	(810)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,924	5,600
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 3,936	\$ 4,790
Supplemental disclosure:		
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest	\$ 74,584	\$ 109,355
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash activity:		
Note receivable issued in a property sale transaction	950	
Change in capital expenditures financed through accounts payable	8,300	(2,920)

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

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BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2009

1. THE COMPANY

Brandywine Realty Trust, a Maryland real estate investment trust, or REIT, is a self-administered and self-managed real estate investment trust, or REIT, that provides leasing, property management, development, redevelopment, acquisition and other tenant-related services for a portfolio of office and industrial properties. Brandywine Realty Trust owns its assets and conducts its operations through Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. a Delaware limited partnership (the Operating Partnership) and subsidiaries of the Operating Partnership. Brandywine Realty Trust, the Operating Partnership and their consolidated subsidiaries are collectively referred to below as the Company. The Company's common shares of beneficial interest are publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol BDN .

As of June 30, 2009, the Company owned 210 office properties, 22 industrial facilities and three mixed-use property (collectively, the Properties) containing an aggregate of approximately 23.4 million net rentable square feet. The Company also has two properties under development and seven properties under redevelopment containing an aggregate 2.3 million net rentable square feet. As of June 30, 2009, the Company consolidates three office properties owned by real estate ventures containing 0.4 million net rentable square feet. Therefore, the Company owns and consolidates 247 properties with an aggregate of 26.1 million net rentable square feet. As of June 30, 2009, the Company owned economic interests in 13 unconsolidated real estate ventures that contain approximately 4.3 million net rentable square feet (collectively, the Real Estate Ventures). 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, Carlsbad and Rancho Bernardo, California.

Brandywine Realty Trust is the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership and, as of June 30, 2009, owned a 97.9% interest in the Operating Partnership. The Company conducts its third-party real estate management services business primarily through wholly-owned management company subsidiaries.

As of June 30, 2009, the management company subsidiaries were managing properties containing an aggregate of approximately 36.5 million net rentable square feet, of which approximately 25.7 million net rentable square feet related to Properties owned by the Company and approximately 10.8 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). 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 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 June 30, 2009, the results of its operations for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 and its cash flows for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 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 Company's consolidated financial statements and footnotes included in the Company's 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 2, 2009.

Reclassifications and Revisions

During the year ended December 31, 2008 the Company identified certain instances dating back to 1998 in which the Company canceled, upon the vesting of restricted shares, a portion of such shares in settlement of employee tax withholdings in excess of minimum statutory rates. As a result, the Company has changed the classification of the affected restricted share grants from equity to liability awards (the tax withholding adjustment) in accordance with FASB Statement No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment* (FAS 123(R)), and its predecessors.

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BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST
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June 30, 2009

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company determined that it would correct the presentation of certain amounts included in accounts payable and accrued expenses to additional paid in capital (Reclassification adjustment). This change is also pursuant to FAS 123 (R), as amounts recognized as expense in connection with the Company's share based awards which are equity classified (see Note 13) should be included in additional paid in capital prior to vesting of such awards. The awards subject to this adjustment are the Outperformance Plan shares and certain other restricted share awards. Previously, the Company had incorrectly included the amortization of these share based awards in accounts payable and accrued expenses and transferred the amount to additional-paid-in-capital in the periods that the awards vested. Liability classified awards as described in the previous paragraph were not part of the reclassification adjustment. Stock option awards were already historically classified in additional-paid-in-capital. During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Company determined that it would correct the presentation of common shares held in a Rabbi Trust (the Rabbi Trust adjustment) as part of the Company's deferred compensation plan in order to present shares and the corresponding deferred compensation liability in accordance with EITF 97-14, *Accounting for Deferred Compensation Arrangements Where Amounts Earned Are Held in a Rabbi Trust and Invested*. In prior periods, the net amounts of these components were incorrectly included in additional paid in capital on the consolidated balance sheet.

The Reclassification adjustment and the Rabbi Trust adjustment are not considered material to the prior financial statements but the adjustment to prior periods provides for a more meaningful presentation.

The details of these adjustments as noted above are included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.

Certain other prior period 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 and the adoption of new accounting pronouncements. During the second quarter of 2009, two surface parking lots with a total basis of \$12.2 million were reclassified from land inventory to operating properties in the Company's consolidated balance sheet. Accordingly, the December 31, 2008 balances were also reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

See *Accounting Pronouncements Adopted January 1, 2009 on a Retrospective Basis* for details pertaining to the changes to prior periods resulting from the adoption of new accounting pronouncements.

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. Costs incurred for the acquisition and renovation 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.

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BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST
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June 30, 2009

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 (includes the below market fixed renewal period). 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 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 amortized to expense over the remaining term of the respective leases. 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 assets acquired. The Company also uses the information obtained as a result of its pre-acquisition due diligence as part of its consideration of FIN 47 *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations* (FIN 47), 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 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 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

Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 144 (SFAS 144), *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, provides a single accounting model for long-lived assets as held-for-sale, broadens the scope of businesses to be disposed of that qualify for reporting as discontinued operations and changes 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

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BRANDYWINE REALTY TRUST
NOTES TO UNAUDITED CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
June 30, 2009

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 dispose of properties to meet its liquidity needs or for other 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.

For the six month period ending June 30, 2009, during the Company's impairment review, it determined that one of the properties tested for impairment under the held and used model had a historical cost greater than the probability weighted undiscounted cash flows. This property was subsequently sold during the three month period ending June 30, 2009. Accordingly, the recorded amount was reduced to an amount based on management's estimate of the current fair value. During the Company's impairment review for the three-month period ending June 30, 2009, it was determined that no additional impairment charges were necessary.

Revenue Recognition

Rental revenue is recognized on the straight-line basis from the later of the date of the commencement of the lease or the date of acquisition of the property subject to existing leases, which averages minimum rents over the terms of the leases. The straight-line rent adjustment increased revenue by approximately \$1.6 million and \$2.6 million for the three- and six month periods ended June 30, 2009 and approximately \$3.8 million and \$9.9 million for the three- and six month ended June 30, 2008. 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 and \$1.4 million for the three- and six month periods ended June 30, 2009 and \$0.9 million and \$1.4 million for the three- and six month periods ended June 30, 2008. 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 lease. Lease incentives decreased revenue by \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million for the three- and six month periods ended June 30, 2009 and \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million for the three- and six month periods ended June 30, 2008.

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. 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 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 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-

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based shares. As of June 30, 2009, 1.8 million common shares remained available for future awards under the 1997 Plan. Through June 30, 2009, all options awarded under the 1997 Plan had a one to ten-year term.

The Company incurred stock-based compensation expense of \$1.3 million and \$2.3 million during the three-and six month periods ended June 30, 2009, of which \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, were capitalized as part of the Company's review of employee salaries eligible for capitalization. The Company recognized stock-based compensation expense of \$1.4 million and \$2.6 million during the three-and six month periods ended June 30, 2008, respectively. 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 under SFAS No. 133 (SFAS 133), *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, and its corresponding amendments under SFAS No. 138, *Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - An Amendment of SFAS 133*. SFAS 133 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 Company's adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* . 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. The ineffective portions of hedges are recognized in earnings in the current period and during the three months ended June 30, 2009 the Company recognized \$0.3 million for the ineffective portion of its forward starting swaps. The ineffectiveness resulted from the change in the forecasted debt transaction issuance date to March 2010 from December 2009 (See Note 9).

The Company actively manages its ratio of fixed-to-floating rate debt. To manage its fixed and floating rate debt in a cost-effective 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 adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157) as amended by FASB Staff Position SFAS 157-1, *Application of FASB Statement No. 157 to FASB Statement No. 13 and Other Accounting Pronouncements That Address Fair Value Measurements for Purposes of Lease Classification or Measurement under Statement 13* (FSP FAS 157-1) and FASB Staff Position SFAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* (FSP FAS 157-2). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP and provides for expanded disclosure about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is applied prospectively, including to all other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. FSP FAS 157-1 amends SFAS 157 to exclude from the scope of SFAS 157 certain leasing transactions accounted for under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, *Accounting for Leases* for purposes of measurements and classifications. FSP FAS 157-2 amends SFAS 157 to defer the effective date of SFAS 157 for all non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. Accordingly, the Company adopted SFAS 157 for non-financial assets effective January 1, 2009.

SFAS 157 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. SFAS 157 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:

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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. 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. SFAS 157 was applied to the Company's outstanding derivatives and available-for-sale securities effective January 1, 2008 and to all non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities effective January 1, 2009.

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2009:

Description	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:			
	June 30, 2009	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Recurring Assets:				
Available-for-Sale Securities	\$ 348	\$ 348	\$	\$
Liabilities:				
Interest Rate Swaps	\$ 9,514	\$	\$ 9,514	
Forward Starting Interest Rate Swaps	3,186		3,186	
	\$ 12,700	\$	\$ 12,700	\$

The following table sets forth the Company's financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2008:

Description	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:			
	December 31, 2008	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)

Assets:

Available-for-Sale Securities	\$ 423	\$	423	\$	\$
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Liabilities:

Interest Rate Swaps	\$ 10,985	\$		\$	10,985	\$
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Forward Starting Interest Rate Swaps	7,481				7,481	
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	\$ 18,466	\$		\$	18,466	\$
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The adoption of SFAS 157 under FSP FAS 157-2 did not have a material impact on the Company's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Non-financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a non-recurring basis to which the Company would apply SFAS 157 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 annually at fair value,

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Long-lived assets measured at fair value due to an impairment under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* and Asset retirement obligations initially measured at fair value under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations* .

There were no items that were accounted for at fair value on a non-recurring basis during the second quarter of 2009.

Income Taxes

Brandywine Realty Trust 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, Brandywine Realty Trust is required to, among other things, distribute at least 90% of its annual REIT taxable income to its stockholders and meet certain tests regarding the nature of its income and assets. As a REIT, Brandywine Realty Trust 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 stockholders. Accordingly, no provision for federal and state income taxes is included in the accompanying consolidated financial statements with respect to the operations of Brandywine Realty Trust. Brandywine Realty Trust intends to continue to operate in a manner that allows it to meet the requirements for taxation as a REIT. If Brandywine Realty Trust fails to qualify as a REIT in any taxable year, Brandywine Realty Trust 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. Brandywine Realty Trust is subject to certain local income taxes. Provision for such taxes has been included in general and administrative expenses in Brandywine Realty Trust's Consolidated Statements of Operations and Comprehensive Income.

Brandywine Realty Trust has elected to treat several of its subsidiaries as REITs under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code. As a result, each subsidiary REIT generally is not subject to federal and state income taxation at the corporate level to the extent it distributes annually at least 100% of its REIT taxable income to its stockholders and satisfies certain other organizational and operational requirements. Each subsidiary REIT has met these requirements 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. In addition, this may adversely impact Brandywine Realty Trust's ability to qualify as a REIT. Also, each subsidiary REIT may be subject to local income taxes.

Brandywine Realty Trust 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 additional non-customary services for tenants and generally may engage in any real estate or non-real estate related businesses that are not permitted REIT activities.

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted January 1, 2009 on a Retrospective Basis

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the FASB Staff Position APB 14-1 *Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled Upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)* (FSP APB 14-1). This new standard requires the initial proceeds from convertible debt that may be settled in cash to be bifurcated between a liability component and an equity component. The objective of the guidance is to require the liability and equity components of convertible debt to be separately accounted for in a manner such that the interest expense recorded on the convertible debt would not equal the contractual rate of interest on the convertible debt, but instead would be recorded at a rate that would reflect the issuer's conventional debt borrowing rate. This is accomplished through the creation of a discount on the debt that would be accreted using the effective interest method as additional non-cash interest expense over the period the debt is expected to remain outstanding (i.e. through the first optional redemption date). The provisions of FSP APB 14-1 were adopted on January 1, 2009 and applied retrospectively.

FSP APB 14-1 impacted the Company's accounting for its 3.875% Exchangeable Notes and has a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements and results of operations. The principal amount outstanding was \$205.7

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million at June 30, 2009 and \$282.3 million at December 31, 2008. At certain times and upon certain events, the notes are exchangeable for cash up to their principal amount and, with respect to the remainder, if any, of the exchange value in excess of such principal amount, cash or common shares. The initial exchange rate is 25.4065 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of notes (which is equivalent to an initial exchange price of \$39.36 per share). The carrying amount of the equity component was \$24.4 million. The unamortized debt discount was \$8.0 million at June 30, 2009 and \$12.2 million at December 31, 2008. The debt discount of the liability will be amortized through October 15, 2011. The effective interest rate at June 30, 2009 and 2008 was 5.5%. The Company recognized \$2.4 million and \$5.4 million of contractual coupon interest during the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and \$3.3 million and \$6.4 million for the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2008, respectively. In addition, the Company recognized \$1.0 million and \$1.3 million of interest on amortization of the debt discount, during the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and \$1.1 million and \$2.2 million for the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2008. The application of FSP APB 14-1 resulted in an aggregate of approximately \$3.9 million (net of incremental capitalized interest) of additional non-cash interest expense retrospectively applied for fiscal 2008. Excluding the impact of capitalized interest, the additional non-cash interest expense was approximately \$4.3 million for fiscal 2008. The application of FSP APB 14-1 required the Company to reduce the amount of gain recognized on early extinguishment of debt in the twelve-months ended December 31, 2008 by approximately \$2.6 million. Accordingly, in accordance with the Company's retrospective adoption of FSP APB 14-1, the December 31, 2008 balance sheet herein has been revised as follows:

	As Reported	APB 14-1 Adjustment	As Revised
Construction-in-progress	\$ 121,402	\$ 817	\$ 122,219
Deferred costs, net	89,866	(539)	89,327
Unsecured bonds, net of discount	1,930,147	(12,177)	1,917,970
Additional paid-in capital	2,327,617	23,811	2,351,428
Cumulative earnings	509,834	(11,118)	498,716
Non-controlling interests	53,199	(238)	52,961
Total equity	\$1,710,043	\$ 12,455	\$1,722,498

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the FASB Staff Position EITF No. 03-6-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities* (FSP EITF 03-6-1). This new standard requires that non-vested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents be treated as participating securities in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. FSP EITF 03-6-1 was applied retrospectively to all periods presented. FSP EITF 03-6-1 required the Company to include the impact of its unvested restricted shares in earnings per share using this more dilutive methodology. The face of the Company's consolidated statement of operations and earnings per share disclosure (See Note 11) has been updated to reflect the adoption of FSP EITF 03-6-1 and are presented as amounts allocated to unvested restricted shareholders. FSP EITF 03-6-1 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Accounting for Non-controlling Interests* (SFAS No. 160). Under this statement, non-controlling interests are presented as a component of consolidated shareholders' equity unless these interests are considered redeemable. Also, under SFAS No. 160, net

income will encompass the total income of all consolidated subsidiaries and there will be separate disclosure on the face of the income statement of the attribution of that income between controlling and non-controlling interests. Lastly, increases and decreases in non-controlling interests will be treated as equity transactions. The face of the Company's consolidated balance sheet, statement of operations and statements of other comprehensive income has been updated to

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reflect the adoption of SFAS No. 160. SFAS No. 160 did not have material impact on the Company's financial position or results of operations. The Company also adopted the recent revisions of EITF Topic D-98, *Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities*, which became effective upon its adoption of SFAS 160. As a result of the Company's adoption of these standards, amounts reported prior to adoption as minority interests in consolidated real estate ventures on its balance sheets are now presented as non-controlling interests within equity. There has been no change in the measurement of this line item from amounts previously reported other than those discussed above relating to FSP APB 14-1. During the six months ended June 30, 2009, the Company allocated \$0.5 million to non-controlling interests, which relates to the accumulated other comprehensive income balance as of December 31, 2008 attributable to the non-controlling interests. The Company determined the out of period adjustment was not material to prior periods or to the current period.

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted During 2009 on a Prospective Basis

In May 2009, the FASB issued Statement No. 165 *Subsequent Events* (FAS 165). FAS 165 establish principles and requirements for evaluating and reporting subsequent events and distinguishes which subsequent events should be recognized in the financial statements versus which subsequent events should be disclosed in the financial statements. FAS 165 also requires disclosure of the date through which subsequent events are evaluated by management (see Note 17). The Company's adoption of FAS 165 did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments* (FSP FAS 107-1). FSP FAS 107-1 amends SFAS No. 107 to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies in addition to the annual financial statements. FSP FAS 107-1 also amends APB No. 28 to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. FSP FAS 107-1 is effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009. Prior period presentation is not required for comparative purposes at initial adoption.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That are Not Orderly* (FSP FAS 157-4). FSP FAS 157-4 provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with SFAS No. 157 when the volume and level of activity for both financial and non-financial assets or liabilities have significantly decreased. FSP FAS 157-4 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods ending after June 15, 2009 and shall be applied prospectively. Early adoption for periods ending before March 15, 2009, is not permitted. The Company's adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP Financial Accounting Standard 115-2 and FAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments* (FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2). FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 amends the other-than-temporary impairment guidance in U.S. GAAP for debt securities to make the guidance more operational and to improve the presentation and disclosure of other-than temporary impairments on debt and equity securities in the financial statements. FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 are effective for fiscal years and interim periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Company's adoption of FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Effective January 1, 2009, the Company adopted the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 161 *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS 161). This new standard enhances disclosure requirements for derivative instruments in order to provide users of financial statements with an enhanced understanding of (i) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (ii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Financial Accounting Standards No. 133 *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* and its related interpretations and (iii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS 161 is to be applied prospectively for the first annual reporting period beginning on or after November 15, 2008. See Note 9 for further discussion.

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In April 2008, the FASB Staff Position 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets* (FSP 142-3). FSP 142-3 is to be applied prospectively for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Company has not entered into any acquisition transactions during the quarter ended June 30, 2009, therefore the adoption of FSP 142-3 did not have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141(R)), which establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer shall recognize and measure in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and goodwill acquired in a business combination. This statement is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Company did not complete any acquisitions during the six months ended June 30, 2009, therefore adoption of SFAS 141(R) has not had a material impact on the Company.

New Pronouncements

In June 2009, the FASB issued FAS 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, an amendment to FAS 140* (FAS 166), and FAS 167, *Amendment to FASB Interpretation No. 46R* (FAS 167). These statements will change the way entities account for transfers of financial assets and determine what entities must be consolidated. FAS 166 is in response to the FASB's concerns about how practice has developed under FAS 140, which provides the accounting framework for determining whether a transfer of financial assets constitutes a sale or a secured borrowing and, if the transfer constitutes a sale, the determination of any resulting gain or loss. The most significant amendment resulting from FAS 166 consists of the removal of the concept of a Qualifying Special-Purpose Entity (QSPE) from Statement 140. While FAS 167 addresses the effects of eliminating the QSPE concept from FAS 140 it also responds to concerns about the application of certain key provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* (FIN 46(R)), including concerns over the transparency of enterprises' involvement with Variable Interest Entities (VIEs). Both Statements 166 and 167 will be effective on January 1, 2010. The Company is currently evaluating the impact of adopting both Statements 166 and 167 on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

3. REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 the gross carrying value of the Company's operating properties was as follows (amounts in thousands):

	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Land	\$ 701,856	\$ 707,591
Building and improvements	3,455,973	3,481,289
Tenant improvements	428,751	419,440
	\$ 4,586,580	\$ 4,608,320

Acquisitions and Dispositions

The Company did not complete any acquisitions during the periods covered in these financial statements.

On April 29, 2009, the Company sold 7735 Old Georgetown Road, a 122,543 net rentable square feet office property located in Bethesda, Maryland, for a sales price of \$26.5 million.

On March 16, 2009, the Company sold 305 Harper Drive, a 14,980 net rentable square feet office property located in Moorestown, New Jersey, for a sales price of \$1.1 million.

On February 4, 2009, the Company sold two office properties, totaling 66,664 net rentable square feet in Exton, Pennsylvania, for an aggregate sales price of \$9.0 million.

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All sales presented above are included within discontinued operations.

4. INVESTMENT IN UNCONSOLIDATED VENTURES

As of June 30, 2009, the Company had an aggregate investment of approximately \$75.7 million in its 11 actively operating unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures. The Company formed these ventures with unaffiliated third parties, or acquired them, to develop office properties or to acquire land in anticipation of possible development of office properties. Ten of the Real Estate Ventures own 45 office buildings that contain an aggregate of approximately 4.3 million net rentable square feet 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.

Unconsolidated interests range from 3% to 50%, subject to specified priority allocations 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. One of the Real Estate Ventures, acquired in connection with the Prentiss Properties Trust merger in 2006, had a negative equity balance on a historical cost basis as a result of historical depreciation and distribution of excess financing proceeds. The Company reflected its acquisition of this Real Estate Venture interest at its relative fair value as of the date of the purchase of Prentiss. The difference between allocated cost and the underlying equity in the net assets of the investee is accounted for as if the entity were consolidated (i.e., allocated to the Company's relative share of assets and liabilities with an adjustment to recognize equity in earnings for the appropriate additional depreciation/amortization). 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 June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 (in thousands):

	2009	2008
Net property	\$548,785	\$554,424
Other assets	91,002	96,278
Other Liabilities	54,115	39,388
Debt	475,809	514,308
Equity	109,863	97,006
Company's share of equity (Company's basis)	75,688	71,028

The following is a summary of results of operations of the Real Estate Ventures for the three-month and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

	Three-month periods ended June 30,		Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenue	\$27,125	\$25,863	\$53,689	\$52,896
Operating expenses	9,109	8,875	18,675	17,797
Interest expense, net	6,845	7,956	13,997	15,753
Depreciation and amortization	8,859	9,472	17,681	18,624
Net income (loss)	2,312	(440)	3,336	722
Company's share of income (Company basis)	1,533	1,664	2,119	2,779

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As of June 30, 2009, the Company had guaranteed repayment of approximately \$2.2 million of loans on behalf of certain Real Estate Ventures. The Company 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.

5. DEFERRED COSTS

As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Company's deferred costs were comprised of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009		
	Total Cost	Accumulated	Deferred Costs,
			Amortization
Leasing Costs	\$ 114,689	\$ (45,467)	\$ 69,222
Financing Costs	43,651	(12,021)	31,630
Total	\$ 158,340	\$ (57,488)	\$ 100,852

	December 31, 2008		
	Total Cost	Accumulated	Deferred Costs,
			Amortization
Leasing Costs	\$ 115,262	\$ (39,528)	\$ 75,734
Financing Costs	25,170	(11,577)	13,593
Total	\$ 140,432	\$ (51,105)	\$ 89,327

6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Company's intangible assets were comprised of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009		
	Total Cost	Accumulated	Intangible Assets,
			Amortization
In-place lease value	\$ 134,881	\$ (72,730)	\$ 62,151
Tenant relationship value	101,087	(45,824)	55,263
Above market leases acquired	20,058	(13,366)	6,692
Total	\$ 256,026	\$ (131,920)	\$ 124,106
Below market leases acquired	\$ 77,945	\$ (35,909)	\$ 42,036

		December 31, 2008	
	Total	Accumulated	Intangible
	Cost	Amortization	Assets,
			net
In-place lease value	\$ 145,518	\$ (71,138)	\$ 74,380
Tenant relationship value	103,485	(40,835)	62,650
Above market leases acquired	23,351	(14,624)	8,727
Total	\$ 272,354	\$ (126,597)	\$ 145,757
Below market leases acquired	\$ 82,950	\$ (35,324)	\$ 47,626

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As of June 30, 2009, the Company's annual amortization for its intangible assets/liabilities is as follows (in thousands, and assuming no early lease terminations):

	Assets	Liabilities
2009	\$ 15,729	\$ 4,776
2010	29,499	8,345
2011	22,772	7,051
2012	17,430	6,314
2013	12,636	5,874
Thereafter	26,040	9,676
Total	\$ 124,106	\$ 42,036

7. DEBT OBLIGATIONS

The following table sets forth information regarding the Company's debt obligations outstanding at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 (in thousands):

MORTGAGE DEBT:

Property / Location	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008	Effective	
			Interest Rate	Maturity Date
200 Commerce Drive	\$ 5,639	\$ 5,684	7.12%	(a) Jan-10
Plymouth Meeting Exec.	42,421	42,785	7.00%	(a) Dec-10
Four Tower Bridge	10,284	10,404	6.62%	Feb-11
Arboretum I, II, III & V	21,357	21,657	7.59%	Jul-11
Midlantic Drive/Lenox Drive/DCC I	59,016	59,784	8.05%	Oct-11
Research Office Center	40,403	40,791	5.30%	(a) Oct-11
Concord Airport Plaza	36,115	36,617	5.55%	(a) Jan-12
Six Tower Bridge	13,880	14,185	7.79%	Aug-12
Newtown Square/Berwyn Park/Libertyview	60,245	60,910	7.25%	May-13
Coppell Associates	2,995	3,273	6.89%	Dec-13
Southpoint III	3,565	3,863	7.75%	Apr-14
Tyson's Corner	98,795	99,529	5.36%	(a) Aug-15
Coppell Associates	16,600	16,600	5.75%	Feb-16
Two Logan Square	89,800	68,808	7.57%	(b) Apr-16
Principal balance outstanding	501,115	484,890		
Plus: unamortized fixed-rate debt premiums, net	1,846	2,635		
Total mortgage indebtedness	\$ 502,961	\$ 487,525		

UNSECURED DEBT:

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\$275.0M 4.500% Guaranteed Notes due 2009	150,151	196,680	4.62%	Nov-09 Oct-10 (c)
Bank Term Loan	183,000	183,000	LIBOR + 0.80%	
\$300.0M 5.625% Guaranteed Notes due 2010	210,546	275,545	5.61%	Dec-10
Credit Facility	74,000	153,000	LIBOR + 0.725%	Jun-11(c)
\$320.7M 3.875% Guaranteed Exchangeable Notes due 2026	205,740	282,030	5.50%	Oct-11
\$300.0M 5.750% Guaranteed Notes due 2012	290,035	300,000	5.77%	Apr-12
\$250.0M 5.400% Guaranteed Notes due 2014	250,000	250,000	5.53%	Nov-14
\$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
Indenture IA (Preferred Trust I)	27,062	27,062	LIBOR + 1.25%	Mar-35
Indenture IB (Preferred Trust I)	25,774	25,774	LIBOR + 1.25%	Apr-35
Indenture II (Preferred Trust II)	25,774	25,774	LIBOR + 1.25%	Jul-35
Principal balance outstanding	1,992,082	2,268,865		
less: unamortized exchangeable debt discount	(8,063)	(12,177)		
Plus: unamortized fixed-rate debt discounts, net	(2,437)	(2,718)		
Total unsecured indebtedness	\$ 1,981,582	\$ 2,253,970		
Total Debt Obligations	\$ 2,484,543	\$ 2,741,495		

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- (a) Loans were assumed upon acquisition of the related property. Interest rates presented above reflect the market rate at the time of acquisition.
- (b) The Two Logan Square mortgage loan was re-financed in the amount of \$89.8 million on April 1, 2009. The new loan features a 7.57% rate and a seven year term with three years interest only payments followed by a thirty year amortization schedule.
- (c) These loans may be extended to June 29, 2012 at the Company's discretion.

On June 29, 2009, the Company entered into a forward financing commitment to borrow up to \$256.5 million under two separate loans which are secured by mortgages on the 30th Street Post Office (the Post Office project), the Cira South Garage (the garage project) and by the leases of space at these facilities upon the completion of these projects. Of the total borrowings, \$209.7 million and \$46.8 million will be allocated to the Post Office project and to the garage project, respectively. The Company paid a \$17.7 million commitment fee, which includes a \$1.5 million arrangement fee, in connection with this commitment. The total loan amount together with the net commitment fee was deposited in an escrow account to be administered by The Bank of New York Mellon (the trustee). In accordance with the trust agreement between the lender and the trustee, the lender assigned its rights under the loans to the Trust. The Trust

issued certificates to third parties in an amount equal to the funding commitment. Upon investment of the escrow account in a portfolio of U.S. Government treasuries, the net commitment fee of \$16.2 million will be used together with the interest earned on the escrow account to pay interest costs of the loans through August 26, 2010 which is also the anticipated completion date of the projects and the expected funding date. In order for funding to occur certain conditions must be met by the Company which primarily relate to the completion of the projects and the commencement of the rental payments from the respective leases with the IRS on these properties. The loans will bear interest at 5.93% and require principal and interest payments based on a twenty year amortization schedule. The Company intends to use the loan proceeds to reduce borrowings under its credit facility and for general corporate purposes. As of June 30, 2009, the commitment fee is included as part of the deferred costs in the Company's consolidated balance sheet as it believes the funding is probable of occurring. The Company will amortize this cost over the term of the loan starting on the date the funding of the loans has occurred. In the event that the Company believes the funding will not occur, this cost will be written off in the period that such determination was made. In addition, should the funding not occur either because the Company does not meet the conditions or the Company decides not to proceed with the funding, a termination fee is payable (see Note 16).

During the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company's weighted-average effective interest rate on its mortgage notes payable was 6.70% and 6.41%, respectively.

During the six-months ended June 30, 2009, the Company repurchased \$197.8 million of its existing Notes in a series of transactions which are summarized in the table below:

Notes	Repurchase Amount	Principal	Gain	Deferred Financing Amortization
2009 Notes	\$ 44,945	\$ 46,529	\$ 1,584	\$ 62
2010 Notes	59,257	64,999	5,735	190
2012 Notes	9,061	9,965	904	35
3.875% Notes	63,514	76,290	10,428	796
	\$ 176,777	\$ 197,783	\$ 18,651	\$ 1,083

The Company utilizes credit facility borrowings for general business purposes, including the acquisition, development and redevelopment of properties and the repayment of other debt. The maturity date of the \$600.0 million Credit Facility (the Credit Facility) is June 29, 2011 (subject to an extension of one year, at the Company's option, upon its payment of an extension fee equal to 15 basis points of the committed amount under the Credit Facility). The per annum variable interest rate on outstanding balances is LIBOR plus 0.725%. The interest rate and facility fee are subject to adjustment upon a change in the Company's unsecured debt ratings. The Company has the option to increase the Credit Facility to \$800.0 million subject to the absence of any defaults and the Company's ability to acquire additional commitments from its existing lenders or new lenders. As of June 30, 2009, the Company had \$74.0 million of borrowings, \$15.2 million of letters of credit outstanding under the Credit Facility, and a \$15.3 million holdback in connection with our historic tax credit transaction leaving \$495.5 million of unused availability. During the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and

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2008, the weighted-average interest rate on the Credit Facility was 1.87% and 4.62% respectively. As of June 30, 2009 and 2008, the weighted average interest rate on the Credit Facility was 1.42% and 3.17% respectively.

The Credit Facility requires the maintenance of ratios related to minimum net worth, debt-to-total capitalization and fixed charge coverage and includes non-financial covenants. The Company was in compliance with all financial covenants as of June 30, 2009.

In April 2007, the Company entered into a \$20.0 million Sweep Agreement (the "Sweep Agreement") to be used for cash management purposes. Borrowings under the Sweep Agreement bear interest at one-month LIBOR plus 0.75%. The Sweep Agreement ended in April 2009 at which point the agreement was not renewed.

As of June 30, 2009, the Company's aggregate scheduled principal payments of debt obligations, excluding amortization of discounts and premiums, are as follows (in thousands):

2009	\$ 154,928
2010	450,405
2011	412,035
2012	341,474
2013	59,184
Thereafter	1,075,171
Total principal payments	2,493,197
Net unamortized premiums/discounts	(8,654)
Outstanding indebtedness	\$ 2,484,543

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 June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, 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 June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 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 estimates of fair value differ from the carrying amounts (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Mortgage payable, net of premiums	\$ 502,961	\$ 485,472	\$ 484,890	\$ 487,525
Unsecured notes payable, net of discounts	\$ 1,645,972	\$ 1,379,098	\$ 1,854,186	\$ 1,152,056
Variable Rate Debt Instruments	\$ 335,610	\$ 331,421	\$ 414,610	\$ 398,748
Notes Receivable	\$ 49,676	\$ 48,488	\$ 48,048	\$ 46,227

9. RISK MANAGEMENT AND USE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

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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. 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

Deteriorating economic conditions have resulted in a reduction of the availability of financing and higher borrowing costs. These factors, coupled with a slowing economy, have reduced the volume of real estate transactions and created credit stresses on most businesses. The Company believes that vacancy rates will increase through 2009 and possibly beyond as the current economic climate negatively impacts tenants in the Properties. 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 rising unemployment and the unprecedented volatility and illiquidity 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. In addition to the financial constraints on our tenants, many of the debt capital markets that the Company and other real estate companies frequently access, such as the unsecured bond market and the convertible debt market, are not currently available on terms that management believes are economically attractive or at all. Although management believes that the quality of the Company's assets and its strong balance sheet will enable the Company to raise debt capital from other sources such as traditional term or secured loans from banks, pension funds and life insurance companies, these sources are lending fewer dollars, under stricter terms and at higher borrowing rates. As of June 30, 2009, the Company has maturing debt of \$154.9 million in 2009 and \$450.4 million in 2010 (Note 7). These amounts do not include the Credit Facility or the Bank Term Loan as those loans can be extended until 2012 at the Company's discretion. Management is focused on continuing to enhance the Company's liquidity and strengthening its balance sheet through capital retention, targeted sales activity and management of existing and prospective liabilities.

The Company's Credit Facility, Bank Term Loan 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 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 Credit Facility, the Bank Term Loan 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 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 effect the ability of the Company to perform its obligations under the 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 events could arise which would limit the Company's borrowings under the 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 Credit Facility and the borrowings under the 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.

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The Company was in compliance with all financial covenants as of June 30, 2009. 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 and continued crisis in the credit markets, the Company may not be able to remain in compliance with such covenants and if the lender would not provide a waiver, it could result in an event of default.

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 the 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 related ineffectiveness would be charged to the 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 SFAS No. 157, 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.

Although the Company has determined that the majority of the inputs used to value its derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with its derivatives utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads to evaluate the likelihood of default by itself and its counterparties. However, as of June 30, 2009, the Company has assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of its derivative positions and has determined that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of its derivatives. As a result, the Company has determined that its derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The following table summarizes the terms and fair values of the Company's derivative financial instruments at June 30, 2009. The notional amounts at June 30, 2009 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. The fair value of the hedges at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 is included in other liabilities and accumulated other comprehensive income in the accompanying balance sheet, except for the \$0.3 million of ineffectiveness charged to the consolidated statements of operations during the three months ended June 30, 2009 relating to the two forward starting swaps.

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Hedge Product	Hedge Type	Hedge Designation	Notional Amount		Strike	Trade Date	Maturity Date	Fair Value	
			6/30/2009	12/31/2008				6/30/2009	12/31/2008
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow (b)	\$ 91,700	\$ 78,000(a)	4.709%	9/20/07	10/18/10	\$ 6,452	\$ 7,204
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow (b)	25,000	25,000	4.415%	10/19/07	10/18/10	1,173	1,439
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow (b)	25,000	25,000	3.747%	11/26/07	10/18/10	915	1,111
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow (b)	25,000	25,000	3.338%	9/23/07	12/18/09	354	603
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow (b)	25,774	25,774	2.975%	10/16/08	10/30/10	620	628
Forward Starting Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow (c)	25,000	25,000	4.770%	1/4/08	12/18/19	1,949	4,079
Forward Starting Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow (c)	25,000	25,000	4.423%	3/19/08	12/18/19	1,237	3,402
			\$ 242,474	\$ 228,774				\$ 12,700	\$ 18,466

(a) Notional amount accreting up to \$155,000 through October 8, 2010.

(b) Hedging unsecured variable rate debt.

(c) Future issuance of long-term debt with an expected forward starting date in March 2010.

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 5% or more of the Company's rents during the three and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. Recent developments 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-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009, income from discontinued operations relates to the four properties that the company sold during 2009. The following table summarizes the revenue and expense information for the properties classified as discontinued operations for the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 (in thousands):

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	Three-month period ended June 30, 2009	Six-month period ended June 30, 2009
Revenue:		
Rents	\$ 311	\$ 1,511
Tenant reimbursements	(4)	43
Other	3	71
Total revenue	310	1,625
Expenses:		
Property operating expenses	165	546
Real estate taxes	17	127
Depreciation and amortization	142	615
Provision for impairment of discontinued operations		3,700
Total operating expenses	324	4,988
Interest income		(1)
Loss from discontinued operations before gain on sale of interests in real estate	(14)	(3,364)
Net loss on sale of interests in real estate	(1,225)	(1,031)
Loss from discontinued operations	(1,239)	(4,395)
Loss from discontinued operations attributable to non-controlling interest	35	132
Loss from discontinued operations attributable to Brandywine Realty Trust	\$ (1,204)	\$ (4,263)

For the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2008, income from discontinued operations relates to properties that the Company sold from January 1, 2008 through June 30, 2009. The following table summarizes the revenue and expense information for properties classified as discontinued operations for the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2008 (in thousands):

	Three-month period ended June 30, 2008	Six-month period ended June 30, 2008
Revenue:		
Rents	\$ 14,175	\$ 29,273

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Tenant reimbursements	498	1,093
Other	58	183
Total revenue	14,731	30,549
Expenses:		
Property operating expenses	5,301	10,172
Real estate taxes	1,172	2,656
Depreciation and amortization	4,999	10,001
Provision for impairment of discontinued operations	6,850	6,850
Total operating expenses	18,322	29,679
Interest income	5	11
Interest expense	(1,342)	(2,694)
Loss from discontinued operations before gain on sale of interests in real estate	(4,928)	(1,813)
Net gain on sale of interests in real estate	13,420	21,401
Income from discontinued operations	8,492	19,588
Income from discontinued operations attributable to non-controlling interest	(324)	(791)
Income from discontinued operations attributable to Brandywine Realty Trust	\$ 8,168	\$ 18,797

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 OPERATING PARTNERSHIP AND CONSOLIDATED REAL ESTATE VENTURES

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Operating Partnership

As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the aggregate book value of the non-controlling interests associated with these units in the accompanying consolidated balance sheet was \$39.5 million and \$53.0 million, respectively and the Company believes that the aggregate settlement value of these interests was approximately \$20.9 million and \$21.7 million, respectively. This amount is based on the number of units outstanding and the closing share price on the balance sheet date.

Non-Controlling Interest Partners Share of Consolidated Real Estate Ventures

As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Company owned interests in three consolidated real estate ventures that own three office properties containing approximately 0.4 million net rentable square feet. The Company is the primary beneficiary and these consolidated real estate ventures are variable interest entities under FIN 46R.

The non-controlling interests associated with certain of the real estate ventures that have finite lives under the terms of the partnership agreements represent mandatorily redeemable interests as defined in SFAS 150. The aggregate amount related to these non-controlling interests classified within equity is \$0.1 million at June 30, 2009 and a nominal amount as of December 31, 2008. The Company believes that the aggregate settlement value of these interests was approximately \$8.4 million and \$9.1 million at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, respectively. This amount is based on the estimated liquidation values of the assets and liabilities and the resulting proceeds that the Company would distribute to its real estate venture partners upon dissolution, as required under the terms of the respective partnership agreements. Subsequent changes to the estimated liquidation values of the assets and liabilities of the consolidated real estate ventures will affect the Company's estimate of the aggregate settlement value. The partnership agreements do not limit the amount that the non-controlling interest partners would be entitled to in the event of liquidation of the assets and liabilities and dissolution of the respective partnerships.

12. **BENEFICIARIES EQUITY**

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 June 30,			
	2009		2008	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Numerator				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 7,020	\$ 7,020	\$ (279)	\$ (279)
Net (loss) income attributable to non-controlling interests	(202)	(202)	23	23
Amount allocable to unvested restricted shareholders	(73)	(73)	(227)	(227)
Preferred share dividends	(1,998)	(1,998)	(1,998)	(1,998)
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to common shareholders	4,747	4,747	(2,481)	(2,481)
Income from discontinued operations	(1,239)	(1,239)	8,492	8,492
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to non-controlling interests	35	35	(324)	(324)
Discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders	(1,204)	(1,204)	8,168	8,168
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 3,543	\$ 3,543	\$ 5,687	\$ 5,687
Denominator				
Weighted-average shares outstanding	101,583,997	101,583,997	87,280,576	87,280,576
Contingent securities/Stock based compensation		1,158,346		231,769
Total weighted-average shares outstanding	101,583,997	102,742,343	87,280,576	87,512,345
Earnings per Common Share:				
Income from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.04	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.03)
Discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders	(0.01)	(0.01)	0.09	0.09
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.06

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	Six-month periods ended June 30,			
	2009		2008	
	Basic	Diluted	Basic	Diluted
Numerator				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 9,303	\$ 9,303	\$ 2,222	\$ 2,222
Net (loss) income attributable to non-controlling interests	(205)	(205)	(37)	(37)
Amount allocable to unvested restricted shareholders	(110)	(110)	(394)	(394)
Preferred share dividends	(3,996)	(3,996)	(3,996)	(3,996)
Income (loss) from continuing operations available to common shareholders	4,992	4,992	(2,205)	(2,205)
Income from discontinued operations	(4,395)	(4,395)	19,588	19,588
Net income (loss) from discontinued operations attributable to non-controlling interests	132	132	(791)	(791)
Discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders	(4,263)	(4,263)	18,797	18,797
Net income available to common shareholders	\$ 729	\$ 729	\$ 16,592	\$ 16,592
Denominator				
Weighted-average shares outstanding	94,934,134	94,934,134	87,092,271	87,092,271
Contingent securities/Stock based compensation		561,258		207,734
Total weighted-average shares outstanding	94,934,134	95,495,392	87,092,271	87,300,005
Earnings per Common Share:				
Income from continuing operations attributable to common shareholders	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.03)	\$ (0.03)
Discontinued operations attributable to common shareholders	(0.04)	(0.04)	0.22	0.22
Net income attributable to common shareholders	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.19

Securities totaling 2,816,621 and 3,276,662 as of June 30, 2009 and 2008, respectively, were excluded from the earnings per share computations because their effect would have been anti-dilutive.

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The contingent securities/stock based compensation impact is calculated using the treasury stock method and relates to employee awards settled in shares of the Company. The effect of these securities is anti-dilutive for periods that the Company incurs a net loss 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 six months ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, earnings representing nonforfeitable dividends as noted in the table above were allocated to the unvested restricted shares.

Common and Preferred Shares

On June 2, 2009, the Company completed its public offering (the offering) of 40,250,000 of its common shares, par value \$0.01 per share. The common shares were issued and sold by the Company to the underwriters at a public offering price of \$6.30 per common share in accordance with an underwriting agreement. The common shares sold include 5,250,000 shares issued and sold pursuant to the underwriters' exercise in full of their over-allotment option under the underwriting agreement. The Company received net proceeds of approximately \$242.5 million from the offering net of underwriting discounts, commissions and expenses. The Company used the net proceeds from the offering to repay outstanding borrowings under its \$600.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility amounting to \$242.0 million and for general corporate purposes.

On June 2, 2009, the Company declared a distribution of \$0.10 per Common Share, totaling \$12.9 million, which was paid on July 17, 2009 to shareholders of record as of July 3, 2009. On June 2, 2009, the Company declared distributions on its Series C Preferred Shares and Series D Preferred Shares to holders of record as of June 30, 2009. These shares are entitled to a preferential return of 7.50% and 7.375%, respectively. Distributions paid on July 15, 2009 to holders of Series C Preferred Shares and Series D Preferred Shares totaled \$0.9 million and \$1.1 million, respectively.

The Company issued 2,000,000 7.50% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares (the Series C Preferred Shares) for net proceeds of \$48.1 million in 2003. The Series C Preferred Shares are perpetual. On or after December 30, 2008, the Company, at its option, may redeem the Series C Preferred Shares, in whole or in part, by paying \$25.00 per share, which is equivalent to its liquidation preference, plus accrued but unpaid dividends. The Company issued 2,300,000 7.375% Series D Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares (the Series D Preferred Shares) for net proceeds of \$55.5 million in 2004. The Series D Preferred Shares are perpetual. On or after February 27, 2009, the Company, at its option, may redeem the Series D Preferred Shares, in whole or in part, by paying \$25.00 per share, which is equivalent to its liquidation preference, plus accrued but unpaid dividends. The Company could not redeem Series D Preferred Shares before February 27, 2009 except to preserve its REIT status.

Common Share Repurchases

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

The Company did not repurchase any shares during the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009. As of June 30, 2009, the Company may purchase an additional 0.5 million shares under the plan.

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 Company to repurchase any shares. The Company may discontinue the program at any time.

13. **SHARE BASED AND DEFERRED COMPENSATION**

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Stock Options

At June 30, 2009, the Company had 2,431,139 options outstanding under its shareholder approved equity incentive plan. There were 1,806,163 options unvested as of June 30, 2009 and \$0.8 million of unrecognized compensation expense associated with these options recognized over a weighted average of 2.1 years. During the six months ended June 30, 2009 the Company recognized \$0.2 million of compensation expense, included in general and administrative expense related to unvested options.

Option activity as of June 30, 2009 and changes during the six months ended June 30, 2009 were as follows:

	Shares	Average Exercise Price	Remaining Contractual Term (in years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value (in 000 \$)
Outstanding at January 1, 2009	1,754,648	\$ 20.41	8.77	\$ (30,093)
Granted	676,491	2.91	9.76	3,071,267
Exercised				
Forfeited or expired				
Outstanding at June 30, 2009	2,431,139	\$ 15.54	8.90	\$ (19,664,394)
Vested/Exercisable at June 30, 2009	624,976	\$ 20.04	8.05	\$ (7,795,586)

Restricted Share Awards

As of June 30, 2009, 734,057 restricted shares were outstanding and vest over three to seven years from the initial grant date. The remaining compensation expense to be recognized at June 30, 2009 was approximately \$7.04 million. That expense is expected to be recognized over a weighted average remaining vesting period of 2.6 years. The Company recognized compensation expense related to outstanding restricted shares of \$1.6 million during the six months ended June 30, 2009, of which \$0.5 million was capitalized as part of the Company's review of employee salaries eligible for capitalization. The Company recognized \$1.7 million of compensation expense during the six months period ended June 30, 2008. The expensed amounts are included in general and administrative expense on the Company's consolidated income statement in the respective periods.

The following table summarizes the Company's restricted share activity for the six-months ended June 30, 2009:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair value
Non-vested at January 1, 2009	475,496	\$ 26.21
Granted	372,586	3.36
Vested	(111,703)	22.85
Forfeited	(2,322)	22.19
Non-vested at June 30, 2009	734,057	\$ 9.78

Restricted Performance Share Units Plan

On April 1, 2009 the Compensation Committee granted stock options referred to in the 1997 Plan as Restricted Performance Share Units (RPSU) to its executive participants. The awards are contingent upon the Company's total shareholder return as compared to its industry peers and the employment status of the participants through the performance period. The performance period commenced on January 1, 2009 and will end on the earlier of December 31, 2011 or the date of a change in control.

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If the total shareholder return during the measurement period places the Company at or above a certain percentile as compared to its peers based on an industry-based index at the end of the measurement period then the number of shares that will be delivered shall equal a certain percentage of the participant's base units. The participants will also receive dividend equivalent rights (DER) based on the initial number of the units awarded. The DER will be calculated throughout the vesting period and the dollar value of the DER will be used to purchase additional RPSU. All shares due to the participants will be delivered on March 1, 2012. On April 1, 2009, the Company awarded 488,292 RPSU to its officers. The shares awarded have a three year cliff vesting period which is the period the \$1.1 million fair value of the awards will be amortized. On the date of the grant, the awards were valued using a Monte Carlo simulation. For the three month period ended June 30, 2009, the Company recognized compensation expense of \$0.1 million related to this plan.

Outperformance Program

On August 28, 2006, the Compensation Committee of the Company's Board of Trustees adopted a long-term incentive compensation program (the outperformance program). The Company will make payments (in the form of common shares) to executive-participants under the outperformance program only if the Company's total shareholder return exceeds percentage hurdles established under the outperformance program. The dollar value of any payments will depend on the extent to which our performance exceeds the hurdles. The Company established the outperformance program under the 1997 Plan.

If the total shareholder return (share price appreciation plus cash dividends) during a three-year measurement period exceeds either of two hurdles (with one hurdle keyed to the greater of a fixed percentage and an industry-based index, and the other hurdle keyed to a fixed percentage), then the Company will fund an incentive compensation pool in accordance with a formula and make pay-outs from the compensation pool in the form of vested and restricted common shares. The awards issued are accounted for in accordance with SFAS 123(R). The fair value of the awards on August 28, 2006, as adjusted for estimated forfeitures, was approximately \$5.6 million and will be amortized into expense over the five-year period beginning on the date of grant using a graded vesting attribution model. The fair value of \$5.6 million on the date of the initial grant represents approximately 86.5% of the total that may be awarded; the remaining amount available will be valued when the awards are granted to individuals. In January 2007, the Company awarded an additional 4.5% under the outperformance program. The fair value of the additional award is \$0.3 million and will be amortized over the remaining portion of the 5 year period. On the date of each grant, the awards were valued using a Monte Carlo simulation.

For the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009, the Company recognized \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million, respectively, of compensation expenses related to the outperformance program. For the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2008, the Company recognized \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million, respectively, of compensation expense related to the outperformance program.

Employee Share Purchase Plan

On May 9, 2007, the 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 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 2009 plan year is limited to the lesser of 20% of compensation or \$25,000. The number of shares reserved for issuance under the ESPP is 1.25 million. During the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009, employees made purchases of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, under the ESPP and the Company recognized \$0.1 million of compensation expense related to the ESPP. During the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2008, employees made purchases of \$0.2 million and \$0.3 million, respectively under the ESPP and the Company recognized \$0.1 million of compensation expense related to the ESPP. The Board of Directors of the Company may terminate the ESPP at its sole discretion at anytime.

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Deferred Compensation

In January 2005, the Company adopted a Deferred Compensation Plan (the Plan) that allows directors 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 notational 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 participants 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. As of June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Company recorded a net increase in compensation costs of \$0.5 million and a reduction of \$0.7 million, respectively, in connection with the Plan due to the decline in 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 which can be utilized as a future funding source for the obligations related to the Plan. Participants in the Plan have no interest in any assets set aside by the Company to meet its obligations under the deferral plan.

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 provide for diversification of a participant's deferral allocated to the Company common share and deferrals allocated to Company common share can only be settled with a fixed number of shares. In accordance with Emerging Issues Task Force Issue 97-14,

Accounting for Deferred Compensation Arrangements Where Amounts Earned Are Held in A Rabbi Trust and Invested, the deferred compensation obligation associated with Company common share 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 June 30, 2009 and 2008, there were 0.3 million and \$0.2 million shares, respectively, to be issued 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.

14. 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 30th Street Post Office in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (Project), an 862,692 square foot office building which is 100% pre-leased to the Internal Revenue Service (expected commencement of the IRS lease is August 2010). USB has agreed to contribute approximately \$67.9 million of Project costs and advanced \$10.2 million of that contemporaneously with the closing of the transaction. The remaining funds will be advanced in 2009 and 2010 subject to the Company's achievement of certain construction milestones and its compliance with the federal rehabilitation regulations. In return for the investment, USB will, upon completion of the Project in 2010, receive substantially all of the rehabilitation credits available under section 47 of the Internal Revenue Code.

In exchange for its contributions into the Project, USB is entitled to substantially all of the benefits derived from the tax credit, but does not have a material interest in the underlying economics of the property. This transaction also includes a put/call provision whereby the Company may be obligated or entitled to repurchase USB's interest in the Project. The Company believes the put will be exercised and an amount attributed to that obligation is included in other liabilities.

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 Project, the Company concluded that the Project should be consolidated in accordance with FIN 46R. 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 will be recognized as revenue in the consolidated financial statements beginning when the obligation to USB is

relieved upon delivery of the

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expected tax benefits net of any associated costs. The USB contribution made during 2008 of \$10.2 million is included in other liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008. The Company anticipates that upon completion of the Project in 2010 it will begin to recognize the cash received as revenue as the five year credit recapture period expires as defined in the Internal Revenue Code.

Direct and incremental costs incurred in structuring the arrangement are deferred and amortized in proportion to the recognition of the related revenue. The deferred cost at June 30, 2009 is \$2.3 million and is included in other assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

New Markets Tax Credit Transaction

On December 30, 2008, the Company entered into a transaction with USB related to the Cira Garage Project (garage project) 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 garage project and as such they are entitled to substantially all of the benefits derived from the tax credit, but they do not have a material interest in the underlying economics of the garage project. 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.

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 project should be consolidated in accordance with FIN 46R. Proceeds received in exchange for the transfer of the tax credits will be recognized when the tax benefits are delivered without risk of recapture to the tax credit investors and the Company's obligation is relieved. Accordingly, the USB contribution of \$13.3 million is included in other liabilities on the Company's consolidated balance sheet at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008.

Direct and incremental costs incurred in structuring the arrangement are deferred and amortized over the expected duration of the arrangement in proportion to the recognition of the related revenue. The deferred asset at June 30, 2009 is \$5.2 million and is included in other assets on the Company's consolidated balance sheet.

The Company anticipates that it will recognize the net cash received as revenue in the year ended December 31, 2014. The NMTC is subject to 100% recapture for a period of seven years.

15. SEGMENT INFORMATION

As of June 30, 2009, the Company manages its portfolio within six segments: (1) Pennsylvania, (2) Metropolitan Washington D.C, (3) New Jersey/Delaware, (4) Richmond, Virginia, (5) California and (6) Austin, Texas. The Pennsylvania segment includes properties in Chester, Delaware, Bucks, and Montgomery counties in the Philadelphia suburbs and the City of Philadelphia in Pennsylvania. The Metropolitan Washington, D.C. segment includes properties in Northern Virginia and suburban Maryland. The New Jersey/Delaware segment includes properties in counties in the southern and central part of New Jersey including Burlington, Camden and Mercer counties and in the state of Delaware. The Richmond, Virginia segment includes properties primarily in Albemarle, Chesterfield and Henrico counties, the City of Richmond and Durham, North Carolina. The California segment includes properties in Oakland, Concord, Carlsbad and Rancho Bernardo. The Austin, Texas segment includes properties in Coppell and Austin. 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.

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The Austin, Texas segment was previously known as the Southwest segment. In order to provide specificity and to reflect the disposition of properties in Dallas, Texas in 2007, the Company now considers this segment to be Austin, Texas. The California segment was previously broken out into California North and California South. Upon the completion of the Northern California transaction in 2008, the Company owns three properties and two land parcels in Northern California. As a result, the California North and the California South segments, effective as of the fourth quarter of 2008, are combined into the California segment. The Company has restated the corresponding items of segment information for the three and six month periods ended June 30, 2008 to conform to the new presentation.

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Segment information is as follows (in thousands):

	Pennsylvania	Metropolitan, D.C.	New Jersey /Delaware	Richmond, Virginia	California	Austin, Texas	Corporate	Total
As of June 30, 2009:								
Real estate investments, at cost:								
Operating properties	\$ 1,729,472	\$ 1,356,842	\$ 677,252	\$ 297,678	\$ 248,570	\$ 276,766	\$	\$ 4,586,580
Construction-in-progress	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 197,404	\$ 197,404
Land inventory	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 97,430	\$ 97,430
As of December 31, 2008:								
Real estate investments, at cost:								
Operating properties	\$ 1,734,948	\$ 1,371,997	\$ 674,503	\$ 297,171	\$ 248,876	\$ 280,825	\$	\$ 4,608,320
Construction-in-progress	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 122,219	\$ 122,219
Land inventory	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$ 100,516	\$ 100,516
For the three-months ended June 30, 2009:								
Total revenue	\$ 58,606	\$ 34,637	\$ 29,190	\$ 8,948	\$ 6,158	\$ 8,825	\$ (487)	\$ 145,877
Property operating expenses, real estate taxes and third party management expenses	21,038	12,762	12,792	3,374	3,392	3,997	(275)	57,080
Net operating income	\$ 37,568	\$ 21,875	\$ 16,398	\$ 5,574	\$ 2,766	\$ 4,828	\$ (212)	\$ 88,797
For the three-months ended June 30, 2008:								
Total revenue	\$ 60,704	\$ 34,288	\$ 29,377	\$ 9,593	\$ 7,310	\$ 9,914	\$ (420)	\$ 150,766
Property operating expenses, real estate taxes and third party management expenses	21,282	11,929	12,837	3,161	3,102	4,375	1,186	57,872
Net operating income	\$ 39,422	\$ 22,359	\$ 16,540	\$ 6,432	\$ 4,208	\$ 5,539	\$ (1,606)	\$ 92,894
For the six-months ended June 30, 2009:								
Total revenue	\$ 119,059	\$ 69,811	\$ 58,639	\$ 18,450	\$ 13,532	\$ 17,918	\$ (694)	\$ 296,715

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Property operating expenses, real estate taxes and third party management expenses	46,278	26,640	26,911	7,257	6,737	7,978	(2,371)	119,430
Net operating income	\$ 72,781	\$ 43,171	\$ 31,728	\$ 11,193	\$ 6,795	\$ 9,940	\$ 1,677	\$ 177,285

For the six-months ended June 30, 2008:

Total revenue	\$ 124,346	\$ 68,489	\$ 57,968	\$ 18,820	\$ 14,639	\$ 18,981	\$ (995)	\$ 302,248
Property operating expenses, real estate taxes and third party management expenses	43,131	24,061	25,235	6,138	6,011	8,449	3,284	116,309
Net operating income	\$ 81,215	\$ 44,428	\$ 32,733	\$ 12,682	\$ 8,628	\$ 10,532	\$ (4,279)	\$ 185,939

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Net operating income is defined as total revenue less property operating expenses, real estate taxes and third party management expenses. Segment net operating income 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 net operating income 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. Below is a reconciliation of consolidated net operating income to consolidated income from continuing operations:

	Three-month periods ended June 30,		Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Consolidated net operating income	\$ 88,797	\$ 92,894	\$ 177,285	\$ 185,939
Less:				
Interest expense	(34,944)	(36,742)	(70,590)	(73,785)
Deferred financing costs	(1,894)	(1,198)	(3,146)	(2,706)
Recognized hedge activity	(305)		(305)	
Depreciation and amortization	(53,308)	(51,492)	(105,461)	(102,430)
General & administrative expenses	(5,514)	(6,127)	(10,472)	(11,039)
Plus:				
Interest income	642	179	1,222	382
Equity in income of real estate ventures	1,533	1,664	2,119	2,779
Net loss on sales of interests in undepreciated real estate				(24)
Gain on early extinguishment of debt	12,013	543	18,651	3,106
Income (loss) from continuing operations	7,020	(279)	9,303	2,222
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(1,239)	8,492	(4,395)	19,588
Net income	\$ 5,781	\$ 8,213	\$ 4,908	\$ 21,810

16. 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-cancelable ground leases under which the Company is the lessee are expensed on a straight-line basis regardless of when payments are due. Minimum future rental payments on non-cancelable leases at June 30, 2009 are as follows (in thousands):

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2009	\$ 993
2010	2,236
2011	2,318
2012	2,318
2013	2,318
Thereafter	290,541

Certain of the land leases provide for prepayment of rent on a present value basis using a fixed discount rate. Further, one of the land leases for a property (currently under development) 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 nor any reimbursed expenses.

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 702,006 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 \$0.6 million (if we must pay a state and local transfer taxes upon taking title) and \$2.9 million (if no transfer tax is payable upon the transfer).

The Company is currently being audited by the Internal Revenue Service for its 2004 tax year. The audit concerns the tax treatment of the TRC transaction in September 2004 in which the Company acquired a portfolio of properties through the acquisition of a limited partnership. At this time it does not appear that an adjustment would 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 acquisition of Prentiss Properties Trust, the TRC acquisition in 2004 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 June 30, 2009; 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 it the applicable property on account of tax liabilities attributed to them.

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 our 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 our development of the PO Box/IRS and Cira Garage projects, we entered into a historic tax credit and new market tax credit arrangement, respectively (see Note 13). The Company is required to be

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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.

On June 29, 2009, the Company entered into a forward financing commitment to borrow up to \$256.5 million under two separate loans which are secured by mortgages on the 30th Street Post Office (the Post Office project), the Cira South Garage (the garage project) and by the leases of space at these facilities upon the completion of these projects (See Note 7). In order for funding to occur certain conditions must be met by the Company and primarily relate to the completion of the projects and the commencement of the rental payments from the respective leases on these properties. The expected funding date is scheduled on August 26, 2010 which is also the anticipated completion date of the projects. In the event the said conditions were not met, the Company has the right to extend the funding date by paying an extension fee amounting to \$1.8 million for each 30 day extension within the allowed two year extension period. In addition, the Company can also voluntarily elect to terminate the loans during the forward period including the extension period by paying a termination fee. The Company is also subject to the termination fee if the conditions were not met on the final advance date. The termination fee is calculated as the greater of the 0.5% of the total available principal to be funded or the difference between the present value of the scheduled interest (based on the principal amount to be funded and the 20-year treasury rate) and principal payments from the funding date through the loans' maturity date and the amount to be funded. In addition, deferred financing costs related to these loans will be accelerated if the Company chose to terminate the forward financing commitment.

17. **SUBSEQUENT EVENTS**

On July 8, 2009, the Company closed a \$60.0 million first mortgage on One Logan Square, a 594,361 square foot office property located in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. The new loan accrues interest at a rate of LIBOR plus 3.5% with a minimum LIBOR rate of 1% over a seven-year term with three years of interest only payments and interest and principal payments based on a thirty-year amortization schedule. The loan proceeds were used for general corporate purposes including repayment of existing indebtedness.

The Company has evaluated subsequent events through August 7, 2009, the date the financial statements were issued.

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

	June 30,	December 31,
	2009	2008 (as
		adjusted)
ASSETS		
Real estate investments:		
Operating properties	\$ 4,586,580	\$ 4,608,320
Accumulated depreciation	(690,490)	(639,688)
Operating real estate investments, net	3,896,090	3,968,632
Construction-in-progress	197,404	122,219
Land inventory	97,430	100,516
Total real estate investments, net	4,190,924	4,191,367
Cash and cash equivalents	3,936	3,924
Cash in escrow		31,385
Accounts receivable, net	8,950	11,762
Accrued rent receivable, net	85,669	86,362
Investment in real estate ventures, at equity	75,688	71,028
Deferred costs, net	100,852	89,327
Intangible assets, net	124,106	145,757
Notes receivable	49,676	48,048
Other assets	47,831	59,008
Total assets	\$ 4,687,632	\$ 4,737,968
LIABILITIES AND EQUITY		
Mortgage notes payable	\$ 502,961	\$ 487,525
Borrowing under credit facilities	74,000	153,000
Unsecured term loan	183,000	183,000
Unsecured senior notes, net of discounts	1,724,582	1,917,970
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	85,474	74,824
Distributions payable	15,177	29,288
Tenant security deposits and deferred rents	54,595	58,692
Acquired below market leases, net	42,036	47,626
Other liabilities	53,696	63,545
Total liabilities	2,735,521	3,015,470
Commitments and contingencies (Note 15)		

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Redeemable limited partnership units 2,816,621 and 2,816,621 issued and outstanding in 2009 and 2008, respectively	53,308	54,166
Brandywine Operating Partnership's equity:		
7.50% Series D Preferred Mirror Units; 2,000,000 issued and outstanding in 2009 and 2008	47,912	47,912
7.375% Series E Preferred Mirror Units; 2,300,000 issued and outstanding in 2009 and 2008	55,538	55,538
General Partnership Capital, 128,850,253 and 88,610,053 units issued in 2009 and 2008, respectively and 128,583,411 and 88,158,937 units outstanding in 2009 and 2008, respectively	1,806,196	1,581,887
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(10,976)	(17,005)
Total Brandywine Operating Partnership's equity	1,898,670	1,668,332
Non-controlling interest consolidated real estate ventures	133	
Total equity	1,898,803	1,668,332
Total liabilities and equity	\$ 4,687,632	\$ 4,737,968

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 periods ended June 30,		For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenue:				
Rents	\$ 121,598	\$ 123,111	\$ 244,208	\$ 245,879
Tenant reimbursements	18,636	20,786	41,069	39,807
Termination fees	963	892	1,076	4,124
Third party management fees, labor reimbursement and leasing	4,097	5,170	8,861	10,849
Other	583	807	1,501	1,589
Total revenue	145,877	150,766	296,715	302,248
Operating Expenses:				
Property operating expenses	40,595	40,171	85,460	80,881
Real estate taxes	14,517	15,320	29,887	30,801
Third party management expenses	1,968	2,381	4,083	4,627
Depreciation and amortization	53,308	51,492	105,461	102,430
General & administrative expenses	5,514	6,127	10,472	11,039
Total operating expenses	115,902	115,491	235,363	229,778
Operating income	29,975	35,275	61,352	72,470
Other Income (Expense):				
Interest income	642	179	1,222	382
Interest expense	(34,944)	(36,742)	(70,590)	(73,785)
Interest expense - Deferred financing costs	(1,894)	(1,198)	(3,146)	(2,706)
Recognized hedge activity	(305)		(305)	
Equity in income of real estate ventures	1,533	1,664	2,119	2,779
Net loss on disposition of undepreciated real estate				(24)
Gain on early extinguishment of debt	12,013	543	18,651	3,106
Income (loss) from continuing operations	7,020	(279)	9,303	2,222
Discontinued operations:				
Income from discontinued operations	(14)	1,922	336	5,037
Net gain on disposition of discontinued operations	(1,225)	13,420	(1,031)	21,401
Provision for impairment		(6,850)	(3,700)	(6,850)

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	(1,239)	8,492	(4,395)	19,588
Net income	5,781	8,213	4,908	21,810
Net income allocated to non-controlling interests	(28)	(38)	(22)	(78)
Net income attributable to Brandywine Operating Partnership	5,753	8,175	4,886	21,732
Preferred share dividends	(1,998)	(1,998)	(3,996)	(3,996)
Amount allocated to unvested restricted shareholders	(73)	(227)	(110)	(394)
Income allocated to Common Partnership Units	\$ 3,682	\$ 5,950	\$ 780	\$ 17,342
Basic earnings (loss) per Common Partnership Unit:				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.02)
Discontinued operations	(0.01)	0.10	(0.04)	0.21
	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.19
Diluted earnings (loss) per Common Partnership Unit:				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.03)	\$ 0.05	\$ (0.02)
Discontinued operations	(0.01)	0.10	(0.04)	0.21
	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.07	\$ 0.01	\$ 0.19
Basic weighted average common partnership units outstanding	104,400,618	90,747,434	97,750,755	90,736,342
Diluted weighted average common partnership units outstanding	105,558,964	90,979,203	98,312,013	90,944,076
Net (loss) income attributable to Brandywine Operating Partnership				
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$ 6,992	\$ (317)	\$ 9,281	\$ 2,144
Income (loss) from discontinued operations	(1,239)	8,492	(4,395)	19,588
Net income	\$ 5,753	\$ 8,175	\$ 4,886	\$ 21,732

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

Table of Contents**BRANDYWINE OPERATING PARTNERSHIP, L.P.****CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME****(unaudited, in thousands)**

	For the three-month periods ended June 30,		For the six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2009	2008 (as adjusted)	2009	2008 (as adjusted)
Net income	\$ 5,781	\$ 8,213	\$ 4,908	\$ 21,810
Other comprehensive income (loss):				
Unrealized gain (loss) on derivative financial instruments	(4,217)	5,358	6,069	526
Reclassification of realized (gains) on derivative financial instruments to operations, net	(20)	(20)	(40)	(40)
Unrealized gain on available-for-sale securities				248
Total other comprehensive income (loss)	(4,237)	5,338	6,029	734
Comprehensive income	\$ 1,544	\$ 13,551	\$ 10,937	\$ 22,544
Comprehensive income attributable to non-controlling interests	(28)	(38)	(22)	(78)
Comprehensive income attributable to Brandywine Operating Partnership	\$ 1,516	\$ 13,513	\$ 10,915	\$ 22,466

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

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

	Six-month periods ended June 30,	
	2009	2008 (as adjusted)
Cash flows from operating activities:		
Net income	\$ 4,908	\$ 21,810
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash from operating activities:		
Depreciation	80,109	81,948
Amortization:		
Deferred financing costs	3,146	2,706
Amortization of debt discount	1,215	3,418
Deferred leasing costs	8,928	8,152
Acquired above (below) market leases, net	(3,487)	(4,673)
Acquired lease intangibles	17,051	22,333
Deferred compensation costs	2,288	2,574
Recognized hedge activity	305	
Straight-line rent	(4,094)	(11,233)
Provision for doubtful accounts	3,907	2,650
Provision for impairment in real estate	3,700	6,850
Real estate venture income in excess of distributions	(1,026)	(569)
Net gain on sale of interests in real estate	1,031	(21,377)
Gain on early extinguishment of debt	(18,651)	(3,106)
Cummulative interest accretion on repayments of unsecured notes	(1,955)	(435)
Changes in assets and liabilities:		
Accounts receivable	2,671	3,324
Other assets	9,412	7,168
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	2,611	(7,430)
Tenant security deposits and deferred rents	(2,707)	(2,883)
Other liabilities	(4,264)	(6,395)
Net cash from operating activities	105,098	104,832
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Sales of properties, net	33,354	53,601
Capital expenditures	(94,810)	(89,239)
Investment in unconsolidated real estate ventures	(14,980)	(469)
Escrowed cash	31,385	
Cash distributions from unconsolidated real estate ventures in excess of equity in income	11,346	1,558
Leasing costs	(14,286)	(5,468)
Net cash used in investing activities	(47,991)	(40,017)
Cash flows from financing activities:		

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Proceeds from Credit Facility borrowings	347,000		258,000
Repayments of Credit Facility borrowings	(426,000)		(192,727)
Proceeds from mortgage notes payable	89,800		
Repayments of mortgage notes payable	(73,576)		(18,650)
Repayments of unsecured notes	(174,823)		(27,725)
Debt financing costs	(21,525)		(209)
Net proceeds from Issuance of Common Partnership Units	242,455		
Distributions paid to preferred and common partnership unitholders	(40,426)		(84,314)
Net cash used in financing activities	(57,095)		(65,625)
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	12		(810)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	3,924		5,600
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	\$ 3,936	\$	4,790
Supplemental disclosure:			
Cash paid for interest, net of capitalized interest	\$ 74,584	\$	109,355
Supplemental disclosure of non-cash activity:			
Note receivable issued in a property sale transaction	950		
Change in capital expenditures financed through accounts payable	8,300		(2,920)

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

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BRANDYWINE OPERATING PARTNERSHIP, L.P.
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1. ORGANIZATION AND NATURE OF OPERATIONS

Brandywine Operating Partnership, L.P. (the Partnership) is the entity through which Brandywine Realty Trust, a Maryland real estate investment trust (the Company), a self-administered and self-managed real estate investment trust, conducts its business and owns its assets. The Partnership's activities include acquiring, developing, redeveloping, leasing and managing office and industrial properties. The Company's common shares of beneficial interest are publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange under the ticker symbol BDN.

As of June 30, 2009, the Partnership owned 210 office properties, 22 industrial facilities and three mixed-use property (collectively, the Properties) containing an aggregate of approximately 23.4 million net rentable square feet. The Partnership also has two properties under development and seven properties under redevelopment containing an aggregate 2.3 million net rentable square feet. As of June 30, 2009, the Partnership consolidates three office properties owned by real estate ventures containing 0.4 million net rentable square feet. Therefore, the Company owns and consolidates 247 properties with an aggregate of 26.1 million net rentable square feet. As of June 30, 2009, the Company owned economic interests in 13 unconsolidated real estate ventures that contain approximately 4.3 million net rentable square feet (collectively, the Real Estate Ventures). 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, Carlsbad and Rancho Bernardo, California. The Company is the sole general partner of the Operating Partnership and, as of June 30, 2009, owned a 97.9% interest in the Operating Partnership. The Partnership conducts its third-party real estate management services business primarily through wholly-owned management company subsidiaries.

As of June 30, 2009, the management company subsidiaries were managing properties containing an aggregate of approximately 36.5 million net rentable square feet, of which approximately 25.7 million net rentable square feet related to Properties owned by the Partnership and approximately 10.8 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 Partnership pursuant to the rules and regulations of the U.S. Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC). 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 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 Partnership as of June 30, 2009, the results of its operations for the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 and its cash flows for the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 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 Partnership's consolidated financial statements and footnotes included in the Partnership's 2008 Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC on March 2, 2009.

Reclassifications and Revisions

During the year ended December 31, 2008 the Partnership identified certain instances dating back to 1998 in which the Partnership canceled, upon the vesting of restricted shares, a portion of such shares in settlement of employee tax withholdings in excess of minimum statutory rates. As a result, the Partnership has changed the classification of the affected restricted share grants from equity to liability awards (the tax withholding adjustment) in accordance with FASB Statement No. 123(R), *Share-Based Payment* (FAS 123(R)), and its predecessors.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Partnership determined that it would correct the presentation of certain amounts included in accounts payable and accrued expenses to additional paid in capital (Reclassification adjustment). This change is also pursuant to FAS 123 (R), as amounts recognized as expense in connection with the Company's share

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based awards which are equity classified (see Note 13) should be included in additional paid in capital prior to vesting of such awards. The awards subject to this adjustment are the Outperformance Plan shares and certain other restricted share awards. Previously, the Partnership had incorrectly included the amortization of these share based awards in accounts payable and accrued expenses and transferred the amount to additional-paid-in-capital in the periods that the awards vested. Liability classified awards as described in the previous paragraph were not part of the reclassification adjustment. Stock option awards were already historically classified in additional-paid-in-capital.

During the year ended December 31, 2008, the Partnership determined that it would correct the presentation of common shares held in a Rabbi Trust (the Rabbi Trust adjustment) as part of the Partnership's deferred compensation plan in order to present shares and the corresponding deferred compensation liability in accordance with EITF 97-14, *Accounting for Deferred Compensation Arrangements Where Amounts Earned Are Held in a Rabbi Trust and Invested*. In prior periods, the net amounts of these components were incorrectly included in additional paid in capital on the consolidated balance sheet.

The Reclassification adjustment and the Rabbi Trust adjustment are not considered material to the prior financial statements but the adjustment to prior periods provides for a more meaningful presentation.

The details of these adjustments as noted above are included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K filed on March 2, 2009.

Certain other prior period 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 and the adoption of new accounting pronouncements. During the second quarter of 2009, two surface parking lots with a total basis of \$12.2 million were reclassified from land inventory to operating properties in the Company's consolidated balance sheet. Accordingly, the December 31, 2008 balances were also reclassified to conform to the current year presentation.

See *Accounting Pronouncements Adopted January 1, 2009 on a Retrospective Basis* for details pertaining to the changes to prior periods resulting from the adoption of new accounting pronouncements.

Principles of Consolidation

When the Partnership obtains an economic interest in an entity, the Partnership evaluates the entity to determine if the entity is deemed a variable interest entity (VIE), and if the Partnership is deemed to be the primary beneficiary, in accordance with FASB Interpretation No. 46R, *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities (FIN 46R)*. When an entity is not deemed to be a VIE, the Partnership considers the provisions of EITF 04-05, *Determining 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 (EITF 04-05)*. The Partnership consolidates (i) entities that are VIEs and of which the Partnership is deemed to be the primary beneficiary and (ii) entities that are non-VIEs which the Partnership controls and the limited partners neither have the ability to dissolve the entity or remove the Partnership without cause nor any substantive participating rights. Entities that the Partnership accounts for under the equity method (i.e., at cost, increased or decreased by the Partnership's share of earnings or losses, plus contributions, less distributions) include (i) entities that are VIEs and of which the Partnership is not deemed to be the primary beneficiary (ii) entities that are non-VIEs which the Partnership does not control, but over which the Partnership has the ability to exercise significant influence and (iii) entities that are non-VIEs that the Partnership controls through its general partner status, but the limited partners in the entity have the substantive ability to dissolve the entity or remove the Partnership without cause or have substantive participating rights. The Partnership will reconsider 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, if certain events occur that are likely to cause a change in the original determinations. The portion of these entities not owned by the Partnership is presented as non-controlling interest as of and during the periods consolidated. All intercompany accounts and transactions have been eliminated in consolidation.

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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. Costs incurred for the acquisition and renovation of an operating property are capitalized to the Partnership'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 Partnership 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 Partnership'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. 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 Partnership's evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease and the Partnership's overall relationship with the respective tenant. The Partnership 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 amortized to expense over the remaining term of the respective leases. Partnership estimates of value are made using methods similar to those used by independent appraisers or by using independent appraisals. Factors considered by the Partnership 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 Partnership 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 Partnership 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 assets acquired. The Partnership also uses the information obtained as a result of its pre-acquisition due diligence as part of its consideration of FIN 47 *Accounting for Conditional Asset Retirement Obligations* (FIN 47) and when necessary, will record a conditional asset retirement obligation as part of its purchase price.

Characteristics considered by the Partnership in allocating value to its tenant relationships include the nature and extent of the Partnership'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 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 amortized over the remaining non-cancelable term of the respective leases and any below market fixed-rate renewal periods.

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

Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets

Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 144 (SFAS 144), *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets*, provides a single accounting model for long-lived assets as held-for-sale, broadens the scope of businesses to be disposed of that qualify for reporting as discontinued operations and changes the timing of recognizing losses on such operations.

The Partnership 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 Partnership 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 Partnership's strategy is generally to hold its properties over the long-term, the Partnership will dispose of properties to meet its liquidity needs or for other 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 Partnership 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.

For the six month period ending June 30, 2009, during the Partnership's impairment review, it determined that one of the properties tested for impairment under the held and used model had a historical cost greater than the probability weighted undiscounted cash flows. This property was subsequently sold during the three month period ending June 30, 2009. Accordingly, the recorded amount was reduced to an amount based on management's estimate of the current fair value. During the Partnership's impairment review for the three-month period ending June 30, 2009, it was determined that no additional impairment charges were necessary.

Revenue Recognition

Rental revenue is recognized on the straight-line basis from the later of the date of the commencement of the lease or the date of acquisition of the property subject to existing leases, which averages minimum rents over the terms of the leases. The straight-line rent adjustment increased revenue by approximately \$1.6 million and \$2.6 million for the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and approximately \$3.8 million and \$9.9 million for the three-and six month periods ended June 30, 2008. 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 the Partnership'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

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and increased revenue by \$0.6 million and \$1.4 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and \$0.9 million and \$1.4 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2008. 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 lease. Lease incentives decreased revenue by \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and \$0.2 million and \$0.4 million for the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2008.

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. 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 Partnership 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 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. As of June 30, 2009, 1.8 million common shares remained available for future awards under the 1997 Plan. Through June 30, 2009, all options awarded under the 1997 Plan had a one to ten-year term. The Partnership incurred stock-based compensation expense of \$1.3 million and \$2.3 million during the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009, of which \$0.2 million and \$0.5 million, respectively, were capitalized as part of the Partnership's review of employee salaries eligible for capitalization. The Partnership recognized stock-based compensation expense of \$1.4 million and \$2.6 million during the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2008, respectively. The expensed amounts are included in general and administrative expense on the Partnership's consolidated income statement in the respective periods.

Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities

The Partnership accounts for its derivative instruments and hedging activities under SFAS No. 133 (SFAS 133), *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities*, and its corresponding amendments under SFAS No. 138, *Accounting for Certain Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities - An Amendment of SFAS 133*. SFAS 133 requires the Partnership 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 Partnership's adoption of Statement of Financial Accounting Standard No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements*. 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. The ineffective portions of hedges are recognized in earnings in the current period and during the three months ended June 30, 2009 the Partnership recognized \$0.3 million for the ineffective portion of its forward starting swaps. The ineffectiveness resulted from the change in the forecasted debt transaction issuance date to March 2010 from December 2009 (See Note 9).

The Partnership actively manages its ratio of fixed-to-floating rate debt. To manage its fixed and floating rate debt in a cost-effective manner, the Partnership, 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 Partnership adopted Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 157, *Fair Value Measurements* (SFAS 157) as amended by FASB Staff Position SFAS 157-1, *Application of FASB Statement No. 157 to FASB Statement No. 13 and Other Accounting Pronouncements That Address Fair Value Measurements for Purposes of Lease*

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Classification or Measurement under Statement 13 (FSP FAS 157-1) and FASB Staff Position SFAS 157-2, *Effective Date of FASB Statement No. 157* (FSP FAS 157-2). SFAS 157 defines fair value, establishes a framework for measuring fair value in GAAP and provides for expanded disclosure about fair value measurements. SFAS 157 is applied prospectively, including to all other accounting pronouncements that require or permit fair value measurements. FSP FAS 157-1 amends SFAS 157 to exclude from the scope of SFAS 157 certain leasing transactions accounted for under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 13, *Accounting for Leases* for purposes of measurements and classifications. FSP FAS 157-2 amends SFAS 157 to defer the effective date of SFAS 157 for all non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities except those that are recognized or disclosed at fair value in the financial statements on a recurring basis to fiscal years beginning after November 15, 2008. Accordingly, the Partnership adopted SFAS 157 for non-financial assets effective January 1, 2009.

SFAS 157 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. SFAS 157 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 Partnership 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. 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 Partnership'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. SFAS 157 was applied to the Partnership's outstanding derivatives and available-for-sale-securities effective January 1, 2008 and to all non-financial assets and non-financial liabilities effective January 1, 2009.

The following table sets forth the Partnership's financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of June 30, 2009:

Description	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:			
	June 30, 2009	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Recurring Assets:				
Available-for-Sale Securities	\$ 348	\$ 348	\$	\$

Liabilities:

Interest Rate Swaps	\$ 9,514	\$	\$	9,514	\$
Forward Starting Interest Rate Swaps	3,186			3,186	
	\$ 12,700	\$	\$	12,700	\$

The following table sets forth the Partnership's financial assets and liabilities that were accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2008:

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Description	Fair Value Measurements at Reporting Date Using:			
	December 31, 2008	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:				
Available-for-Sale Securities	\$ 423	\$ 423	\$	\$
Liabilities:				
Interest Rate Swaps	\$ 10,985	\$	\$ 10,985	\$
Forward Starting Interest Rate Swaps	7,481		7,481	
	\$ 18,466	\$	\$ 18,466	\$

The adoption of SFAS 157 under FSP FAS 157-2 did not have a material impact on the Partnership's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Non-financial assets and liabilities recorded at fair value on a non-recurring basis to which the Partnership would apply SFAS 157 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 re-measured at least annually at fair value,

Long-lived assets measured at fair value due to an impairment under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 144, *Accounting for the Impairment or Disposal of Long-Lived Assets* and

Asset retirement obligations initially measured at fair value under Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 143, *Accounting for Asset Retirement Obligations*.

There were no items that were accounted for at fair value on a non-recurring basis during the second quarter of 2009.

Income Taxes

In general, the 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 Partnership are required to include their respective share of the Partnership's profits or losses in their respective tax returns. The 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 Partnership profits or losses, then the tax liability of the partners would be changed accordingly.

The Partnership has elected to treat several of its subsidiaries as real estate investment trusts (each a REIT) under Sections 856 through 860 of the Code. As a result, each subsidiary REIT generally is not subject to federal and state income taxation at the corporate level to the extent it distributes annually at least 100% of its REIT taxable income to its stockholders and satisfies certain other organizational and operational requirements. Each subsidiary REIT has met these requirements 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 Partnership 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.

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted January 1, 2009 on a Retrospective Basis

Effective January 1, 2009, the Partnership adopted the FASB Staff Position APB 14-1 *Accounting for Convertible Debt Instruments That May Be Settled Upon Conversion (Including Partial Cash Settlement)* (FSP APB 14-1). This new

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standard requires the initial proceeds from convertible debt that may be settled in cash to be bifurcated between a liability component and an equity component. The objective of the guidance is to require the liability and equity components of convertible debt to be separately accounted for in a manner such that the interest expense recorded on the convertible debt would not equal the contractual rate of interest on the convertible debt, but instead would be recorded at a rate that would reflect the issuer's conventional debt borrowing rate. This is accomplished through the creation of a discount on the debt that would be accreted using the effective interest method as additional non-cash interest expense over the period the debt is expected to remain outstanding (i.e. through the first optional redemption date). The provisions of FSP APB 14-1 were adopted on January 1, 2009 and applied retrospectively.

FSP APB 14-1 impacted the Partnership's accounting for its 3.875% Exchangeable Notes and has a material impact on the Partnership's consolidated financial statements and results of operations. The principal amount outstanding was \$205.7 million at June 30, 2009 and \$282.3 million at December 31, 2008. At certain times and upon certain events, the notes are exchangeable for cash up to their principal amount and, with respect to the remainder, if any, of the exchange value in excess of such principal amount, cash or common shares. The initial exchange rate is 25.4065 shares per \$1,000 principal amount of notes (which is equivalent to an initial exchange price of \$39.36 per share). The carrying amount of the equity component was \$24.4 million. The unamortized debt discount was \$8.0 million at June 30, 2009 and \$12.2 million at December 31, 2008. The debt discount of the liability will be amortized through October 15, 2011. The effective interest rate at June 30, 2009 and 2008 was 5.5%. The Partnership recognized \$2.4 million and \$5.4 million of contractual coupon interest during the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and \$3.3 million and \$6.4 million during the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2008, respectively. In addition, the Partnership recognized \$1.0 million and \$1.3 of interest on amortization of the debt discount during the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009, respectively and \$1.1 million and \$2.2 million during the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2008, respectively. The application of FSP APB 14-1 resulted in an aggregate of approximately \$3.9 million (net of incremental capitalized interest) of additional non-cash interest expense retrospectively applied for fiscal 2008. Excluding the impact of capitalized interest, the additional non-cash interest expense was approximately \$4.3 million for fiscal 2008, and this amount (before netting) will increase in subsequent reporting periods through the first optional redemption dates as the debt accretes to its par value over the same period. The application of FSP APB 14-1 required the Partnership to reduce the amount of gain recognized on early extinguishment of debt in the twelve-months ended December 31, 2008 by approximately \$2.6 million.

Effective January 1, 2009, the Partnership adopted the FASB Staff Position EITF No. 03-6-1, *Determining Whether Instruments Granted in Share-Based Payment Transactions Are Participating Securities* (FSP EITF 03-6-1). This new standard requires that non-vested share-based payment awards that contain non-forfeitable rights to dividends or dividend equivalents be treated as participating securities in the computation of earnings per share pursuant to the two-class method. FSP EITF 03-6-1 was applied retrospectively to all periods presented for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. FSP EITF 03-6-1 required the Partnership to include the impact of its unvested restricted shares in earnings per share using this more dilutive methodology. The face of the Partnership's consolidated statement of operations and earnings per share disclosure (See Note 12) has been updated to reflect the adoption of FSP EITF 03-6-1 and are presented as amounts allocated to unvested restricted shareholders.

Effective January 1, 2009, the Partnership adopted the FASB issued SFAS No. 160, *Accounting for Non-controlling Interests* (SFAS No. 160). Under this statement, non-controlling interests are presented as a component of consolidated shareholders' equity unless these interests are considered redeemable. Also, under SFAS No. 160, net income will encompass the total income of all consolidated subsidiaries and there will be separate disclosure on the face of the income statement of the attribution of that income between controlling and non-controlling interests. Lastly, increases and decreases in non-controlling interests will be treated as equity transactions. The face of the Partnership's consolidated balance sheet, statement of operations and statements of other comprehensive income has been updated to reflect the adoption of SFAS No. 160. SFAS No. 160 did not have material impact on the Partnership's financial position or results of operations. The Partnership also adopted the recent revisions of EITF Topic D-98,

Classification and Measurement of Redeemable Securities , which became effective upon its adoption of SFAS 160. As a result of the Partnership's adoption of these standards, amounts are now presented as non-controlling interests in consolidated real estate ventures within equity (amounts were nominal as December 31, 2008). There has been no change in the measurement of this line item from amounts previously reported. Limited partnership units have been included in the

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mezzanine section (between liability and equity) on the accompanying consolidated balance sheets. These units are redeemable by the holders for the cash equivalent thereof, or at the Company's option, a like number of unregistered common shares of the Company. Historically we have recorded the redeemable partnership units at their redemption amount (fair value) as of the balance sheet date. In accordance with Topic D-98 the redeemable partnership units should be adjusted to the maximum redemption amount at each balance sheet date, however it is not appropriate to reduce the amounts below a certain floor. The units should not be recorded at less than the original issue value of the units adjusted for income allocation and distributions. The revised presentation and floor measurement required by SFAS 160 and D-98 have been adopted retrospectively.

In accordance with the Partnership's retrospective adoption of FSP APB 14-1 and D-98, the December 31, 2008 balance sheet herein has been revised as follows:

	As Reported	APB 14-1 Adjustment	D-98 Adjustment	As Revised
Construction-in-progress	\$ 121,402	\$ 817	\$	\$ 122,219
Deferred costs, net	89,866	(539)		89,327
Unsecured bonds, net of discount	1,930,147	(12,177)		1,917,970
Redeemable limited partnership units	21,716		32,450	54,166
General partnership capital	1,601,882	12,455	(32,450)	1,581,887
Total equity	\$1,688,327	\$ 12,455	\$(32,450)	\$ 1,668,332

Accounting Pronouncements Adopted During 2009 on a Prospective Basis

In May 2009, the FASB issued Statement No. 165 *Subsequent Events* (FAS 165). FAS 165 establish principles and requirements for evaluating and reporting subsequent events and distinguishes which subsequent events should be recognized in the financial statements versus which subsequent events should be disclosed in the financial statements. FAS 165 also requires disclosure of the date through which subsequent events are evaluated by management (see Note 17). The Partnership's adoption of FAS 165 did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 107-1 and APB 28-1, *Interim Disclosures about Fair Value of Financial Instruments* (FSP FAS 107-1). FSP FAS 107-1 amends SFAS No. 107 to require disclosures about fair value of financial instruments for interim reporting periods of publicly traded companies in addition to the annual financial statements. FSP FAS 107-1 also amends APB No. 28 to require those disclosures in summarized financial information at interim reporting periods. FSP FAS 107-1 is effective for interim periods ending after June 15, 2009. Prior period presentation is not required for comparative purposes at initial adoption.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP FAS 157-4, *Determining Fair Value When the Volume and Level of Activity for the Asset or Liability Have Significantly Decreased and Identifying Transactions That are Not Orderly* (FSP FAS 157-4). FSP FAS 157-4 provides additional guidance for estimating fair value in accordance with SFAS No. 157 when the volume and level of activity for both financial and non-financial assets or liabilities have significantly decreased. FSP FAS 157-4 is effective for fiscal years and interim periods ending after June 15, 2009 and shall be applied prospectively. Early adoption for periods ending before March 15, 2009, is not permitted. The Partnership's adoption of FSP FAS 157-4 on April 1, 2009 did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

In April 2009, the FASB issued FSP Financial Accounting Standard 115-2 and FAS 124-2, *Recognition and Presentation of Other-Than-Temporary Impairments* (FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2). FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS
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124-2 amends the other-than-temporary impairment guidance in U.S. GAAP for debt securities to make the guidance more operational and to improve the presentation and disclosure of other-than temporary impairments on debt and equity securities in the financial statements. FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 are effective for fiscal years and interim periods ending after June 15, 2009. The Partnership's adoption of FSP FAS 115-2 and FAS 124-2 did not have a material impact on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

Effective January 1, 2009, the Partnership adopted the FASB issued Statement of Financial Accounting Standards No. 161 *Disclosures about Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* (SFAS 161). This new standard enhances disclosure requirements for derivative instruments in order to provide users of financial statements with an enhanced understanding of (i) how and why an entity uses derivative instruments, (ii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items are accounted for under Financial Accounting Standards No. 133 *Accounting for Derivative Instruments and Hedging Activities* and its related interpretations and (iii) how derivative instruments and related hedged items affect an entity's financial position, financial performance, and cash flows. SFAS 161 is to be applied prospectively for the first annual reporting period beginning on or after November 15, 2008. See Note 9 for further discussion.

In April 2008, the FASB Staff Position 142-3, *Determination of the Useful Life of Intangible Assets* (FSP 142-3). FSP 142-3 is to be applied prospectively for fiscal years beginning after December 15, 2008. The Partnership has not entered into any acquisition transactions during the quarter ended June 30, 2009, therefore the adoption of FSP 142-3 did not have a material impact on the Partnership's consolidated financial statements.

In December 2007, the FASB issued Statement No. 141 (revised 2007), *Business Combinations* (SFAS 141(R)), which establishes principles and requirements for how the acquirer shall recognize and measure in its financial statements the identifiable assets acquired, liabilities assumed, any non-controlling interest in the acquiree and goodwill acquired in a business combination. This statement is effective for business combinations for which the acquisition date is on or after the beginning of the first annual reporting period beginning on or after December 15, 2008. The Partnership did not complete any acquisitions during the six months ended June 30, 2009, therefore adoption of SFAS 141(R) has not had a material impact on the Partnership.

New Pronouncements

In June 2009, the FASB issued FAS 166, *Accounting for Transfers of Financial Assets, an amendment to FAS 140* (FAS 166), and FAS 167, *Amendment to FASB Interpretation No. 46R* (FAS 167). These statements will change the way entities account for transfers of financial assets and determine what entities must be consolidated. FAS 166 is in response to the FASB's concerns about how practice has developed under FAS 140, which provides the accounting framework for determining whether a transfer of financial assets constitutes a sale or a secured borrowing and, if the transfer constitutes a sale, the determination of any resulting gain or loss. The most significant amendment resulting from FAS 166 consists of the removal of the concept of a Qualifying Special-Purpose Entity (QSPE) from Statement 140. While FAS 167 addresses the effects of eliminating the QSPE concept from FAS 140 it also responds to concerns about the application of certain key provisions of FASB Interpretation No. 46(R), *Consolidation of Variable Interest Entities* (FIN 46(R)), including concerns over the transparency of enterprises' involvement with Variable Interest Entities (VIEs). Both Statements 166 and 167 will be effective on January 1, 2010. The Partnership is currently evaluating the impact of adopting both Statements 166 and 167 on its consolidated financial position or results of operations.

3. REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 the gross carrying value of the Partnership's operating properties was as follows (amounts in thousands):

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	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Land	\$ 701,856	\$ 707,591
Building and improvements	3,455,973	3,481,289
Tenant improvements	428,751	419,440
	\$ 4,586,580	\$ 4,608,320

Acquisitions and Dispositions

The Partnership did not complete any acquisitions during the periods covered in these financial statements.

On April 29, 2009, the Partnership sold 7735 Old Georgetown Road, a 122,543 net rentable square feet office property located in Bethesda, Maryland, for a sales price of \$26.5 million.

On March 16, 2009, the Partnership sold 305 Harper Drive, a 14,980 net rentable square feet office property located in Moorestown, New Jersey, for a sales price of \$1.1 million.

On February 4, 2009, the Partnership sold two office properties, totaling 66,664 net rentable square feet in Exton, Pennsylvania, for an aggregate sales price of \$9.0 million.

All sales above are included within discontinued operations.

4. INVESTMENT IN UNCONSOLIDATED VENTURES

As of June 30, 2009, the Partnership had an aggregate investment of approximately \$75.7 million in its 11 actively operating unconsolidated Real Estate Ventures. The Partnership formed these ventures with unaffiliated third parties, or acquired them, to develop office properties or to acquire land in anticipation of possible development of office properties. Ten of the Real Estate Ventures own 45 office buildings that contain an aggregate of approximately 4.3 million net rentable square feet and one Real Estate Venture developed a hotel property that contains 137 rooms in Conshohocken, PA.

The Partnership accounts for its unconsolidated interests in its Real Estate Ventures using the equity method.

Unconsolidated interests range from 3% to 50%, subject to specified priority allocations in certain of the Real Estate Ventures.

The amounts reflected in the following tables (except for the Partnership's share of equity and income) are based on the historical financial information of the individual Real Estate Ventures. One of the Real Estate Ventures, acquired in connection with the Prentiss Properties Trust merger in 2006, had a negative equity balance on a historical cost basis as a result of historical depreciation and distribution of excess financing proceeds. The Partnership reflected its acquisition of this Real Estate Venture interest at its relative fair value as of the date of the purchase of Prentiss. The difference between allocated cost and the underlying equity in the net assets of the investee is accounted for as if the entity were consolidated (i.e., allocated to the Partnership's relative share of assets and liabilities with an adjustment to recognize equity in earnings for the appropriate additional depreciation/amortization). The Partnership does not record operating losses of the Real Estate Ventures in excess of its investment balance unless the Partnership 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 June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 (in thousands):

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	June 30, 2009	December 31, 2008
Net property	\$548,785	\$554,424
Other assets	91,002	96,278
Other Liabilities	54,115	39,388
Debt	475,809	514,308
Equity	109,863	97,006
Partnership's share of equity (Partnership's basis)	75,688	71,028

The following is a summary of results of operations of the Real Estate Ventures for the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008 (in thousands):

	Three-month periods ended June 30,		Six-month periods ended March 31,	
	2009	2008	2009	2008
Revenue	\$27,125	\$25,863	\$53,689	\$52,896
Operating expenses	9,109	8,875	18,675	17,797
Interest expense, net	6,845	7,956	13,997	15,753
Depreciation and amortization	8,859	9,472	17,681	18,624
Net income	2,312	(440)	3,336	722
Partnership's share of income (Partnership's basis)	1,533	1,664	2,119	2,779

As of June 30, 2009, the Partnership had guaranteed repayment of approximately \$2.2 million of loans on behalf of certain Real Estate Ventures. The Partnership 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.

5. DEFERRED COSTS

As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Partnership's deferred costs were comprised of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009		
	Total Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Deferred Costs, net
Leasing Costs	\$ 114,689	\$ (45,467)	\$ 69,222
Financing Costs	43,651	(12,021)	31,630
Total	\$ 158,340	\$ (57,488)	\$ 100,852

	December 31, 2008		
	Total Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Deferred Costs, net
Leasing Costs	\$ 115,262	\$ (39,528)	\$ 75,734

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Financing Costs	25,170	(11,577)	13,593
Total	\$ 140,432	\$ (51,105)	\$ 89,327

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6. INTANGIBLE ASSETS

As of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, the Partnership's intangible assets were comprised of the following (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009		
	Total Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets, net
In-place lease value	\$ 134,881	\$ (72,730)	\$ 62,151
Tenant relationship value	101,087	(45,824)	55,263
Above market leases acquired	20,058	(13,366)	6,692
Total	\$ 256,026	\$ (131,920)	\$ 124,106
Below market leases acquired	\$ 77,945	\$ (35,909)	\$ 42,036
	December 31, 2008		
	Total Cost	Accumulated Amortization	Intangible Assets, net
In-place lease value	\$ 145,518	\$ (71,138)	\$ 74,380
Tenant relationship value	103,485	(40,835)	62,650
Above market leases acquired	23,351	(14,624)	8,727
Total	\$ 272,354	\$ (126,597)	\$ 145,757
Below market leases acquired	\$ 82,950	\$ (35,324)	\$ 47,626

As of June 30, 2009, the Partnership's annual amortization for its intangible assets/liabilities is as follows (in thousands and assuming no early lease terminations):

	Assets	Liabilities
2009	\$ 15,729	\$ 4,776
2010	29,499	8,345
2011	22,772	7,051
2012	17,430	6,314
2013	12,636	5,874
Thereafter	26,040	9,676
Total	\$ 124,106	\$ 42,036

7. DEBT OBLIGATIONS

The following table sets forth information regarding the Partnership's debt obligations outstanding at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 (in thousands):

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MORTGAGE DEBT:

Property / Location	June 30 2009	December 31, 2008	Effective Interest Rate	Maturity Date
200 Commerce Drive	\$ 5,639	\$ 5,684	7.12% (a)	Jan-10
Plymouth Meeting Exec.	42,421	42,785	7.00% (a)	Dec-10
Four Tower Bridge	10,284	10,404	6.62%	Feb-11
Arboretum I, II, III & V	21,357	21,657	7.59%	Jul-11
Midlantic Drive/Lenox Drive/DCC I	59,016	59,784	8.05%	Oct-11
Research Office Center	40,403	40,791	5.30% (a)	Oct-11
Concord Airport Plaza	36,115	36,617	5.55% (a)	Jan-12
Six Tower Bridge	13,880	14,185	7.79%	Aug-12
Newtown Square/Berwyn Park/Libertyview	60,245	60,910	7.25%	May-13
Coppell Associates	2,995	3,273	6.89%	Dec-13
Southpoint III	3,565	3,863	7.75%	Apr-14
Tysons Corner	98,795	99,529	5.36% (a)	Aug-15
Coppell Associates	16,600	16,600	5.75%	Feb-16
Two Logan Square	89,800	68,808	7.57% (b)	Apr-16
Principal balance outstanding	501,115	484,890		
Plus: unamortized fixed-rate debt premiums, net	1,846	2,635		
Total mortgage indebtedness	\$ 502,961	\$ 487,525		

UNSECURED DEBT:

\$275.0M 4.500% Guaranteed Notes due 2009	150,151	196,680	4.62%	Nov-09
			LIBOR	Oct-10
Bank Term Loan	183,000	183,000	+ 0.80%	(c)
\$300.0M 5.625% Guaranteed Notes due 2010	210,546	275,545	5.61%	Dec-10
			LIBOR	Jun-11
			+	(c)
Credit Facility	74,000	153,000	0.725%	
\$320.7M 3.875% Guaranteed Exchangeable Notes due 2026	205,740	282,030	5.50%	Oct-11
\$300.0M 5.750% Guaranteed Notes due 2012	290,035	300,000	5.77%	Apr-12
\$250.0M 5.400% Guaranteed Notes due 2014	250,000	250,000	5.53%	Nov-14
\$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
			LIBOR	Mar-35
Indenture IA (Preferred Trust I)	27,062	27,062	+ 1.25%	
			LIBOR	Apr-35
Indenture IB (Preferred Trust I)	25,774	25,774	+ 1.25%	

			LIBOR + 1.25%	Jul-35
Indenture II (Preferred Trust II)	25,774	25,774		
Principal balance outstanding	1,992,082	2,268,865		
less: unamortized exchangeable debt discount	(8,063)	(12,177)		
Plus: unamortized fixed-rate debt discounts, net	(2,437)	(2,718)		
Total unsecured indebtedness	\$ 1,981,582	\$ 2,253,970		
Total Debt Obligations	\$ 2,484,543	\$ 2,741,495		

(a) Loans were assumed upon acquisition of the related property. Interest rates presented above reflect the market rate at the time of acquisition.

(b) The Two Logan Square mortgage was refinanced in the amount of 89.8 million on April 1, 2009. The new loan features a 7.57% rate and a seven-year term with three years of interest only payments followed by a thirty-year amortization schedule.

(c) These loans may be extended to

June 29, 2012 at
the Partnership's
discretion.

On June 29, 2009, the Partnership entered into a forward financing commitment to borrow up to \$256.5 million under two separate loans which are secured by mortgages on the 30th Street Post Office (the Post Office project), the Cira South Garage (the garage project) and by the leases of space at these facilities upon the completion of these projects. Of the total borrowings, \$209.7 million and \$46.8 million of the total borrowings will be allocated to the Post Office project and to the garage project, respectively. The Partnership paid a \$17.7 million commitment fee, which includes a \$1.5 million arrangement fee, in connection with this commitment. The total loan amount together with the net commitment fee was deposited in an escrow account to be administered by The Bank of New York Mellon (the trustee). In accordance with the trust agreement between the lender and the trustee, the lender assigned its rights under the loans to the Trust. The Trust issued certificates to third parties in an amount equal to the funding commitment. Upon investment of the escrow account in a portfolio of U.S. Government treasuries, the net commitment of \$16.2 million will be used together with the interest earned on the escrow account to pay interest costs of the loans through August 26, 2010 which is also the anticipated completion date of the projects and the expected funding date. In order for funding to

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occur certain conditions must be met by the Partnership which primarily relate to the completion of the projects and the commencement of the rental payments from the respective leases with the IRS on these properties. The loans will bear interest at 5.93% and require principal and interest payments based on a twenty year amortization schedule. The Partnership intends to use the loan proceeds to reduce borrowings under its credit facility and for general corporate purposes. As of June 30, 2009, the commitment fee is included as part of the deferred costs in the Partnership's consolidated balance sheet as it believes the funding is probable of occurring. The Partnership will amortize this cost over the term of the loan starting on the date the funding of the loans has occurred. In the event that the Partnership believes the funding will not occur, this cost will be written off in the period that such determination was made. In addition, should the funding not occur either because the Partnership does not meet the conditions or the Company decides not to proceed with the funding, a termination fee is payable (see Note 16).

During the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the Partnership's weighted-average effective interest rate on its mortgage notes payable was 6.70% and 6.41%, respectively.

During the six-months ended June 30, 2009, the Partnership repurchased \$197.8 million of its existing Notes in a series of transactions which are summarized in the table below:

Notes	Repurchase Amount	Principal	Gain	Deferred Financing Amortization
2009 Notes	\$ 44,945	\$ 46,529	\$ 1,584	\$ 62
2010 Notes	59,257	64,999	5,735	190
2012 Notes	9,061	9,965	904	35
3.875% Notes	63,514	76,290	10,428	796
	\$ 176,777	\$ 197,783	\$ 18,651	\$ 1,083

The Partnership utilizes credit facility borrowings for general business purposes, including the acquisition, development and redevelopment of properties and the repayment of other debt. The maturity date of the \$600 million Credit Facility (the Credit Facility) is June 29, 2011 (subject to an extension of one year, at the Partnership's option, upon its payment of an extension fee equal to 15 basis points of the committed amount under the Credit Facility). The per annum variable interest rate on outstanding balances is LIBOR plus 0.725%. The interest rate and facility fee are subject to adjustment upon a change in the Partnership's unsecured debt ratings. The Partnership has the option to increase the Credit Facility to \$800.0 million subject to the absence of any defaults and the Partnership's ability to acquire additional commitments from its existing lenders or new lenders. As of June 30, 2009, the Partnership had \$74.0 million of borrowings, \$15.2 million of letters of credit outstanding under the Credit Facility, and a \$15.3 million holdback in connection with our historic tax credit transaction leaving \$495.5 million of unused availability. During the six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008, the weighted-average interest rate on the Credit Facility was 1.87% and 4.62% respectively. As of June 30, 2009 and 2008, the weighted average interest rate on the Credit Facility was 1.42% and 3.17% respectively.

The Credit Facility requires the maintenance of ratios related to minimum net worth, debt-to-total capitalization and fixed charge coverage and includes non-financial covenants. The Partnership was in compliance with all financial covenants as of June 30, 2009.

In April 2007, the Partnership entered into a \$20.0 million Sweep Agreement (the Sweep Agreement) to be used for cash management purposes. Borrowings under the Sweep Agreement bear interest at one-month LIBOR plus 0.75%. The Sweep Agreement ended in April 2009 at which point the agreement was not renewed.

As of June 30, 2009, the Partnership's aggregate scheduled principal payments of debt obligations, excluding amortization of discounts and premiums, are as follows (in thousands):

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2009	\$ 154,928
2010	450,405
2011	412,035
2012	341,474
2013	59,184
Thereafter	1,075,171
Total principal payments	2,493,197
Net unamortized premiums/discounts	(8,654)
Outstanding indebtedness	\$ 2,484,543

8. FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The following fair value disclosure was determined by the Partnership using available market information and discounted cash flow analyses as of June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008, 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 Partnership could realize upon disposition. The use of different estimation methodologies may have a material effect on the estimated fair value amounts. The Partnership believes that the carrying amounts reflected in the Consolidated Balance Sheets at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 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 Partnership estimates of fair value differ from the carrying amounts (in thousands):

	June 30, 2009		December 31, 2008	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Mortgage payable, net of premiums	\$ 502,961	\$ 485,472	\$ 484,890	\$ 487,525
Unsecured notes payable, net of discounts	\$ 1,645,972	\$ 1,379,098	\$ 1,854,186	\$ 1,152,056
Variable Rate Debt Instruments	\$ 335,610	\$ 331,421	\$ 414,610	\$ 398,748
Notes Receivable	\$ 49,676	\$ 48,488	\$ 48,048	\$ 46,227

9. RISK MANAGEMENT AND USE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS**Risk Management**

Deteriorating economic conditions have resulted in a reduction of the availability of financing and higher borrowing costs. These factors, coupled with a slowing economy, have reduced the volume of real estate transactions and created credit stresses on most businesses. The Partnership believes that vacancy rates may increase through 2009 and possibly beyond as the current economic climate negatively impacts tenants in the Properties. The current financial markets also have an adverse effect on the Partnership's other counter parties such as the counter parties in its derivative contracts.

The Partnership expects that the impact of the current state of the economy, including rising unemployment and the unprecedented volatility and illiquidity 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 Partnership's future net income and cash flows

and could have a material adverse effect on its financial condition. In addition to the financial constraints on our tenants, many of the debt capital markets that the Partnership and other real estate companies frequently access, such as the unsecured

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bond market and the convertible debt market, are not currently available on terms that management believes are economically attractive or at all. Although management believes that the quality of the Partnership's assets and its strong balance sheet will enable the Partnership to raise debt capital from other sources such as traditional term or secured loans from banks, pension funds and life insurance companies, these sources are lending fewer dollars, under stricter terms and at higher borrowing rates. As of June 30, 2009, the Partnership has maturing debt of \$154.9 million in 2009 and \$450.4 million in 2010 (Note 7). These amounts do not include the Credit Facility or the Bank Term Loan as those loans can be extended until 2012 at the Partnership's discretion. Management is focused on continuing to enhance the Partnership's liquidity and strengthening its balance sheet through capital retention, targeted sales activity and management of existing and prospective liabilities.

The Partnership's Credit Facility, Bank Term Loan 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 Credit Facility is subject to compliance with such financial and other covenants. In the event that the Partnership fails to satisfy these covenants, it would be in default under the Credit Facility, the Bank Term Loan 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 Credit Facility is subject to a traditional material adverse effect clause. Each time the Partnership 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 Partnership taken as a whole or which could negatively effect the ability of the Partnership to perform its obligations under the Credit Facility. While the Partnership believes that there are currently no material adverse effect events, the Partnership is operating in unprecedented economic times and it is possible that such events could arise which would limit the Partnership's borrowings under the Credit Facility. If an event occurs which is considered to have a material adverse effect, the lenders could consider the Partnership in default under the terms of the Credit Facility and the borrowings under the Credit Facility would become due and payable. If the Partnership is unable to obtain a waiver, this would have a material adverse effect on the Partnership's financial position and results of operations.

The Partnership was in compliance with all financial covenants as of June 30, 2009. Management continuously monitors the Partnership'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 Partnership currently believes it will remain in compliance with its covenants, in the event of a continued slow-down and continued crisis in the credit markets, the Partnership may not be able to remain in compliance with such covenants and if the lender would not provide a waiver, it could result in an event of default.

Use of Derivative Financial Instruments

The Partnership'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 Partnership's operating and financial structure, as well as to hedge specific transactions. The counterparties to these arrangements are major financial institutions with which the Partnership and its affiliates may also have other financial relationships. The Partnership 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 Partnership does not anticipate that any of the counterparties will fail to meet these obligations as they come due. The Partnership does not hedge credit or property value market risks through derivative financial instruments.

The Partnership formally assesses, both at inception of the 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 Partnership will discontinue

hedge accounting prospectively. The related ineffectiveness would be charged to the Statement of Operations.

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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 SFAS No. 157, the Partnership 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 Partnership has considered the impact of netting and any applicable credit enhancements, such as collateral postings, thresholds, mutual puts, and guarantees.

Although the Partnership has determined that the majority of the inputs used to value its derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with its derivatives utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads to evaluate the likelihood of default by itself and its counterparties. However, as of June 30, 2009, the Partnership has assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of its derivative positions and has determined that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of its derivatives. As a result, the Partnership has determined that its derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The following table summarizes the terms and fair values of the Partnership's derivative financial instruments at June 30, 2009. The notional amounts at June 30, 2009 provide an indication of the extent of the Partnership's involvement in these instruments at that time, but do not represent exposure to credit, interest rate or market risks. The fair value of the hedges at June 30, 2009 and December 31, 2008 is included in other liabilities and accumulated other comprehensive income in the accompanying balance sheet, except for the \$0.3 million of ineffectiveness charged to the consolidated statements of operations during the three months ended June 30, 2009 relating to the forward starting swaps.

Hedge Product	Hedge Type	Hedge Designation	Notional Amount		Strike	Trade Date	Maturity Date	Fair Value	
			6/30/2009	12/31/2008				6/30/2009	12/31/2008
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow (b)	\$ 91,700	\$ 78,000(a)	4.709%	9/20/07	10/18/10	\$ 6,452	\$ 7,204
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow (b)	25,000	25,000	4.415%	10/19/07	10/18/10	1,173	1,439
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow (b)	25,000	25,000	3.747%	11/26/07	10/18/10	915	1,111
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow (b)	25,000	25,000	3.338%	9/23/07	12/18/09	354	603
Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow (b)	25,774	25,774	2.975%	10/16/08	10/30/10	620	628
Forward Starting Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow (c)	25,000	25,000	4.770%	1/4/08	12/18/19	1,949	4,079
Forward Starting Swap	Interest Rate	Cash Flow (c)	25,000	25,000	4.423%	3/19/08	12/18/19	1,237	3,402

\$ 242,474 \$ 228,774

\$ 12,700 \$ 18,466

- (a) Notional amount accreting up to \$155,000 through October 8, 2010.
- (b) Hedging unsecured variable rate debt.
- (c) Future issuance of long-term debt with an expected forward starting date in March 2010.

Concentration of Credit Risk

Concentrations of credit risk arise when a number of tenants related to the Partnership'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 Partnership, to be similarly affected. The Partnership 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 5% or more of the Partnership's rents during the three- and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 and 2008. Recent developments in the general economy and the global credit markets have had a significant adverse effect on companies in numerous industries. The Partnership has tenants

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concentrated in various industries that may be experiencing adverse effects from the current economic conditions and the Partnership could be adversely affected if such tenants go into default under their leases.

10. DISCONTINUED OPERATIONS

For the three-and six-month period ended June 30, 2009, income from discontinued operations relates to the four properties that the Partnership sold during 2009. The following table summarizes the revenue and expense information for the properties classified as discontinued operations for the three-and six-month periods ended June 30, 2009 (in thousands):

	Three-month period ended June 30, 2009	Six-month period ended June 30, 2009
Revenue:		
Rents	\$ 311	\$ 1,511
Tenant reimbursements	(4)	43
Other	3	71
Total revenue	310	1,625
Expenses:		
Property operating expenses	165	546
Real estate taxes	17	127
Depreciation and amortization	142	615
Provision for impairment of discontinued operations		3,700
Total operating expenses	324	4,988
Interest income		(1)
Loss from discontinued operations before gain on sale of interests in real estate	(14)	(3,364)
Net loss on sale of interests in real estate	(1,225)	(1,031)
Loss from discontinued operations attributable to Brandywine Operating Partnership	\$ (1,239)	\$ (4,395)

For the three-and six-month period ended June 30, 2008, income from discontinued operations relates to properties that the Partnership sold through June 30, 2009. The following table summarizes the revenue and expense information for properties classified as discontinued operations for the three-and six-month period ended June 30, 2008 (in thousands):

Three-month period ended June 30, 2008	Six-month period ended June 30, 2008
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Revenue:

Rents	\$	14,175	\$	29,273
Tenant reimbursements		498		1,093
Other		58		183
Total revenue		14,731		30,549

Expenses:

Property operating expenses		5,301		10,172
Real estate taxes		1,172		2,656
Depreciation and amortization		4,999		10,001
Provision for impairment of discontinued operations		6,850		6,850
Total operating expenses		18,322		29,679
Interest income		5		11
Interest expense		(1,342)		(2,694)