

CORPORATE OFFICE PROPERTIES TRUST
Form 10-K
February 12, 2013

UNITED STATES SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION
Washington, DC 20549
FORM 10-K
(Mark one)

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2012
or

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 1-14023
Corporate Office Properties Trust
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)
Maryland 23-2947217
(State or other jurisdiction of (IRS Employer
incorporation or organization) Identification No.)
6711 Columbia Gateway Drive, Suite 300, Columbia, MD 21046
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (443) 285-5400

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:

(Title of Each Class)	(Name of Exchange on Which Registered)
Common Shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange
Series H Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange
Series J Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange
Series L Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(g) of the Act: None

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.
 Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act. Yes No

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

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

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Yes No

Indicate by check mark if disclosure of delinquent filers pursuant to Item 405 of Regulation S-K is not contained herein, and will not be contained, to the best of registrant's knowledge, in definitive proxy or information statements incorporated by reference in Part III of this Form 10-K or any amendment to this Form 10-K.

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

Large accelerated filer Accelerated filer Non-accelerated filer Smaller reporting company
(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant is a shell company (as defined in Rule 12b-2 of the Exchange Act)

Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and nonvoting common equity held by non-affiliates of the registrant was approximately \$1.7 billion, as calculated using the closing price of the common shares of beneficial interest on the New York Stock Exchange and our outstanding shares as of June 29, 2012. For purposes of calculating this amount only, affiliates are defined as Trustees, executive owners and beneficial owners of more than 10% of the registrant's outstanding common shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value. At January 28, 2013, 81,106,909 of the registrant's common shares of beneficial interest were outstanding.

Portions of the annual shareholders' report of the registrant for the year ended December 31, 2012 are incorporated by reference into Parts I and II of this Form 10-K and portions of the proxy statement of the registrant for its 2013 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-K contains “forward-looking” statements, as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that are based on our current expectations, estimates and projections about future events and financial trends affecting the financial condition and operations of our business. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “estimate,” “plan” or other comparable terminology. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which we cannot predict with accuracy and some of which we might not even anticipate. Although we believe that the expectations, estimates and projections reflected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions at the time made, we can give no assurance that these expectations, estimates and projections will be achieved. Future events and actual results may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Important factors that may affect these expectations, estimates and projections include, but are not limited to:

- general economic and business conditions, which will, among other things, affect office property and data center demand and rents, tenant creditworthiness, interest rates, financing availability and property values;
- adverse changes in the real estate markets, including, among other things, increased competition with other companies;
- governmental actions and initiatives, including risks associated with the impact of a government shutdown or budgetary reductions or impasses, such as a reduction in rental revenues, non-renewal of leases and/or a curtailment of demand for additional space by our strategic customers;
- our ability to borrow on favorable terms;
- risks of real estate acquisition and development activities, including, among other things, risks that development projects may not be completed on schedule, that tenants may not take occupancy or pay rent or that development or operating costs may be greater than anticipated;
- our ability to sell properties included in our Strategic Reallocation Plan;
- risks of investing through joint venture structures, including risks that our joint venture partners may not fulfill their financial obligations as investors or may take actions that are inconsistent with our objectives;
 - changes in our plans for properties or views of market economic conditions or failure to obtain development rights, either of which could result in recognition of significant impairment losses;
- our ability to satisfy and operate effectively under Federal income tax rules relating to real estate investment trusts and partnerships;
- the dilutive effects of issuing additional common shares;
- our ability to achieve projected results; and
- environmental requirements.

For further information on factors that could affect the company and the statements contained herein, you should refer to the section below entitled “Item 1A. Risk Factors.” We undertake no obligation to update or supplement forward-looking statements.

PART I

Item 1. Business

OUR COMPANY

General. We are an office real estate investment trust (“REIT”) that focuses primarily on serving the specialized requirements of United States Government agencies and defense contractors, most of whom are engaged in defense information technology and national security related activities. We generally acquire, develop, manage and lease office and data center properties concentrated in large office parks located near knowledge-based government demand drivers and/or in targeted markets or submarkets in the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region. As of December 31, 2012, our investments in real estate included the following:

• 208 operating office properties totaling 18.8 million square feet that were 88% occupied;

• 13 office properties under construction or redevelopment, or for which we were contractually committed to construct, that we estimate will total approximately 1.7 million square feet upon completion, including two partially operational properties included above;

• land held or under pre-construction totaling 1,694 acres (including 561 acres controlled but not owned) that we believe are potentially developable into approximately 19.3 million square feet; and

• a partially operational, wholesale data center which upon completion and stabilization is expected to have a critical load of 18 megawatts.

We conduct almost all of our operations through our operating partnership, Corporate Office Properties, L.P. (the “Operating Partnership”), a Delaware limited partnership, of which we are the managing general partner. The Operating Partnership owns real estate both directly and through subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies (“LLCs”). The Operating Partnership also owns subsidiaries that provide real estate services such as property management, construction and development services primarily for our properties but also for third parties.

Interests in our Operating Partnership are in the form of common and preferred units. As of December 31, 2012, we owned 95% of the outstanding common units and 97% of the outstanding preferred units in our Operating Partnership. The remaining common and preferred units in our Operating Partnership were owned by third parties, which included certain members of our Board of Trustees.

We believe that we are organized and have operated in a manner that satisfies the requirements for taxation as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and we intend to continue to operate in such a manner.

Provided we continue to qualify for taxation as a REIT, we generally will not be subject to Federal income tax on our taxable income that is distributed to our shareholders. A REIT is subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that it distribute to its shareholders at least 90% of its annual taxable income (excluding net capital gains).

Our executive offices are located at 6711 Columbia Gateway Drive, Suite 300, Columbia, Maryland 21046 and our telephone number is (443) 285-5400.

Our Internet address is www.copt.com. We make available on our Internet website free of charge our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”) as soon as reasonably possible after we file such material with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the “SEC”). In addition, we have made available on our Internet website under the heading “Corporate Governance” the charters for our Board of Trustees' Audit, Nominating and Corporate Governance, Compensation and Investment Committees, as well as our Corporate Governance Guidelines, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Code of Ethics for Financial Officers. We intend to make available on our website any future amendments or waivers to our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Code of Ethics for Financial Officers within four business days after any such amendments or waivers. The information on our Internet site is not part of this report.

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The SEC maintains an Internet website that contains reports, proxy and information statements and other information regarding issuers that file electronically with the SEC. This Internet website can be accessed at www.sec.gov. The public may also read and copy paper filings that we have made with the SEC at the SEC's Public Reference Room, located at 100 F Street, NE, Washington, DC 20549. Information on the operation of the Public Reference Room may be obtained by calling (800) SEC-0330.

Significant 2012 Developments

During 2012, we:

disposed of 35 operating properties totaling 2.3 million square feet and non-operating properties for aggregate transaction values totaling \$313.6 million. The \$291 million in net proceeds from these sales were used primarily to pay down our Revolving Credit Facility;

approved a plan to dispose of our office properties and developable land in Greater Philadelphia, Pennsylvania within the next four years because the properties no longer meet our strategic investment criteria;

acquired for \$48.3 million a property in Herndon, Virginia totaling 202,000 square feet that was 100% leased;

placed into service an aggregate of 371,000 square feet in four newly constructed office properties;

issued 6.9 million Series L Cumulative Preferred Shares (the "Series L Preferred Shares") at a price of \$25.00 per share for net proceeds of \$165.7 million after underwriting discounts but before offering expenses. These shares are nonvoting and redeemable for cash at \$25.00 per share at our option on or after June 27, 2017. The net proceeds were used to pay down our Revolving Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes;

redeemed all of our Series G Preferred Shares of beneficial interest (the "Series G Preferred Shares") at a price of \$25.00 per share, or \$55.0 million in the aggregate, plus accrued and unpaid dividends thereon through the date of redemption;

completed a public offering of 8.6 million common shares of beneficial interest ("common shares") at a price of \$24.75 per share for net proceeds of \$204.9 million after underwriter discounts but before offering expenses;

established an at-the-market ("ATM") stock offering program under which we may, from time to time, offer and sell common shares in "at the market" stock offerings having an aggregate gross sales price of up to \$150.0 million;

entered into unsecured term loan agreements, under which we borrowed \$370 million in the aggregate. The net proceeds from these borrowings were used to pay down our Revolving Credit Facility;

exercised our right to reduce the lenders' aggregate commitment under our unsecured revolving credit facility from \$1.0 billion to \$800 million, with the ability, subject to certain conditions, for us to increase the lenders' aggregate commitment to \$1.3 billion;

finished the period with our portfolio of office properties 87.8% occupied and our Same Office Properties 89.1% occupied; and

completed the transition of Roger A. Waesche, Jr. as our President and Chief Executive Officer following the retirement of Randall M. Griffin effective March 31, 2012.

Business and Growth Strategies

Our primary objectives are to achieve sustainable long-term growth in results of operations and to maximize long-term shareholder value. This section sets forth key components of our business and growth strategies that we have in place to support these objectives.

Business Strategies

Customer Strategy: We focus on serving the specialized requirements of United States Government agencies and defense contractors, most of whom are engaged in defense information technology and national security related activities. These tenants' missions generally pertain more to knowledge-based activities (such as cyber security, research and development and other highly technical defense and security areas) than to force structure (troops) and weapon system production. A high percentage of our revenue is concentrated in office and data center properties supporting this strategy, and we expect to further increase this concentration level through our:

properties' (existing buildings and land held for future development) proximity to defense installations and other knowledge-based government demand drivers, and our willingness to expand to new locations with similar proximities;

strong relationships with tenants engaged in knowledge-based defense and security activities;
depth of collective team knowledge, experience and capabilities in developing, operating and securing office
properties and single user data centers that meet the United States Government's Force Protection requirements;
record for providing service that exceeds customer expectations both in terms of the quality of the space we provide
and our level of responsiveness to their needs. We have won the CEL & Associates, Inc. award for quality service and
tenant satisfaction among nationwide office operators in the large owner category every year since 2004. We believe
that operating with such an emphasis on service enables us to be the landlord of choice with high quality customers
and contributes to high levels of customer loyalty and retention; and
continued future investment focused on properties for United States Government agencies and defense contractors.

Market Strategy: In order to support our customer strategy, we focus on owning properties located near defense installations and other knowledge-based government demand drivers. We also focus on owning properties in targeted markets or submarkets in the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region with strong growth attributes. The growth attributes we look for in selecting these markets or submarkets include, among others: (1) proximity to large demand drivers; (2) strong demographics; (3) attractiveness to high quality tenants; (4) continued potential for growth and stability in economic down cycles; and (5) future acquisition and development opportunities. We typically focus on owning and operating office properties in large business parks located outside of central business districts. We believe that such parks generally attract long-term, high-quality tenants seeking to attract and retain quality work forces because they are typically situated along major transportation routes with easy access to support services, amenities and residential communities.

Capital Strategy: Our capital strategy is aimed at maintaining a flexible capital structure in order to facilitate growth and performance in the face of differing market conditions in the most cost-effective manner by:

- using debt comprised primarily of fixed-rate debt (including the effect of interest rate swaps) from banks and institutional lenders along with debt available from public debt markets, such as our exchangeable senior notes;
- using equity raised through issuances of common and preferred shares of beneficial interest, issuances of common and preferred units in our Operating Partnership and, to a lesser extent, joint venture structures for certain investments;
- managing our debt by monitoring, among other things: (1) our debt levels relative to our overall capital structure; (2) the relationship of certain measures of earnings to certain financing cost requirements (commonly referred to as coverage ratios); (3) the relationship of our variable-rate debt to our total debt; and (4) the timing of debt maturities to ensure that maturities in any year do not exceed levels that we believe we can refinance;
- using proceeds from sales under our disposition strategy to fund our investment activities, including our development pipeline, and to reduce overall debt; and
- continuously evaluating the ability of our capital resources to accommodate our plans for future growth.

Growth Strategies

Property Development and Acquisition Strategy: We pursue property development and acquisition opportunities for properties that fit our customer and market strategies. As a result, the focus of our development and acquisition activities includes properties that are either: (1) located near defense installations and other knowledge-based government demand drivers; or (2) located in markets or submarkets in the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region that we believe meet the criteria set forth above in our market strategy. We may also develop or acquire properties that do not align with our customer or market strategies but which we believe provide opportunity for favorable returns on investment given the associated risks.

We pursue development activities as market conditions and leasing opportunities support favorable risk-adjusted returns on investment. We typically seek to make acquisitions at attractive yields and below replacement cost, or that otherwise meet our strategic objectives. We also seek to increase operating cash flow of certain acquisitions by repositioning the properties and capitalizing on existing below market leases and expansion opportunities.

Disposition Strategy: We seek to dispose of properties and other investments that no longer meet our strategic objectives in order to remain aligned with such objectives, maximize our return on invested capital and be better positioned for long term growth.

Internal Growth Strategy: We aggressively manage our portfolio to maximize the operating value and performance of each property through: (1) proactive property management and leasing; (2) achieving operating efficiencies through increasing economies of scale and, where possible, aggregating vendor contracts to achieve volume pricing discounts; and (3) renewing tenant leases and re-tenanting at increased rents where market conditions permit. We also aim to

develop and operate our properties in a manner that minimizes adverse impact on the environment by: (1) constructing new buildings designed to use resources with a higher level of efficiency and lower impact on human health and the environment during their life cycles than conventional buildings through our participation in the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design ("LEED") program; (2) retrofitting select existing office properties to operate more efficiently; and (3) registering our property portfolio in Energy Star, a joint program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy that focuses on protecting the environment through energy efficient products and practices.

Industry Segments

We operate in two primary industries: commercial office properties and our wholesale data center. We classify our properties containing data center space as commercial office real estate when tenants significantly fund the data center

infrastructure costs. At December 31, 2012, our commercial office real estate operations were in geographical segments, as set forth below:

• Baltimore/Washington Corridor (generally defined as the Maryland counties of Howard and Anne Arundel);

• Northern Virginia (defined as Fairfax County, Virginia);

• San Antonio, Texas;

• Washington, DC - Capitol Riverfront;

• St. Mary's & King George Counties (in Maryland and Virginia, respectively);

• Greater Baltimore, Maryland (generally defined as the Maryland counties of Baltimore and Harford and Baltimore City);

• Suburban Maryland (defined as the Maryland counties of Montgomery and Prince George's);

• Colorado Springs, Colorado; and

• Greater Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (in Blue Bell, Pennsylvania).

As of December 31, 2012, 173 of our office properties, or 82% of our square feet in operations, were located in the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region, which includes all the segments set forth above except for San Antonio, Colorado Springs and Greater Philadelphia. Our wholesale data center, which is comprised of one property in Manassas, Virginia, is reported as a separate segment.

For information relating to our segments, you should refer to Note 16 to our consolidated financial statements, which is included in a separate section at the end of this Annual Report on Form 10-K beginning on page F-1.

Employees

As of December 31, 2012, we had 384 employees, none of whom were parties to collective bargaining agreements.

We believe that our relations with our employees are good.

Competition

The commercial real estate market is highly competitive. Numerous commercial properties compete with our properties for tenants. Some of the properties competing with ours may be newer or in more desirable locations, or the competing properties' owners may be willing to accept lower rents than are acceptable to us. We also compete with our own tenants, many of whom have the right to sublease their space. The competitive environment for leasing is affected considerably by a number of factors including, among other things, changes in economic factors and supply of and demand for space. These factors may make it difficult for us to lease existing vacant space and space associated with future lease expirations at rental rates that are sufficient to meeting our short-term capital needs.

We compete for the acquisition of commercial properties with many entities, including other publicly-traded commercial REITs. Many of our competitors for such acquisitions have substantially greater financial resources than ours. In addition, our competitors may be willing to accept lower returns on their investments. If our competitors prevent us from buying properties that we have targeted for acquisition, we may not be able to meet our property acquisition goals.

We also compete with many entities, including other publicly-traded commercial REITs, for capital. This competition could adversely affect our ability to raise capital we may need to fulfill our capital strategy.

In addition, we also compete with other sellers of commercial properties for a limited number of buyers of properties. This competition could adversely affect our ability to complete property dispositions under existing or future disposition plans.

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Set forth below are risks and uncertainties relating to our business and the ownership of our securities. You should carefully consider each of these risks and uncertainties and all of the information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and its Exhibits, including our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2012, which are included in a separate section at the end of this report beginning on page F-1.

Our performance and value are subject to risks associated with our properties and with the real estate industry. Real estate investments are subject to various risks and fluctuations in value and demand, many of which are beyond our control. Our economic performance and the value of our real estate assets may decline due to conditions in the general economy and the real estate business which, in turn, could have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of

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operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders. These conditions include, but are not limited to:

- downturns in national, regional and local economic environments, including increases in the unemployment rate and inflation or deflation;
- competition from other properties;
- deteriorating local real estate market conditions, such as oversupply, reduction in demand and decreasing rental rates;
- declining real estate valuations;
- increasing vacancies and the need to periodically repair, renovate and re-lease space;
- adverse developments concerning our tenants, which could affect our ability to collect rents and execute lease renewals;
- government actions and initiatives, including risks associated with the impact of government shutdowns and budgetary reductions or impasses, such as a reduction of rental revenues, non-renewal of leases and/or a curtailment of demand for additional space by our strategic customers;
- increasing operating costs, including insurance expenses, utilities, real estate taxes and other expenses, much of which we may not be able to pass through to tenants;
- increasing interest rates and unavailability of financing on acceptable terms or at all;
- trends in office real estate that may adversely affect future demand, including telecommuting and flexible workplaces that increase the population density per square foot;
- adverse changes in taxation or zoning laws;
- potential inability to secure adequate insurance;
- adverse consequences resulting from civil disturbances, natural disasters, terrorist acts or acts of war; and
- potential liability under environmental or other laws or regulations.

We may suffer adverse consequences as a result of adverse economic conditions. Our business may be affected by adverse economic conditions in the United States economy or real estate industry as a whole or by the local economic conditions in the markets in which our properties are located, including the impact of high unemployment and constrained credit. Adverse economic conditions could increase the likelihood of tenants encountering financial difficulties, including bankruptcy, insolvency or general downturn of business, and as a result could increase the likelihood of tenants defaulting in their lease obligations to us. Such conditions also could increase the likelihood of our being unsuccessful in renewing tenants, renewing tenants on terms less favorable to us or being unable to lease newly constructed properties. In addition, such conditions could increase the level of risk that we may not be able to obtain new financing for development activities, acquisitions, refinancing of existing debt or other capital requirements at reasonable terms, if at all. As a result, adverse economic conditions could collectively have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

We may suffer adverse consequences as a result of our reliance on rental revenues for our income. We earn revenue from renting our properties. Our operating costs do not necessarily fluctuate in relation to changes in our rental revenue. This means that our costs will not necessarily decline and may increase even if our revenues decline.

For new tenants or upon lease expiration for existing tenants, we generally must make improvements and pay other leasing costs for which we may not receive increased rents. We also make building-related capital improvements for which tenants may not reimburse us.

If our properties do not generate revenue sufficient to meet our operating expenses and capital costs, we may have to borrow additional amounts to cover these costs. In such circumstances, we would likely have lower profits or possibly incur losses. We may also find in such circumstances that we are unable to borrow to cover such costs, in which case our operations could be adversely affected. Moreover, there may be less or no cash available for distributions to our

shareholders.

In addition, the competitive environment for leasing is affected considerably by a number of factors including, among other things, changes due to economic factors such as supply and demand. These factors may make it difficult for us to lease existing vacant space and space associated with future lease expirations at rental rates that are sufficient to meet our short-term capital needs.

We rely on the ability of our tenants to pay rent and would be harmed by their inability to do so. Our performance depends on the ability of our tenants to fulfill their lease obligations by paying their rental payments in a timely manner. If one or more of our major tenants, or a number of our smaller tenants, were to experience financial difficulties, including bankruptcy, insolvency, government shutdown, or general downturn of business, there could be an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

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We may be adversely affected by developments concerning some of our major tenants and sector concentrations, including shutdowns of the United States Government and actual, or potential, reductions in government spending targeting United States Government agencies and defense contractors engaged in knowledge-based activities. As of December 31, 2012, our 20 largest tenants accounted for 64.5% of the total annualized rental revenue of our office properties, and the four largest of these tenants accounted for 63.4% of that portion. We computed the annualized rental revenue by multiplying by 12 the sum of monthly contractual base rents and estimated monthly expense reimbursements under active leases in our portfolio of office properties as of December 31, 2012. Information regarding our four largest tenants is set forth below:

Tenant	Annualized Rental Revenue at December 31, 2012 (in thousands)	Percentage of Total Annualized Rental Revenue of Office Properties	Number of Leases
United States of America	\$ 111,745	24.2%	63
Northrop Grumman Corporation (1)	29,061	6.3%	12
Booz Allen Hamilton, Inc.	25,598	5.5%	10
Computer Sciences Corporation (1)	22,321	4.8%	7

(1) Includes affiliated organizations and agencies and predecessor companies.

Most of our leases with the United States Government provide for a series of one-year terms or provide for early termination rights. The United States Government may terminate its leases if, among other reasons, the United States Congress fails to provide funding. If any of our four largest tenants fail to make rental payments to us, including as a result of a government shutdown, or if the United States Government elects to terminate some or all of its leases and the space cannot be re-leased on satisfactory terms, there would be an adverse effect on our financial performance and ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

As of December 31, 2012, 70.0% of the total annualized rental revenue of our office properties held for long-term investment was from properties located near defense installations and other knowledge-based government demand drivers, or that were otherwise at least 50% occupied by United States Government agencies or defense contractors. We expect to further increase our reliance on United States Government agencies and defense contractors, most of whom are engaged in knowledge-based defense and security activities, for revenue. A reduction in government spending targeting these activities could affect the ability of these tenants to fulfill lease obligations, decrease the likelihood that these tenants will renew their leases or enter into new leases and limit our future growth from these sectors. Moreover, uncertainty regarding the potential for future reduction in government spending targeting these activities could also decrease or delay leasing activity from tenants engaged in these activities. The Budget Control Act passed in 2011, which imposed caps on the Federal budget in order to achieve targeted spending levels over the 2013-2021 fiscal years, has fueled further uncertainty regarding future government spending reductions. A reduction in government spending targeting knowledge-based defense and security activities and/or uncertainty regarding the potential for future spending reductions could have an adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our shareholders.

We may be unable to successfully execute plans to dispose of properties. In 2011, we implemented our Strategic Reallocation Plan to dispose of office properties and land that are no longer closely aligned with our strategy. In 2012, our Board of Trustees also approved a plan by management to shorten the holding period for office properties and developable land in Greater Philadelphia, Pennsylvania because the properties no longer meet our strategic investment criteria. Our failure to successfully execute these and other future disposition plans could adversely affect our ability to effectively execute our business strategy, which in turn could affect our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to shareholders.

We may suffer adverse consequences due to our inexperience in developing, managing and leasing wholesale data centers. We have significant experience in developing, managing and leasing single user data center space. However, we do not have the same depth and length of experience in relation to wholesale data centers, having acquired our wholesale data center in 2010 and having made limited progress leasing that center through December 31, 2012. This may increase the likelihood of us being unsuccessful in executing our plans with respect to our existing wholesale data center or any such centers that we may acquire or develop in the future. If we are unsuccessful in executing our wholesale data center plans, it could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

Most of our properties are geographically concentrated in the Mid-Atlantic region, particularly in the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region, or in particular office parks. We may suffer economic harm in the event of a decline in the real estate market or general economic conditions in those regions or parks. Most of our properties are located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and, as of December 31, 2012, our properties located in the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region accounted for a combined 83.6% of our total annualized rental revenue from office properties. Our properties are also often concentrated in office parks in which we own most of the properties. Consequently, we do not have a broad geographic distribution of our properties. As a result, a decline in the real estate market or general economic conditions in the Mid-Atlantic region, the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region or the office parks in which our properties are located could have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

We would suffer economic harm if we were unable to renew our leases on favorable terms. When leases expire, our tenants may not renew or may renew on terms less favorable to us than the terms of their original leases. If a tenant vacates a property, we can expect to experience a vacancy for some period of time, as well as incur higher leasing costs than we would likely incur if a tenant renews. As a result, our financial performance and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders could be adversely affected if we experience a high volume of tenant departures at the end of their lease terms.

We may be adversely affected by trends in the office real estate industry. Some businesses are rapidly evolving to increasingly permit employee telecommuting, flexible work schedules, open workplaces and teleconferencing. These practices enable businesses to reduce their space requirements. A continuation of the movement towards these practices could over time erode the overall demand for office space and, in turn, place downward pressure on occupancy, rental rates and property valuations, each of which could have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

We may encounter a decline in the value of our real estate. The value of our real estate could be adversely affected by general economic and market conditions connected to a specific property, a market or submarket, a broader economic region or the office real estate industry. Examples of such conditions include a broader economic recession, declining demand and decreases in market rental rates and/or market values of real estate assets. If our real estate assets decline in value, it could result in our recognition of impairment losses. Moreover, a decline in the value of our real estate could adversely affect the amount of borrowings available to us under credit facilities and other loans, which could, in turn, adversely affect our cash flows and financial condition.

We may not be able to compete successfully with other entities that operate in our industry. The commercial real estate market is highly competitive. We compete for the purchase of commercial property with many entities, including other publicly traded commercial REITs. Many of our competitors have substantially greater financial resources than we do. If our competitors prevent us from buying properties that we target for acquisition, we may not be able to meet our property acquisition goals. Moreover, numerous commercial properties compete for tenants with our properties. Some of the properties competing with ours may be newer or in more desirable locations, or the competing properties' owners may be willing to accept lower rates than are acceptable to us. Competition for property acquisitions, or for tenants for properties that we own, could have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

We are dependent on external sources of capital for future growth. Because we are a REIT, we must distribute at least 90% of our annual taxable income to our shareholders. Due to this requirement, we are not able to significantly fund our acquisition, construction and development activities using cash flow from operations. Therefore, our ability to fund these activities is dependent on our ability to access capital funded by third parties. Such capital could be in the form of new debt, equity issuances of common shares, preferred shares, common and preferred units in our Operating Partnership or joint venture funding. These capital sources may not be available on favorable terms or at all.

Moreover, additional debt financing may substantially increase our leverage and subject us to covenants that restrict management's flexibility in directing our operations, and additional equity offerings may result in substantial dilution of our shareholders' interests. Our inability to obtain capital when needed could have a material adverse effect on our ability to expand our business and fund other cash requirements.

We use our Revolving Credit Facility to initially finance much of our investing and financing activities. We also use other credit facilities to fund a significant portion of our construction activities. Our lenders under these and other facilities could, for financial hardship or other reasons, fail to honor their commitments to fund our requests for borrowings under these facilities. In the event that one or more lenders under these facilities are not able or willing to fund a borrowing request, it would adversely affect our ability to access borrowing capacity under these facilities, which would in turn adversely affect our financial condition, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

We may be unable to successfully execute our plans to acquire existing commercial real estate properties. We intend to acquire existing commercial real estate properties to the extent that suitable acquisitions can be made on advantageous terms. Acquisitions of commercial properties entail risks, such as the risks that we may not be in a position, or have the opportunity in the future, to make suitable property acquisitions on advantageous terms and/or that such acquisitions will fail to perform as expected. The failure of our acquisitions to perform as expected could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

We may be exposed to unknown liabilities from acquired properties. We may acquire properties that are subject to liabilities in situations where we have no recourse, or only limited recourse, against the prior owners or other third parties with respect to unknown liabilities. As a result, if a liability were asserted against us based upon ownership of those properties, we might have to pay substantial sums to settle or contest it, which could adversely affect our results of operations and cash flow. Examples of unknown liabilities with respect to acquired properties include, but are not limited to:

- liabilities for clean-up of disclosed or undisclosed environmental contamination;
- claims by tenants, vendors or other persons dealing with the former owners of the properties;
- liabilities incurred in the ordinary course of business; and
- claims for indemnification by general partners, directors, officers and others indemnified by the former owners of the properties.

We may suffer economic harm as a result of making unsuccessful acquisitions in new markets. We may pursue selective acquisitions of properties in regions where we have not previously owned properties. These acquisitions may entail risks in addition to those we face in other acquisitions where we are familiar with the regions, such as the risk that we do not correctly anticipate conditions or trends in a new market and are therefore not able to operate the acquired property profitably. If this occurs, it could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

We may be unable to execute our plans to develop and construct additional properties. Although the majority of our investments are in currently leased properties, we also develop, construct and redevelop properties, including some that are not fully pre-leased. When we develop, construct and redevelop properties, we assume the risk that actual costs will exceed our budgets, that we will experience conditions which delay or preclude project completion and that projected leasing will not occur, any of which could adversely affect our financial performance, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our shareholders. In addition, we generally do not obtain construction financing commitments until the development stage of a project is complete and construction is about to commence. We may find that we are unable to obtain financing needed to continue with the construction activities for such projects.

Our data centers may become obsolete. Data centers are much more expensive investments on a per square foot basis than office properties due to the level of infrastructure required to operate the centers. At the same time, technology, industry standards and service requirements for data centers are rapidly evolving and, as a result, the risk of investments we make in data centers becoming obsolete is higher than office properties. Our data centers may become obsolete due to the development of new systems to deliver power to, or eliminate heat from, the servers housed in the properties. Our data centers could also become obsolete from new server technology that requires less critical load and heat removal than our facilities are designed to provide. In addition, we may not be able to efficiently upgrade or change power and cooling systems to meet new demands or industry standards without incurring significant costs that we may not be able to pass on to our tenants. The obsolescence of our data centers could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

Certain of our properties containing data centers contain space not suitable for lease other than as data centers, which could make it difficult or impractical to reposition them for alternative use. Certain of our properties contain data center space, which is highly specialized space containing extensive electrical and mechanical systems that are designed uniquely to run and maintain banks of computer servers. As a result, in the event that we needed to reposition such data center space for another use, major renovations and expenditures could be required.

Real estate investments are illiquid, and we may not be able to sell our properties on a timely basis when we determine it is appropriate to do so. Real estate investments can be difficult to sell and convert to cash quickly, especially if market conditions are not favorable. Such illiquidity could limit our ability to quickly change our portfolio of properties in response to changes in economic or other conditions. Moreover, under certain circumstances, the Internal Revenue Code imposes certain penalties on a REIT that sells property held for less than two years and limits the number of properties it can sell in a given year. In addition, for certain of our properties that we acquired by issuing units in our Operating Partnership, we are restricted by agreements with the sellers of the properties for a certain period of time from entering into transactions (such

as the sale or refinancing of the acquired property) that will result in a taxable gain to the sellers without the seller's consent. Due to these factors, we may be unable to sell a property at an advantageous time.

We may suffer adverse effects as a result of the indebtedness that we carry and the terms and covenants that relate to this debt. Some of our properties are pledged by us to support repayment of indebtedness. In addition, we rely on borrowings to fund some or all of the costs of new property acquisitions, construction and development activities and other items. Our organizational documents do not limit the amount of indebtedness that we may incur.

Payments of principal and interest on our debt may leave us with insufficient cash to operate our properties or pay distributions to our shareholders required to maintain our qualification as a REIT. We are also subject to the risks that:

- we may not be able to refinance our existing indebtedness, or may refinance on terms that are less favorable to us than the terms of our existing indebtedness;
- in the event of our default under the terms of our Revolving Credit Facility, our Operating Partnership could be restricted from making cash distributions to us, which could result in reduced distributions to our shareholders or the need for us to incur additional debt to fund these distributions; and
- if we are unable to pay our debt service on time or are unable to comply with restrictive financial covenants in certain of our debt, our lenders could foreclose on our properties securing such debt and, in some cases, other properties and assets that we own.

Some of our debt is cross-defaulted, which means that failure to pay interest or principal on the debt above a threshold value will create a default on certain of our other debt. In addition, some of our debt that is cross-defaulted also contains cross-collateralization provisions, which means that the collateral of the debt can also be used as collateral for certain of our other debt. Any foreclosure of our properties could result in loss of income and asset value that would negatively affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders. In addition, if we are in default and the value of the properties securing a loan is less than the loan balance, we may be required to pay the resulting shortfall to the lender using other assets.

If short-term interest rates were to rise, our debt service payments on debt with variable interest rates would increase, which would lower our net income and could decrease our distributions to our shareholders. We use interest rate swap agreements from time to time to reduce the impact of changes in interest rates. Decreases in interest rates would result in increased interest payments due under interest rate swap agreements in place and, in the event we decided to unwind such agreements, could result in our recognizing a loss and remitting a payment.

We must refinance our debt in the future. As of December 31, 2012, our scheduled debt payments over the next five years, including maturities, were as of follows:

Year	Amount (1) (in thousands)
2013	\$ 121,129
2014	158,341
2015	795,802
2016	278,642
2017	551,388

(1) Represents principal maturities only and therefore excludes net discounts of \$8.6 million. Maturities include \$17.5 million in 2013 and \$411.1 million in 2015 that may each be extended for one year, subject to certain conditions.

Our operations likely will not generate enough cash flow to repay some or all of this debt without additional borrowings, equity issuances and/or property sales. If we cannot refinance our debt, extend the repayment dates, or raise additional equity prior to the dates when our debt matures, we would default on our existing debt, which would

have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

We have certain distribution requirements that reduce cash available for other business purposes. As a REIT, we must distribute at least 90% of our annual taxable income (excluding capital gains), which limits the amount of cash we can retain for other business purposes, including amounts to fund acquisitions and development activity. Also, it is possible that because of the differences between the time we actually receive revenue or pay expenses and the period during which we report those items for distribution purposes, we may have to borrow funds to meet the 90% distribution requirement.

We may be unable to continue to make shareholder distributions at expected levels. We expect to make regular quarterly cash distributions to our shareholders. However, our ability to make such distributions depends on a number of factors, some of which are beyond our control. Some of our loan agreements contain provisions that could restrict future distributions. Our ability to make distributions at expected levels will also be dependent, in part, on other matters, including, but not limited to:

- continued property occupancy and timely receipt of rent obligations;
- the amount of future capital expenditures and expenses relating to our properties;
- the level of leasing activity and future rental rates;
- the strength of the commercial real estate market;
- our ability to compete;
- our costs of compliance with environmental and other laws;
- our corporate overhead levels;
- our amount of uninsured losses; and
- our decision to reinvest in operations rather than distribute available cash.

In addition, we can make distributions to the holders of our common shares only after we make preferential distributions to holders of our preferred shares.

Our ability to pay dividends may be limited, and we cannot provide assurance that we will be able to pay dividends regularly. Because we conduct substantially all of our operations through our Operating Partnership, our ability to pay dividends will depend almost entirely on payments and distributions received on our interests in our Operating Partnership, the payment of which depends in turn on our ability to operate profitably and generate cash flow from our operations. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to pay dividends on a regular quarterly basis in the future. Additionally, the terms of some of the debt to which our Operating Partnership is a party limit its ability to make some types of payments and other distributions to us. This in turn limits our ability to make some types of payments, including payment of dividends on common or preferred shares, unless we meet certain financial tests or such payments or dividends are required to maintain our qualification as a REIT. As a result, if we are unable to meet the applicable financial tests, we may not be able to pay dividends on our shares in one or more periods. Furthermore, any new shares of beneficial interest issued in capital-raising transactions will substantially increase the cash required to continue to pay cash dividends at current levels. Any common or preferred shares that may in the future be issued for financing acquisitions, share-based compensation arrangements or otherwise would have a similar effect.

We may incur additional indebtedness, which may harm our financial position and cash flow and potentially impact our ability to pay distributions to shareholders. Our governing documents do not limit us from incurring additional indebtedness and other liabilities. As of December 31, 2012, we had \$2.0 billion of indebtedness outstanding. We may incur additional indebtedness and become more highly leveraged, which could harm our financial position and potentially limit our cash available to pay distributions to shareholders. As a result, we may not have sufficient funds remaining to make expected distributions to our shareholders if we incur additional indebtedness.

Our ability to pay distributions is further limited by the requirements of Maryland law. As a Maryland REIT, we may not under applicable Maryland law make a distribution if either of the following conditions exist after giving effect to the distribution: (1) the REIT would not be able to pay its debts as the debts become due in the usual course of business; or (2) the REIT's total assets would be less than the sum of its total liabilities plus the amount that would be needed, if the REIT were dissolved at the time of the distribution, to satisfy the preferential rights upon dissolution of shareholders whose preferential rights are superior to those receiving the distribution. Therefore, we may not be able to make expected distributions to our shareholders if either of the above described conditions exists after giving effect to the distribution.

We may issue additional common or preferred shares that dilute our shareholders' interests. We may issue additional common shares and preferred shares without shareholder approval. Similarly, we may cause the Operating Partnership to issue its common or preferred units for contributions of cash or property without approval by the limited partners of the Operating Partnership or our shareholders. Our existing shareholders' interests could be diluted if such additional issuances were to occur.

We may suffer economic harm as a result of the actions of our partners in real estate joint ventures and other investments. We invest in certain entities in which we are not the exclusive investor or principal decision maker. Investments in such entities may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not present when a third party is not involved, including the possibility that the other parties to these investments might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions. Our partners in these entities may have economic, tax or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent

with our business interests or goals, and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our policies or objectives. Such investments may also lead to impasses, for example, as to whether to sell a property, because neither we nor the other parties to these investments may have full control over the entity. In addition, we may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of the other parties to these investments. Each of these factors could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

We may elect to make additional cash outlays to protect our investment in loans we make that are subordinate to other loans. We have made and may in the future make loans under which we have a secured interest in the ownership of a property that is subordinate to other loans on the property. If a default were to occur under the terms of any such loans with us or under the first mortgage loans related to the properties on such loans, we may, in order to protect our investment, elect to either: (1) purchase the other loan; or (2) foreclose on the ownership interest in the property and repay the first mortgage loan, either of which could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

We may be subject to possible environmental liabilities. We are subject to various Federal, state and local environmental laws, including air and water quality, hazardous or toxic substances and health and safety. These laws can impose liability on current and prior property owners or operators for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous substances released on a property, even if the property owner was not responsible for, or even aware of, the release of the hazardous substances. Costs resulting from environmental liability could be substantial. The presence of hazardous substances on our properties may also adversely affect occupancy and our ability to sell or borrow against those properties. In addition to the costs of government claims under environmental laws, private plaintiffs may bring claims for personal injury or other reasons. Additionally, various laws impose liability for the costs of removal or remediation of hazardous substances at the disposal or treatment facility. Anyone who arranges for the disposal or treatment of hazardous substances at such a facility is potentially liable under such laws. These laws often impose liability on an entity even if the facility was not owned or operated by the entity.

Although most of our properties have been subject to varying degrees of environmental assessment, many of these assessments are limited in scope and may not include or identify all potential environmental liabilities or risks associated with the property. Identification of new compliance concerns or undiscovered areas of contamination, changes in the extent or known scope of contamination, discovery of additional sites, human exposure to the contamination or changes in cleanup or compliance requirements could result in significant costs to us that could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

Terrorist attacks may adversely affect the value of our properties, our financial position and cash flows. We have significant investments in properties located in large metropolitan areas and near military installations. Future terrorist attacks could directly or indirectly damage our properties or cause losses that materially exceed our insurance coverage. After such an attack, tenants in these areas may choose to relocate their businesses to areas of the United States that may be perceived to be less likely targets of future terrorist activity, and fewer customers may choose to patronize businesses in these areas. This in turn would trigger a decrease in the demand for space in these areas, which could increase vacancies in our properties and force us to lease space on less favorable terms. As a result, the occurrence of terrorist attacks could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

We may be subject to other possible liabilities that would adversely affect our financial position and cash flows. Our properties may be subject to other risks related to current or future laws, including laws benefiting disabled persons, state or local laws relating to zoning, construction, fire and life safety requirements and other matters. These laws may require significant property modifications in the future and could result in the levy of fines against us. In addition,

although we believe that we adequately insure our properties, we are subject to the risk that our insurance may not cover all of the costs to restore a property that is damaged by a fire or other catastrophic events, including acts of war or, as mentioned above, terrorism. The occurrence of any of these events could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

We may be subject to increased costs of insurance and limitations on coverage, particularly regarding acts of terrorism. Our portfolio of properties is insured for losses under our property, casualty and umbrella insurance policies through September 30, 2013. These policies include coverage for acts of terrorism. Future changes in the insurance industry's risk assessment approach and pricing structure may increase the cost of insuring our properties and decrease the scope of insurance coverage, either of which could adversely affect our financial position and operating results. Most of our loan agreements contain customary covenants requiring us to maintain insurance. Although we believe that we have adequate insurance coverage for purposes of these agreements, we may not be able to obtain an equivalent amount of coverage at reasonable costs, or at all, in the future. In addition, if lenders insist on greater coverage than we are able to obtain, it could

adversely affect our ability to finance and/or refinance our properties and execute our growth strategies, which, in turn, would have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

Our business could be adversely affected by a negative audit by the United States Government. Agencies of the United States, including the Defense Contract Audit Agency and various agency Inspectors General, routinely audit and investigate government contractors. These agencies review a contractor's performance under its contracts, cost structure and compliance with applicable laws, regulations, and standards. The United States Government also reviews the adequacy of, and a contractor's compliance with, its internal control systems and policies. Any costs found to be misclassified may be subject to repayment. If an audit or investigation uncovers improper or illegal activities, we may be subject to civil or criminal penalties and administrative sanctions, including termination of contracts, forfeiture of profits, suspension of payments, fines, and suspension or prohibition from doing business with the United States Government. In addition, we could suffer serious reputational harm if allegations of impropriety were made against us.

Our business could be adversely affected by security breaches through cyber attacks, cyber intrusions or otherwise. We face risks associated with security breaches, whether through cyber attacks or cyber intrusions over the Internet, malware, computer viruses, attachments to e-mails, persons inside our organization or persons with access to systems inside our organization, and other significant disruptions of our information technology networks and related systems. Our information technology networks and related systems are essential to our business operations. Despite our activities to maintain the security and integrity of our networks and related systems, there can be no absolute assurance that these activities will be effective. A security breach involving our networks and related systems could disrupt our operations in numerous ways that could ultimately have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders.

Our ownership limits are important factors. Our Declaration of Trust limits ownership of our common shares by any single shareholder to 9.8% of the number of the outstanding common shares or 9.8% of the value of the outstanding common shares, whichever is more restrictive. Our Declaration of Trust also limits ownership by any single shareholder of our common and preferred shares in the aggregate to 9.8% of the aggregate value of the outstanding common and preferred shares. We call these restrictions the "Ownership Limit." Our Declaration of Trust allows our Board of Trustees to exempt shareholders from the Ownership Limit. The Ownership Limit and the restrictions on ownership of our common shares may delay or prevent a transaction or a change of control that might involve a premium price for our common shares or otherwise be in the best interest of our shareholders.

Our Declaration of Trust includes other provisions that may prevent or delay a change of control. Subject to the requirements of the New York Stock Exchange, our Board of Trustees has the authority, without shareholder approval, to issue additional securities on terms that could delay or prevent a change in control. In addition, our Board of Trustees has the authority to reclassify any of our unissued common shares into preferred shares. Our Board of Trustees may issue preferred shares with such preferences, rights, powers and restrictions as our Board of Trustees may determine, which could also delay or prevent a change in control.

The Maryland business statutes impose potential restrictions that may discourage a change of control of our company. Various Maryland laws may have the effect of discouraging offers to acquire us, even if the acquisition would be advantageous to shareholders. Resolutions adopted by our Board of Trustees and/or provisions of our bylaws exempt us from such laws, but our Board of Trustees can alter its resolutions or change our bylaws at any time to make these provisions applicable to us.

Our failure to qualify as a REIT would have adverse tax consequences, which would substantially reduce funds available to make distributions to our shareholders. We believe that since 1992 we have qualified for taxation as a

REIT for Federal income tax purposes. We plan to continue to meet the requirements for taxation as a REIT. Many of these requirements, however, are highly technical and complex. The determination that we are a REIT requires an analysis of various factual matters and circumstances that may not be totally within our control. For example, to qualify as a REIT, at least 95% of our gross income must come from certain sources that are specified in the REIT tax laws. We are also required to distribute to shareholders at least 90% of our REIT taxable income (excluding capital gains). The fact that we hold most of our assets through our Operating Partnership and its subsidiaries further complicates the application of the REIT requirements. Even a technical or inadvertent mistake could jeopardize our REIT status. Furthermore, Congress and the Internal Revenue Service might make changes to the tax laws and regulations and the courts might issue new rulings that make it more difficult or impossible for us to remain qualified as a REIT.

If we fail to qualify as a REIT, we would be subject to Federal income tax at regular corporate rates. Also, unless the Internal Revenue Service granted us relief under certain statutory provisions, we would remain disqualified as a REIT for four years following the year we first fail to qualify. If we fail to qualify as a REIT, we would have to pay significant income taxes and would therefore have less money available for investments or for distributions to our shareholders. In addition, if we fail to qualify as a REIT, we will no longer be required to pay dividends. As a result of all these factors, our failure to qualify as a REIT could impair our ability to expand our business and raise capital and would likely have a significant adverse effect on the value of our securities.

We could face possible adverse changes in tax laws, which may result in an increase in our tax liability. From time to time changes in state and local tax laws or regulations are enacted, which may result in an increase in our tax liability. The shortfall in tax revenues for states and municipalities in recent years may lead to an increase in the frequency and size of such changes. If such changes occur, we may be required to pay additional taxes on our assets or income. These increased tax costs could adversely affect our financial condition and results of operations and the amount of cash available for payment of dividends.

A number of factors could cause our security prices to decline. As is the case with any publicly-traded securities, certain factors outside of our control could influence the value of our common and preferred shares. These conditions include, but are not limited to:

- market perception of REITs in general and office REITs in particular;
- market perception regarding our major tenants and sector concentrations;
- the level of institutional investor interest in our Company;
- general economic and business conditions;
- prevailing interest rates;
- our financial performance;
- our underlying asset value;
- market perception of our financial condition, performance, dividends and growth potential; and
- adverse changes in tax laws.

We may experience significant losses and harm to our financial condition if financial institutions holding our cash and cash equivalents file for bankruptcy protection. We believe that we maintain our cash and cash equivalents with high quality financial institutions. We have not experienced any losses to date on our deposited cash. However, we may incur significant losses and harm to our financial condition in the future if any of these financial institutions files for bankruptcy protection.

Certain of our Trustees have potential conflicts of interest. Certain members of our Board of Trustees own partnership units in our Operating Partnership. These individuals may have personal interests that conflict with the interests of our shareholders. For example, if our Operating Partnership sells or refinances certain of the properties that these Trustees contributed to the Operating Partnership, the Trustees could suffer adverse tax consequences. Their personal interests could conflict with our interests if such a sale or refinancing would be advantageous to us. We have certain policies in place that are designed to minimize conflicts of interest. We cannot, however, provide assurance that these policies will be successful in eliminating the influence of such conflicts, and if they are not successful, decisions could be made that might fail to reflect fully the interests of all of our shareholders.

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

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Item 2. Properties

The following table provides certain information about our office property markets and submarkets as of December 31, 2012:

Market/Submarket and Location	Number of Buildings	Rentable Square Feet	Occupancy (1)	Annualized Rental Revenue (2)	Annualized Rental Revenue per Occupied Square Foot (2)(3)
Baltimore /Washington Corridor:					
Airport Square - Linthicum, MD	24	1,813,633	80.9	% \$35,199,714	\$23.98
Annapolis - Annapolis, MD	1	155,000	100.0	% 2,307,308	14.89
Arundel Preserve - Hanover, MD	1	146,666	100.0	% 3,737,998	25.49
BWI South - Hanover, MD	10	432,104	68.5	% 6,528,684	22.05
Howard County Perimeter - Columbia, MD	33	2,682,359	88.7	% 60,675,335	25.49
National Business Park - Annapolis Junction, MD	27	3,223,501	96.2	% 107,548,246	34.68
UMBC - Catonsville, MD	2	127,258	94.5	% 3,257,577	27.09
Subtotal / Average	98	8,580,521	89.4	% \$219,254,862	\$28.60
Northern Virginia:					
Dulles South - Chantilly, VA	9	1,434,692	91.0	% \$37,724,293	\$28.88
Herndon - Herndon, VA	3	562,543	95.9	% 16,856,436	31.24
Merrifield - Falls Church, VA	1	180,854	46.0	% 3,059,085	36.75
Route 28 South - Herndon, VA	2	353,334	91.4	% 8,182,182	25.33
Springfield - Springfield, VA	1	83,987	100.0	% 2,944,123	35.05
Tyson's Corner - McLean, VA	3	605,091	88.8	% 19,378,891	36.08
Subtotal / Average	19	3,220,501	89.2	% \$88,145,010	\$30.68
San Antonio	8	915,093	96.4	% \$29,159,572	\$33.04
Washington DC-Capitol Riverfront	2	360,326	89.0	% \$14,464,433	\$45.12
St Mary's & King George Counties:					
King George County - Dahlgren, VA	6	206,207	91.6	% \$3,758,392	\$19.89
St. Mary's County - California, MD	7	317,835	75.2	% 4,882,294	20.42
St. Mary's County - Lexington Park, MD	6	379,550	91.6	% 7,298,048	20.99
Subtotal / Average	19	903,592	85.9	% \$15,938,734	\$20.55
Greater Baltimore:					
Baltimore City - Baltimore, MD	1	481,016	93.4	% \$14,932,204	\$33.22
Harford County - Aberdeen, MD	3	284,884	37.9	% 3,296,026	30.54
Hunt Valley/RTE 83 Corridor - Timonium, MD	2	239,835	100.0	% 5,570,833	23.23
White Marsh - White Marsh, MD	26	1,047,170	78.0	% 16,612,279	20.34
Subtotal / Average	32	2,052,905	78.6	% \$40,411,342	\$25.04

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Suburban Maryland:

College Park - College Park, MD	2	242,070	94.9	%	\$7,267,194	\$31.65
Lanham - Lanham, MD (4)	1	55,866	90.9	%	569,503	11.21
Subtotal / Average	3	297,936	94.1	%	\$7,836,697	\$27.95

Colorado Springs:

Colorado Springs East - Colorado Springs, CO (5)	11	732,635	80.1	%	\$12,375,054	\$21.09
Colorado Springs Northwest - Colorado Springs, CO	3	322,152	83.0	%	5,389,696	20.16
I-25 North Corridor - Colorado Springs, CO (4)	7	522,724	71.4	%	7,219,269	19.33
Subtotal / Average	21	1,577,511	77.8	%	\$24,984,019	\$20.35

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Market/Submarket and Location	Number of Buildings	Rentable Square Feet	Occupancy (1)	Annualized Rental Revenue (2)	Annualized Rental Revenue per Occupied Square Foot (2)(3)
Greater Philadelphia - Blue Bell, PA	3	488,741	100.0	% \$9,369,523	\$19.17
Other Region:					
Huntsville - Huntsville, AL	1	138,466	83.2	% \$3,136,582	\$27.24
Richmond Southwest - Richmond, VA	1	193,000	100.0	% 5,449,908	28.24
Southwest Virginia - Lebanon, VA	1	102,842	100.0	% 3,705,802	36.03
Subtotal / Average	3	434,308	94.6	% \$12,292,292	\$29.91
Total /Average:	208	18,831,434	87.8	% \$461,856,484	\$27.92

(1) This percentage is based upon all rentable square feet under lease terms that were in effect as of December 31, 2012.

Annualized rental revenue is the monthly contractual base rent as of December 31, 2012 multiplied by 12, plus the estimated annualized expense reimbursements under existing leases. We consider annualized rental revenue to be a useful measure for analyzing revenue sources because, since it is point-in-time based, it does not contain increases and decreases in revenue associated with periods in which lease terms were not in effect; historical revenue under generally accepted accounting principles does contain such fluctuations. We find the measure particularly useful for leasing, tenant, segment and industry analysis.

Annualized rental revenue per occupied square foot is a property's annualized rental revenue divided by that property's occupied square feet as of December 31, 2012. Our computation of annualized rental revenue excludes the effect of lease incentives. The annualized rent per occupied square foot, including the effect of lease incentives, for our total office portfolio and two largest regions follows: total office portfolio: \$27.85; Baltimore/Washington Corridor: \$28.52; and Northern Virginia: \$30.55.

(4) These properties were included in our Strategic Reallocation Plan and classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2012.

(5) Nine of these properties were included in our Strategic Reallocation Plan and classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2012.

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The following table provides certain information about our office properties that were under construction or redevelopment, or for which we were contractually committed to construct, as of December 31, 2012 (dollars in thousands):

Property and Location	Submarket	Estimated Rentable Square Feet Upon Completion	Percentage Leased	Calendar Quarter of Anticipated Completion	Costs Incurred to Date (1)	Estimated Costs to Complete (1)
Under Construction						
Baltimore/Washington Corridor:						
7205 Riverwood Road Columbia, MD	Howard County Perimeter	89,268	100	% 1Q 2013	\$15,673	\$7,117
7175 Riverwood Road Columbia, MD	Howard County Perimeter	25,939	100	% 3Q 2013	5,927	3,122
312 Sentinel Way Annapolis Junction, MD	National Business Park	125,160	0	% 3Q 2014	16,366	20,287
420 National Business Parkway Jessup, MD	National Business Park	137,322	0	% 2Q 2014	18,043	17,439
Subtotal/Average		377,689	31	%	\$56,009	\$47,965
Northern Virginia:						
7770 Backlick Road (Patriot Ridge) Springfield, VA	Springfield	239,272	49	% 3Q 2013	\$58,143	\$14,574
Ashburn Crossing - DC-8 Ashburn, VA	Ashburn	200,000	100	% 4Q 2013	7,490	15,036
Ashburn Crossing - DC-9 Ashburn, VA	Ashburn	115,000	100	% 2Q 2015	4,309	7,523
Subtotal/Average		554,272	78	%	\$69,942	\$37,133
Huntsville:						
1000 Redstone Gateway Huntsville, AL	Huntsville	121,105	100	% 1Q 2013	\$19,055	\$3,890
1100 Redstone Gateway Huntsville, AL	Huntsville	121,347	100	% 1Q 2014	1,396	20,281
1200 Redstone Gateway Huntsville, AL	Huntsville	121,088	100	% 4Q 2013	3,052	21,761
7200 Redstone Gateway Huntsville, AL	Huntsville	61,434	0	% 4Q 2013	4,530	3,701
Subtotal/Average		424,974	86	%	\$28,033	\$49,633
Total Under Construction		1,356,935	67	%	\$153,984	\$134,731
Under Redevelopment						
Greater Philadelphia:						
751 Arbor Way (Hillcrest I)	Greater	113,297	51	% 1Q 2013	\$19,138	\$2,278

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Blue Bell, PA	Philadelphia					
721 Arbor Way (Hillcrest II)	Greater	183,466	59	% 2Q 2014	14,076	17,019
Blue Bell, PA	Philadelphia					
Total Under Redevelopment		296,763	56	%	\$33,214	\$19,297

(1) Includes land, construction, leasing costs and allocated portion of structured parking and other shared infrastructure, if applicable.

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The following table provides certain information about our land held or under pre-construction as of December 31, 2012, including properties under ground lease to us:

Market/Submarket and Location	Acres	Estimated Developable Square Feet
Strategic Land		
Baltimore/Washington Corridor:		
National Business Park	186	1,792,000
Columbia Gateway	22	520,000
Airport Square	5	84,000
Arundel Preserve	84	up to 1,150,000
Subtotal	297	3,546,000
Northern Virginia;		
Westfields Corporate Center	23	400,000
Westfields Park Center	33	400,000
Woodland Park	5	225,000
Patriot Ridge	11	739,000
Ashburn Crossing	10	120,000
Subtotal	82	1,884,000
San Antonio, Texas		
8100 Potranco Road	9	125,000
Northwest Crossroads	31	375,000
Sentry Gateway	38	658,000
Subtotal	78	1,158,000
Huntsville, Alabama		
St. Mary's & King George Counties	44	109,000
Greater Baltimore	49	1,340,000
Suburban Maryland	49	510,000
Total strategic land held and pre-construction	1,042	12,720,000
Non-Strategic Land		
Baltimore/Washington Corridor	7	65,000
Greater Baltimore	138	1,352,000
Suburban Maryland	107	1,000,000
Colorado Springs	175	2,570,000
Greater Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	8	604,000
Other (Charles County, MD)	217	967,000
Total non-strategic land held	652	6,558,000
Total land held and pre-construction	1,694	19,278,000

The following table provides certain information about our wholesale data center property as of December 31, 2012 (dollars in thousands):

Property and Location	Year Built	Gross Building Area	Raised Floor Square Footage (1)	Initial Stabilization Critical Load (in MWs)	Initial Stabilization Critical Load Leased (2)	MW Operational	Costs Incurred to Date (3)	Estimated Costs to Completion (3)
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9651 Hornbaker Road - Manassas, VA	2010	233,000	100,000	18	22%	6	\$207,785	\$67,445
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- (1) Raised floor square footage is that portion of the gross building area in which tenants locate their computer servers. Raised floor area is considered to be the net rentable square footage.
- (2) Critical load is the power available for exclusive use of tenants in the property (expressed in terms of megawatts ("MWs")).
- (3) Includes land, construction and leasing costs.

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Lease Expirations

The following table provides a summary schedule of the lease expirations for leases in place at our office properties as of December 31, 2012, assuming that none of the tenants exercise renewal options. This analysis includes the effect of early renewals completed on existing leases but excludes the effect of new tenant leases on 264,380 square feet executed but yet to commence as of December 31, 2012.

Year of Lease Expiration (1)	Number of Leases Expiring	Square Footage of Leases Expiring	Percentage of Total Occupied Square Feet	Annualized Rental Revenue of Expiring Leases (2)	Percentage of Total Annualized Rental Revenue Expiring (2)	Total Annualized Rental Revenue of Expiring Leases Per Occupied Square Foot
(in thousands)						
2013	146	2,442,746	14.8	% \$71,083	15.4	% \$29.10
2014	101	2,221,075	13.4	% 63,401	13.7	% 28.54
2015	112	2,737,514	16.6	% 72,790	15.8	% 26.59
2016	79	1,637,241	9.9	% 43,799	9.5	% 26.75
2017	96	1,842,182	11.1	% 49,748	10.8	% 27.01
2018	45	1,250,397	7.6	% 32,563	7.1	% 26.04
2019	35	1,024,008	6.2	% 29,610	6.4	% 28.92
2020	33	1,294,803	7.8	% 35,590	7.7	% 27.49
2021	20	561,641	3.4	% 15,855	3.4	% 28.23
2022	12	793,969	4.8	% 23,235	5.0	% 29.26
2023	6	149,308	0.9	% 2,868	0.6	% 19.21
2024	2	29,528	0.2	% 802	0.2	% 27.15
2025	4	556,372	3.4	% 20,512	4.4	% 36.87
Total/Weighted Average	691	16,540,784	100.0	% \$461,856	100.0	% \$27.92

With regard to leases expiring in 2013, we believe that the weighted average annualized rental revenue per occupied square foot for such leases at December 31, 2012 was, on average, approximately 5% to 8% higher than estimated current market contractual rents for the related space, with specific results varying by market.

The following table provides a summary schedule of the lease expirations for leases in place at our wholesale data center property as of December 31, 2012:

Year of Lease Expiration	Number of Leases Expiring	Raised Floor Square Footage Expiring	Critical Load Leased (in megawatts)	Critical Load Used (in megawatts)	Annualized Rental Revenue of Expiring Leases (2) (in thousands)
2019	1	7,172	1	1.00	\$2,098
2020	1	19,023	2	2.00	4,232
2022	1	5,604	1	0.25	391
Total/Weighted Average	3	31,799	4	3.25	\$6,721

(1) Most of our leases with the United States Government provide for consecutive one-year terms or provide for early termination rights. All of the leasing statistics set forth above assumed that the United States Government will remain in the space that it leases through the end of the respective arrangements, without ending consecutive one-year leases prematurely or exercising early termination rights. We reported the statistics in this manner

because we manage our leasing activities using these same assumptions and believe these assumptions to be probable.

Annualized rental revenue is the monthly contractual base rent as of December 31, 2012 multiplied by 12, plus the (2)estimated annualized expense reimbursements under existing office leases. Our computation of annualized rental revenue excludes the effect of lease incentives, although the effect of this exclusion is generally not material.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

We are not currently involved in any material litigation nor, to our knowledge, is any material litigation currently threatened against the Company (other than routine litigation arising in the ordinary course of business, substantially all of which is expected to be covered by liability insurance).

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

Item 5. Market for Registrant's Common Equity, Related Stockholder Matters and Issuer Purchases of Equity Securities

Market Information

Our common shares trade on the New York Stock Exchange ("NYSE") under the symbol "OFC." The table below shows the range of the high and low sale prices for our common shares as reported on the NYSE, as well as the quarterly common share dividends per share declared:

	Price Range		Dividends
	Low	High	Per Share
2011			
First Quarter	\$33.83	\$36.90	\$0.4125
Second Quarter	\$30.63	\$36.79	\$0.4125
Third Quarter	\$21.75	\$32.07	\$0.4125
Fourth Quarter	\$19.35	\$25.96	\$0.4125
	Price Range		Dividends
	Low	High	Per Share
2012			
First Quarter	\$20.58	\$25.48	\$0.2750
Second Quarter	\$21.13	\$24.05	\$0.2750
Third Quarter	\$21.36	\$25.61	\$0.2750
Fourth Quarter	\$23.22	\$26.12	\$0.2750

The number of holders of record of our common shares was 608 as of December 31, 2012. This number does not include shareholders whose shares are held of record by a brokerage house or clearing agency, but does include any such brokerage house or clearing agency as one record holder.

We pay dividends at the discretion of our Board of Trustees. Our ability to pay cash dividends will be dependent upon: (1) the cash flow generated from our operations; (2) cash generated or used by our financing and investing activities; and (3) the annual distribution requirements under the REIT provisions of the Code described above and such other factors as the Board of Trustees deems relevant. Our ability to make cash dividends will also be limited by the terms of our Operating Partnership Agreement, as well as by limitations imposed by state law. In addition, we are prohibited from paying cash dividends in excess of the amount necessary for us to qualify for taxation as a REIT if a default or event of default exists pursuant to the terms of our Revolving Credit Facility; this restriction does not currently limit our ability to pay dividends, and we do not believe that this restriction is reasonably likely to limit our ability to pay future dividends because we expect to comply with the terms of our Revolving Credit Facility.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

During the three months ended December 31, 2012, 139,696 of the Operating Partnership's common units were exchanged for 139,696 common shares in accordance with the Operating Partnership's Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement, as amended. The issuance of these common shares was effected in reliance upon the exemption from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

Common Shares Performance Graph

The graph and the table set forth below assume \$100 was invested on December 31, 2007 in the common shares of Corporate Office Properties Trust. The graph and the table compare the cumulative return (assuming reinvestment of dividends) of this investment with a \$100 investment at that time in the S&P 500 Index or the All Equity REIT Index of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”):

Index	Period Ended					
	12/31/07	12/31/08	12/31/09	12/31/10	12/31/11	12/31/12
Corporate Office Properties Trust	100.00	101.77	127.51	126.90	82.21	101.24
S&P 500	100.00	63.00	79.68	91.68	93.61	108.59
NAREIT All Equity REIT Index	100.00	62.27	79.70	101.98	110.42	132.18

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following table sets forth summary financial data as of and for each of the years ended December 31, 2008 through 2012. Since this information is only a summary, you should refer to our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto and the section of this report entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for additional information.

Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries

(in thousands, except per share data and number of properties)

	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Revenues					
Revenues from real estate operations (1)	\$454,171	\$428,496	\$387,559	\$349,463	\$326,223
Construction contract and other service revenues	73,836	84,345	104,675	343,087	188,385
Total revenues	528,007	512,841	492,234	692,550	514,608
Expenses					
Property operating expenses (1)(2)(3)	167,161	162,397	146,617	123,769	109,967
Depreciation and amortization associated with real estate operations (1)	113,480	113,111	97,897	81,446	75,264
Construction contract and other service expenses	70,576	81,639	102,302	336,519	184,142
Impairment losses	43,214	83,478	—	—	—
General, administrative and leasing expenses (3)(4)	31,900	30,314	28,501	27,877	28,739
Business development expenses and land carry costs (2)	5,711	6,122	6,403	5,259	2,206
Total operating expenses	432,042	477,061	381,720	574,870	400,318
Operating income	95,965	35,780	110,514	117,680	114,290
Interest expense (1)	(94,624)	(98,222)	(95,729)	(76,718)	(79,542)
Interest and other income	7,172	5,603	9,568	5,164	2,070
(Loss) gain on early extinguishment of debt	(943)	(1,639)	—	—	8,101
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	(29,805)	—	—	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated entities and income taxes	7,570	(88,283)	24,353	46,126	44,919
Equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated entities	(546)	(331)	1,376	(941)	(147)
Income tax (expense) benefit (4)	(381)	6,710	(108)	(196)	(201)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	6,643	(81,904)	25,621	44,989	44,571
Discontinued operations (1)(2)(3)(5)	13,677	(48,404)	17,054	16,310	15,655
Income (loss) before gain on sales of real estate	20,320	(130,308)	42,675	61,299	60,226
Gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes (1)(6)	21	2,732	2,829	—	1,090
Net income (loss)	20,341	(127,576)	45,504	61,299	61,316
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests (4)	636	8,148	(2,744)	(4,970)	(7,351)
Net income (loss) attributable to Corporate Office Properties Trust	20,977	(119,428)	42,760	56,329	53,965
Preferred share dividends	(20,844)	(16,102)	(16,102)	(16,102)	(16,102)
Issuance costs associated with redeemed preferred shares (7)	(1,827)	—	—	—	—
Net (loss) income attributable to Corporate Office Properties Trust common shareholders	\$ (1,694)	\$ (135,530)	\$ 26,658	\$ 40,227	\$ 37,863

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Basic earnings per common share (8)					
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (0.21) \$ (1.31) \$ 0.17	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.50
Net (loss) income	\$ (0.03	) \$ (1.97	) \$ 0.43	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.77
Diluted earnings per common share (8)					
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (0.21	) \$ (1.31	) \$ 0.17	\$ 0.44	\$ 0.49
Net (loss) income	\$ (0.03	) \$ (1.97	) \$ 0.43	\$ 0.70	\$ 0.76
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic	73,454	69,382	59,611	55,930	48,132
Weighted average common shares outstanding – diluted	73,454	69,382	59,944	56,407	48,820

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	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
Balance Sheet Data (as of year end):					
Total properties, net	\$3,163,044	\$3,352,975	\$3,445,455	\$3,029,900	\$2,778,466
Total assets (4)	\$3,653,759	\$3,863,555	\$3,844,517	\$3,380,022	\$3,114,239
Debt	\$2,019,168	\$2,426,303	\$2,323,681	\$2,053,841	\$1,856,751
Total liabilities (4)	\$2,206,962	\$2,648,748	\$2,521,379	\$2,259,390	\$2,031,816
Redeemable noncontrolling interest (4)	\$10,298	\$8,908	\$9,000	\$—	\$—
Total equity (4)(9)	\$1,436,499	\$1,205,899	\$1,323,138	\$1,120,632	\$1,082,423
Other Financial Data (for the year ended):					
Cash flows provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$191,838	\$152,143	\$156,436	\$194,817	\$180,892
Investing activities	\$13,744	\$(260,387)	\$(479,167)	\$(349,076)	\$(290,822)
Financing activities	\$(200,547)	\$103,701	\$324,571	\$155,746	\$92,067
Numerator for diluted EPS (4)	\$(2,163)	\$(136,567)	\$25,587	\$39,217	\$37,135
Diluted funds from operations (4)(9)	\$165,720	\$53,062	\$148,645	\$152,626	\$143,592
Diluted funds from operations per share (4)(9)	\$2.13	\$0.72	\$2.30	\$2.46	\$2.52
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$1.10	\$1.65	\$1.61	\$1.53	\$1.425
Property Data (as of year end):					
Number of properties owned (10)	208	238	256	253	240
Total rentable square feet owned (10)	18,831	20,514	20,432	19,543	18,559

Certain prior period amounts pertaining to properties included in discontinued operations have been reclassified to (1) conform with the current presentation. These reclassifications did not affect consolidated net income or shareholders' equity.

Certain prior period amounts pertaining to expenses on properties not in operations have been reclassified to (2) conform with the current presentation, as described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements in the section entitled "Reclassifications." These reclassifications did not affect consolidated net income or shareholders' equity.

Certain prior period amounts pertaining to costs expensed in connection with marketing space for lease to prospective tenants have been reclassified to conform with the current presentation, as described in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements in the section entitled "Reclassifications." These reclassifications did not affect consolidated net income or shareholders' equity.

Certain amounts as of, and for the year ended, December 31, 2011 were revised in connection with errors identified (4) in 2012 described in Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements in the section entitled "Revisions." These revisions affected consolidated net income and shareholders' equity.

Includes income derived from three operating properties disposed in 2008, three operating properties disposed in (5) 2010, 23 operating properties disposed in 2011, 35 operating properties disposed in 2012 and 17 operating properties classified as held for sale at December 31, 2012 (see Note 17 to our consolidated financial statements).

(6) Reflects gain from sales of properties and unconsolidated real estate joint ventures not associated with discontinued operations.

(7) Reflects a decrease to net income available to common shareholders pertaining to the original issuance costs recognized upon the redemption of the Series G preferred shares of beneficial interest in 2012.

(8) Basic and diluted earnings per common share are calculated based on amounts attributable to common shareholders of Corporate Office Properties Trust.

For definitions of diluted funds from operations per share and diluted funds from operations and reconciliations of (9) these measures to their comparable measures under generally accepted accounting principles, you should refer to the section entitled "Funds from Operations" within the section entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations."

(10) Amounts reported reflect only operating office properties.

Item 7. Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations

You should refer to our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto and our Selected Financial Data table as you read this section.

This section contains “forward-looking” statements, as defined in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995, that are based on our current expectations, estimates and projections about future events and financial trends affecting the financial condition and operations of our business. Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “estimate,” “plan” or other comparable terms. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which we cannot predict with accuracy and some of which we might not even anticipate. Although we believe that the expectations, estimates and projections reflected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions at the time made, we can give no assurance that these expectations, estimates and projections will be achieved. Future events and actual results may differ materially from those discussed in the forward-looking statements. Important factors that may affect these expectations, estimates and projections include, but are not limited to:

- general economic and business conditions, which will, among other things, affect office property and data center demand and rents, tenant creditworthiness, interest rates, financing availability and property values;
- adverse changes in the real estate markets, including, among other things, increased competition with other companies;
- governmental actions and initiatives, including risks associated with the impact of a government shutdown or budgetary reductions or impasses, such as a reduction in rental revenues, non-renewal of leases and/or a curtailment of demand for additional space by our strategic customers;
- our ability to borrow on favorable terms;
- risks of real estate acquisition and development activities, including, among other things, risks that development projects may not be completed on schedule, that tenants may not take occupancy or pay rent or that development or operating costs may be greater than anticipated;
- our ability to sell properties included in our Strategic Reallocation Plan;
- risks of investing through joint venture structures, including risks that our joint venture partners may not fulfill their financial obligations as investors or may take actions that are inconsistent with our objectives;
- changes in our plans for properties or views of market economic conditions or failure to obtain development rights, either of which could result in recognition of significant impairment losses;
- our ability to satisfy and operate effectively under Federal income tax rules relating to real estate investment trusts and partnerships;
- the dilutive effects of issuing additional common shares;
- our ability to achieve projected results; and
- environmental requirements.

We undertake no obligation to update or supplement forward-looking statements.

Overview

We are an office real estate investment trust (“REIT”) that focuses primarily on serving the specialized requirements of United States Government agencies and defense contractors, most of whom are engaged in defense information technology and national security related activities. We generally acquire, develop, manage and lease office and data center properties concentrated in large office parks located near knowledge-based government demand drivers and/or in targeted markets or submarkets in the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region.

Our revenues relating to real estate operations are derived from rents and property operating expense reimbursements earned from tenants leasing space in our properties. Most of our expenses relating to our real estate operations take the form of: property operating costs, such as real estate taxes, utilities and repairs and maintenance; and depreciation and amortization associated with our operating properties. Most of our profitability from real estate operations depends on our ability to maintain high levels of occupancy and increase rents, which is affected by a number of factors, including, among other things, our tenants' ability to fulfill their lease obligations and their continuing space needs based on, among other things, employment levels, business confidence, competition and general economic conditions of the markets in which we operate.

Our strategy for operations and growth focuses on serving the specialized requirements of United States Government agencies and defense contractors, most of whom are engaged in defense information technology and national security related activities. These tenants' missions generally pertain more to knowledge-based activities (such as cyber security, research and development and other highly technical defense and security areas) than to force structure (troops) and weapon system

production. As a result of this strategy, a large concentration of our revenue is derived from several large tenants. As of December 31, 2012, 64.5% of our annualized rental revenue (as defined below) from office properties was from our 20 largest tenants, 40.9% from our four largest tenants and 24.2% from our largest tenant, the United States Government. In addition, as of December 31, 2012, 70.0% of the total annualized rental revenue of our office properties held for long-term investment was from properties located near defense installations and other knowledge-based government demand drivers (referred to elsewhere as “Strategic Demand Drivers”), or that were otherwise at least 50% leased by United States Government agencies or defense contractors; we refer to these properties herein as “Strategic Tenant Properties.”

We made significant progress in 2012 under the Strategic Reallocation Plan that we launched in 2011, which entails the disposition by the end of 2013 of approximately \$562.0 million in office properties and land no longer closely aligned with our strategy, and use of the proceeds to invest in Strategic Tenant Properties, to repay borrowings and for general corporate purposes. In 2012, we completed dispositions of 35 operating properties totaling 2.3 million square feet and non-operating properties for aggregate transaction values totaling \$313.6 million. Aggregate dispositions since implementation of the Strategic Reallocation Plan total \$390.3 million, including 58 operating properties totaling 3.2 million square feet. We used most of the proceeds from these sales to pay down our Revolving Credit Facility. In 2012, we also approved a plan for the future disposition of our office properties and developable land in Greater Philadelphia, Pennsylvania because the properties no longer meet our strategic investment criteria; we expect this disposition to occur in the next four years.

Our operations in recent years have been hindered by continuing delays in Federal budget approvals and mounting uncertainty regarding the potential for future reductions in government spending targeting defense, as well as the otherwise challenging economic conditions in the United States. Furthermore, the Budget Control Act passed in 2011, which imposed caps on the Federal budget in order to achieve targeted spending levels over the 2013-2021 fiscal years, currently requires that \$110 billion be sequestered from the United States Government’s funding levels for the 2013 fiscal year, approximately 50% of which could come from defense; this action could feasibly begin to occur as early as March 2013, although we believe that such sequestrations could be further deferred, reduced or eliminated if reduction levels are agreed to in the 2013 Federal budget. This defense spending uncertainty has delayed our progress in leasing existing properties and new construction proximate to Strategic Demand Drivers. In addition, the otherwise challenging economic conditions have prompted certain operations to consolidate and businesses to close, downsize their space requirements or cancel or delay expansion plans in our regions, placing downward pressure on occupancy and rental rates.

Despite these challenges, our office property portfolio’s occupancy improved to 87.8% as of December 31, 2012, a 1.6% increase over year end 2011. We also successfully completed 3.3 million square feet of leasing, including 1.2 million of construction and redevelopment space. The improvement in our portfolio’s occupancy was attributable primarily to an improvement in occupancy of our Same Office Properties (defined below) to 89.1% at December 31, 2012 (up from 88.3% at December 31, 2011) and our dispositions in 2012 of lower occupancy properties under the Strategic Reallocation Plan. Our properties proximate to Strategic Demand Drivers were 92.1% occupied at December 31, 2012, notably stronger than our other properties, which were 84.4% occupied.

We believe that the continuing Federal budget discussions will eventually lead to modest additional reductions in defense spending. However, if such reductions were to occur, we continue to believe that our properties’ proximate to Strategic Demand Drivers will not be significantly affected, and could position us for future growth, for reasons that include the following:

we expect defense spending reductions, should they occur, will be targeted more towards force structure (troops) and weapon system production than towards the knowledge-based activities of most of our tenants, which we believe are considered increasingly critical to our national security;

in 2011, Federal agencies completed their relocation to the following government installations that serve as demand drivers to our portfolio of Strategic Tenant Properties primarily in connection with mandates by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission of the United States Congress (“BRAC”): Fort George G. Meade (which also houses the recently-formed United States Cyber Command), Redstone Arsenal, Fort Belvoir, San Antonio and Aberdeen Proving Ground; the shifting of jobs by defense contractors supporting these agencies that we believe still needs to occur has been delayed by the defense spending uncertainty;

if defense construction spending is cut, government demand to lease space in our business parks could possibly increase if the government decides to lease space instead of build it.

We believe that the outlook for our properties proximate to Strategic Demand Drivers would be hindered more by an extended period of uncertainty regarding future defense spending reductions than by the actual spending reductions.

The relative contribution to our operations by properties not proximate to Strategic Demand Drivers has decreased due to our property dispositions in 2011 and 2012, and we expect that trend to continue as we complete the Strategic Reallocation Plan. Nevertheless, our market strategy is to continue to own these types of properties in targeted markets or submarkets in the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region with strong growth attributes. These properties tend to be more subject to general market conditions that have been affected by the slow economic recovery. As a result, we expect a longer road to recovery to pre-recession occupancy levels for these properties.

Our capital strategy is aimed at maintaining a flexible capital structure, and we believe that we significantly improved our balance sheet and expanded our access to capital in 2012 not only through our execution of the Strategic Reallocation Plan but also by:

issuing 6.9 million Series L Cumulative Preferred Shares (the "Series L Preferred Shares") at a price of \$25.00 per share for net proceeds of \$165.7 million after underwriting discounts but before offering expenses. These shares are nonvoting, redeemable for cash at \$25.00 per share at our option on or after June 27, 2017 and accrue dividends equal to 7.375% of the liquidation preference. The net proceeds were used to pay down our Revolving Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes;

redeeming all of our Series G Preferred Shares of beneficial interest (the "Series G Preferred Shares") at a price of \$25.00 per share, or \$55.0 million in the aggregate, plus accrued and unpaid dividends thereon through the date of redemption. These shares accrued dividends equal to 8.0% of the liquidation preference;

completing a public offering of 8.6 million common shares at a price of \$24.75 per share for net proceeds of \$204.9 million after underwriter discounts but before offering expenses, and using the proceeds to pay down our Revolving Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes;

entering into unsecured term loan agreements, under which we borrowed \$370 million in the aggregate. The net proceeds from these borrowings were used to pay down our Revolving Credit Facility; and

established an at-the-market ("ATM") stock offering program under which we may, from time to time, offer and sell common shares in "at the market" stock offerings having an aggregate gross sales price of up to \$150.0 million.

These activities contributed towards our: improving the relationship of our outstanding debt relative to both assets and adjusted earnings before interest expense, income taxes, depreciation, amortization ("adjusted EBITDA," which we define below); improving the relationship of our interest expense to adjusted EBITDA; and paying down our Revolving Credit Facility to zero by the end of 2012, providing significant liquidity and flexibility for future investing and financing activities.

Our 2012 investing activities grew our portfolio's concentration in Strategic Tenant Properties through the dispositions of nonstrategic properties discussed above and by:

placing into service an aggregate of 371,000 square feet in four newly constructed properties proximate to Strategic Demand Drivers that were 45.8% leased as of December 31, 2012; and

acquiring for \$48.3 million a property in Herndon, Virginia totaling 202,000 square feet that was 100% leased to a defense contractor.

We discuss significant factors contributing to changes in our net income attributable to common shareholders and diluted earnings per share over the last three years in the section below entitled "Results of Operations." In addition, the section below entitled "Liquidity and Capital Resources" includes discussions of, among other things:

how we expect to generate cash for short and long-term capital needs;

our off-balance sheet arrangements in place that are reasonably likely to affect our financial condition; and

our commitments and contingencies.

We refer to the measure “annualized rental revenue” in various sections of the Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations section of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Annualized rental revenue is a measure that we use to evaluate the source of our rental revenue as of a point in time. It is computed by multiplying by 12 the sum of monthly contractual base rents and estimated monthly expense reimbursements under active leases as of a point in time. Our computation of annualized rental revenue excludes the effect of lease incentives, although the effect of this exclusion is generally not material. We consider annualized rental revenue to be a useful measure for analyzing revenue sources because, since it is point-in-time based, it does not contain increases and decreases in revenue associated with periods in which lease terms were not in effect; historical revenue under generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America (“GAAP”) does contain such fluctuations. We find the measure particularly useful for leasing, tenant, segment and industry analysis.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

Our consolidated financial statements are prepared in accordance with GAAP, which require us to make certain estimates and assumptions. A summary of our significant accounting policies is provided in Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements. The following section is a summary of certain aspects of those accounting policies involving estimates and assumptions that (1) require our most difficult, subjective or complex judgments in accounting for uncertain matters or matters that are susceptible to change and (2) materially affect our reported operating performance or financial condition. It is possible that the use of different reasonable estimates or assumptions in making these judgments could result in materially different amounts being reported in our consolidated financial statements. While reviewing this section, you should refer to Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements, including terms defined therein.

As described further in Note 2 to our Consolidated Financial Statements in the section entitled “Revisions,” during 2012, we identified errors in the consolidated financial statements pertaining to our:

- recognition of a deferred tax asset resulting from an impairment of assets in the fourth quarter of 2011 that failed to consider a partial reversal of that asset that would result from a cancellation of related inter-company debt in the first quarter of 2012;
- over-accrual of incentive compensation cost for the year ended December 31, 2011;
- misapplication of accounting guidance requiring that we recognize loss allocations to a noncontrolling interest holder in a consolidated real estate joint venture associated with decreases in such holder’s claim on the book value of the joint venture’s assets, despite the fact that the real estate held by the joint venture was under development and the joint venture had no underlying losses under GAAP; and
- reporting for a noncontrolling interest in a consolidated real estate joint venture for which the holder of such interest possesses the right of requiring us to acquire the interest at fair value.

With respect to the errors described in the first two bullets above, we assessed the materiality of these errors on the financial statements in connection with previously filed periodic reports and concluded at such time that the errors were not material to any prior annual or interim periods. In assessing the cumulative effect of all such errors, we have since concluded that a correction of the errors in 2012 could be considered material to our 2012 net income. Accordingly, the consolidated financial statements as of, and for the year ended, December 31, 2011 included in the Annual Report on Form 10-K were revised. For each of the calendar quarters from January 1, 2011 through September 30, 2011, amounts included in Note 20 to the consolidated financial statements pertaining to such periods have been revised, and we will revise the financial statements in future filings including such periods.

Acquisitions of Properties

When we acquire properties, we allocate the purchase price to numerous tangible and intangible components. Most of the terms in this bullet section are discussed in further detail in Note 2 to the consolidated financial statements entitled “Acquisitions of Properties.” Our process for determining the allocation to these components requires many estimates and assumptions, including the following: (1) determination of market rental rates; (2) estimation of leasing and tenant improvement costs associated with the remaining term of acquired leases; (3) assumptions used in determining the in-place lease value, if-vacant value and tenant relationship value, including the rental rates, period of time that it will take to lease vacant space and estimated tenant improvement and leasing costs; and (4) allocation of the if-vacant value between land and building. A change in any of the above key assumptions, which are subjective, can materially change not only the presentation of acquired properties in our consolidated financial statements but also our reported results of operations. The allocation to different components affects the following:

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the amount of the purchase price allocated among different categories of assets and liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets; the amount of costs assigned to individual properties in multiple property acquisitions; and the amount of gain recognized in our consolidated statements of operations should we determine that the fair value of the acquisition exceeds its cost;

where the amortization of the components appear over time in our consolidated statements of operations. Allocations to above- and below-market leases are amortized into rental revenue, whereas allocations to most of the other tangible and intangible assets are amortized into depreciation and amortization expense. As a REIT, this is important to us since much of the investment community evaluates our operating performance using non-GAAP measures such as funds from operations, the computation of which includes rental revenue but does not include depreciation and amortization expense; and

the timing over which the items are recognized as revenue or expense in our consolidated statements of operations. For example, for allocations to the as-if vacant value, the land portion is not depreciated and the building portion is depreciated

over a longer period of time than the other components (generally 40 years). Allocations to above- and below-market leases, in-place lease value and tenant relationship value are amortized over significantly shorter timeframes, and if individual tenants' leases are terminated early, any unamortized amounts remaining associated with those tenants are written off upon termination. These differences in timing can materially affect our reported results of operations. In addition, we establish lives for tenant relationship values based on our estimates of how long we expect the respective tenants to remain in the properties.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

We assess each of our operating properties for impairment quarterly using cash flow projections and estimated fair values that we derive for each of the properties. We update the leasing and other assumptions used in these projections regularly, paying particular attention to properties that have experienced chronic vacancy or face significant market challenges. We review our plans and intentions for our development projects and land parcels quarterly. Each quarter, we also review the reasonableness of changes in our estimated operating property fair values from amounts estimated in the prior quarter. If events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying values of certain operating properties, properties in development or land held for future development may be impaired, we perform a recovery analysis for such properties. For long-lived assets to be held and used, we analyze recoverability based on the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated from the operations and eventual disposition of the assets over, in most cases, a ten-year holding period. If we believe there is a significant possibility that we might dispose of the assets earlier, we analyze recoverability using a probability weighted analysis of the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated from the operations and eventual disposition of the assets over the various possible holding periods. If the analysis indicates that the carrying value of a tested property is not recoverable from estimated future cash flows, it is written down to its estimated fair value and an impairment loss is recognized. If and when our plans change, we revise our recoverability analyses to use the cash flows expected from the operations and eventual disposition of each asset using holding periods that are consistent with our revised plans.

Property fair values are determined based on contract prices, indicative bids, discounted cash flow analyses or yield analyses. Estimated cash flows used in such analyses are based on our plans for the property and our views of market and economic conditions. The estimates consider items such as current and future rental rates, occupancies for the tested property and comparable properties, estimated operating and capital expenditures and recent sales data for comparable properties; most of these items are influenced by market data obtained from third party sources such as CoStar Group and real estate leasing and brokerage firms and our direct experience with the properties and their markets. Determining the appropriate capitalization or yield rate also requires significant judgment and is typically based on many factors, including the prevailing rate for the market or submarket, as well as the quality and location of the properties. Changes in the estimated future cash flows due to changes in our plans for a property, views of market and economic conditions and/or our ability to obtain development rights could result in recognition of impairment losses which could be substantial.

Properties held for sale are carried at the lower of their carrying values (i.e., cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment loss recognized, where applicable) or estimated fair values less costs to sell. Accordingly, decisions to sell certain operating properties, properties in development or land held for development will result in impairment losses if carrying values of the specific properties exceed their estimated fair values less costs to sell. The estimates of fair value consider matters such as recent sales data for comparable properties and, where applicable, contracts or the results of negotiations with prospective purchasers. These estimates are subject to revision as market conditions, and our assessment of such conditions, change.

Assessment of Lease Term

As discussed above, a significant portion of our portfolio is leased to the United States Government, and the majority of those leases consist of a series of one-year renewal options. Applicable accounting guidance requires us to recognize minimum rental payments on a straight-line basis over the terms of each lease and to assess the lease terms as including all periods for which failure to renew the lease imposes a penalty on the lessee in such amounts that a renewal appears, at the inception of the lease, to be reasonably assured. Factors to consider when determining whether a penalty is significant include the uniqueness of the purpose or location of the property, the availability of a comparable replacement property, the relative importance or significance of the property to the continuation of the lessee's line of business and the existence of leasehold improvements or other assets whose value would be impaired by the lessee vacating or discontinuing use of the leased property. We have concluded for a number of our leases, based on the factors above, that the United States Government's exercise of all of those renewal options is reasonably assured. Changes in these assessments could result in the write-off of any recorded assets associated with straight-line rental revenue and acceleration of depreciation and amortization expense associated with costs we have incurred related to these leases.

Revenue Recognition on Tenant Improvements

Most of our leases involve some form of improvements to leased space. When we are required to provide improvements under the terms of a lease, we need to determine whether the improvements constitute landlord assets or tenant assets. If the improvements are landlord assets, we capitalize the cost of the improvements and recognize depreciation expense associated with such improvements over the shorter of the useful life of the assets or the term of the lease and recognize any payments from the tenant as rental revenue over the term of the lease. If the improvements are tenant assets, we defer the cost of improvements funded by us as a lease incentive asset and amortize it as a reduction of rental revenue over the term of the lease. Our determination of whether improvements are landlord assets or tenant assets also may affect when we commence revenue recognition in connection with a lease.

In determining whether improvements constitute landlord or tenant assets, we consider numerous factors that may require subjective or complex judgments, including: whether the improvements are unique to the tenant or reusable by other tenants; whether the tenant is permitted to alter or remove the improvements without our consent or without compensating us for any lost fair value; whether the ownership of the improvements remains with us or remains with the tenant at the end of the lease term; and whether the economic substance of the lease terms is properly reflected.

Collectability of Accounts and Deferred Rent Receivable

Allowances for doubtful accounts and deferred rent receivable are established based on quarterly analyses of the risk of loss on specific accounts. The analyses place particular emphasis on past-due accounts and consider information such as the nature and age of the receivables, the payment history of the tenants, the financial condition of the tenants and our assessment of their ability to meet their lease obligations, the basis for any disputes and the status of related negotiations. Our estimate of the required allowance is subject to revision as these factors change and is sensitive to the effects of economic and market conditions on tenants.

Accounting Method for Investments

We use three different accounting methods to report our investments in entities: the consolidation method; the equity method; and the cost method (see Note 2 to our consolidated financial statements). We use the consolidation method when we own most of the outstanding voting interests in an entity and can control its operations. We also consolidate certain entities when control of such entities can be achieved through means other than voting rights (“variable interest entities” or “VIEs”) if we are deemed to be the primary beneficiary. Generally, this applies to entities for which either: (1) the equity investors (if any) lack one or more of the essential characteristics of a controlling financial interest; (2) the equity investment at risk is insufficient to finance that entity's activities without additional subordinated financial support; or (3) the equity investors have voting rights that are not proportionate to their economic interests and the activities of the entity involve, or are conducted on behalf of, an investor with a disproportionately small voting interest. We use the equity method of accounting when we own an interest in an entity and can exert significant influence over, but cannot control, the entity's operations.

In making these determinations, we need to make subjective estimates and judgments regarding the entity's future operating performance, financial condition, future valuation and other variables that may affect the cash flows of the entity. We must consider both our and our partner's ability to participate in the management of the entity's operations and make decisions that allow the parties to manage their economic risks. We may also need to estimate the probability of different scenarios taking place over time and their effect on the partners' cash flows. The conclusion reached as a result of this process affects whether or not we use the consolidation method in accounting for our investment or the equity method. Whether or not we consolidate an investment can materially affect our consolidated financial statements.

Accounting for Interest Rate Derivatives

We use interest rate derivatives to hedge the cash flows associated with interest rates on debt, including forecasted borrowings. When we designate a derivative as a cash flow hedge, we defer the effective portion of changes in its fair value to the accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) section of shareholders' equity and recognize the ineffective portion of changes in fair value of derivatives in earnings. If and when a derivative ceases to qualify as a cash flow hedge, we reclassify the associated accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) to net earnings (loss). Our accounting for derivatives requires that we make judgments in determining the nature of the derivatives and their effectiveness as hedges, including ones regarding the likelihood that a forecasted transaction will take place. Therefore, these judgments could materially affect our consolidated financial statements.

Concentration of Operations

Customer Concentration of Property Operations

The table below sets forth the 20 largest tenants in our portfolio of office properties based on percentage of annualized rental revenue:

Tenant	Percentage of Annualized Rental Revenue of Office Properties for 20 Largest Tenants as of December 31,			
	2012	2011	2010	
United States of America	24.2	% 22.2	% 21.6	%
Northrop Grumman Corporation (1)	6.3	% 6.9	% 7.2	%
Booz Allen Hamilton, Inc.	5.5	% 5.1	% 4.7	%
Computer Sciences Corporation (1)	4.8	% 4.8	% 4.1	%
General Dynamics Corporation (1)	3.6	% 1.5	% 1.0	%
CareFirst, Inc.	1.9	% 1.6	% 1.7	%
The MITRE Corporation	1.9	% 1.8	% 1.8	%
ITT Exelis (1)	1.7	% 1.7	% 1.8	%
The Aerospace Corporation (1)	1.7	% 1.7	% 1.7	%
Wells Fargo & Company (1)	1.7	% 1.7	% 1.6	%
Kratos Defense & Security Solution, Inc. (1)	1.5	% 1.4	% 1.4	%
L-3 Communications Holdings, Inc. (1)	1.4	% 1.6	% 1.6	%
The Boeing Company (1)	1.4	% 1.3	% 1.3	%
AT&T Corporation (1)	1.2	% 1.2	% 1.2	%
Raytheon Company (1)	1.1	% 1.0	% N/A	
Ciena Corporation	1.0	% 1.1	% 1.0	%
Science Applications International Corporation (1)	1.0	% 0.9	% N/A	
Lockheed Martin Corporation	0.8	% N/A	N/A	
The Johns Hopkins Institutions (1)	0.8	% 0.8	% 0.8	%
Unisys Corporation	0.8	% 0.8	% 0.9	%
Comcast Corporation (1)	N/A	1.2	% 1.3	%
Merck & Co., Inc. (1)	N/A	N/A	0.6	%
First Mariner Bank (1)	N/A	N/A	0.6	%
Subtotal of 20 largest tenants	64.5	% 60.3	% 57.9	%
All remaining tenants	35.5	% 39.7	% 42.1	%
Total	100.0	% 100.0	% 100.0	%

(1) Includes affiliated organizations and agencies and predecessor companies.

The United States Government's concentration increased each of the last two years in large part due to it taking occupancy of a significant portion of our newly-constructed square feet placed into service and our significant dispositions of properties in which it was not a tenant.

Our Strategic Tenant Properties accounted for 70.0% of our annualized rental revenue from office properties held for long-term investment at December 31, 2012. We believe that we are well positioned for future growth in the concentration of our revenue derived from customers in these sectors, as discussed further in the section in Item 1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K entitled "Business and Growth Strategies."

Geographic Concentration of Property Operations

The table below sets forth the regional allocation of our annualized rental revenue of office properties as of the end of the last three calendar years:

Region	Percentage of Annualized Rental Revenue of Office Properties as of December 31,			Number of Office Properties as of December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010	2012	2011	2010
Baltimore/Washington Corridor	47.5	% 45.6	% 44.1	% 98	111	112
Northern Virginia	19.1	% 16.0	% 16.4	% 19	17	17
San Antonio	6.3	% 5.8	% 5.7	% 8	9	8
Washington, DC - Capitol Riverfront	3.1	% 3.0	% 3.4	% 2	2	2
St. Mary's and King George Counties	3.4	% 3.4	% 2.9	% 19	19	18
Greater Baltimore	8.8	% 12.6	% 14.9	% 32	46	66
Suburban Maryland	1.7	% 4.1	% 3.9	% 3	8	8
Colorado Springs	5.4	% 5.1	% 5.2	% 21	21	21
Greater Philadelphia	2.0	% 1.7	% 1.5	% 3	2	2
Other	2.7	% 2.7	% 2.0	% 3	3	2
	100.0	% 100.0	% 100.0	% 208	238	256

The most significant changes in our regional allocations set forth above were due to newly-constructed properties placed into service and our significant dispositions of properties in the Greater Baltimore and Suburban Maryland regions.

Occupancy and Leasing

Office Properties

The tables below set forth occupancy information pertaining to our portfolio of operating office properties:

	December 31,			
	2012	2011	2010	
Occupancy rates at period end				
Total	87.8	% 86.2	% 87.6	%
Baltimore/Washington Corridor	89.4	% 87.9	% 88.1	%
Northern Virginia	89.2	% 84.8	% 91.9	%
San Antonio	96.4	% 90.7	% 100.0	%
Washington, DC - Capitol Riverfront	89.0	% 91.6	% 98.5	%
St. Mary's and King George Counties	85.9	% 87.3	% 86.8	%
Greater Baltimore	78.6	% 84.5	% 85.0	%
Suburban Maryland	94.1	% 79.6	% 76.5	%
Colorado Springs	77.8	% 74.9	% 76.2	%
Greater Philadelphia	100.0	% 99.7	% 100.0	%
Other	94.6	% 100.0	% 100.0	%
Average contractual annual rental rate per square foot at year end (1)	\$27.92	\$26.59	\$25.58	

(1) Includes estimated expense reimbursements.

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	Rentable Square Feet (in thousands)	Occupied Square Feet	
December 31, 2011	20,514	17,685	
Square feet vacated upon lease expiration (1)	—	(782)
Occupancy of previously vacated space in connection with new lease (2)	—	717	
Square feet constructed or redeveloped	425	548	
Acquisition	202	202	
Dispositions	(2,302	)	(1,833
Other changes	(8	)	4
December 31, 2012	18,831	16,541	

(1) Includes lease terminations and space reductions occurring in connection with lease renewals.

(2) Excludes occupancy of vacant square feet acquired or developed.

Please refer to the section above entitled “Overview” for discussion regarding our leasing activity in 2012 and our expectations regarding the future outlook. As the table above reflects, much of the increase in our total occupancy from 2011 to 2012 was attributable to our disposition of properties with lower occupancy rates. Occupancy of our Same Office Properties was 89.1% at December 31, 2012, up slightly from 88.3% at December 31, 2011.

In 2012, we completed 3.3 million square feet of leasing, including 1.2 million of construction and redevelopment space. Our construction leasing was highlighted by: Strategic Demand Driver leasing of 363,000 square feet in three properties proximate to Redstone Arsenal in Huntsville (our first construction leasing in that region) and 115,000 square feet in Riverwood Corporate Park in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor; and 315,000 square feet in two properties on land we acquired in Ashburn, Virginia, a market we were targeting to add to our Northern Virginia holdings. At December 31, 2012, we had 1.4 million square feet under construction that was 67% leased.

In 2012, we renewed 64.3% of the square footage of our lease expirations (including the effect of early renewals). The annualized rents of these renewals decreased on average by approximately 4.2% and revenue under GAAP increased on average by approximately 2.2% relative to the leases previously in place for the space; these leases had a weighted average lease term of approximately 3.3 years and the average estimated tenant improvements and lease costs associated with completing this leasing was approximately \$6.35 per square foot.

We believe that our continuing exposure to the challenging leasing environment described above in the section entitled “Overview” is mitigated to a certain extent by the generally long-term nature of our leases and the staggered timing of our future lease expirations. Our weighted average lease term for office properties at December 31, 2012 was approximately four years. The table below sets forth as of December 31, 2012 our scheduled lease expirations of office properties by region in terms of percentage of annualized rental revenue:

	Expiration of Annualized Rental Revenue of Office Properties							Total	
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter			
Baltimore/Washington Corridor	11.2	% 4.7	% 7.8	% 5.6	% 6.5	% 11.7	% 47.5	%	
Northern Virginia	0.9	% 5.6	% 4.5	% 1.1	% 2.3	% 4.7	% 19.1	%	
San Antonio	0.0	% 0.0	% 0.0	% 0.0	% 0.0	% 6.3	% 6.3	%	
Washington, DC - Capitol Riverfront	1.1	% 0.7	% 0.3	% 0.4	% 0.0	% 0.6	% 3.1	%	
St. Mary’s and King George Counties	0.8	% 0.7	% 1.1	% 0.3	% 0.0	% 0.5	% 3.4	%	
Greater Baltimore	0.4	% 0.5	% 1.0	% 1.4	% 1.2	% 4.3	% 8.8	%	

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Suburban Maryland	0.3	% 0.1	% 0.0	% 0.0	% 0.1	% 1.2	% 1.7	%
Colorado Springs	0.7	% 0.7	% 0.5	% 0.6	% 0.6	% 2.3	% 5.4	%
Greater Philadelphia	0.0	% 0.0	% 0.6	% 0.0	% 0.0	% 1.4	% 2.0	%
Other	0.0	% 0.7	% 0.0	% 0.0	% 0.0	% 2.0	% 2.7	%
Total	15.4	% 13.7	% 15.8	% 9.5	% 10.8	% 34.9	% 100.0	%

With regard to leases expiring in 2013, we believe that the weighted average annualized rental revenue per occupied square foot for such leases at December 31, 2012 was, on average, approximately 5% to 8% higher than estimated current market contractual rents for the related space, with specific results varying by market.

As noted above, most of the leases with our largest tenant, the United States Government, provide for consecutive one-year terms or provide for early termination rights; all of the leasing statistics set forth above assume that the United States Government will remain in the space that they lease through the end of the respective arrangements, without ending consecutive one-year leases prematurely or exercising early termination rights.

Wholesale Data Center Property

Our wholesale data center property, which upon completion is expected to have a critical load of 18 megawatts, had six megawatts in operation at December 31, 2012, of which four were leased to tenants with further expansion rights of up to a combined five megawatts. This leasing includes our completion in 2012 of a new lease that provides for an initial commitment of one megawatt with further expansion rights for one additional megawatt, which was our first lease for the property since its acquisition in 2010. We expect that leasing of this property could continue to be slow, and expect, due to the long lease commencement lead time required for this type of property, that any new leasing completed in 2013 will contribute minimally to our income for that year. We plan to hold this property long-term. However, if our strategic plan for this property changes, we could recognize a significant impairment charge.

Results of Operations

We evaluate the operating performance of our properties using NOI from real estate operations, our segment performance measure derived by subtracting property operating expenses from revenues from real estate operations. We view our NOI from real estate operations as comprising the following primary categories of operating properties:

office properties owned and 100% operational throughout the two years being compared, excluding operating properties disposed or held for future disposition. We define these as changes from “Same Office Properties.” For further discussion of the concept of “operational,” you should refer to the section of Note 2 of the consolidated financial statements entitled “Properties”;

office properties acquired during the two years being compared;

constructed office properties placed into service that were not 100% operational throughout the two years being compared;

office properties held for sale as of December 31, 2012;

office properties in the Greater Philadelphia region. In September 2012, we shortened the holding period for these properties because they no longer meet our strategic investment criteria; and
property dispositions.

You may refer to Note 17 of the consolidated financial statements for a summary of operating properties that were either disposed or classified as held for sale and therefore are included in discontinued operations.

In addition to owning properties, we provide construction management and other services. The primary manner in which we evaluate the operating performance of our construction management and other service activities is through a measure we define as NOI from service operations, which is based on the net of the revenues and expenses from these activities. The revenues and expenses from these activities consist primarily of subcontracted costs that are reimbursed to us by customers along with a management fee. The operating margins from these activities are small relative to the revenue. We believe NOI from service operations is a useful measure in assessing both our level of activity and our profitability in conducting such operations.

We believe that operating income, as reported on our consolidated statements of operations, is the most directly comparable generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) measure for both NOI from real estate operations and NOI from service operations. Since both of these measures exclude certain items includable in operating income,

reliance on these measures has limitations; management compensates for these limitations by using the measures simply as supplemental measures that are considered alongside other GAAP and non-GAAP measures.

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The table below reconciles NOI from real estate operations and NOI from service operations to operating income reported on our consolidated statement of operations:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
	(in thousands)		
NOI from real estate operations	\$312,365	\$308,012	\$288,959
NOI from service operations	3,260	2,706	2,373
NOI from discontinued operations	(25,355)	(41,913)	(48,017)
Depreciation and amortization associated with real estate operations	(113,480)	(113,111)	(97,897)
Impairment losses	(43,214)	(83,478)	—
General, administrative and leasing expenses	(31,900)	(30,314)	(28,501)
Business development expenses and land carry costs	(5,711)	(6,122)	(6,403)
Operating income	\$95,965	\$35,780	\$110,514

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2012 to the Year Ended December 31, 2011

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	Variance
	(in thousands)		
Revenues			
Revenues from real estate operations	\$454,171	\$428,496	\$25,675
Construction contract and other service revenues	73,836	84,345	(10,509)
Total revenues	528,007	512,841	15,166
Expenses			
Property operating expenses	167,161	162,397	4,764
Depreciation and amortization associated with real estate operations	113,480	113,111	369
Construction contract and other service expenses	70,576	81,639	(11,063)
Impairment losses	43,214	83,478	(40,264)
General, administrative and leasing expenses	31,900	30,314	1,586
Business development expenses and land carry costs	5,711	6,122	(411)
Total operating expenses	432,042	477,061	(45,019)
Operating income	95,965	35,780	60,185
Interest expense	(94,624)	(98,222)	3,598
Interest and other income	7,172	5,603	1,569
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(943)	(1,639)	696
Equity in loss of unconsolidated entities	(546)	(331)	(215)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(381)	6,710	(7,091)
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	(29,805)	29,805
Income (loss) from continuing operations	6,643	(81,904)	88,547
Discontinued operations	13,677	(48,404)	62,081
Gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	21	2,732	(2,711)
Net income (loss)	20,341	(127,576)	147,917
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	636	8,148	(7,512)
Preferred share dividends	(20,844)	(16,102)	(4,742)
Issuance costs associated with redeemed preferred shares	(1,827)	—	(1,827)
Net loss attributable to COPT common shareholders	\$(1,694)	\$(135,530)	\$133,836

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NOI from Real Estate Operations

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	Variance
	(Dollars in thousands, except per square foot data)		
Revenues			
Same Office Properties	\$414,275	\$404,617	\$9,658
Constructed office properties placed in service	16,237	8,593	7,644
Acquired office properties	6,574	1,368	5,206
Properties held for sale	19,529	18,584	945
Greater Philadelphia properties	9,698	7,458	2,240
Dispositions	19,957	50,149	(30,192)
Other	6,830	5,063	1,767
	493,100	495,832	(2,732)
Property operating expenses			
Same Office Properties	151,932	150,198	1,734
Constructed office properties placed in service	4,040	1,791	2,249
Acquired office properties	1,450	227	1,223
Properties held for sale	6,671	6,292	379
Greater Philadelphia properties	2,562	1,402	1,160
Dispositions	9,057	24,448	(15,391)
Other	5,023	3,462	1,561
	180,735	187,820	(7,085)
NOI from real estate operations			
Same Office Properties	262,343	254,419	7,924
Constructed office properties placed in service	12,197	6,802	5,395
Acquired office properties	5,124	1,141	3,983
Properties held for sale	12,858	12,292	566
Greater Philadelphia properties	7,136	6,056	1,080
Dispositions	10,900	25,701	(14,801)
Other	1,807	1,601	206
	\$312,365	\$308,012	\$4,353
Same Office Properties rent statistics			
Average occupancy rate	88.6	% 89.1	% -0.5
Average straight-line rent per occupied square foot (1)	\$23.57	\$23.35	\$0.22

(1) Includes minimum base rents, net of abatements, and lease incentives on a straight-line basis for the years set forth above.

The increase in revenues from our Same Office Properties was attributable to a \$4.5 million increase in rental revenue (including \$967,000 in connection with lease terminations) and a \$5.2 million increase in tenant recoveries and other real estate operations revenue (most of which pertained to an increase in directly reimbursable expenses). The increase in property operating expenses from our Same Office Properties was primarily due to increases in expenses directly reimbursable from tenants, offset in part by decreases in snow removal and utility expenses resulting from a milder winter and spring in the Mid-Atlantic region.

Our Same Office Properties pool for purposes of comparing 2012 and 2011 consisted of 177 office properties, comprising 84.0% of our operating office square footage as of December 31, 2012. This pool of properties included the following changes from the pool used for purposes of comparing 2011 and 2010: the addition of four properties

acquired and fully operational by January 1, 2011; and five properties placed in service and 100% operational by January 1, 2011. Operating office properties disposed, held for sale or otherwise no longer held for long-term investment (currently our Greater Philadelphia properties) by December 31, 2012 were also excluded from all presented Same Office Property pools.

NOI from Service Operations

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	Variance
	(in thousands)		
Construction contract and other service revenues	\$73,836	\$84,345	\$(10,509)
Construction contract and other service expenses	70,576	81,639	(11,063)
NOI from service operations	\$3,260	\$2,706	\$554

Construction contract and other service revenue and expenses decreased due primarily to a lower volume of construction activity in connection with one large construction contract that was nearing completion. Construction contract activity is inherently subject to significant variability depending on the volume and nature of projects undertaken by us (primarily on behalf of tenants). Service operations are an ancillary component of our overall operations that should contribute little operating income relative to our real estate operations.

Impairment Losses

We recognized the impairment losses described below in the current and prior years:

in September 2012, our Board of Trustees approved a plan by Management to shorten the holding period for all of our office properties and developable land in Greater Philadelphia, Pennsylvania because the properties no longer meet our strategic investment criteria. We determined that the carrying amounts of these properties will not likely be recovered from the cash flows from the operations and sales of such properties over the likely remaining holding period. Accordingly, in 2012, we recognized aggregate non-cash impairment losses of \$46.1 million for the amounts by which the carrying values of the properties exceeded their respective estimated fair values; in connection primarily with the Strategic Reallocation Plan, we determined that the carrying amounts of certain properties identified for disposition (the "Impaired Properties") will not likely be recovered from the cash flows from the operations and sales of such properties over the shorter holding periods. Accordingly, we recognized aggregate impairment losses for the amounts by which the carrying values of the Impaired Properties exceeded their respective estimated fair values, plus any exit costs incurred, of: \$19.0 million in 2012 (\$23.7 million classified as discontinued operations and including \$4.2 million in exit costs); and \$122.5 million in 2011 (\$67.5 million classified as discontinued operations and excluding \$4.8 million in related income tax benefit); in connection with construction costs incurred on a property held for future development, we recognized an impairment loss of \$1.9 million in 2012; on February 15 and 17, 2011, the United States Army (the "Army") provided us disclosures regarding the past testing and use of tactical defoliants/herbicides at a property we owned, and subsequently disposed of, in Cascade, Maryland that was formerly an Army base known as Fort Ritchie ("Fort Ritchie"). Upon receipt of these disclosures, we commenced a review of our development plans and prospects for the property. We believed that these disclosures by the Army were likely to cause further delays in the resolution of certain litigation related to the property, and that they also increased the level of uncertainty as to our ultimate development rights at the property and future residential and commercial demand for the property. We analyzed various possible outcomes and resulting cash flows expected from the operations and ultimate disposition of the property. After determining that the carrying amount of the property was not likely to be recovered from those cash flows, we recognized a non-cash impairment loss of \$27.7 million in March 2011 for the amount by which the carrying value of the property exceeded its estimated fair value; and \$803,000 on goodwill associated with operating properties in 2011.

The table below sets forth impairment losses (recoveries) recognized by property classification:

For the Years Ended December 31,	
2012	2011

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	(in thousands)	
Operating properties	\$70,263	\$70,512
Non-operating properties	(3,353) 80,509
Total	\$66,910	\$151,021

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The timely disposition of assets that no longer meet our strategic objectives is a key component of our strategy. Our identification of additional properties for disposition in future periods could result in our recognition of additional impairment losses in such periods.

General, Administrative and Leasing Expenses

In 2012, we incurred additional expenses in connection with certain staffing reductions made to adjust the size of the organization due in large part to our property dispositions. In 2011, certain of our executives voluntarily cancelled performance share units (“PSUs”) that were originally granted to them in 2010; we recognized a non-cash compensation charge of \$1.2 million in 2011 in connection with these PSU cancellations, most of which was included in general, administrative and leasing expenses, and we will have no further compensation charges in the future in connection with the cancelled PSUs.

We capitalize compensation and indirect costs associated with properties, or portions thereof, undergoing construction, development and redevelopment activities, and also capitalize such costs associated with internal-use software development. We also capitalize compensation costs associated with obtaining new tenant leases or extending existing tenants. Capitalized compensation and indirect costs were as follows:

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
	(in thousands)	
Construction, development, redevelopment, capital and tenant improvements	\$ 7,976	\$ 10,394
Leasing	1,151	1,259
Total	\$ 9,127	\$ 11,653

The decrease in capitalized compensation and indirect costs from 2011 to 2012 was attributable in large part to a lower level of construction and development activity.

Interest Expense

The table below sets forth the components of our interest expense included in continuing operations:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	Variance
	(in thousands)		
Interest on mortgage and other secured loans	\$63,124	\$75,760	\$(12,636)
Interest on unsecured term loans	14,728	2,914	11,814
Interest on Exchangeable Senior Notes	13,851	20,267	(6,416)
Interest on Revolving Credit Facility	6,274	10,158	(3,884)
Interest expense recognized on interest rate swaps	3,697	4,600	(903)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	6,243	6,596	(353)
Other interest	2,784	1,406	1,378
Interest expense reclassified to discontinued operations	(2,174)	(6,079)	3,905
Capitalized interest	(13,903)	(17,400)	3,497
Total	\$94,624	\$98,222	\$(3,598)

The decrease in interest expense included the effect of a \$132.8 million decrease in our average outstanding debt resulting primarily from our repayments of debt using proceeds from property dispositions and equity issuances. Capitalized interest decreased from 2011 to 2012 due primarily to a decrease in the average costs associated with

active construction projects resulting from projects being completed and our being slower to start new projects prior to definitive leasing being in place.

Loss on Interest Rate Swaps

On April 5, 2011, we entered into two forward starting LIBOR swaps for an aggregate notional amount of \$175 million designated as cash flow hedges of interest payments on ten-year, fixed-rate borrowings forecasted to occur between August 2011 and April 2012. After meeting with our Board of Trustees on December 21, 2011, we determined that we would pursue other financing options and concluded that the originally forecasted borrowings were expected not to occur. Accordingly, the swaps no longer qualified for hedge accounting and we recognized an aggregate loss of \$29.8 million on these interest rate swaps in December 2011, most of which was reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive losses at the time

the swaps entered into on April 5, 2011 no longer qualified for hedge accounting. On January 5, 2012, we cash settled all of the forward starting swaps entered into on April 5, 2011 and December 22, 2011 for an aggregate of \$29.7 million using borrowings from our Revolving Credit Facility.

Discontinued Operations

The increase in discontinued operations from 2011 to 2012 was due primarily to a \$43.8 million decrease in impairment losses and a \$16.1 million increase in gain on sales in the current period primarily in connection with the Strategic Reallocation Plan.

Income Tax (Expense) Benefit

The income tax benefit in 2011 was due primarily to a \$4.8 million benefit on impairment losses recognized by our taxable REIT subsidiary in connection with the Strategic Reallocation Plan, most of which was recognized in the three months ended June 30, 2011.

Preferred Share Dividends

The increase in preferred share dividends was due to dividends on the newly issued Series L Preferred Shares, partially offset by the decrease in dividends attributable to the Series G Preferred Shares redeemed on August 2012.

Issuance Costs Associated With Redeemed Preferred Shares

In 2012, we recognized a \$1.8 million decrease to net income available to common shareholders pertaining to the original issuance costs incurred on the Series G Preferred Shares that were redeemed.

Net Loss Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

Interests in our Operating Partnership are in the form of preferred and common units. The line entitled net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests includes primarily loss or income allocated to preferred and common units not owned by us. Income is allocated to noncontrolling preferred unitholders in an amount equal to the priority return from the Operating Partnership to which they are entitled. Income and losses are allocated to noncontrolling common unitholders based on income earned by the Operating Partnership, after allocation to preferred unitholders, multiplied by the percentage of the common units in the Operating Partnership owned by those common unitholders.

The net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests changed due primarily to the increase in net income available to allocate to noncontrolling holders of common units in the Operating Partnership primarily resulting from the reasons set forth above.

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2011 to the Year Ended December 31, 2010

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Variance
	(in thousands)		
Revenues			
Revenues from real estate operations	\$428,496	\$387,559	\$40,937
Construction contract and other service revenues	84,345	104,675	(20,330)
Total revenues	512,841	492,234	20,607
Expenses			
Property operating expenses	162,397	146,617	15,780
Depreciation and amortization associated with real estate operations	113,111	97,897	15,214
Construction contract and other service expenses	81,639	102,302	(20,663)
Impairment losses	83,478	—	83,478
General, administrative and leasing expense	30,314	28,501	1,813
Business development expenses and land carry costs	6,122	6,403	(281)
Total operating expenses	477,061	381,720	95,341
Operating income	35,780	110,514	(74,734)
Interest expense	(98,222)	(95,729)	(2,493)
Interest and other income	5,603	9,568	(3,965)
Loss on interest rate derivatives	(29,805)	—	(29,805)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(1,639)	—	(1,639)
Equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated entities	(331)	1,376	(1,707)
Income tax benefit (expense)	6,710	(108)	6,818
(Loss) income from continuing operations	(81,904)	25,621	(107,525)
Discontinued operations	(48,404)	17,054	(65,458)
Gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	2,732	2,829	(97)
Net (loss) income	(127,576)	45,504	(173,080)
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	8,148	(2,744)	10,892
Preferred share dividends	(16,102)	(16,102)	—
Net (loss) income attributable to COPT common shareholders	\$(135,530)	\$26,658	\$(162,188)

NOI from Real Estate Operations

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Variance
	(Dollars		
	in thousands, except per square foot data)		
Revenues			
Same Office Properties	\$ 362,237	\$ 362,853	\$(616)
Constructed office properties placed in service	27,048	8,789	18,259
Acquired office properties	25,293	7,315	17,978
Properties held for sale	18,584	18,704	(120)
Greater Philadelphia properties	7,458	6,299	1,159
Dispositions	50,149	56,706	(6,557)
Other	5,063	1,062	4,001
	495,832	461,728	34,104
Property operating expenses			
Same Office Properties	137,286	132,768	4,518
Constructed office properties placed in service	5,705	1,993	3,712
Acquired office properties	9,225	2,317	6,908
Properties held for sale	6,292	5,831	461
Greater Philadelphia properties	1,402	2,131	(729)
Dispositions	24,448	25,974	(1,526)
Other	3,462	1,755	1,707
	187,820	172,769	15,051
NOI from real estate operations			
Same Office Properties	224,951	230,085	(5,134)
Constructed office properties placed in service	21,343	6,796	14,547
Acquired office properties	16,068	4,998	11,070
Properties held for sale	12,292	12,873	(581)
Greater Philadelphia properties	6,056	4,168	1,888
Dispositions	25,701	30,732	(5,031)
Other	1,601	(693)	2,294
	\$ 308,012	\$ 288,959	\$ 19,053
Same Office Properties rent statistics			
Average occupancy rate	88.6	% 90.2	% (1.6)%
Average straight-line rent per occupied square foot (1)	\$ 22.50	\$ 22.26	\$ 0.24

(1) Includes minimum base rents, net of abatements, and lease incentives on a straight-line basis for the nine month periods set forth above.

As the table above indicates, our increase in NOI from real estate operations was attributable to the additions of properties through construction and acquisition activities.

Our Same Office Properties for purposes of comparing 2011 and 2010 consisted of 168 office properties, comprising 70.8% of our operating office square footage as of December 31, 2011. With regard to changes in NOI from real estate operations attributable to Same Office Properties:

the decrease in revenues included the following:

a \$2.3 million decrease in rental revenue attributable primarily to changes in occupancy and rental rates between the two years; and

- \$1.5 million decrease in net revenue from the early termination of leases; offset in part by
- a \$3.2 million increase in tenant recoveries and other revenue due primarily to the increase in property operating expenses described below.

• the increase in property operating expenses included the following:

- a \$1.9 million increase in costs for asset and property management labor, much of which was due to an increase in the size of our employee base supporting certain properties;
- a \$1.7 million increase in interior and other repairs and maintenance;

a \$1.5 million increase in heating and air conditioning repairs and maintenance that was predominantly attributable to an increase in heating and air conditioning systems utilization at a property in San Antonio; and
 a \$1.0 million increase in cleaning services and related supplies due in large part to increased contract rates and increased space usage of leased space at certain properties; offset in part by
 a \$3.5 million decrease in snow removal expenses due primarily to record snowfall in Maryland and Northern Virginia in 2010.

NOI from Service Operations

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Variance
	(in thousands)		
Construction contract and other service revenues	\$84,345	\$104,675	\$(20,330)
Construction contract and other service expenses	81,639	102,302	(20,663)
NOI from service operations	\$2,706	\$2,373	\$333

As evidenced in the changes set forth above, construction contract and other service revenue and expenses decreased due primarily to a lower volume of construction activity in connection with one large construction contract that was nearing completion, although the change in NOI from service operations was not significant.

Depreciation and Amortization Associated with Real Estate Operations

Depreciation and amortization expense associated with real estate included in continuing operations increased due primarily to expense attributable to properties added into operations through construction and acquisition activities.
 General, Administrative and Leasing Expenses

As described above, we recognized a non-cash compensation charge of \$1.2 million in 2011 in connection with voluntary executive PSU cancellations, most of which was included in general, administrative and leasing expenses.

Capitalized compensation and indirect costs were as follows:

	For the Years Ended	
	December 31,	
	2011	2010
	(in thousands)	
Construction, development, redevelopment, capital and tenant improvements	\$ 10,394	\$ 9,684
Leasing	1,259	1,222
Internal-use software development	—	126
Total	\$ 11,653	\$ 11,032

Impairment Losses

We recognized impairment losses in 2011, as described above.

Interest Expense

The table below sets forth the components of our interest expense included in continuing operations:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2011	2010	Variance
	(in thousands)		
Interest on mortgage and other secured loans	\$75,760	\$82,635	\$(6,875)
Interest on Exchangeable Senior Notes	20,267	19,348	919
Interest on Revolving Credit Facility	10,158	5,923	4,235
Interest expense recognized on interest rate swaps	4,600	3,689	911
Interest on unsecured term loans	2,914	—	2,914
Amortization of deferred financing costs	6,596	5,871	725
Other interest	1,406	1,186	220
Interest expense reclassified to discontinued operations	(6,079)	(6,399)	320
Capitalized interest	(17,400)	(16,524)	(876)
Total	\$98,222	\$95,729	\$2,493

The increase in interest expense included the effect of a \$181.4 million increase in our average outstanding debt resulting primarily from our financing of acquisition and construction activities. The table above reflects the effects of our repayments of secured debt and our maintaining a higher weighted average borrowing level on the Revolving Credit Facility in 2011.

Loss on Interest Rate Swaps

As described above, we recognized an aggregate loss of \$29.8 million on certain forward starting interest rate swaps in December 2011, most of which was reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive losses.

Interest and Other Income

The decrease in interest and other income was due primarily to a decrease in gain recognized on our investment in common stock of The KEYW Holding Corporation (“KEYW”), an entity supporting the intelligence community's operations and transformation to Cyber Age mission by providing engineering services and integrated platforms that support the intelligence process. We used the equity method of accounting for our investment in KEYW common stock until the resignation of our Chief Executive Officer from the Board of Directors of KEYW effective July 1, 2011, at which time we began accounting for our investment in KEYW's common stock as a trading marketable equity security to be reported at fair value, with unrealized gains and losses recognized through earnings. Most of the decrease in gain was attributable to additional equity issued by KEYW in connection with its initial public offering of common stock in 2010; no similar event occurred in 2011.

Income Tax Benefit (Expense)

As described above, the income tax benefit in 2011 was due primarily to impairment losses recognized by our taxable REIT subsidiary in connection with the Strategic Reallocation Plan.

Discontinued Operations

The decrease in discontinued operations was due primarily to \$67.5 million in impairment losses recognized in connection with the Strategic Reallocation Plan described above.

Net Loss (Income) Attributable to Noncontrolling Interests

The net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests changed due primarily to the decrease in net income available to allocate to noncontrolling holders of common units in the Operating Partnership primarily resulting from the reasons set forth above.

Adjusted Earnings Before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization (“Adjusted EBITDA”) Interest Coverage Ratio and Adjusted EBITDA Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio

Adjusted EBITDA is net (loss) income adjusted for the effects of interest expense, depreciation and amortization, impairment losses, gain on sales of properties, gain or loss on early extinguishment of debt, net gain on unconsolidated entities, operating property acquisition costs, loss on interest rate derivatives and income taxes. We believe that Adjusted EBITDA is a useful supplemental measure for assessing our un-levered performance. We believe that net (loss) income, as reported on our consolidated statements of operations, is the most directly comparable GAAP measure to Adjusted EBITDA. Adjusted EBITDA excludes items that are included in net income, including some that require cash outlays; we compensate for this limitation by using the measure simply as a supplemental measure that is considered alongside other GAAP and non-GAAP measures. It should not be used as an alternative to net income when evaluating our financial performance or to cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities when evaluating our liquidity or ability to make cash distributions or pay debt service.

We use Adjusted EBITDA to calculate Adjusted EBITDA Interest Coverage Ratio and Adjusted EBITDA Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio. We calculate Adjusted EBITDA interest coverage by dividing Adjusted EBITDA by interest expense on continuing and discontinued operations (excluding amortization of deferred financing costs and amortization of debt discounts and premiums, net of amounts capitalized). We calculate Adjusted EBITDA fixed charge coverage ratio by dividing Adjusted EBITDA by the sum of: (1) interest expense on continuing and discontinued operations (excluding amortization of deferred financing costs and amortization of debt discounts and premiums, net of amounts capitalized); (2) dividends on preferred shares; and (3) distributions on preferred units in the Operating Partnership not owned by us.

The tables below set forth the computation of our Adjusted EBITDA interest and fixed charge coverage ratios and reconciliations of Adjusted EBITDA to net income reported on our consolidated statements of operations:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Net income (loss)	\$20,341	\$(127,576)	\$45,504
Interest expense (1)	96,798	104,301	102,128
Income tax expense (benefit) (2)	381	(6,710)	119
Depreciation and amortization (1)	124,418	136,594	125,819
Impairment losses (1)	66,910	151,021	—
(Gain) loss on early extinguishment of debt (1)	(793)	2,023	—
Gain on sales of operating properties	(20,928)	(4,811)	(1,077)
Non-operating property sales	(33)	(2,717)	(2,840)
Net gain on investments in unconsolidated entities included in interest and other income	(3,589)	(1,820)	(6,408)
Operating property acquisition costs	229	156	3,424
Loss on interest rate swaps	—	29,805	—
Adjusted EBITDA	\$283,734	\$280,266	\$266,669
Interest expense (1)	\$96,798	\$104,301	\$102,128
Less: Amortization of deferred financing costs	(6,243)	(6,596)	(5,871)
Less: Amortization of net debt discounts and premiums, net of amounts capitalized	(2,721)	(4,680)	(4,974)
Denominator for Adjusted EBITDA interest coverage ratio	\$87,834	\$93,025	\$91,283
Preferred share dividends	20,844	16,102	16,102
Preferred distributions	660	660	660

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Denominator for Adjusted EBITDA fixed charge coverage ratio	\$ 109,338	\$ 109,787	\$ 108,045
Adjusted EBITDA interest coverage ratio	3.23x	3.01x	2.92x
Adjusted EBITDA fixed charge coverage ratio	2.60x	2.55x	2.47x

(1) Includes amounts included in continuing operations and discontinued operations.

(2) Includes income taxes on continuing operations and gains on sales of real estate.

Funds from Operations

Funds from operations (“FFO”) is defined as net (loss) income computed using GAAP, excluding gains on sales of, and impairment losses on, previously depreciated operating properties, plus real estate-related depreciation and amortization. When multiple properties consisting of both operating and non-operating properties exist on a single tax parcel, we classify all of the gains on sales of, and impairment losses on, the tax parcel as all being for previously depreciated operating properties when most of the value of the parcel is associated with operating properties on the parcel. We believe that we use the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts (“NAREIT”) definition of FFO, although others may interpret the definition differently and, accordingly, our presentation of FFO may differ from those of other REITs. We believe that FFO is useful to management and investors as a supplemental measure of operating performance because, by excluding gains related to sales of, and impairment losses on, previously depreciated operating properties, net of related tax benefit, and excluding real estate-related depreciation and amortization, FFO can help one compare our operating performance between periods. In addition, since most equity REITs provide FFO information to the investment community, we believe that FFO is useful to investors as a supplemental measure for comparing our results to those of other equity REITs. We believe that net income is the most directly comparable GAAP measure to FFO.

Since FFO excludes certain items includable in net income, reliance on the measure has limitations; management compensates for these limitations by using the measure simply as a supplemental measure that is weighed in the balance with other GAAP and non-GAAP measures. FFO is not necessarily an indication of our cash flow available to fund cash needs. Additionally, it should not be used as an alternative to net income when evaluating our financial performance or to cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities when evaluating our liquidity or ability to make cash distributions or pay debt service.

Basic FFO available to common share and common unit holders (“Basic FFO”) is FFO adjusted to subtract (1) preferred share dividends, (2) issuance costs associated with redeemed preferred shares, (3) income attributable to noncontrolling interests through ownership of preferred units in the Operating Partnership or interests in other consolidated entities not owned by us, (4) depreciation and amortization allocable to noncontrolling interests in other consolidated entities and (5) Basic FFO allocable to restricted shares. With these adjustments, Basic FFO represents FFO available to common shareholders and common unitholders. Common units in the Operating Partnership are substantially similar to our common shares and are exchangeable into common shares, subject to certain conditions. We believe that Basic FFO is useful to investors due to the close correlation of common units to common shares. We believe that net income is the most directly comparable GAAP measure to Basic FFO. Basic FFO has essentially the same limitations as FFO; management compensates for these limitations in essentially the same manner as described above for FFO.

Diluted FFO available to common share and common unit holders (“Diluted FFO”) is Basic FFO adjusted to add back any changes in Basic FFO that would result from the assumed conversion of securities that are convertible or exchangeable into common shares. We believe that Diluted FFO is useful to investors because it is the numerator used to compute Diluted FFO per share, discussed below. We believe that the numerator for diluted EPS is the most directly comparable GAAP measure to Diluted FFO. Since Diluted FFO excludes certain items includable in the numerator to diluted EPS, reliance on the measure has limitations; management compensates for these limitations by using the measure simply as a supplemental measure that is weighed in the balance with other GAAP and non-GAAP measures. Diluted FFO is not necessarily an indication of our cash flow available to fund cash needs. Additionally, it should not be used as an alternative to net income when evaluating our financial performance or to cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities when evaluating our liquidity or ability to make cash distributions or pay debt service.

Diluted FFO, as adjusted for comparability is defined as Diluted FFO adjusted to exclude operating property acquisition costs, gains on sales of, and impairment losses on, properties other than previously depreciated operating properties, net of associated income tax, gain or loss on early extinguishment of debt, loss on interest rate swaps and issuance costs associated with redeemed preferred shares. We believe that the excluded items are not reflective of normal operations and, as a result, we believe that a measure that excludes these items is a useful supplemental measure in evaluating our operating performance. We believe that the numerator to diluted EPS is the most directly comparable GAAP measure to this non-GAAP measure. This measure has essentially the same limitations as Diluted FFO, as well as the further limitation of not reflecting the effects of the excluded items; we compensate for these limitations in essentially the same manner as described above for Diluted FFO.

Diluted FFO per share is (1) Diluted FFO divided by (2) the sum of the (a) weighted average common shares outstanding during a period, (b) weighted average common units outstanding during a period and (c) weighted average number of potential additional common shares that would have been outstanding during a period if other securities that are convertible or exchangeable into common shares were converted or exchanged. We believe that Diluted FFO per share is useful to investors because it provides investors with a further context for evaluating our FFO results in the same manner that investors use

earnings per share (“EPS”) in evaluating net income available to common shareholders. In addition, since most equity REITs provide Diluted FFO per share information to the investment community, we believe that Diluted FFO per share is a useful supplemental measure for comparing us to other equity REITs. We believe that diluted EPS is the most directly comparable GAAP measure to Diluted FFO per share. Diluted FFO per share has most of the same limitations as Diluted FFO (described above); management compensates for these limitations in essentially the same manner as described above for Diluted FFO.

Diluted FFO per share, as adjusted for comparability is (1) Diluted FFO, as adjusted for comparability divided by (2) the sum of the (a) weighted average common shares outstanding during a period, (b) weighted average common units outstanding during a period and (c) weighted average number of potential additional common shares that would have been outstanding during a period if other securities that are convertible or exchangeable into common shares were converted or exchanged. We believe that this measure is useful to investors because it provides investors with a further context for evaluating our FFO results. We believe that diluted EPS is the most directly comparable GAAP measure to this per share measure. This measure has most of the same limitations as Diluted FFO (described above) as well as the further limitation of not reflecting the effects of the excluded items; we compensate for these limitations in essentially the same manner as described above for Diluted FFO.

The computations for all of the above measures on a diluted basis assume the conversion of common units in our Operating Partnership but do not assume the conversion of other securities that are convertible into common shares if the conversion of those securities would increase per share measures in a given period.

We use measures called payout ratios as supplemental measures of our ability to make distributions to investors based on each of the following: FFO; Diluted FFO; and Diluted FFO, adjusted for comparability. These measures are defined as (1) the sum of (a) dividends on common shares and (b) distributions to holders of interests in the Operating Partnership and dividends on convertible preferred shares when such distributions and dividends are included in Diluted FFO divided by either (2) FFO, Diluted FFO or Diluted FFO, adjusted for comparability.

The tables appearing below and on the following page sets forth the computation of the above stated measures for the years ended December 31, 2008 through 2012 and provides reconciliations to the GAAP measures associated with such measures:

	For the Years Ended December 31,				
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008
	(Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share data)				
Net income (loss)	\$20,341	\$(127,576)	\$45,504	\$61,299	\$61,316
Add: Real estate-related depreciation and amortization	121,937	134,131	123,243	109,386	102,772
Add: Depreciation and amortization on unconsolidated real estate entities allocable to COPT (1)	346	492	631	640	648
Add: Impairment losses on previously depreciated operating properties	70,263	70,512	—	—	—
Less: Gain on sales of previously depreciated operating properties, net of income taxes	(20,928)	(4,811)	(1,077)	—	(2,630)
FFO	191,959	72,748	168,301	171,325	162,106
Less: Noncontrolling interests-preferred units in the Operating Partnership	(660)	(660)	(660)	(660)	(660)
Less: FFO allocable to other noncontrolling interests	(1,989)	(1,887)	(1,370)	(308)	(442)
Less: Preferred share dividends	(20,844)	(16,102)	(16,102)	(16,102)	(16,102)
Less: Issuance costs associated with redeemed preferred shares	(1,827)	—	—	—	—
Basic and Diluted FFO allocable to restricted shares	(919)	(1,037)	(1,524)	(1,629)	(1,310)
Basic and Diluted FFO	\$165,720	\$53,062	\$148,645	\$152,626	\$143,592
Operating property acquisition costs	229	156	3,424	1,967	—
Gain on sales of non-operating properties, net of income taxes	(33)	(2,717)	(2,829)	—	(988)
Impairment (recoveries) losses on other properties	(3,353)	80,509	—	—	—
Income tax expense on impairment recoveries (losses) on other properties	673	(4,775)	—	—	—
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	29,805	—	—	—
(Gain) loss on early extinguishment of debt	(793)	2,023	—	—	(8,026)
Issuance costs associated with redeemed preferred shares	1,827	—	—	—	—
Diluted FFO, as adjusted for comparability	\$164,270	\$158,063	\$149,240	\$154,593	\$134,578
Weighted average common shares	73,454	69,382	59,611	55,930	48,132
Conversion of weighted average common units	4,235	4,355	4,608	5,717	8,107
Weighted average common shares/units - Basic FFO	77,689	73,737	64,219	61,647	56,239
Dilutive effect of share-based compensation awards	53	111	333	477	688
Weighted average common shares/units - Diluted FFO	77,742	73,848	64,552	62,124	56,927
Diluted FFO per share	\$2.13	\$0.72	\$2.30	\$2.46	\$2.52
Diluted FFO per share, as adjusted for comparability	\$2.11	\$2.14	\$2.31	\$2.49	\$2.36

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	For the Years Ended December 31,					
	2012	2011	2010	2009	2008	
	(Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share data)					
Numerator for diluted EPS	\$(2,163)	\$(136,567)	\$25,587	\$39,217	\$37,135	
Add: Income allocable to noncontrolling interests-common units in the Operating Partnership	(87)	(8,439)	2,116	4,495	6,519	
Add: Real estate-related depreciation and amortization	121,937	134,131	123,243	109,386	102,772	
Add: Depreciation and amortization of unconsolidated real estate entities	346	492	631	640	648	
Add: Impairment losses on previously depreciated operating properties	70,263	70,512	—	—	—	
Add: Numerator for diluted EPS allocable to restricted shares	469	1,037	1,071	1,010	728	
Less: Depreciation and amortization allocable to noncontrolling interests in other consolidated entities	(633)	(849)	(1,402)	(493)	(270)	
Less: Decrease in noncontrolling interests unrelated to earnings	(2,565)	(1,407)	—	—	—	
Less: Basic and diluted FFO allocable to restricted shares	(919)	(1,037)	(1,524)	(1,629)	(1,310)	
Less: Gain on sales of previously depreciated operating properties, net of income taxes	(20,928)	(4,811)	(1,077)	—	(2,630)	
Basic and Diluted FFO	\$165,720	\$53,062	\$148,645	\$152,626	\$143,592	
Operating property acquisition costs	229	156	3,424	1,967	—	
Gain on sales of non-operating properties, net of income taxes	(33)	(2,717)	(2,829)	—	(988)	
Impairment (recoveries) losses on other properties	(3,353)	80,509	—	—	—	
Income tax expense (benefit) on impairment (recoveries) losses on other properties	673	(4,775)	—	—	—	
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	29,805	—	—	—	
(Gain) loss on early extinguishment of debt	(793)	2,023	—	—	(8,026)	
Issuance costs associated with redeemed preferred shares	1,827	—	—	—	—	
Diluted FFO, as adjusted for comparability	\$164,270	\$158,063	\$149,240	\$154,593	\$134,578	
Denominator for diluted EPS	73,454	69,382	59,944	56,407	48,820	
Weighted average common units	4,235	4,355	4,608	5,717	8,107	
Anti-dilutive EPS effect of share-based compensation awards	53	111	—	—	—	
Denominator for diluted FFO per share measures	77,742	73,848	64,552	62,124	56,927	
Dividends on common shares	\$81,720	\$116,717	\$98,510	\$87,596	\$70,836	
Common unit distributions	4,617	7,173	7,266	7,962	11,510	
Numerator for diluted FFO payout ratio, adjusted for comparability	\$86,337	\$123,890	\$105,776	\$95,558	\$82,346	
FFO payout ratio	45.0	% 170.3	% 62.8	% 55.8	% 50.8	%
Diluted FFO payout ratio	52.1	% 233.5	% 71.2	% 62.6	% 57.3	%
	52.6	% 78.4	% 70.9	% 61.8	% 61.2	%

Diluted FFO payout ratio, as adjusted for comparability

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Property Additions

The table below sets forth the major components of our additions to properties for 2012 and 2011:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	Variance
	(in thousands)		
Construction, development and redevelopment (1)	\$ 165,523	\$ 240,360	\$(74,837)
Acquisition of operating properties (2)	33,684	26,887	6,797
Tenant improvements on operating properties (3)	22,068	47,147	(25,079)
Capital improvements on operating properties	26,827	16,572	10,255
	\$248,102	\$330,966	\$(82,864)

The decrease from 2011 to 2012 was attributable in large part to a slowing in the pace of new construction projects started since we were less inclined to commence construction on projects prior to definitive leasing prospects being in place than we were historically. Estimated remaining costs on existing construction projects totaled \$134.7 million at December 31, 2012. We also have a significant pipeline of land, much of which we expect to use for the construction of new projects in the future, although the volume and pace of such new projects occurring will be dependent in large part on the leasing environment.

Excludes intangible assets and liabilities associated with such acquisition. Our level of future acquisitions will be dependent largely on our ability to identify strategic acquisition opportunities that meet our return criteria and our having sufficient capital available to complete such acquisitions.

Tenant improvement costs incurred on newly-constructed properties are classified in this table as construction, development and redevelopment. The decrease from 2011 to 2012 was due in large part to a decrease in leases executed on existing space in 2012 and 2011 including significant costs from leases executed in 2010.

Cash Flows

Net cash flow provided by operating activities increased \$39.7 million from 2011 to 2012 due primarily to: an increase in cash flow received from real estate operations, which was affected by the timing of cash receipts; an increase in cash flow associated with the timing of cash flow from third-party construction projects; \$19.0 million in proceeds in the current period from the sale of our KEYW common stock, including \$5.1 million received from sales completed in 2011; and \$17.3 million in previously accreted interest paid in the prior period in connection with our repurchase of exchangeable senior notes; offset in part by \$29.7 million paid to cash settle interest rate swaps in the current period.

Net cash flow provided by investing activities increased \$274.1 million from 2011 to 2012 due mostly to a \$211.0 million increase from sales of properties primarily in connection with the Strategic Reallocation Plan and lower levels of development spending.

Net cash flow used in financing activities in 2012 was \$200.5 million and included the following:

- net repayments of debt of \$395.0 million;
- proceeds from the issuance of common and preferred shares of \$371.1 million;
- payments to redeem the Series G Preferred Shares of \$55.0 million; and
- dividends and distributions of \$114.1 million.

Net cash flow provided by financing activities in 2011 was \$103.7 million and included the following:

net borrowings of \$111.4 million;
proceeds from the issuance of common shares of \$147.8 million; and
dividends and distributions of \$138.6 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Our primary cash requirements are for operating expenses, debt service, development of new properties, improvements to existing properties and acquisitions. We expect to continue to use cash flow provided by operations as the primary source to meeting our short-term capital needs, including property operating expenses, general and administrative expenses, interest expense, scheduled principal amortization of debt, dividends to our shareholders, distributions to our noncontrolling interest holders of preferred and common units in the Operating Partnership and improvements to existing properties. We believe that our liquidity and capital resources are adequate for our near-term and longer-term requirements without necessitating property sales. However, we expect to generate cash by selling properties included in the Strategic Reallocation Plan through 2013.

We have historically relied on fixed-rate, non-recourse mortgage loans from banks and institutional lenders for long-term financing and to restore availability on our Revolving Credit Facility. In recent years, we have relied more on unsecured bank loans and publicly issued, convertible unsecured debt for long-term financing. We also periodically access the public equity markets to raise capital by issuing common and/or preferred shares.

We often use our Revolving Credit Facility to initially finance much of our investing activities. We then pay down the facility using proceeds from long-term borrowings, equity issuances and property sales. The lenders' aggregate commitment under the facility is \$800 million, with the ability for us to increase the lenders' aggregate commitment to \$1.3 billion, provided that there is no default under the facility and subject to the approval of the lenders. Amounts available under the facility are computed based on 60% of our unencumbered asset value, as defined in the agreement. The Revolving Credit Facility matures on September 1, 2014, and may be extended by one year at our option, provided that there is no default under the facility and we pay an extension fee of 0.20% of the total availability of the facility. As of December 31, 2012, the maximum borrowing capacity under this facility totaled \$800.0 million, of which \$792.3 million was available.

We also have construction loan facilities that provide for aggregate borrowings of up to \$123.8 million, \$94.2 million of which was available at December 31, 2012 to fund future construction costs at specific projects.

The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2012 (in thousands):

	For the Years Ending December 31,						Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter	
Contractual obligations (1)							
Debt (2)							
Balloon payments due upon maturity	\$ 111,289	\$ 151,681	\$ 790,254	\$ 274,605	\$ 550,610	\$ 120,011	\$ 1,998,450
Scheduled principal payments	9,840	6,660	5,548	4,037	778	2,479	29,342
Interest on debt (3)	83,414	74,071	57,850	33,759	7,436	4,725	261,255
New construction and redevelopment obligations (4)(5)	54,937	10,000	—	—	—	—	64,937
Third-party construction and development obligations (5)(6)	46,180	2,430	—	—	—	—	48,610
Capital expenditures for operating properties (5)(7)	16,497	5,000	—	—	—	—	21,497
Operating leases (8)	1,177	1,162	1,040	978	975	81,700	87,032
Other purchase obligations (9)	3,150	2,029	1,088	565	5	98	6,935
Total contractual cash obligations	\$ 326,484	\$ 253,033	\$ 855,780	\$ 313,944	\$ 559,804	\$ 209,013	\$ 2,518,058

(1) The contractual obligations set forth in this table generally exclude property operations contracts that had a value of less than \$20,000. Also excluded are contracts associated with the operations of our properties that may be terminated with notice of one month or less, which is the arrangement that applies to most of our property operations contracts.

(2) Represents scheduled principal amortization payments and maturities only and therefore excludes a net discount of \$8.6 million. The balloon payment maturities include \$17.5 million in 2013 and \$411.1 million in 2015 that may each be extended for one year, subject to certain conditions. We expect to refinance the remainder of the balloon payments that are due in 2013 and 2014 using primarily a combination of borrowings under our credit facilities and by accessing the unsecured debt market and/or secured debt market.

(3) Represents interest costs for debt at December 31, 2012 for the terms of such debt. For variable rate debt, the amounts reflected above used December 31, 2012 interest rates on variable rate debt in computing interest costs for the terms of such debt.

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(4) Represents contractual obligations pertaining to new construction and redevelopment activities. Construction and redevelopment activities underway or contractually committed at December 31, 2012 included the following:

Activity	Number of Properties	Square Feet (in thousands)	Estimated Remaining Costs (in millions)	Expected Year For Costs to be Incurred Through
Construction of new office properties	11	1,357	\$ 134.7	2015
Redevelopment of existing office properties	2	297	19.3	2014

(5) Due to the long-term nature of certain construction and development contracts and leases included in these lines, the amounts reported in the table represent our estimate of the timing for the related obligations being payable.

(6) Represents contractual obligations pertaining to projects for which we are acting as construction manager on behalf of unrelated parties who are our clients. We expect to be reimbursed in full for these costs by our clients.

(7) Represents contractual obligations pertaining to recurring and nonrecurring capital expenditures for our operating properties. We expect to finance these costs primarily using cash flow from operations.

(8) We expect to pay these items using cash flow from operations.

(9) Primarily represents contractual obligations pertaining to managed-energy service contracts in place for certain of our operating properties. We expect to pay these items using cash flow from operations.

We expect to spend more than \$170.0 million on construction and development costs and approximately \$50.0 million on improvements to operating properties (including the commitments set forth in the table above) in 2013. We expect to fund the construction and development costs and our debt maturities in 2013 using primarily a combination of borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility and existing construction loan facilities. We expect to fund improvements to existing operating properties using cash flow from operations.

Certain of our debt instruments require that we comply with a number of restrictive financial covenants, including maximum leverage ratio, unencumbered leverage ratio, minimum net worth, minimum fixed charge coverage, minimum unencumbered interest coverage ratio, minimum debt service and maximum secured indebtedness ratio. As of December 31, 2012, we were in compliance with these financial covenants.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

During 2012, we owned an investment in an unconsolidated real estate joint venture into which we entered in 2005 to enable us to contribute office properties that were previously wholly owned by us into the joint venture in order to partially dispose of our interest in the properties. We managed the real estate joint venture's property operations and any required construction projects until January 1, 2013, at which time these responsibilities were assumed by a third party. This real estate joint venture has a two-member management committee that is responsible for making major decisions (as defined in the joint venture agreement) and we control one of the management committee positions.

We and our partner may receive returns in proportion to our investments in the joint venture. As part of our obligations under the joint venture arrangement, we entered into standard nonrecourse loan guarantees (environmental indemnifications and guarantees against fraud and misrepresentation, and springing guarantees of partnership debt in the event of a voluntary bankruptcy of the partnership). The maximum amount we could be required to pay under the guarantees is approximately \$65 million. We were entitled to recover 20% of any amounts paid under the guarantees from an affiliate of our partner pursuant to an indemnity agreement so long as we continued to manage the properties; in connection with the transition of our property management responsibilities to a third party effective January 1, 2013, the percentage that we are entitled to recover increased to 80%. In October 2012, the holder of the mortgage debt encumbering all of the joint venture's properties initiated foreclosure proceedings. Management considered this event and estimates that the aggregate fair value of the guarantees would not exceed the amounts included in distributions received in excess of investment in unconsolidated real estate joint venture reported on the consolidated balance sheets.

While we historically accounted for our investment in this joint venture using the equity method, we discontinued our application of the equity method effective October 2012 due to our having neither the obligation nor intent to support the joint venture. We had distributions in excess of our investment in this unconsolidated real estate joint venture of \$6.4 million as of December 31, 2012 due to the following: our deferral of gain in a prior period on our initial contribution of property to the joint venture due to our guarantees described above; and our subsequent recognition of losses under the equity method in excess of our investment due to such guarantees and our continued intent to support the joint venture prior to October 2012. We recognized equity in the losses of this joint venture of \$349,000 in 2012.

We had no other material off-balance sheet arrangements during 2012.

Inflation

Most of our tenants are obligated to pay their share of a building's operating expenses to the extent such expenses exceed amounts established in their leases, based on historical expense levels. Some of our tenants are obligated to pay their full share of a building's operating expenses. These arrangements somewhat reduce our exposure to increases in such costs resulting from inflation.

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

We adopted guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) effective January 1, 2012 related to the presentation of comprehensive income that requires us to present the total of comprehensive income, the components of net income and the components of other comprehensive income either in a single continuous statement of comprehensive income or in two separate but consecutive statements. We adopted this guidance using retrospective application. This guidance eliminates the option to present the components of other comprehensive income as part of the statement of equity. Our adoption of this guidance did not affect our financial position, results of operations, cash flows or measurement of comprehensive income but did change the location of our disclosure pertaining to comprehensive income in our consolidated financial statements.

We adopted guidance issued by the FASB effective January 1, 2012 that amends measurement and disclosure requirements related to fair value measurements to improve consistency with International Financial Reporting Standards. In connection with our adoption of this guidance, we made an accounting policy election to use an exception provided for in the guidance with respect to measuring counterparty credit risk for derivative instruments; this election enables us to continue to measure the fair value of groups of assets and liabilities associated with derivative instruments consistently with how market participants would price the net risk exposure at the measurement date. Our adoption of this guidance did not affect our financial position, results of operations or cash flows but did result in additional disclosure pertaining to our fair value measurements.

We adopted guidance issued by the FASB effective January 1, 2012 relating to the testing of goodwill for impairment that permits us to first assess qualitative factors to determine whether it is more likely than not that the fair value of a reporting unit is less than its carrying amount as a basis for determining whether it is necessary to perform a quantitative impairment test. This guidance eliminates the requirement to calculate the fair value of a reporting unit unless the entity determines that it is more likely than not that its fair value is less than its carrying amount. Our adoption of this guidance did not materially affect our consolidated financial statements or disclosures.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

We are exposed to certain market risks, the most predominant of which is change in interest rates. Increases in interest rates can result in increased interest expense under our Revolving Credit Facility and other variable rate debt. Increases in interest rates can also result in increased interest expense when our fixed rate debt matures and needs to be refinanced.

The following table sets forth as of December 31, 2012 our debt obligations and weighted average interest rates for fixed rate debt by expected maturity date (dollars in thousands):

	For the Years Ending December 31,							Total
	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	Thereafter		
Long term debt: (1)								
Fixed rate debt (2)	\$ 101,866	\$ 157,526	\$ 347,848	\$ 278,642	\$ 301,388	\$ 2,490	\$ 1,189,760	
Weighted average interest rate	5.62	% 6.41	% 4.67	% 6.57	% 5.54	% 2.62	% 5.64	%
Variable rate debt	\$ 19,263	\$ 815	\$ 447,954	\$ —	\$ 250,000	\$ 120,000	\$ 838,032	

(1) Maturities include \$17.5 million in 2013 and \$411.1 million in 2015 that may each be extended for one year, subject to certain conditions.

(2) Represents principal maturities only and therefore excludes net discounts of \$8.6 million.

The fair value of our debt was \$2.1 billion at December 31, 2012 and \$2.4 billion at December 31, 2011. If interest rates had been 1% lower, the fair value of our fixed-rate debt would have increased by approximately \$63.0 million at December 31, 2012 and \$77.5 million at December 31, 2011.

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The following table sets forth information pertaining to interest rate swap contracts in place as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 and their respective fair values (dollars in thousands):

Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate Index	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Fair Value at December 31,	
					2012	2011
\$100,000	0.6123 %	One-Month LIBOR	1/3/2012	9/1/2014	\$(594)	) \$55
100,000	0.6100 %	One-Month LIBOR	1/3/2012	9/1/2014	(591)	) 56
100,000	0.8320 %	One-Month LIBOR	1/3/2012	9/1/2015	(1,313)	) (66)
100,000	0.8320 %	One-Month LIBOR	1/3/2012	9/1/2015	(1,313)	) (49)
38,475	(1) 3.8300 %	One-Month LIBOR + 2.25%	11/2/2010	11/2/2015	(1,268)	) (1,054)
100,000	0.8055 %	One-Month LIBOR	9/2/2014	9/1/2016	(263)) —
100,000	0.8100 %	One-Month LIBOR	9/2/2014	9/1/2016	(272)) —
100,000	1.6730 %	One-Month LIBOR	9/1/2015	8/1/2019	(154)) —
100,000	1.7300 %	One-Month LIBOR	9/1/2015	8/1/2019	(417)) —
50,000	0.5025 %	One-Month LIBOR	1/3/2011	1/3/2012	—	) (1)
50,000	0.5025 %	One-Month LIBOR	1/3/2011	1/3/2012	—	) (1)
120,000	1.7600 %	One-Month LIBOR	1/2/2009	5/1/2012	—	) (552)
100,000	1.9750 %	One-Month LIBOR	1/1/2010	5/1/2012	—	) (532)
100,000	(2) 3.8415 %	Three-Month LIBOR	9/30/2011	9/30/2021	—	) (16,333)
75,000	(2) 3.8450 %	Three-Month LIBOR	9/30/2011	9/30/2021	—	) (12,275)
100,000	(2) 2.0525 %	Three-Month LIBOR-Reverse	12/30/2011	9/30/2021	—	) 345
75,000	(2) 2.0525 %	Three-Month LIBOR-Reverse	12/30/2011	9/30/2021	—	) 260
					\$(6,185)	) \$(30,147)

(1) The notional amount of this instrument is scheduled to amortize to \$36.2 million.

(2) As described further in Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements, we cash settled these instruments, along with interest accrued thereon, for an aggregate of \$29.7 million.

Based on our variable-rate debt balances, including the effect of interest rate swap contracts, our interest expense would have increased by \$5.0 million in the 2012 and \$3.8 million in 2011 if short-term interest rates were 1% higher.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

This item is included in a separate section at the end of this report beginning on page F-1.

Item 9. Changes in and Disagreements with Accountants on Accounting and Financial Disclosure

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2012. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2012 were functioning effectively to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (ii) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our

principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

I. Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

(a) Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management's Annual Report on Internal Control Over Financial Reporting is included in a separate section at the end of this report on page F-2.

(b) Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

The Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm is included in a separate section at the end of this report on page F-3.

(c) Change in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

No change in our internal control over financial reporting occurred during the most recent fiscal quarter that has materially affected, or is reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Items 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance; Executive Compensation; Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters; Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence; and Principal Accountant Fees and Services For the information required by Item 10, Item 11, Item 12, Item 13 and Item 14, you should refer to our definitive proxy statement relating to the 2013 Annual Meeting of our Shareholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

(a) The following documents are filed as exhibits to this Form 10-K:

1. Financial Statements. See “Index to consolidated financial statements” on page F-1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

2. Financial Statement Schedule. See “Index to consolidated financial statements” on page F-1 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

3. See section below entitled “Exhibits.”

(b) Exhibits. Refer to the Exhibit Index that follows. Unless otherwise noted, the file number of all documents incorporated by reference is 1-14023.

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EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
3.1.1	Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust of Registrant (filed with the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Commission File No. 333-45649) and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.2	Articles of Amendment of Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (filed on March 22, 2002 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.3	Articles of Amendment of Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K on December 29, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.4	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, dated July 2, 1999 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K on July 7, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.5	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K on December 29, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.6	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series D Convertible Preferred Shares (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K on December 29, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.7	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, dated April 3, 2001 (filed with the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K on April 4, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.8	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, dated September 13, 2001 (filed with the Registrant's Amended Current Report on Form 8-K on September 14, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.9	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series G Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, dated August 6, 2003 (filed with the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 8-A on August 7, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.10	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series H Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, dated December 11, 2003 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K on December 12, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.11	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series J Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 19, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.12	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series K Cumulative Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 16, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.13	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series L Cumulative Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 25, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.14	Articles of Amendment of Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 28, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.15	Articles of Amendment of Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 19, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.16	Articles of Amendment of Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 19, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2.1	Bylaws of the Registrant, as amended and restated on December 3, 2009 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 9, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2.2	

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First Amendment to Amended and Restated Bylaws (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 18, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).

3.3 Form of certificate for the Registrant's Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, \$0.01 par value per share (filed with the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Commission File No. 333-45649) and incorporated herein by reference).

4.1 Indenture, dated as of April 7, 2010, among Corporate Office Properties, L.P., as issuer, Corporate Office Properties Trust, as guarantor, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 16, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).

4.2 4.25% Exchangeable Senior Note due 2030 of Corporate Office Properties, L.P. (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 16, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).

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EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
10.1.1	Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of the Operating Partnership, dated December 7, 1999 (filed on March 16, 2000 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.2	First Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of the Operating Partnership, dated December 21, 1999 (filed on March 16, 2000 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.3	Second Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of the Operating Partnership, dated December 21, 1999 (filed with the Company's Post Effective Amendment No. 2 to Form S-3 dated November 1, 2000 (Registration Statement No. 333-71807) and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.4	Third Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of the Operating Partnership, dated September 29, 2000 (filed with the Company's Post Effective Amendment No. 2 to Form S-3 dated November 1, 2000 (Registration Statement No. 333-71807) and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.5	Fourth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of the Operating Partnership, dated November 27, 2000 (filed on March 27, 2003 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.6	Fifth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of the Operating Partnership, dated January 25, 2001 (filed on March 27, 2003 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.7	Sixth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of the Operating Partnership, dated April 3, 2001 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 4, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.8	Seventh Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of the Operating Partnership, dated August 30, 2001 (filed on March 27, 2003 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.9	Eighth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of the Operating Partnership, dated September 14, 2001 (filed with the Company's Amended Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 14, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.10	Ninth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of the Operating Partnership, dated October 16, 2001 (filed on March 27, 2003 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.11	Tenth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of the Operating Partnership, dated December 29, 2001 (filed on March 27, 2003 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.12	Eleventh Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of the Operating Partnership, dated December 15, 2002 (filed on March 27, 2003 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.13	Twelfth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated June 2, 2003 (filed on August 12, 2003 with the Registrant's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.14	Thirteenth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated August 11, 2003 (filed on March 27, 2003 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.15	Fourteenth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated December 18, 2003 (filed on March 11, 2004 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).

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- 10.1.16 Fifteenth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated January 31, 2004 (filed on March 11, 2004 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.1.17 Sixteenth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated April 15, 2004 (filed on May 7, 2004 with the Company's Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.1.18 Seventeenth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated September 23, 2004 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 23, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.1.19 Eighteenth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated April 18, 2005 (filed with the Company's Form 8-K on April 22, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).

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EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
10.1.20	Nineteenth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated July 8, 2005 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K on July 14, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.21	Twentieth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated June 29, 2006 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 6, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.22	Twenty-First Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated July 20, 2006 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 26, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.23	Twenty-Second Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated January 9, 2007 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 16, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.24	Twenty-Third Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated April 6, 2007 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 12, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.25	Twenty-Fourth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated November 2, 2007 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 5, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.26	Twenty-Fifth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated December 31, 2008 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 5, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.27	Twenty-Sixth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated March 4, 2010 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.28	Twenty-Seventh Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated February 3, 2011 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 3, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.29	Twenty-Eighth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated September 15, 2011 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 16, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.30	Twenty-Ninth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated June 27, 2012 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 27, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.2.1*	Corporate Office Properties Trust 1998 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed with the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Commission File No. 333-45649) and incorporated herein by reference).
10.2.2*	Amendment No. 1 to Corporate Office Properties Trust 1998 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed on August 13, 1999 with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.2.3*	Amendment No. 2 to Corporate Office Properties Trust 1998 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed on March 22, 2002 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.3*	Corporate Office Properties Trust Supplemental Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan (filed with the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Commission File No. 333-87384) and incorporated herein by reference).
10.4.1*	Employment Agreement, dated July 13, 2005, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P. Corporate Office Properties Trust and Randall M. Griffin (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 19, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).

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- 10.4.2* Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated May 30, 2006, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust and Randall M. Griffin (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 1, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.4.3* Second Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated December 31, 2008, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust and Randall M. Griffin (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 5, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.4.4* Third Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated September 16, 2010, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust and Randall M. Griffin (filed on October 29, 2010 with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).

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EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
10.5.1*	Employment Agreement, dated September 12, 2002, between the Operating Partnership, COPT and Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (filed on March 27, 2003 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5.2*	Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated March 4, 2005, between the Operating Partnership, COPT and Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (filed on March 16, 2005 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5.3*	Second Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated May 30, 2006, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust, and Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 1, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5.4*	Third Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated July 31, 2006, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust, and Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 1, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5.5*	Fourth Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated March 2, 2007, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust, and Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated February 29, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5.6*	Fifth Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated September 16, 2010, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust, and Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (filed on October 29, 2010 with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5.7*	Sixth Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated December 12, 2012, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust, and Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (filed herewith).
10.6.1*	Employment Agreement, dated July 31, 2006, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust and Stephen E. Riffie (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 1, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.6.2*	First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated December 31, 2008, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust and Stephen E. Riffie (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 5, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.6.3*	Second Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated September 16, 2010, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust and Stephen E. Riffie (filed on October 29, 2010 with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.6.4*	Employment Agreement, dated June 14, 2012, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust and Stephen E. Riffie (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 19, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.7.1*	Employment Agreement, dated December 31, 2008, between Corporate Development Services, LLC, Corporate Office Properties Trust and Wayne Lingafelter (filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 8-K dated January 5, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.7.2*	First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated September 16, 2010, between Corporate Development Services, LLC, Corporate Office Properties Trust and Wayne Lingafelter (filed on October 29, 2010 with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.8.1*	Employment Agreement, dated September 15, 2011, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust and Stephen E. Budorick (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 16, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.9	Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated March 16, 1998, for the benefit of certain shareholders of the Company (filed on August 12, 1998 with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference).

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- 10.10 Registration Rights Agreement, dated January 25, 2001, for the benefit of Barony Trust Limited (filed on March 22, 2001 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.11.1* Corporate Office Properties Trust Supplemental Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 10, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.11.2* First Amendment to the Corporate Office Properties Trust Supplemental Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan dated December 4, 2008 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 10, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).

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EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
10.12.1*	Corporate Office Properties Trust 2008 Omnibus Equity and Incentive Plan (included in Appendix A to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 9, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.12.2*	Corporate Office Properties Trust Amended and Restated 2008 Omnibus Equity and Incentive Plan (included in Annex A to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.13	Registration Rights Agreement, dated April 7, 2010, among Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and RBC Capital Markets Corporation (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 16, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.14	Common Stock Delivery Agreement, dated April 7, 2010, among Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Corporate Office Properties Trust (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 16, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.15	Credit Agreement, dated as of September 1, 2011, by and among Corporate Office Properties, L.P.; Corporate Office Properties Trust; J.P. Morgan Securities LLC; KeyBanc Capital Markets; KeyBank National Association; JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.; Bank of America, N.A.; Royal Bank of Canada; Wells Fargo Bank, National Association; Barclays Bank PLC; PNC Bank, National Association; Regions Bank; Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company; and SunTrust Bank (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K/A dated September 1, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.16	Term Loan Agreement, dated as of September 1, 2011, by and among Corporate Office Properties, L.P.; Corporate Office Properties Trust; J.P. Morgan Securities LLC; KeyBanc Capital Markets; KeyBank National Association; JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.; Bank of America, N.A.; Royal Bank of Canada; Barclays Bank PLC; PNC Bank, National Association; Wells Fargo Bank, National Association; Regions Bank; Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company; and SunTrust Bank (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K/A dated September 1, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.17	Term Loan Agreement, dated as of February 14, 2012, by and among Corporate Office Properties, L.P.; Corporate Office Properties Trust; J.P. Morgan Securities LLC; KeyBanc Capital Markets; KeyBank National Association; JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.; Bank of America, N.A.; Royal Bank of Canada; and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (filed with the Company's Quarter Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
12.1	Statement regarding Computation of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Share Dividends (filed herewith).
21.1	Subsidiaries of Registrant (filed herewith).
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (filed herewith).
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Corporate Office Properties Trust required by Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (filed herewith).
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Corporate Office Properties Trust required by Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (filed herewith).
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Corporate Office Properties Trust required by Rule 13a-14(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. (This exhibit shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section. Further, this exhibit shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.) (Furnished herewith.)
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Corporate Office Properties Trust required by Rule 13a-14(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. (This exhibit shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section. Further, this exhibit shall not be deemed to be incorporated by

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reference into any filing under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.) (Furnished herewith.)

101.INS XBRL Instance Document (furnished herewith).

101.SCH XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document (furnished herewith).

101.CAL XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document (furnished herewith).

101.LAB XBRL Extension Labels Linkbase (furnished herewith).

101.PRE XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document (furnished herewith).

101.DEF XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document (furnished herewith).

* - Indicates a compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this Form 10-K.

(c) Not applicable.

SIGNATURES

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

CORPORATE OFFICE PROPERTIES TRUST

Date: February 12, 2013

By: /s/ Roger A. Waesche, Jr.
Roger A. Waesche, Jr.
President and Chief Executive Officer

Date: February 12, 2013

By: /s/ Stephen E. Riffie
Stephen E. Riffie
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

Pursuant to the requirements of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, this report has been signed below by the following persons on behalf of the Registrant and in the capacities and on the dates indicated:

Signatures	Title	Date
/s/ Jay H. Shidler (Jay H. Shidler)	Chairman of the Board and Trustee	February 12, 2013
/s/ Clay W. Hamlin, III (Clay W. Hamlin, III)	Vice Chairman of the Board and Trustee	February 12, 2013
/s/ Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (Roger A. Waesche, Jr.)	President and Chief Executive Officer and Trustee	February 12, 2013
/s/ Stephen E. Riffie (Stephen E. Riffie)	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	February 12, 2013
/s/ Gregory J. Thor (Gregory J. Thor)	Senior Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	February 12, 2013
/s/ Thomas F. Brady (Thomas F. Brady)	Trustee	February 12, 2013
/s/ Robert L. Denton (Robert L. Denton)	Trustee	February 12, 2013
/s/ Elizabeth A. Hight (Elizabeth A. Hight)	Trustee	February 12, 2013
/s/ David M. Jacobstein (David M. Jacobstein)	Trustee	February 12, 2013
/s/ Steven D. Kesler (Steven D. Kesler)	Trustee	February 12, 2013
/s/ Richard Szafranski (Richard Szafranski)	Trustee	February 12, 2013
/s/ Kenneth D. Wethe (Kenneth D. Wethe)	Trustee	February 12, 2013

CORPORATE OFFICE PROPERTIES TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES
INDEX TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

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<u>Schedule III - Real Estate and Accumulated Depreciation as of December 31, 2012</u>	<u>F-50</u>

Management's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, and for performing an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and trustees; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management performed an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012 based upon criteria in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on our assessment, management determined that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2012 based on the criteria in Internal Control-Integrated Framework issued by the COSO.

The effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Trustees and Shareholders of Corporate Office Properties Trust:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Corporate Office Properties Trust and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2012 and December 31, 2011, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2012 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedule listed in the accompanying index presents fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2012, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedule, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying "Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedule, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

A company's internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Baltimore, MD
February 12, 2013

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries

Consolidated Balance Sheets

(in thousands, except share data)

	December 31,	
	2012	2011
Assets		
Properties, net:		
Operating properties, net	\$2,597,666	\$2,714,056
Projects in development or held for future development	565,378	638,919
Total properties, net	3,163,044	3,352,975
Assets held for sale, net	140,229	116,616
Cash and cash equivalents	10,594	5,559
Restricted cash and marketable securities	21,557	36,232
Accounts receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$4,694 and \$3,546, respectively)	19,247	26,032
Deferred rent receivable	85,802	86,856
Intangible assets on real estate acquisitions, net	75,879	89,120
Deferred leasing and financing costs, net	59,952	66,515
Prepaid expenses and other assets	77,455	83,650
Total assets	\$3,653,759	\$3,863,555
Liabilities and equity		
Liabilities:		
Debt, net	\$2,019,168	\$2,426,303
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	97,922	95,714
Rents received in advance and security deposits	27,632	29,548
Dividends and distributions payable	28,698	35,038
Deferred revenue associated with operating leases	11,995	15,554
Distributions received in excess of investment in unconsolidated real estate joint venture	6,420	6,071
Interest rate derivatives	6,185	30,863
Other liabilities	8,942	9,657
Total liabilities	2,206,962	2,648,748
Commitments and contingencies (Note 20)		
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	10,298	8,908
Equity:		
Corporate Office Properties Trust's shareholders' equity:		
Preferred Shares of beneficial interest at liquidation preference	333,833	216,333
Common Shares of beneficial interest (\$0.01 par value; 125,000,000 shares authorized, shares issued and outstanding of 80,952,986 at December 31, 2012 and 72,011,324 at December 31, 2011)	809	720
Additional paid-in capital	1,653,672	1,451,078
Cumulative distributions in excess of net income	(617,455)	(534,041)
Accumulated other comprehensive loss	(5,435)	(1,733)
Total Corporate Office Properties Trust's shareholders' equity	1,365,424	1,132,357
Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries:		
Common units in the Operating Partnership	52,122	55,183
Preferred units in the Operating Partnership	8,800	8,800
Other consolidated entities	10,153	9,559

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Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	71,075	73,542
Total equity	1,436,499	1,205,899
Total liabilities and equity	\$3,653,759	\$3,863,555
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Statements of Operations
 (in thousands, except per share data)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Revenues			
Rental revenue	\$367,654	\$348,006	\$316,038
Tenant recoveries and other real estate operations revenue	86,517	80,490	71,521
Construction contract and other service revenues	73,836	84,345	104,675
Total revenues	528,007	512,841	492,234
Expenses			
Property operating expenses	167,161	162,397	146,617
Depreciation and amortization associated with real estate operations	113,480	113,111	97,897
Construction contract and other service expenses	70,576	81,639	102,302
Impairment losses	43,214	83,478	—
General, administrative and leasing expenses	31,900	30,314	28,501
Business development expenses and land carry costs	5,711	6,122	6,403
Total operating expenses	432,042	477,061	381,720
Operating income	95,965	35,780	110,514
Interest expense	(94,624)	(98,222)	(95,729)
Interest and other income	7,172	5,603	9,568
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(943)	(1,639)	—
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	(29,805)	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated entities and income taxes	7,570	(88,283)	24,353
Equity in (loss) income of unconsolidated entities	(546)	(331)	1,376
Income tax (expense) benefit	(381)	6,710	(108)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	6,643	(81,904)	25,621
Discontinued operations	13,677	(48,404)	17,054
Income (loss) before gain on sales of real estate	20,320	(130,308)	42,675
Gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	21	2,732	2,829
Net income (loss)	20,341	(127,576)	45,504
Net loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests:			
Common units in the Operating Partnership	87	8,439	(2,116)
Preferred units in the Operating Partnership	(660)	(660)	(660)
Other consolidated entities	1,209	369	32
Net income (loss) attributable to Corporate Office Properties Trust	20,977	(119,428)	42,760
Preferred share dividends	(20,844)	(16,102)	(16,102)
Issuance costs associated with redeemed preferred shares	(1,827)	—	—
Net (loss) income attributable to Corporate Office Properties Trust common shareholders	\$(1,694)	\$(135,530)	\$26,658
Net income (loss) attributable to Corporate Office Properties Trust:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$8,051	\$(73,884)	\$27,029
Discontinued operations, net	12,926	(45,544)	15,731
Net income (loss) attributable to Corporate Office Properties Trust	\$20,977	\$(119,428)	\$42,760
Basic earnings per common share (1)			
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$(0.21)	\$(1.31)	\$0.17
Discontinued operations	0.18	(0.66)	0.26
Net (loss) income attributable to COPT common shareholders	\$(0.03)	\$(1.97)	\$0.43

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Diluted earnings per common share (1)			
(Loss) income from continuing operations	\$ (0.21) \$ (1.31) \$ 0.17
Discontinued operations	0.18	(0.66	) 0.26
Net (loss) income attributable to COPT common shareholders	\$ (0.03	) \$ (1.97	) \$ 0.43

(1) Basic and diluted earnings per common share are calculated based on amounts attributable to common shareholders of Corporate Office Properties Trust.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income
 (in thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Net income (loss)	\$20,341	\$(127,576)	) \$45,504
Other comprehensive (loss) income			
Unrealized losses on interest rate derivatives	(7,676	) (31,531	) (5,473
Losses on interest rate derivatives included in net income (loss)	3,697	4,601	3,689
Loss on interest rate derivatives upon discontinuing hedge accounting	—	28,430	—
Other comprehensive (loss) income	(3,979	) 1,500	(1,784
Comprehensive income (loss)	16,362	(126,076)	) 43,720
Comprehensive loss (income) attributable to noncontrolling interests	961	8,132	(2,591)
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to COPT	\$17,323	\$(117,944)) \$41,129

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Statements of Equity
 (Dollars in thousands)

	Preferred Shares	Common Shares	Additional Paid-in Capital	Cumulative Distributions in Excess of Net Income	Other Comprehensive Loss	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Balance at December 31, 2009 (58,342,673 common shares outstanding)	\$216,333	\$ 583	\$1,022,452	\$ (209,941)	\$ (1,907)	\$ 93,112	\$1,120,632
Issuance of 4.25% Exchangeable Senior Notes	—	—	18,149	—	—	—	18,149
Conversion of common units to common shares (663,498 shares)	—	6	9,561	—	—	(9,567)	—
Common shares issued to the public (7,475,000 shares)	—	75	245,546	—	—	—	245,621
Exercise of share options (278,656 shares)	—	3	4,572	—	—	—	4,575
Share-based compensation	—	2	11,843	—	—	—	11,845
Restricted common share redemptions (105,215 shares)	—	—	(3,913)	—	—	—	(3,913)
Adjustments to noncontrolling interests resulting from changes in Operating Partnership ownership	—	—	(10,274)	—	—	10,274	—
Comprehensive income	—	—	—	42,760	(2,256)	3,216	43,720
Dividends	—	—	—	(114,613)	—	—	(114,613)
Distributions to owners of common and preferred units in the Operating Partnership	—	—	—	—	—	(7,926)	(7,926)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests in other consolidated entities	—	—	—	—	—	510	510
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests in other consolidated entities	—	—	(2,344)	—	—	(2,118)	(4,462)
Balance at December 31, 2010 (66,931,582 common shares outstanding)	216,333	669	1,295,592	(281,794)	(4,163)	87,501	1,314,138
Conversion of common units to common shares (100,939 shares)	—	1	1,520	—	—	(1,521)	—
Common shares issued to the public (4,600,000 shares)	—	46	145,321	—	—	—	145,367
Exercise of share options (191,264 shares)	—	2	2,459	—	—	—	2,461
Share-based compensation	—	2	14,265	—	—	—	14,267
	—	—	(3,990)	—	—	—	(3,990)

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Restricted common share redemptions (114,687 shares)								
Adjustments to noncontrolling interests resulting from changes in Operating Partnership ownership	—	—	(2,798))	—	—	2,798	—
Comprehensive loss	—	—	—		(119,428)	) 2,430	(7,671)	) (124,669)
Dividends	—	—	—		(132,819)	) —	—	(132,819)
Distributions to owners of common and preferred units in the Operating Partnership	—	—	—		—	—	(7,833)	) (7,833)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests in other consolidated entities	—	—	(23)	)	—	—	284	261
Distributions to noncontrolling interest in other consolidated entities	—	—	—		—	—	(16)	) (16)
Adjustment to arrive at fair value of noncontrolling interest	—	—	(1,315)	)	—	—	—	(1,315)
Increase in tax benefit from share-based compensation	—	—	47		—	—	—	47
Balance at December 31, 2011 (72,011,324 common shares outstanding)	216,333	720	1,451,078		(534,041)	) (1,733)	73,542	1,205,899
Conversion of common units to common shares (234,246 shares)	—	2	2,812		—	—	(2,814)) —
Preferred shares issued to the public (6,900,000 shares)	172,500	—	(6,848)	)	—	—	—	165,652
Common shares issued to the public (8,625,000 shares)	—	86	204,610		—	—	—	204,696
Redemption of preferred shares (2,200,000 shares)	(55,000)	) —	1,827		(1,827)	) —	—	(55,000)
Exercise of share options (61,624 shares)	—	—	928		—	—	—	928
Share-based compensation	—	1	11,183		—	—	—	11,184
Restricted common share redemptions (139,851 shares)	—	—	(3,379)	)	—	—	—	(3,379)
Adjustments to noncontrolling interests resulting from changes in Operating Partnership ownership	—	—	(4,627)	)	—	—	4,627	—
Comprehensive income	—	—	—		20,977	(3,702)	) 1,652	18,927
Dividends	—	—	—		(102,564)	) —	—	(102,564)
Distributions to owners of common and preferred units in the Operating Partnership	—	—	—		—	—	(5,277)	) (5,277)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests in other consolidated entities	—	—	—		—	—	(655)) (655)
	—	—	(3,955))	—	—	—	(3,955)

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Adjustment to arrive at fair
value of noncontrolling interest

Increase in tax benefit from share-based compensation	—	—	43	—	—	—	43
Balance at December 31, 2012							
(80,952,986 common shares outstanding)	\$ 333,833	\$ 809	\$ 1,653,672	\$ (617,455)	\$ (5,435)	\$ 71,075	\$ 1,436,499

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
 (in thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Cash flows from operating activities			
Revenues from real estate operations received	\$483,421	\$476,762	\$453,847
Construction contract and other service revenues received	77,831	88,433	112,644
Property operating expenses paid	(174,683)	(180,041)	(173,625)
Construction contract and other service expenses paid	(67,952)	(94,140)	(124,867)
General, administrative, leasing, business development and land carry costs paid	(22,904)	(28,027)	(23,969)
Interest expense paid	(87,394)	(93,715)	(87,917)
Previously accreted interest expense paid	—	(17,314)	—
Settlement of interest rate derivatives	(29,738)	—	—
Proceeds from sale of trading marketable securities	18,975	—	—
Exit costs on property dispositions	(4,146)	—	—
Payments in connection with early extinguishment of debt	(2,637)	(353)	—
Interest and other income received	1,073	698	323
Income taxes paid	(8)	(160)	—
Net cash provided by operating activities	191,838	152,143	156,436
Cash flows from investing activities			
Purchases of and additions to properties			
Construction, development and redevelopment	(165,275)	(232,667)	(303,064)
Acquisitions of operating properties	(48,308)	(32,856)	(146,275)
Tenant improvements on operating properties	(27,103)	(37,195)	(20,826)
Other capital improvements on operating properties	(20,066)	(16,906)	(10,422)
Proceeds from sales of properties	290,603	79,638	27,576
Proceeds from sale of equity method investment	—	5,773	—
Mortgage and other loan receivables funded or acquired	(14,232)	(23,377)	(5,588)
Mortgage and other loan receivables payments received	10,113	16,759	1,568
Leasing costs paid	(13,278)	(15,997)	(14,403)
Investment in unconsolidated entities	(250)	(250)	(6,600)
Other	1,540	(3,309)	(1,133)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	13,744	(260,387)	(479,167)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from debt			
Revolving Credit Facility	329,000	1,180,000	663,000
Other debt proceeds	403,117	456,206	359,912
Repayments of debt			
Revolving Credit Facility	(991,000)	(813,000)	(733,000)
Scheduled principal amortization	(11,684)	(13,755)	(13,996)
Other debt repayments	(124,386)	(698,100)	(66,663)
Deferred financing costs paid	(3,371)	(13,113)	(8,570)
Net proceeds from issuance of preferred shares	165,652	—	—
Net proceeds from issuance of common shares	205,425	147,828	250,196
Redemption of preferred shares	(55,000)	—	—
Acquisition of noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities	—	—	(4,462)
Common share dividends paid	(89,161)	(114,643)	(93,792)

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Preferred share dividends paid	(19,087)	(16,102)	(16,102)
Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests in the Operating Partnership	(5,828)	(7,875)	(8,099)
Restricted share redemptions	(3,379)	(3,990)	(3,913)
Other	(845)	245	60
Net cash (used in) provided by financing activities	(200,547)	103,701	324,571
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5,035	(4,543)	1,840
Cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning of period	5,559	10,102	8,262
End of period	\$10,594	\$5,559	\$10,102
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.			

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (continued)
(in thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	2010
Reconciliation of net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$20,341	\$(127,576)	\$45,504
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and other amortization	124,418	136,594	125,819
Impairment losses	62,702	151,021	—
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	29,805	—
Settlement of previously accreted interest expense	—	(17,314))
Amortization of deferred financing costs	6,243	6,596	5,871
Increase in deferred rent receivable	(11,776)	)	(10,102)
Amortization of net debt discounts	3,155	5,540	5,841
Gain on sales of real estate	(20,961)	)	(7,528)
Gain on equity method investment	—	(2,452))
Share-based compensation	9,982	11,920	11,845
(Gain) loss on early extinguishment of debt	(3,430)	)	1,670
Other	(3,195)	)	(314)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in accounts receivable	6,693	(7,094))
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash and marketable securities	14,934	2,160	(4,875)
Decrease (increase) in prepaid expenses and other assets	8,550	(687))
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	4,101	(18,041))
Decrease in rents received in advance and security deposits	(1,916)	)	(2,055)
Decrease in interest rate derivatives in connection with cash settlement	(28,003))	—
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$191,838	\$152,143	\$156,436
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:			
(Decrease) increase in accrued capital improvements, leasing and other investing activity costs	\$(1,227)	)	\$11,719
Increase in property, debt and other liabilities in connection with acquisitions	\$—	\$3,040	\$74,244
Decrease in property in connection with surrender of property in settlement of debt	\$12,042	\$—	\$—
Decrease in debt in connection with surrender of property in settlement of debt	\$16,304	\$—	\$—
Increase in property and noncontrolling interests in connection with property contribution by a noncontrolling interest in a joint venture	\$—	\$—	\$9,000
Increase (decrease) in fair value of derivatives applied to AOCL and noncontrolling interests	\$4,040	\$1,438	\$(1,846)
Dividends/distribution payable	\$28,698	\$35,038	\$32,986
Decrease in noncontrolling interests and increase in shareholders' equity in connection with the conversion of common units into common shares	\$2,814	\$1,521	\$9,567
Adjustments to noncontrolling interests resulting from changes in Operating Partnership ownership	\$4,627	\$2,798	\$10,274
Increase in redeemable noncontrolling interest and decrease in shareholders' equity in connection with adjustment to arrive at fair value of noncontrolling	\$3,955	\$1,315	\$—

interest

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Organization

Corporate Office Properties Trust (“COPT”) and subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company,” “we” or “us”) is a fully-integrated and self-managed real estate investment trust (“REIT”) that focuses primarily on serving the specialized requirements of United States Government agencies and defense contractors, most of whom are engaged in defense information technology and national security related activities. We generally acquire, develop, manage and lease office and data center properties concentrated in large office parks located near knowledge-based government demand drivers and/or in targeted markets or submarkets in the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region. As of December 31, 2012, our investments in real estate included the following:

• 208 operating office properties totaling 18.8 million square feet;

• 13 office properties under construction or redevelopment, or for which we were contractually committed to construct, that we estimate will total approximately 1.7 million square feet upon completion, including two partially operational properties included above;

• land held or under pre-construction totaling 1,694 acres (including 561 controlled but not owned) that we believe are potentially developable into approximately 19.3 million square feet; and

• a partially operational, wholesale data center which upon completion and stabilization is expected to have a critical load of 18 megawatts.

We conduct almost all of our operations through our operating partnership, Corporate Office Properties, L.P. (the “Operating Partnership”), of which we are the managing general partner. The Operating Partnership owns real estate both directly and through subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies (“LLCs”). A summary of our Operating Partnership’s forms of ownership and the percentage of those ownership forms owned by COPT as of December 31, 2012 and 2011 follows:

	December 31,		
	2012	2011	
Common Units	95	% 94	%
Series G Preferred Units	N/A	100	%
Series H Preferred Units	100	% 100	%
Series I Preferred Units	0	% 0	%
Series J Preferred Units	100	% 100	%
Series K Preferred Units	100	% 100	%
Series L Preferred Units	100	% N/A	

Three of our trustees also controlled, either directly or through ownership by other entities or family members, an additional 4% of the Operating Partnership’s common units (“common units”) as of December 31, 2012.

In addition to owning real estate, the Operating Partnership also owns subsidiaries that provide real estate services such as property management and construction and development services primarily for our properties but also for third parties.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of COPT, the Operating Partnership, their subsidiaries and other entities in which we have a majority voting interest and control. We also consolidate certain entities when control of such entities can be achieved through means other than voting rights (“variable interest entities” or “VIEs”) if we are deemed to be the primary beneficiary of such entities. We eliminate all significant intercompany balances and transactions in consolidation.

We use the equity method of accounting when we own an interest in an entity and can exert significant influence over the entity’s operations but cannot control the entity’s operations. We discontinue equity method accounting if our investment in an entity (and net advances) is reduced to zero unless we have guaranteed obligations of the entity or are otherwise committed to provide further financial support for the entity.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

We use the cost method of accounting when we own an interest in an entity and cannot exert significant influence over its operations.

Revisions

During 2012, we identified the following errors:

the misapplication of accounting guidance related to the recognition of a deferred tax asset resulting from an impairment of assets in the fourth quarter of 2011 that failed to consider a partial reversal of that asset that would result from a cancellation of related inter-company debt in the first quarter of 2012. The effect of this error was an overstatement of our income tax benefit and an understatement of our net loss for the year ended December 31, 2011 of \$4.0 million. Based on an evaluation against our projected annual net income at that time, this error was previously reported as an out-of-period adjustment in the three months ended March 31, 2012;

an over-accrual of incentive compensation cost, the effect of which was an overstatement of general and administrative expenses and an overstatement of net loss for the calendar quarter and year ended December 31, 2011 of \$700,000. Based on an evaluation against our projected annual net income at that time, this error was previously reported as an out-of-period adjustment in the three months ended March 31, 2012;

the misapplication of accounting guidance requiring that we recognize loss allocations to a noncontrolling interest holder in a consolidated real estate joint venture associated with decreases in such holder's claim on the book value of the joint venture's assets, despite the fact that the real estate held by the joint venture was under development and the joint venture had no underlying losses. The effect of this error was an understatement of losses attributable to noncontrolling interests in other consolidated entities of \$1.8 million for the nine months ended September 30, 2012 and \$1.4 million for the year ended December 31, 2011; and the misapplication of accounting guidance pertaining to our reporting for a noncontrolling interest in a consolidated real estate joint venture formed in March 2010 for which the holder of such interest has the right to require us to acquire the interest at fair value. Accounting guidance requires that this noncontrolling interest be classified outside of permanent equity and reported at fair value as of the end of each reporting period, with changes in such fair value reported as equity transactions with no impact to net income or comprehensive income. This error resulted in an overstatement of equity and offsetting understatement of the line entitled "redeemable noncontrolling interest" in the mezzanine section of our consolidated balance sheet of \$8.9 million as of December 31, 2011. This error had no effect on our consolidated statements of operations, including our reported net income (losses) or earnings per share.

With respect to the errors in the first two bullets above, we assessed the materiality of these errors on the financial statements in connection with previously filed periodic reports, in accordance with ASC 250 (SEC's Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 99, "Materiality"), and concluded at such time that the errors were not material to any prior annual or interim periods. In assessing the cumulative effect of all such errors, we have since concluded that correction of the errors in 2012 could be considered material to our 2012 net income. Accordingly, in accordance with ASC 250 (SEC Staff Accounting Bulletin No. 108, "Considering the Effects of Prior Year Misstatements when Quantifying Misstatements in Current Year Financial Statements,"), the financial statements as of, and for the year ended, December 31, 2011 have been revised. We will revise amounts pertaining to each of the 2012 calendar quarters from January 1, 2012 through September 30, 2012 in future quarterly filings on Form 10-Q. The following are selected line items from our financial statements as of, and for the year ended, December 31, 2011 illustrating the affect of adjustments to revise the financial statements (the "As Previously Reported" columns include the effects of other reclassifications and retrospective changes in presentation discussed below)(in thousands):

Consolidated Balance Sheet as of December
31, 2011

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	As Previously Reported	Adjustment	As Revised
Prepaid expenses and other assets	\$87,619	\$(3,969)) \$83,650
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	96,425	(711)	) 95,714
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	—	8,908	) 8,908
Additional paid-in capital	1,452,393	(1,315)	) 1,451,078
Cumulative distributions in excess of net income	(532,288)	) (1,753)	) (534,041)
Noncontrolling interests in common units in the Operating Partnership	55,281	(98)	) 55,183
Noncontrolling interests in other consolidated entities	18,559	(9,000)) 9,559

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

	Consolidated Statements of Operations for the Year Ended December 31, 2011		
	As Previously Reported	Adjustment	As Revised
General, administrative and leasing expenses	\$ 31,025	\$ (711)	\$ 30,314
Income tax benefit	\$ 10,679	\$ (3,969)	\$ 6,710
Net loss	\$ (124,318)	\$ (3,258)	\$ (127,576)
Net loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in common units in the Operating Partnership	\$ 8,341	\$ 98	\$ 8,439
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in other consolidated entities	\$ (1,038)	\$ 1,407	\$ 369
Net loss attributable to Corporate Office Properties Trust	\$ (117,675)	\$ (1,753)	\$ (119,428)
Net loss attributable to Corporate Office Properties Trust common shareholders	\$ (133,777)	\$ (1,753)	\$ (135,530)
Basic and diluted earnings per common share:			
Loss from continuing operations	\$ (1.29)	\$ (0.02)	\$ (1.31)
Net loss attributable to COPT common shareholders	\$ (1.94)	\$ (0.03)	\$ (1.97)

Reclassifications

We reclassified certain amounts from prior periods to conform to the current period presentation of our consolidated financial statements with no effect on previously reported net income or equity. Included among these reclassifications are retrospective changes in the presentation of:

- our preferred shares of beneficial interest; these shares are reported on our consolidated balance sheets at their liquidation preference value after having been reported at par value in our 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K;
- costs expensed in connection with properties not in operations; these costs are included in the line on our consolidated statements of operations entitled "business development expenses and land carry costs," after having been included in property operating expenses in our 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K; and
- costs expensed in connection with marketing space for lease to prospective tenants; these costs are included in the line on our consolidated statements of operations entitled "general, administrative and leasing expenses," after having been included in property operating expenses in our 2011 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

We make estimates and assumptions when preparing financial statements under generally accepted accounting principles ("GAAP"). These estimates and assumptions affect various matters, including:

- the reported amounts of assets and liabilities in our consolidated balance sheets at the dates of the financial statements;
- the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the dates of the financial statements; and
- the reported amounts of revenues and expenses in our consolidated statements of operations during the reporting periods.

Significant estimates are inherent in the presentation of our financial statements in a number of areas, including the evaluation of the collectability of accounts and notes receivable, the allocation of property acquisition costs, the determination of estimated useful lives of assets, the determination of lease terms, the evaluation of impairment of long-lived assets, the amount of revenue recognized relating to tenant improvements and the level of expense recognized in connection with share-based compensation. Actual results could differ from these and other estimates.

Acquisitions of Properties

Upon completion of property acquisitions, we allocate the purchase price to tangible and intangible assets and liabilities associated with such acquisitions based on our estimates of their fair values. We determine these fair values by using market

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

data and independent appraisals available to us and making numerous estimates and assumptions. We allocate property acquisitions to the following components:

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