

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

FORM 10-Q

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

For quarterly period ended June 30, 2010

OR

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

COMMISSION FILE NO. 1-6622

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

MARYLAND
(State of incorporation)

53-0261100
(IRS Employer Identification Number)

6110 EXECUTIVE BOULEVARD, SUITE 800, ROCKVILLE, MARYLAND
(Address of principal executive office)

20852
(Zip code)

Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (301) 984-9400

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

Title of Each Class	Name of exchange on which registered
Shares of Beneficial Interest	New York Stock Exchange

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

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 such shorter period that the registrant was required to file such reports) and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past ninety (90) days. YES NO

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

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

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

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

As of August 4, 2010, 62,474,101 common shares were outstanding.

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

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PART I
FINANCIAL INFORMATION

ITEM 1: FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The information furnished in the accompanying unaudited Consolidated Balance Sheets, Statements of Income, Statement of Changes in Shareholders' Equity and Statements of Cash Flows reflects all adjustments, consisting of normal recurring items, which are, in the opinion of management, necessary for a fair presentation of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows for the interim periods. The accompanying financial statements and notes thereto should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes for the three years ended December 31, 2009 included in WRIT's 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K.

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)
(UNAUDITED)

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009 ⁽¹⁾
Assets		
Land	\$ 418,177	\$ 408,779
Income producing property	1,943,146	1,886,408
	2,361,323	2,295,187
Accumulated depreciation and amortization	(508,693)	(468,291)
Net income producing property	1,852,630	1,826,896
Development in progress	25,952	25,031
Total real estate held for investment, net	1,878,582	1,851,927
Investment in real estate sold or held for sale, net	—	14,289
Cash and cash equivalents	13,338	11,203
Restricted cash	23,132	19,170
Rents and other receivables, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$7,254 and \$6,433, respectively	53,164	50,441
Prepaid expenses and other assets	98,624	97,605
Other assets related to properties sold or held for sale	—	590
Total assets	<u>\$2,066,840</u>	<u>\$2,045,225</u>
Liabilities		
Notes payable	\$ 689,007	\$ 688,912
Mortgage notes payable	403,612	405,451
Lines of credit	107,000	128,000
Accounts payable and other liabilities	54,901	52,580
Advance rents	10,460	11,103
Tenant security deposits	9,565	9,668
Other liabilities related to properties sold or held for sale	—	448
Total liabilities	<u>1,274,545</u>	<u>1,296,162</u>
Equity		
Shareholders' equity		
Shares of beneficial interest; \$0.01 par value; 100,000 shares authorized: 62,380 and 59,811 shares issued and outstanding, respectively	625	599
Additional paid in capital	1,020,768	944,825
Distributions in excess of net income	(230,942)	(198,412)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	(1,949)	(1,757)
Total shareholders' equity	788,502	745,255
Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	3,793	3,808
Total equity	<u>792,295</u>	<u>749,063</u>
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity	<u>\$2,066,840</u>	<u>\$2,045,225</u>

⁽¹⁾ As adjusted (see note 3 to the consolidated financial statements)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONDENSED CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME
(IN THOUSANDS, EXCEPT PER SHARE DATA)
(UNAUDITED)

	Three Months Ended June 30,		Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Revenue				
Real estate rental revenue	\$ 75,145	\$ 75,596	\$151,591	\$152,176
Expenses				
Real estate expenses	24,157	25,078	51,558	51,974
Depreciation and amortization	23,669	23,178	47,181	46,136
General and administrative	3,519	3,375	7,302	6,413
	<u>51,345</u>	<u>51,631</u>	<u>106,041</u>	<u>104,523</u>
Real estate operating income	<u>23,800</u>	<u>23,965</u>	<u>45,550</u>	<u>47,653</u>
Other income (expense)				
Interest expense	(17,013)	(19,316)	(34,078)	(38,997)
Other income (expense)	(112)	(2)	122	174
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt, net	—	1,219	(42)	7,064
	<u>(17,125)</u>	<u>(18,099)</u>	<u>(33,998)</u>	<u>(31,759)</u>
Income from continuing operations	6,675	5,866	11,552	15,894
Discontinued operations:				
Gain on sale of real estate	7,942	6,674	7,942	6,674
Income from operations of properties held for sale	404	602	792	1,474
Net income	15,021	13,142	20,286	24,042
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	(27)	(52)	(76)	(101)
Net income attributable to the controlling interests	<u>\$ 14,994</u>	<u>\$ 13,090</u>	<u>\$ 20,210</u>	<u>\$ 23,941</u>
Basic net income attributable to the controlling interests per share				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.29
Discontinued operations, including gain on sale of real estate	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15
Net income attributable to the controlling interests per share	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.23</u>	<u>\$ 0.33</u>	<u>\$ 0.44</u>
Diluted net income attributable to the controlling interests per share				
Continuing operations	\$ 0.11	\$ 0.10	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.29
Discontinued operations, including gain on sale of real estate	0.13	0.13	0.14	0.15
Net income attributable to the controlling interests per share	<u>\$ 0.24</u>	<u>\$ 0.23</u>	<u>\$ 0.33</u>	<u>\$ 0.44</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding – basic	<u>61,171</u>	<u>56,276</u>	<u>60,538</u>	<u>54,604</u>
Weighted average shares outstanding – diluted	<u>61,287</u>	<u>56,277</u>	<u>60,649</u>	<u>54,605</u>
Dividends declared and paid per share	<u>\$ 0.4325</u>	<u>\$ 0.4325</u>	<u>\$ 0.8650</u>	<u>\$ 0.8650</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY
(IN THOUSANDS)
(UNAUDITED)

	Shares	Shares of Beneficial Interest at Par Value	Additional Paid in Capital	Distributions in Excess of Net Income Attributable to the Controlling Interests	Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income	Total Shareholders' Equity	Noncontrolling Interests in Subsidiaries	Total Equity
Balance, December 31, 2009	59,811	\$ 599	\$ 944,825	\$ (198,412)	\$ (1,757)	\$ 745,255	\$ 3,808	\$749,063
Comprehensive income:								
Net income attributable to the controlling interests	—	—	—	20,210	—	20,210	—	20,210
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	76	76
Change in fair value of interest rate hedge	—	—	—	—	(192)	(192)	—	(192)
Total comprehensive income	—	—	—	—	—	20,018	76	20,094
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	—	—	—	—	—	—	(91)	(91)
Dividends	—	—	—	(52,740)	—	(52,740)	—	(52,740)
Equity offerings, net of issuance costs	2,297	23	67,054	—	—	67,077	—	67,077
Shares issued under Dividend Reinvestment Program	88	1	2,554	—	—	2,555	—	2,555
Share options exercised	159	2	3,831	—	—	3,833	—	3,833
Share grants, net of share grant amortization and forfeitures	25	—	2,504	—	—	2,504	—	2,504
Balance, June 30, 2010	<u>62,380</u>	<u>\$ 625</u>	<u>\$1,020,768</u>	<u>\$ (230,942)</u>	<u>\$ (1,949)</u>	<u>\$ 788,502</u>	<u>\$ 3,793</u>	<u>\$792,295</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES
CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS
(IN THOUSANDS)
(UNAUDITED)

	Six Months Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net income	\$ 20,286	\$ 24,042
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash provided by (used in) operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization, including amounts in discontinued operations	47,277	46,810
Provision for losses on accounts receivable	2,359	3,474
Amortization of share grants, net	2,701	1,504
Amortization of debt premiums, discounts and related financing costs	3,000	3,813
Gain on sale of real estate	(7,942)	(6,674)
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt, net	42	(7,064)
Changes in operating other assets	(8,454)	(5,546)
Changes in operating other liabilities	2,670	2,073
Net cash provided by operating activities	<u>61,939</u>	<u>62,432</u>
Cash flows from investing activities		
Real estate acquisitions, net	(68,000)	—
Net cash received for sale of real estate	22,204	19,320
Capital improvements to real estate	(9,072)	(13,256)
Development in progress	(992)	(1,179)
Non-real estate capital improvements	(164)	(141)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	<u>(56,024)</u>	<u>4,744</u>
Cash flows from financing activities		
Line of credit borrowings	41,000	66,000
Line of credit repayments	(62,000)	(118,000)
Dividends paid	(52,740)	(48,430)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	(91)	(95)
Proceeds from dividend reinvestment program	2,555	—
Proceeds from mortgage notes payable	—	37,500
Principal payments – mortgage notes payable	(2,190)	(1,894)
Financing costs	—	(786)
Net proceeds from equity offerings	67,077	122,013
Notes payable repayments, including penalties for early extinguishment	(1,224)	(76,912)
Net proceeds from exercise of share options	3,833	—
Net cash used in financing activities	<u>(3,780)</u>	<u>(20,604)</u>
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	2,135	46,572
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year	11,203	11,874
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 13,338</u>	<u>\$ 58,446</u>
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid for interest, net of amounts capitalized	<u>\$ 31,173</u>	<u>\$ 35,799</u>

See accompanying notes to the financial statements.

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

JUNE 30, 2010

(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 1: NATURE OF BUSINESS

Washington Real Estate Investment Trust (“We” or “WRIT”), a Maryland real estate investment trust, is a self-administered, self-managed equity real estate investment trust, successor to a trust organized in 1960. Our business consists of the ownership and development of income-producing real estate properties in the greater Washington metro region. We own a diversified portfolio of office buildings, medical office buildings, industrial/flex centers, multifamily buildings and retail centers.

Federal Income Taxes

We believe that we qualify as a real estate investment trust (“REIT”) under Sections 856-860 of the Internal Revenue Code and intend to continue to qualify as such. To maintain our status as a REIT, we are required to distribute 90% of our ordinary taxable income to our shareholders. When selling properties, we have the option of (a) reinvesting the sales proceeds of properties sold, allowing for a deferral of income taxes on the sale, (b) paying out capital gains to the shareholders with no tax to WRIT or (c) treating the capital gains as having been distributed to the shareholders, paying the tax on the gain deemed distributed and allocating the tax paid as a credit to the shareholders. In June 2010, we sold Parklawn Plaza, the Saratoga Building, the Lexington Building and Charleston Business Center (collectively, the “Parklawn Portfolio”) for a gain of \$7.9 million. We currently anticipate that the proceeds from the gain will be treated as a distribution to shareholders.

Generally, no provisions for income taxes are necessary except for taxes on undistributed REIT taxable income and taxes on the income generated by our taxable REIT subsidiaries (“TRS”). Our TRS is subject to corporate federal and state income tax on its taxable income at regular statutory rates. Our TRS has net operating loss carryforwards available of approximately \$5.0 million. These carryforwards begin to expire in 2028. We have considered estimated future taxable income and have determined that a full valuation allowance for our net deferred tax assets is appropriate. There were no income tax provisions or material deferred income tax items for our TRS for the quarters ended June 30, 2010 and 2009.

NOTE 2: ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Basis of Presentation

The accompanying unaudited consolidated financial statements have been prepared pursuant to the rules and regulations of the Securities and Exchange Commission. Certain information and note disclosures normally included in annual financial statements prepared in accordance with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles (“GAAP”) have been condensed or omitted pursuant to those rules and regulations, although we believe that the disclosures made are adequate to make the information presented not misleading. In addition, in the opinion of management, all adjustments (consisting of normal recurring accruals) considered necessary for a fair presentation of the results for the periods presented have been included. These unaudited financial statements should be read in conjunction with the financial statements and notes included in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009.

Within these notes to the financial statements, we refer to the three months ended June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2009 as the “2010 Quarter” and the “2009 Quarter”, respectively, and the six months ended June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2009 as the “2010 Period” and the “2009 Period”, respectively.

New Accounting Pronouncements

In January 2010, the FASB issued ASU No. 2010-06, *Improving Disclosures About Fair Value* (“ASU 2010-06”), which requires new disclosures about fair value measurements. Specifically, a reporting entity should disclose separately the amounts of significant transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements and describe the reasons for the transfers. Additionally, the reconciliation for Level 3 fair value measurements should present separately information about purchases, sales, issuances and settlements. To date, we have not had any transfers in and out of Level 1 and Level 2 fair value measurements, nor do we have any Level 3 fair value measurements. Therefore, ASU 2010-06 did not have any impact on the fair value disclosures included in our consolidated financial statements.

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

JUNE 30, 2010
(UNAUDITED)

Revenue Recognition

We lease multifamily properties under operating leases with terms of generally one year or less. We lease commercial properties (our office, medical office, retail and industrial segments) under operating leases with average terms of three to seven years. We recognize rental income and rental abatements from our multifamily and commercial leases when earned on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Recognition of rental income commences when control of the facility has been given to the tenant. We record a provision for losses on accounts receivable equal to the estimated uncollectible amounts. We base this estimate on our historical experience and a review of the current status of our receivables. We recognize percentage rents, which represent additional rents based on gross tenant sales, when tenants' sales exceed specified thresholds.

We recognize sales of real estate at closing only when sufficient down payments have been obtained, possession and other attributes of ownership have been transferred to the buyer and we have no significant continuing involvement.

We recognize cost reimbursement income from pass-through expenses on an accrual basis over the periods in which the expenses were incurred. Pass-through expenses are comprised of real estate taxes, operating expenses and common area maintenance costs which are reimbursed by tenants in accordance with specific allowable costs per tenant lease agreements.

Accounts Receivable and Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

Accounts receivable primarily represents amounts accrued and unpaid from tenants in accordance with the terms of the respective leases, subject to our revenue recognition policy. We review receivables monthly and establish reserves when, in the opinion of management, collection of the receivable is doubtful. We establish reserves for past due amounts considering the age of the receivables, the tenants' payment history and financial condition, our assessment of the tenants' ability to perform under their lease obligations and the status of related negotiations, among other things. When we deem the collection of a receivable to be doubtful in the same quarter that we established the receivable, then we recognize the allowance for that receivable as an offset to real estate revenues. When we deem a receivable that was initially established in a prior quarter to be doubtful, then we recognize the allowance as an operating expense. In addition to rents due currently, accounts receivable include amounts representing minimal rental income accrued on a straight-line basis to be paid by tenants over the remaining term of their respective leases.

We include notes receivable balances of \$8.3 million and \$8.5 million as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, in our accounts receivable balances.

Noncontrolling Interests in Subsidiaries

We entered into an operating partnership agreement with a member of the entity that previously owned Northern Virginia Industrial Park in conjunction with the acquisition of this property in May 1998. This resulted in a noncontrolling ownership interest in this property based upon defined company ownership units at the date of purchase. The operating partnership agreement was amended and restated in 2002 resulting in a reduced noncontrolling ownership percentage interest. We account for this activity by applying the noncontrolling owner's percentage ownership interest to the net income of the property and reporting such amount in our net income attributable to noncontrolling interests.

In August 2007 we acquired a 0.8 acre parcel of land located at 4661 Kenmore Avenue, Alexandria, Virginia for future medical office development. The acquisition was funded by issuing operating partnership units in our operating partnership, which is a consolidated subsidiary of WRIT. This resulted in a noncontrolling ownership interest in this property based upon defined company operating partnership units at the date of purchase.

Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests was \$26,600 and \$76,100 for the 2010 Quarter and Period, respectively, and \$51,800 and \$100,700 for the 2009 Quarter and Period, respectively. None of the income from noncontrolling interests is attributable to discontinued operations or accumulated other comprehensive income. Quarterly distributions are made to the noncontrolling owners equal to the quarterly dividend per share for each operating partnership unit.

Income attributable to the controlling interests from continuing operations was \$6.6 million and \$11.5 million for the 2010 Quarter and Period, respectively, and \$5.8 million and \$15.8 million for the 2009 Quarter and Period, respectively.

The operating partnership units could have a dilutive impact on our earnings per share calculation. They are not dilutive for the 2010 Quarter and Period and the 2009 Quarter and Period, and are not included in our earnings per share calculations.

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

JUNE 30, 2010

(UNAUDITED)

Deferred Financing Costs

External costs associated with the issuance or assumption of mortgages, notes payable and fees associated with the lines of credit are capitalized and amortized using the effective interest rate method or the straight-line method which approximates the effective interest rate method over the term of the related debt. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, deferred financing costs of \$17.3 million and \$18.1 million, respectively, net of accumulated amortization of \$10.8 million and \$10.3 million, were included in prepaid expenses and other assets on the balance sheets. The amortization is included in interest expense in the accompanying statements of income. The amortization of debt costs included in interest expense totaled \$0.7 million and \$1.3 million for the 2010 Quarter and Period, respectively, and \$0.8 million and \$1.7 million for the 2009 Quarter and Period, respectively.

Deferred Leasing Costs

We capitalize and amortize costs associated with the successful negotiation of leases, both external commissions and internal direct costs, on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective leases. If an applicable lease terminates prior to the expiration of its initial lease term, we write off the carrying amount of the costs as a reduction of revenue. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, we included deferred leasing costs of \$36.7 million and \$32.9 million, respectively, net of accumulated amortization of \$13.0 million and \$11.6 million, in prepaid expenses and other assets on the balance sheets. The amortization of deferred leasing costs included in amortization expense for properties classified as continuing operations totaled \$1.3 million and \$2.7 million for the 2010 Quarter and Period, respectively, and \$1.1 million and \$2.1 million for the 2009 Quarter and Period, respectively.

We capitalize and amortize against revenue leasing incentives associated with the successful negotiation of leases on a straight-line basis over the terms of the respective leases. If an applicable lease terminates prior to the expiration of its initial lease term, we write off the carrying amount of the costs as a reduction of revenue. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, we included deferred leasing incentives of \$12.6 million and \$12.2 million, respectively, net of accumulated amortization of \$2.3 million and \$1.6 million, in prepaid expenses and other assets on the balance sheets. The amortization of deferred leasing incentives included as a reduction of revenue for properties classified as continuing operations totaled \$0.4 million and \$0.7 million for the 2010 Quarter and Period, respectively, and \$0.3 million and \$0.6 million for the 2009 Quarter and Period, respectively.

Real Estate and Depreciation

We depreciate buildings on a straight-line basis over estimated useful lives ranging from 28 to 50 years. We capitalize all capital improvement expenditures associated with replacements, improvements or major repairs to real property that extend its useful life and depreciate them using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives ranging from 3 to 30 years. We also capitalize direct and indirect costs incurred in connection with our development projects, including capitalizing interest, real estate taxes and other internal costs during periods in which qualifying expenditures have been made and activities necessary to get the development projects ready for their intended use are in progress. In addition, we capitalize tenant leasehold improvements as landlord assets when certain criteria are met, including when we supervise construction and will own the improvements at the end of the lease term. We depreciate all tenant improvements over the shorter of the useful life of the improvements or the term of the related tenant lease. Real estate depreciation expense from continuing operations was \$19.5 million and \$38.6 million for the 2010 Quarter and Period, respectively, and \$18.7 million and \$37.3 million for the 2009 Quarter and Period, respectively. We charge maintenance and repair costs that do not extend an asset's life to expense as incurred.

We capitalize interest costs incurred on borrowing obligations while qualifying assets are being readied for their intended use. Total interest expense capitalized to real estate assets related to development and major renovation activities was \$0.3 million and \$0.7 million for the 2010 Quarter and Period, respectively, and \$0.3 million and \$0.7 million for the 2009 Quarter and Period, respectively. We amortize capitalized interest over the useful life of the related underlying assets upon those assets being placed into service.

We recognize impairment losses on long-lived assets used in operations and held for sale, development assets or land held for future development, if indicators of impairment are present and the net undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the assets' carrying amount and estimated undiscounted cash flows associated with future development expenditures. If such carrying amount is in excess of the estimated cash flows from the operation and disposal of the property, we would recognize an impairment loss equivalent to an amount required to adjust the carrying amount to the estimated fair value. The estimated fair value would be calculated in accordance with current GAAP fair value provisions. We did not recognize any property impairments during the 2010 and 2009 Quarters and Periods.

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

JUNE 30, 2010
(UNAUDITED)

We record real estate acquisitions as business combinations in accordance with GAAP. We expense costs associated with real estate acquisitions as they are incurred, and include them in “Other income (expense)” on the consolidated statements of income. We record acquired or assumed assets, including physical assets and in-place leases, and liabilities, based on their fair values. We record goodwill when the purchase price exceeds the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired. We determine the estimated fair values of the assets and liabilities in accordance with current GAAP fair value provisions. We determine the fair values of acquired buildings on an “as-if-vacant” basis considering a variety of factors, including the physical condition and quality of the buildings, estimated rental and absorption rates, estimated future cash flows and valuation assumptions consistent with current market conditions. We allocate the “as-if-vacant” fair value to land, building and tenant improvements based on property tax assessments and other relevant information obtained in connection with the acquisition of the property.

The fair value of in-place leases consists of the following components – (a) the estimated cost to us to replace the leases, including foregone rents during the period of finding a new tenant and foregone recovery of tenant pass-throughs (referred to as “absorption cost”), (b) the estimated cost of tenant improvements, and other direct costs associated with obtaining a new tenant (referred to as “tenant origination cost”); (c) estimated leasing commissions associated with obtaining a new tenant (referred to as “leasing commissions”); (d) the above/at/below market cash flow of the leases, determined by comparing the projected cash flows of the leases in place to projected cash flows of comparable market-rate leases (referred to as “net lease intangible”); and (e) the value, if any, of customer relationships, determined based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant’s lease and our overall relationship with the tenant (referred to as “customer relationship value”). We have attributed no value to customer relationship value as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

We discount the amounts used to calculate net lease intangibles using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired. We include tenant origination costs in income producing property on our balance sheet and amortize the tenant origination costs as depreciation expense on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset, which is typically the remaining life of the underlying leases. We classify leasing commissions and absorption costs as other assets and amortize leasing commissions and absorption costs as amortization expense on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the underlying leases. We classify above market net lease intangible assets as other assets and amortize net lease intangible assets on a straight-line basis as a decrease to real estate rental revenue over the remaining term of the underlying leases. We classify below market net lease intangible liabilities as other liabilities and amortize net lease intangible liabilities on a straight-line basis as an increase to real estate rental revenue over the remaining term of the underlying leases. Should a tenant terminate its lease, we write off the unamortized portion of the tenant origination cost (if it has no future value), leasing commissions, absorption costs and net lease intangible associated with that lease.

Balances, net of accumulated depreciation or amortization, as appropriate, of the components of the fair value of in-place leases at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 are as follows (in millions):

	June 30, 2010			December 31, 2009		
	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net	Gross Carrying Value	Accumulated Amortization	Net
Tenant origination costs	\$ 45.9	\$ 23.1	\$22.8	\$ 39.8	\$ 20.8	\$19.0
Leasing commissions/absorption costs	\$ 56.9	\$ 25.8	\$31.1	\$ 49.6	\$ 22.7	\$26.9
Net lease intangible assets	\$ 11.0	\$ 6.9	\$ 4.1	\$ 9.7	\$ 6.4	\$ 3.3
Net lease intangible liabilities	\$ 32.3	\$ 16.7	\$15.6	\$ 32.2	\$ 14.7	\$17.5
Below-market ground lease intangible asset	\$ 12.1	\$ 0.5	\$11.6	\$ 12.1	\$ 0.4	\$11.7

Amortization of these components combined was \$2.1 million and \$4.1 million for the 2010 Quarter and Period, respectively, and \$2.4 million and \$4.8 million for the 2009 Quarter and Period, respectively. Amortization of these components combined for the remaining six months of 2010 and the subsequent four years is projected to be \$5.1 million, \$8.3 million, \$7.1 million, \$6.6 million and \$5.6 million, respectively. No value had been assigned to customer relationship value at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009.

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Discontinued Operations

We classify properties as held for sale when they meet the necessary criteria, which include: (a) senior management commits to and actively embarks upon a plan to sell the assets, (b) the sale is expected to be completed within one year under terms usual and customary for such sales and (c) actions required to complete the plan indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the plan will be made or that the plan will be withdrawn. Depreciation on these properties is discontinued, but operating revenues, operating expenses and interest expense continue to be recognized until the date of sale.

We present revenues and expenses of properties that are either sold or classified as held for sale as discontinued operations for all periods presented in the consolidated statements of income. We include in discontinued operations interest on debt that can be identified as specifically attributed to these properties. We do not have significant continuing involvement in the operations of any of our disposed properties.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include investments readily convertible to known amounts of cash with original maturities of 90 days or less.

Restricted Cash

Restricted cash at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 consisted of \$23.1 million and \$19.2 million, respectively, in funds escrowed for tenant security deposits, real estate tax, insurance and mortgage escrows and escrow deposits required by lenders on certain of our properties to be used for future building renovations or tenant improvements.

Assets and Liabilities Measured at Fair Value

For assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis, quantitative disclosures about the fair value measurements are required to be disclosed separately for each major category of assets and liabilities. The only assets or liabilities we had at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 that are recorded at fair value on a recurring basis are the assets held in the Supplemental Executive Retirement Program (“SERP”) and the interest rate hedge contracts. We base the valuations related to these items on assumptions derived from significant other observable inputs and accordingly these valuations fall into Level 2 in the fair value hierarchy. The fair values of these assets and liabilities at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 are as follows (in millions):

	June 30, 2010				December 31, 2009			
	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Fair Value	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Assets:								
SERP	\$ 1.3	\$ —	\$ 1.3	\$ —	\$ 1.1	\$ —	\$ 1.1	\$ —
Liabilities:								
Derivatives	\$ 1.9	\$ —	\$ 1.9	\$ —	\$ 1.8	\$ —	\$ 1.8	\$ —

Derivative Instruments

In February 2008, we entered into an interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$100 million that qualified as a cash flow hedge. This interest rate swap expired in February 2010. In May 2009, we entered into a forward interest rate swap with a notional amount of \$100 million that qualifies as a cash flow hedge. We enter into interest rate swaps to manage our exposure to variable rate interest risk. We do not purchase derivatives for speculation. We record our cash flow hedges at fair value in accordance with GAAP, based on various discounted cash flow methodologies and observable inputs. We record the effective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges in other comprehensive income. We record the ineffective portion of changes in fair value of cash flow hedges in earnings in the period affected. We assess the effectiveness of our cash flow hedges both at inception and on an ongoing basis. We deemed the hedges to be effective for the 2010 and 2009 Quarters and Periods, as applicable.

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The fair value and balance sheet locations of the interest rate swaps as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 are as follows (in millions):

	<u>June 30, 2010</u> <u>Fair Value</u>	<u>December 31, 2009</u> <u>Fair Value</u>
Accounts payable and other liabilities	\$ 1.9	\$ 1.8

The interest rate swaps have been effective since inception. The gain or loss on the effective swaps is recognized in other comprehensive income, as follows (in millions):

	<u>Quarters Ended June 30,</u>		<u>Periods Ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2010</u> <u>Fair Value</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>Fair Value</u>	<u>2010</u> <u>Fair Value</u>	<u>2009</u> <u>Fair Value</u>
Change in other comprehensive income (loss)	\$ 0.1	\$ 0.2	\$ (0.2)	\$ 0.5

Derivative instruments expose us to credit risk in the event of non-performance by the counterparty under the terms of the interest rate hedge agreement. We believe that we minimize our credit risk on these transactions by dealing with major, creditworthy financial institutions. As part of our on-going control procedures, we monitor the credit ratings of counterparties and our exposure to any single entity, thus minimizing our credit risk concentration.

Stock Based Compensation

We currently maintain equity based compensation plans for trustees, officers and employees and previously also maintained option plans for trustees, officers and employees.

We recognize compensation expense for time-based share units ratably over the period from the service inception date through the vesting period based on the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant. We initially measure compensation expense for restricted performance-based share units at fair value at the grant date as payouts are probable, and we remeasure compensation expense at subsequent reporting dates until all of the award's key terms and conditions are known and a vesting has occurred. We amortize such performance-based share units to expense over the performance period. However, we measure compensation expense for performance-based share units with market conditions based on the grant date fair value, as determined using a Monte Carlo simulation, and we amortize the expense ratably over the requisite service period, regardless of whether the market conditions are achieved and the awards ultimately vest. Compensation expense for the trustee grants, which fully vest immediately, is fully recognized upon issuance based upon the fair market value of the shares on the date of grant.

We previously issued stock options to officers, non-officer key employees and trustees. We last issued stock options to officers in 2002, to non-officer key employees in 2003 and to trustees in 2004. We issued all stock options prior to the adoption of SFAS No. 123(R) and accounted for the stock options in accordance with APB No. 25, whereby if options are priced at fair market value or above at the date of grant and if other requirements are met then the plans are considered fixed and no compensation expense is recognized. Accordingly, we have recognized no compensation cost for stock options.

Earnings per Common Share

We determine "Basic earnings per share" using the two-class method as our unvested restricted share awards have non-forfeitable rights to dividends, and are therefore considered participating securities. We compute basic earnings per share by dividing net income attributable to the controlling interest less the allocation of undistributed earnings to unvested restricted share awards and units by the weighted-average number of common shares outstanding for the period.

We also determine "Diluted earnings per share" under the two-class method with respect to the unvested restricted share awards. We further evaluate any other potentially dilutive securities at the end of the period and adjust the basic earnings per share calculation for the impact of those securities that are dilutive. Our dilutive earnings per share calculation includes the dilutive impact of employee stock options based on the treasury stock method and our performance share units under the contingently issuable method. The dilutive earnings per share calculation also considers our operating partnership units and 3.875% convertible notes under the if-converted method. The operating partnership units and 3.875% convertible notes were anti-dilutive for the 2010 and 2009 Quarters and Periods.

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The following table sets forth the computation of basic and diluted earnings per share (amounts in thousands; except per share data):

	Quarter Ended June 30, 2010		
	Income (Numerator)	Weighted Average Shares (Denominator)	Per Share Amount
Basic earnings:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 6,675	61,171	\$ 0.11
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(27)	61,171	—
Allocation of undistributed earnings to unvested restricted share awards and units	(50)	61,171	—
Adjusted income from continuing operations attributable to the controlling interests	6,598	61,171	0.11
Income from discontinued operations, including gain on sale of real estate	8,346	61,171	0.13
Adjusted net income attributable to the controlling interests	14,944	61,171	0.24
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Employee stock options and performance share units	—	116	
Diluted earnings:			
Adjusted income from continuing operations attributable to the controlling interests	6,598	61,287	0.11
Income from discontinued operations, including gain on sale of real estate	8,346	61,287	0.13
Adjusted net income attributable to the controlling interests	<u>\$ 14,944</u>	<u>61,287</u>	<u>\$ 0.24</u>
	Quarter Ended June 30, 2009		
	Income (Numerator)	Weighted Average Shares (Denominator)	Per Share Amount
Basic earnings:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 5,866	56,276	\$ 0.10
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(52)	56,276	—
Allocation of undistributed earnings to unvested restricted share awards and units	(22)	56,276	—
Adjusted income from continuing operations attributable to the controlling interests	5,792	56,276	0.10
Income from discontinued operations, including gain on sale of real estate	7,276	56,276	0.13
Adjusted net income attributable to the controlling interests	13,068	56,276	0.23
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Employee stock options and performance share units	—	1	
Diluted earnings:			
Adjusted income from continuing operations attributable to the controlling interests	5,792	56,277	0.10
Income from discontinued operations, including gain on sale of real estate	7,276	56,277	0.13
Adjusted net income attributable to the controlling interests	<u>\$ 13,068</u>	<u>56,277</u>	<u>\$ 0.23</u>

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	Period Ended June 30, 2010		
	Income (Numerator)	Weighted Average Shares (Denominator)	Per Share Amount
Basic earnings:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 11,552	60,538	\$ 0.19
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(76)	60,538	—
Allocation of undistributed earnings to unvested restricted share awards and units	(77)	60,538	—
Adjusted income from continuing operations attributable to the controlling interests	11,399	60,538	0.19
Income from discontinued operations	8,734	60,538	0.14
Adjusted net income attributable to the controlling interests	20,133	60,538	0.33
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Employee stock options and performance share units	—	111	
Diluted earnings:			
Adjusted income from continuing operations attributable to the controlling interests	11,399	60,649	0.19
Income from discontinued operations, including gain on sale of real estate	8,734	60,649	0.14
Adjusted net income attributable to the controlling interests	<u>\$ 20,133</u>	<u>60,649</u>	<u>\$ 0.33</u>

	Period Ended June 30, 2009		
	Income (Numerator)	Weighted Average Shares (Denominator)	Per Share Amount
Basic earnings:			
Income from continuing operations	\$ 15,894	54,604	\$ 0.29
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(101)	54,604	—
Allocation of undistributed earnings to unvested restricted share awards and units	(83)	54,604	—
Adjusted income from continuing operations attributable to the controlling interests	15,710	54,604	0.29
Income from discontinued operations, including gain on sale of real estate	8,148	54,604	0.15
Adjusted net income attributable to the controlling interests	23,858	54,604	0.44
Effect of dilutive securities:			
Employee stock options and performance share units	—	1	
Diluted earnings:			
Adjusted income from continuing operations attributable to the controlling interests	15,710	54,605	0.29
Income from discontinued operations, including gain on sale of real estate	8,148	54,605	0.15
Adjusted net income attributable to the controlling interests	<u>\$ 23,858</u>	<u>54,605</u>	<u>\$ 0.44</u>

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Accounting for Uncertainty in Income Taxes

We can recognize a tax benefit only if it is “more likely than not” that a particular tax position will be sustained upon examination or audit. To the extent that the “more likely than not” standard has been satisfied, the benefit associated with a tax position is measured as the largest amount that is greater than 50% likely of being recognized upon settlement.

We are subject to U.S. federal income tax as well as income tax of the states of Maryland and Virginia, and the District of Columbia. However, as a REIT, we generally are not subject to income tax on our net income distributed as dividends to our shareholders.

Tax returns filed for 2006 through 2009 tax years are subject to examination by taxing authorities. We classify interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions, if any, in our financial statements as a component of general and administrative expense.

Use of Estimates in the Financial Statements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Reclassifications

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified to conform to the current year presentation due to the reclassification of certain properties as discontinued operations (see note 3 to the consolidated financial statements).

Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)

We recorded other comprehensive loss of \$1.9 million and \$1.8 million as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively, to account for the changes in valuation of the interest rate swaps.

NOTE 3: REAL ESTATE INVESTMENTS

Continuing Operations

Our real estate investment portfolio, at cost, consists of properties located in Maryland, Washington, D.C. and Virginia as follows (in thousands):

	<u>June 30, 2010</u>	<u>December 31, 2009</u>
Office	\$1,072,384	\$ 1,008,610
Medical office	396,363	394,804
Retail	268,161	267,932
Multifamily	320,064	319,375
Industrial/flex	304,351	304,466
	<u>\$2,361,323</u>	<u>\$ 2,295,187</u>

The amounts above reflect properties classified as continuing operations, which means they are to be held and used in rental operations (income producing property).

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We have several properties in development. In the office segment, Dulles Station, Phase II remains in development. In the medical office segment, we have land under development at 4661 Kenmore Avenue. The cost of our real estate portfolio in development as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 is illustrated below (in thousands):

	<u>June 30, 2010</u>	<u>December 31, 2009</u>
Office	\$ 20,096	\$ 19,442
Medical office	5,301	5,153
Retail	495	371
Multifamily	60	65
Industrial/flex	—	—
	<u>\$ 25,952</u>	<u>\$ 25,031</u>

Our results of operations are dependent on the overall economic health of our markets, tenants and the specific segments in which we own properties. These segments include general purpose office, medical office, retail, multifamily and industrial. All segments are affected by external economic factors, such as inflation, consumer confidence, and unemployment rates, as well as changing tenant and consumer requirements. Because the properties are located in the Washington metro region, we are subject to a concentration of credit risk related to these properties.

As of June 30, 2010, no single property or tenant accounted for more than 10% of total assets or total real estate rental revenue.

WRIT acquired two office buildings at Quantico Corporate Center in Stafford, Virginia during the 2010 Quarter:

<u>Acquisition Date</u>	<u>Property Name</u>	<u>Property Type</u>	<u>Rentable Square Feet</u>	<u>Purchase Price (in thousands)</u>
June 3, 2010	925 and 1000 Corporate Drive	Office	271,000	\$ 68,000

As discussed in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, we allocate the purchase price to the related physical assets (land, building and tenant improvements) and in-place leases (absorption, tenant origination costs, leasing commissions, and net lease intangible assets or liabilities) based on their fair values, in accordance with GAAP. Our acquisition of the properties listed above resulted in the recognition of \$5.5 million in absorption costs, \$2.1 million in leasing commissions, \$6.4 million in tenant origination costs, \$1.3 million in net intangible lease assets and \$0.4 million in net intangible lease liabilities. The weighted average remaining lives for these components are 62 months for tenant origination costs, 62 months for leasing commissions and absorption costs, 67 months for net intangible lease assets and 100 months for net intangible lease liabilities.

The results of operations from these acquired properties are included in the income statement as of their acquisition date.

Discontinued Operations

We dispose of assets (sometimes using tax-deferred exchanges) that no longer meet our long-term strategy or return objectives and where market conditions for sale are favorable. We may reinvest the proceeds from the sales into other properties, use the proceeds to fund development operations or to support other corporate needs, or distribute the proceeds to our shareholders. We consider properties to be held for sale when they meet specified criteria (see note 2 – Discontinued Operations). We discontinue depreciation on these properties at that time, but we continue to recognize operating revenues, other operating expenses and interest until the date of sale. We do not have any properties classified as held for sale at June 30, 2010. We had four properties classified as held for sale at December 31, 2009, as follows (in thousands):

	<u>December 31, 2009</u>
Office properties	\$ 16,327
Industrial property	4,915
Total	<u>\$ 21,242</u>
Less accumulated depreciation	<u>(6,953)</u>
	<u>\$ 14,289</u>

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Properties we sold during 2009 and the 2010 Period are as follows:

<u>Disposition Date</u>	<u>Property</u>	<u>Type</u>	<u>Rentable Square Feet</u>	<u>Contract Purchase Price (In thousands)</u>
May 13, 2009	Avondale	Multifamily	170,000	\$ 19,800
July 23, 2009	Tech 100 Industrial Park	Industrial	166,000	10,500
July 31, 2009	Brandywine Center	Office	35,000	3,300
November 13, 2009	Crossroads Distribution Center	Industrial	85,000	4,400
		2009 Total	456,000	\$ 38,000
June 18, 2010	Parklawn Portfolio ¹	Office/Industrial	229,000	23,400
		2010 Total	229,000	\$ 23,400

¹ The Parklawn Portfolio is comprised of three office properties (Parklawn Plaza, Lexington Building and Saratoga Building) and one industrial property (Charleston Business Center).

Operating results of the properties classified as discontinued operations are summarized as follows (in thousands):

	<u>Quarters Ended June 30,</u>		<u>Periods Ended June 30,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Revenues	\$ 778	\$ 1,727	\$ 1,672	\$ 3,934
Property expenses	(374)	(795)	(784)	(1,786)
Depreciation and amortization	—	(330)	(96)	(674)
	<u>\$ 404</u>	<u>\$ 602</u>	<u>\$ 792</u>	<u>\$ 1,474</u>

Operating income (loss) by each property classified as discontinued operations is summarized below (in thousands):

<u>Property</u>	<u>Segment</u>	<u>Quarters Ended June 30,</u>		<u>Periods Ended June 30,</u>	
		<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
Avondale	Multifamily	\$ —	\$ 80	\$ —	\$ 392
Tech 100 Industrial Park	Industrial	—	116	—	238
Brandywine Center	Office	—	27	—	69
Crossroads Distribution Center	Industrial	—	(47)	—	72
Parklawn Plaza	Office	61	15	132	68
Lexington Building	Office	46	52	65	55
Saratoga Building	Office	121	158	225	274
Charleston Business Center	Industrial	176	201	370	306
		<u>\$ 404</u>	<u>\$ 602</u>	<u>\$ 792</u>	<u>\$ 1,474</u>

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NOTE 4: MORTGAGE NOTES PAYABLE

	(in thousands)	
	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
On October 9, 2003, we assumed a \$36.1 million mortgage note payable and a \$13.7 million mortgage note payable as partial consideration for our acquisition of Prosperity Medical Center. The mortgages bear interest at 5.36% per annum and 5.34% per annum respectively. Principal and interest are payable monthly until May 1, 2013, at which time all unpaid principal and interest are payable in full.	\$44,532	\$ 44,975
On August 12, 2004, we assumed a \$10.1 million mortgage note payable with an estimated fair value* of \$11.2 million, as partial consideration for our acquisition of Shady Grove Medical Village II. The mortgage bears interest at 6.98% per annum. Principal and interest are payable monthly until December 1, 2011, at which time all unpaid principal and interest are payable in full.	9,531	9,688
On December 22, 2004, we assumed a \$15.6 million mortgage note payable with an estimated fair value* of \$17.8 million, and a \$3.9 million mortgage note payable with an estimated fair value* of \$4.2 million as partial consideration for our acquisition of Dulles Business Park. The mortgages bear interest at 7.09% per annum and 5.94% per annum, respectively. Principal and interest are payable monthly until August 10, 2012, at which time all unpaid principal and interest are payable in full.	18,642	18,969
On March 23, 2005, we assumed a \$24.3 million mortgage note payable with an estimated fair value* of \$25.0 million as partial consideration for our acquisition of Frederick Crossing. The mortgage bears interest at 5.95% per annum. Principal and interest are payable monthly until January 1, 2013, at which time all unpaid principal and interest are payable in full.	22,535	22,798
On April 13, 2006, we assumed a \$5.7 million mortgage note payable as partial consideration for the acquisition of 9707 Medical Center Drive. The mortgage bears interest at 5.32% per annum. Principal and interest are payable monthly until July 1, 2028, at which time all unpaid principal and interest are payable in full.	5,039	5,121
On June 22, 2006, we assumed a \$4.9 million mortgage note payable as partial consideration for the acquisition of Plumtree Medical Center. The mortgage bears interest at 5.68% per annum. Principal and interest are payable monthly until March 11, 2013, at which time all unpaid principal and interest are payable in full.	4,557	4,601
On July 12, 2006, we assumed an \$8.8 million mortgage note payable as partial consideration for the acquisition of 15005 Shady Grove Road. The mortgage bears interest at 5.73% per annum. Principal and interest are payable monthly until March 11, 2013, at which time all unpaid principal and interest are payable in full.	8,231	8,313
On August 25, 2006, we assumed a \$34.2 million mortgage note payable as partial consideration for the acquisition of 20-50 West Gude Drive. The mortgage bears interest at 5.86% per annum. Principal and interest are payable monthly until February 11, 2013, at which time all unpaid principal and interest are payable in full.	31,831	32,170
On August 25, 2006, we assumed a \$23.1 million mortgage note payable as partial consideration for the acquisition of The Crescent and The Ridges. The mortgage bears interest at 5.82% per annum. Subsequent to quarter end, we prepaid the note without penalty on July 12, 2010.	21,682	21,888
On June 1, 2007, we assumed a \$21.2 million mortgage note payable as partial consideration for the acquisition of Woodholme Medical Office Building. The mortgage bears interest at 5.29% per annum. Principal and interest are payable monthly until November 1, 2015, at which time all unpaid principal and interest are payable in full.	20,443	20,599
On June 1, 2007, we assumed a \$3.1 million mortgage note payable and a \$3.0 million mortgage note payable as partial consideration for our acquisition of the Ashburn Farm Office Park. The mortgages bear interest at 5.56% per annum and 5.69% per annum, respectively. Principal and interest are payable monthly until May 31, 2025 and July 31, 2023, respectively, at which time all unpaid principal and interest are payable in full.	4,959	5,073

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On May 29, 2008, we executed three mortgage notes payable totaling \$81.0 million secured by 3801 Connecticut Avenue, Walker House and Bethesda Hill. The mortgages bear interest at 5.71% per annum and interest only is payable monthly until May 31, 2016, at which time all unpaid principal and interest are payable in full.	81,029	81,029
On December 2, 2008, we assumed a \$101.9 million mortgage note payable with an estimated fair value* of \$91.7 million as partial consideration for the acquisition of 2445 M Street. The mortgage bears interest at 5.62% per annum. Interest is payable monthly until January 6, 2017, at which time all unpaid principal and interest are payable in full.	93,712	93,084
On February 2, 2009, we executed a \$37.5 million mortgage note payable secured by Kenmore Apartments. The mortgage bears interest at 5.37% per annum. Principal and interest are payable monthly until March 1, 2019, at which time all unpaid principal and interest are payable in full.	36,889	37,143
	<u>\$ 403,612</u>	<u>\$ 405,451</u>

* The fair value of the mortgage notes payable was estimated upon acquisition by WRIT based upon market information and data, such as dealer quotes for instruments with similar terms and maturities. There is no notation when the fair value at the inception of the mortgage is the same as the carrying value.

Total carrying amount of the above mortgaged properties was \$645.9 million and \$645.2 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively. Scheduled principal payments during the remaining six months of 2010 and the remaining years subsequent to December 31, 2010 are as follows (in thousands):

	Principal Payments
2010	\$ 23,794
2011	13,349
2012	21,362
2013	106,630
2014	1,516
Thereafter	<u>244,019</u>
	410,670
Net discounts/premiums	<u>(7,058)</u>
Total	<u>\$ 403,612</u>

NOTE 5: UNSECURED LINES OF CREDIT PAYABLE

As of June 30, 2010, we maintained a \$75.0 million unsecured line of credit maturing in June 2011 ("Credit Facility No. 1") and a \$262.0 million unsecured line of credit maturing in November 2010 ("Credit Facility No. 2").

Credit Facility No. 1

We had \$7.0 million outstanding as of June 30, 2010 related to Credit Facility No. 1, and \$0.9 million in letters of credit issued, with \$67.1 million unused and available for subsequent acquisitions, capital improvements or general corporate purposes. We had \$28.0 million outstanding under this facility at December 31, 2009. During the 2010 Quarter, we borrowed \$41.0 million for the purchase of Quantico Business Center, and repaid \$44.0 million using proceeds from the sale of the Parklawn Portfolio and from the equity issued under our sales agency financing agreement.

Borrowings under the facility bear interest at our option of LIBOR plus a spread based on the credit rating on our publicly issued debt or the higher of SunTrust Bank's prime rate and the Federal Funds Rate in effect plus 0.5%. The interest rate spread is currently 42.5 basis points. All outstanding advances are due and payable upon maturity in June 2011, and may be extended for one year at our option. Interest only payments are due and payable generally on a monthly basis. For the 2010 Quarter and Period, we recognized interest expense (excluding facility fees) of \$23,700 and \$58,100, respectively, representing an average interest rate of 0.77% and 0.70%, respectively. For the 2009 Quarter and Period, we recognized interest expense (excluding facility fees) of \$5,300, representing an average interest rate of 0.92%.

In addition, we pay a facility fee based on the credit rating of our publicly issued debt which currently equals 0.15% per annum of the \$75.0 million committed capacity, without regard to usage. Rates and fees may be adjusted up or down based on changes in our senior unsecured credit ratings. For the 2010 Quarter and Period, we incurred facility fees of \$28,400 and \$56,600, respectively. For the 2009 Quarter and Period, we incurred facility fees of \$28,400 and \$56,600, respectively.

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Credit Facility No. 2

We had \$100.0 million outstanding as of June 30, 2010 related to Credit Facility No. 2, and \$0.9 million in letters of credit issued, with \$161.1 million unused and available for subsequent acquisitions, capital improvements or general corporate purposes. \$100.0 million was outstanding under this facility at December 31, 2009. We did not execute any borrowings or repayments during the 2010 Quarter.

Advances under this agreement bear interest at our option of LIBOR plus a spread based on the credit rating of our publicly issued debt or the higher of Wells Fargo Bank's prime rate and the Federal Funds Rate in effect plus 0.5%. The interest rate spread is currently 42.5 basis points. However, the interest rate on the \$100.0 million in borrowings used to prepay the \$100.0 million term loan during the fourth quarter of 2009 is effectively fixed by interest rate swaps. An interest rate swap fixes the interest rate at 2.525% (2.10% plus 42.5 basis points) through the interest rate swap's maturity date of November 1, 2011. All outstanding advances are due and payable upon maturity in November 2010, and may be extended for one year at our option. Interest only payments are due and payable generally on a monthly basis. For the 2010 Quarter and Period, we recognized interest expense (excluding facility fees) of \$0.6 million and \$1.4 million, respectively, representing an average interest rate of 2.55% and 2.72%, respectively. For the 2009 Quarter and Period, we recognized interest expense (excluding facility fees) of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million, respectively, representing an average interest rate of 1.19% and 1.00%, respectively.

Currently, Credit Facility No. 2 requires us to pay the lender a facility fee on the total commitment of 0.15% per annum. These fees are payable quarterly. We incurred facility fees of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million for the 2010 Quarter and Period, respectively. We incurred facility fees of \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million for the 2009 Quarter and Period, respectively.

Credit Facilities No. 1 and No. 2 contain certain financial and non-financial covenants, all of which have been met as of June 30, 2010.

NOTE 6: NOTES PAYABLE

On February 20, 1998, we issued \$50.0 million of 7.25% unsecured notes due February 25, 2028 at 98.653% to yield approximately 7.36%.

On March 17, 2003, we issued \$60.0 million of 5.125% unsecured notes due March 2013. The notes bear an effective interest rate of 5.23%. Our total proceeds, net of underwriting fees, were \$59.1 million. We used portions of the proceeds of these notes to repay advances on our lines of credit and to fund general corporate purposes.

On December 11, 2003, we issued \$100.0 million of 5.25% unsecured notes due January 2014. The notes bear an effective interest rate of 5.34%. Our total proceeds, net of underwriting fees, were \$99.3 million. We used portions of the proceeds of these notes to repay advances on our lines of credit.

On April 26, 2005, we issued \$50.0 million of 5.05% unsecured notes due May 1, 2012 and \$50.0 million of 5.35% unsecured notes due May 1, 2015, at effective yields of 5.064% and 5.359% respectively. The net proceeds from the sale of the notes of \$99.1 million were used to repay borrowings under our lines of credit totaling \$90.5 million and the remainder was used for general corporate purposes.

On October 6, 2005, we issued an additional \$100.0 million of the series of 5.35% unsecured notes due May 1, 2015, at an effective yield of 5.49%. \$93.5 million of the \$98.1 million net proceeds from the sale of these notes was used to repay borrowings under our lines of credit and the remainder was used to fund general corporate purposes.

On June 6, 2006, we issued \$100.0 million of 5.95% unsecured notes due June 15, 2011 at 99.951% of par, resulting in an effective interest rate of 5.96%. Our total proceeds, net of underwriting fees, were \$99.4 million. We used the proceeds of these notes to repay advances on one of our lines of credit.

On July 26, 2006, we issued an additional \$50.0 million of the series of 5.95% unsecured notes due June 15, 2011 at 100.127% of par, resulting in an effective yield of 5.92%. Our total proceeds, net of underwriting fees, were \$50.2 million. We used the proceeds of these notes to repay borrowings under our lines of credit and to fund general corporate purposes.

On September 11, 2006, we issued \$100.0 million of 3.875% convertible notes due September 15, 2026. On September 22, 2006, we issued an additional \$10.0 million of the 3.875% convertible notes due September 15, 2026, upon the exercise by the underwriter of an over-allotment option granted by WRIT. The notes were issued at 99.5% of par. Our total proceeds, net of underwriting fees, were \$106.7 million. We used the proceeds of these notes to repay borrowings under our lines of credit and to fund general corporate purposes.

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On January 22, 2007, we issued an additional \$135.0 million of the 3.875% convertible notes due September 15, 2026. On January 30, 2007, we issued an additional \$15.0 million of the 3.875% convertible notes due September 15, 2026, upon the exercise by the underwriter of an over-allotment option granted by WRIT. The notes were issued at 100.5% of par. Our total proceeds, net of underwriting fees, were \$146.0 million. We used the proceeds of these notes to fund the acquisition of 270 Technology Park and a portion of the acquisition of Monument II, to repay borrowings under our lines of credit and to fund general corporate purposes.

We recorded the 3.875% convertible notes in the consolidated balance sheets as notes payable less a component of the total debt, representing the conversion feature, which is bifurcated and recorded in equity. As a result, as of the inception of the 3.875% convertible notes, we classified \$21.0 million of the 3.875% convertible notes' original carrying amount into shareholders' equity. We accrete to interest expense the resulting discount on the 3.875% convertible notes over the expected life of the debt. The effective rate on the debt after bifurcating the equity component reflects our nonconvertible debt borrowing rate at the inception of the 3.875% convertible notes, which was 5.875%.

The convertible notes are convertible into our common shares at the option of the holder, under specific circumstances on or after July 15, 2026, at an initial exchange rate of 20.090 common shares per \$1,000 principal amount of notes. This is equivalent to an initial conversion price of \$49.78 per common share, which represents a 22% premium over the \$40.80 closing price of our common shares at the time the September 2006 transaction was priced and a 21% premium over the \$41.17 closing price of our common shares at the time the January 2007 transaction was priced. Holders may convert their notes into our common shares prior to the maturity date based on the applicable conversion rate during any fiscal quarter if the closing price of our common shares for at least 20 trading days in the 30 consecutive trading day period ending on the last trading day of the immediate preceding fiscal quarter is more than 130% of the conversion price per common share on the last day of such preceding fiscal quarter. The initial conversion rate is subject to adjustment in certain circumstances including an adjustment to the rate if the quarterly dividend rate to common shareholders is in excess of \$0.4125 per share. In addition, the conversion rate will be adjusted if we make distributions of cash or other consideration by us or any of our subsidiaries in respect of a tender offer or exchange offer for our common shares, to the extent such cash and the value of any such other consideration per common share validly tendered or exchanged exceeds the closing price of our common shares as defined in the note offering. Upon an exchange of notes, we will settle any amounts up to the principal amount of the notes in cash and the remaining exchange value, if any, will be settled, at our option, in cash, common shares or a combination thereof. The convertible notes could have a dilutive impact on our earnings per share calculation in the future. However, these convertible notes are not dilutive for the 2010 and 2009 Quarters, and are not included in our earnings per share calculations.

On or after September 20, 2011, we may redeem the convertible notes at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of the convertible notes plus any accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to, but excluding, the purchase date. In addition, on September 15, 2011, September 15, 2016 and September 15, 2021 or following the occurrence of certain change in control transactions prior to September 15, 2011, holders of these notes may require us to repurchase the convertible notes for an amount equal to the principal amount of the convertible notes plus any accrued and unpaid interest thereon.

During the first quarter of 2010, we repurchased \$1.2 million of the convertible notes at 99.3% of par, resulting in a net loss on extinguishment of debt of \$41,600, net of unamortized debt costs and debt discounts. During the first quarter of 2009, we repurchased \$48.6 million of the convertible notes at 80.0% to 84.0% of par, resulting in a net gain on extinguishment of debt of \$5.8 million, net of unamortized debt costs and debt discounts. During the 2009 Quarter, we repurchased \$40.8 million of the convertible notes at 84.0% to 92.0% of par, resulting in a net gain on extinguishment of debt of \$1.2 million, net of unamortized debt costs and debt discounts. As of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, the amount outstanding on the convertible notes was \$133.1 million and \$134.3 million, respectively.

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The interest expense recognized relating to the contractual interest coupon and relating to the amortization of the discount was as follows (in millions):

	Quarters Ended June 30,		Periods Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Contractual interest coupon	\$ 1.3	\$ 1.6	\$ 2.6	\$ 3.8
Amortization of the discount	\$ 0.6	\$ 0.7	\$ 1.2	\$ 1.7

The carrying amount of the equity component as of June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 is \$21.0 million. The net carrying amount of the principal is as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Principal, gross	\$ 133,095	\$ 134,328
Unamortized discount	(3,062)	(4,307)
Principal, net	<u>\$ 130,033</u>	<u>\$ 130,021</u>

The remaining discount is being amortized through September, 2011, on the effective interest method.

The following is a summary of our unsecured note and term loan borrowings (in thousands):

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
5.95% notes due 2011	150,000	150,000
5.05% notes due 2012	50,000	50,000
5.125% notes due 2013	60,000	60,000
5.25% notes due 2014	100,000	100,000
5.35% notes due 2015	150,000	150,000
3.875% notes due 2026	133,095	134,328
7.25% notes due 2028	50,000	50,000
Discount on notes issued	(4,101)	(5,435)
Premium on notes issued	13	19
Total	<u>\$ 689,007</u>	<u>\$ 688,912</u>

The required principal payments excluding the effects of note discounts or premium for the remaining six months in 2010 and the years subsequent to December 31, 2010 are as follows (in thousands):

2010	\$ —
2011 ⁽¹⁾	283,095
2012	50,000
2013	60,000
2014	100,000
Thereafter	200,000
	<u>\$ 693,095</u>

⁽¹⁾ We reflect the 3.875% convertible notes as maturing in 2011 on this schedule due to the fact that we may redeem them at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of the notes plus any accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to, but excluding, the purchase date on or after September 20, 2011. In addition, on September 15, 2011, September 15, 2016 and September 15, 2021 or following the occurrence of certain change in control transactions prior to September 15, 2011, holders of these notes may require us to repurchase the notes for an amount equal to the principal amount of the notes plus any accrued and unpaid interest thereon.

Interest on these notes is payable semi-annually. These notes contain certain financial and non-financial covenants, all of which we have met as of June 30, 2010.

The covenants under our line of credit agreements require us to insure our properties against loss or damage in amounts customarily maintained by similar businesses or as they may be required by applicable law. The covenants for the notes require us to keep all of our insurable properties insured against loss or damage at least equal to their then full insurable value. We have an insurance policy which has no terrorism exclusion, except for non-certified nuclear, chemical and biological acts of terrorism. Our financial condition and results of operations are subject to the risks associated with acts of terrorism and the potential for uninsured losses as the result of any such acts. Effective November 26, 2002, under this existing coverage, any

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losses caused by certified acts of terrorism would be partially reimbursed by the United States under a formula established by federal law. Under this formula the United States pays 85% of covered terrorism losses exceeding the statutorily established deductible paid by the insurance provider, and insurers pay 10% until aggregate insured losses from all insurers reach \$100 billion in a calendar year. If the aggregate amount of insured losses under this program exceeds \$100 billion during the applicable period for all insured and insurers combined, then each insurance provider will not be liable for payment of any amount which exceeds the aggregate amount of \$100 billion. On December 26, 2007, the Terrorism Risk Insurance Program Reauthorization Act of 2007 was signed into law and extends the program through December 31, 2014.

NOTE 7: SHARE OPTIONS AND GRANTS

2007 Plan

In March 2007, the WRIT Board of Trustees adopted, and in July 2007 WRIT shareholders approved, the Washington Real Estate Investment Trust 2007 Omnibus Long-Term Incentive Plan (“2007 Plan”). This plan replaced the Share Grant Plan, which expired on December 15, 2007, as well as the 2001 Stock Option Plan and Stock Option Plan for Trustees. The shares and options granted pursuant to these plans are not affected by the adoption of the 2007 Plan. However, if an award under the Share Grant Plan is forfeited or an award of options granted under the Option Plans expires without being exercised, the shares covered by those awards will not be available for issuance under the 2007 Plan.

The 2007 Plan provides for the award to WRIT’s trustees, officers and non-officer employees of restricted shares, restricted share units, options and other awards up to an aggregate of 2,000,000 shares over the ten year period in which the plan will be in effect. Restricted share units are converted into shares of our stock upon full vesting through the issuance of new shares. If an award under the 2007 Plan of restricted shares or restricted share units is forfeited or an award of options or any other rights granted under the 2007 Plan expires without being exercised, the shares covered by any such award would again become available for issuance under new awards.

Elected deferrals of short term incentive awards by officers are converted into restricted share units which vest immediately on the grant date and WRIT will match 25% of the deferred short term incentive in restricted share units, which vest at the end of three years. Dividends on these restricted share units are paid in the form of restricted share units valued based on the market value of WRIT’s stock on the date dividends are paid. There were no restricted share units granted to officers in the 2010 and 2009 Quarters, respectively, pursuant to elective short term incentive deferrals. We granted 101 and 192 restricted share units on dividends in the 2010 Quarter and Period, respectively. We granted 117 and 266 restricted share units on dividends in the 2009 Quarter and Period, respectively.

Total compensation expense recognized in the consolidated financial statements for all share based awards, including share grants, restricted share units and performance share units, in the 2010 and 2009 Quarters and Periods was (in millions):

	Quarter Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Stock Based Compensation Expense	\$ 1.4	\$ 0.9

	Period Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009 ⁽¹⁾
Stock Based Compensation Expense	\$ 3.0	\$ 1.5

⁽¹⁾ The 2009 Period included \$0.1 million related to the accelerated vesting of departing Chief Financial Officer share grant and restricted unit awards.

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Options

The previous Option Plans provided for the grant of qualified and non-qualified options. Options granted under the plans were granted with exercise prices equal to the market price on the date of grant, vested 50% after year one and 50% after year two and expire ten years following the date of grant. Options granted to trustees were granted with exercise prices equal to the market price on the date of grant and were fully vested on the grant date. As discussed in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements, we accounted for option awards in accordance with APB No. 25, and we have recognized no compensation cost for stock options. The last option awards to officers were in 2002, to non-officer key employees in 2003 and to trustees in 2004. The following table details the previously issued and currently outstanding and exercisable stock options:

	2010	
	Shares	Wtd Avg Ex Price
Outstanding at January 1	314,250	\$ 25.39
Granted	—	\$ —
Exercised	(158,549)	\$ 24.17
Expired/Forfeited	(3,311)	\$ 29.55
Outstanding at June 30	152,390	\$ 26.55
Exercisable at June 30	152,390	\$ 26.55

The 152,390 options outstanding at June 30, 2010, all of which are exercisable, have exercise prices between \$21.34 and \$33.09, with a weighted-average exercise price of \$26.55 and a weighted average remaining contractual life of 2.5 years. The aggregate intrinsic value of outstanding exercisable shares at June 30, 2010 was \$0.2 million. In the 2010 Quarter and Period, the aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised was minimal and \$0.8 million, respectively, and the aggregate intrinsic value of options forfeited in the 2010 Quarter and Period was minimal. There were no options exercised or forfeited in the 2009 Quarter or Period.

Share Grants, Restricted Share Units and Performance Share Units

We previously maintained a Share Grant Plan for officers, trustees and other members of management. In 2004 and 2005, we granted awards to officers and other members of management in the form of restricted shares. We valued the awards based on the fair market value at the date of grant. Shares vest ratably over a five year period from the date of grant.

Beginning in 2005, we changed annual long-term incentive compensation for trustees from options of 2,000 shares plus 400 restricted shares to \$30,000 in restricted shares. In May 2007, we increased the value of the restricted shares awarded to trustees to \$55,000. These shares vest immediately and are restricted from sale for the period of the trustee's service.

The 2007 Plan provides for the granting of restricted share units and performance share units to officers and other members of management, based upon various percentages of their salaries and their positions with WRIT. For officers, one-third of the award is in the form of restricted share units that vest 20% per year based upon continued employment and two-thirds of the award is in the form of performance share units subject to performance and market conditions. For other members of management, 100% of the award is in the form of restricted share units awarded based on one-year performance targets that vest ratably over five years from the grant date.

With respect to the officer performance share units that are subject to performance conditions, awards are based on three-year cumulative performance targets, for which targets will be set annually based on benchmarks with minimum and maximum payout thresholds. As the three-year cumulative performance targets are set independently each year, the grant date does not occur until all such targets are set and all of the significant terms of the award are known. Because payouts are probable, we estimate the compensation expense at each reporting period based on the current fair market value of the probable award, until the vesting occurs and as progress towards meeting target is known. We recognize the expense for such performance-based share units ratably over the three-year period, with cumulative catch-up adjustments recorded in the current period. With respect to the officer performance share units that are subject to market conditions, awards are based on a cumulative three-year market target in comparison to a peer group which is established at the beginning of the three-year period. We recognize compensation expense ratably over the three-year service period, based on the grant date fair value, as determined using a Monte Carlo simulation, and regardless of whether the market conditions are achieved and the awards ultimately vest. All performance share units awarded based on achievement of respective performance or market conditions cliff vest at the end of the three-year period. The program provides that participants who terminate prior to the end of the three-year performance period forfeit their entire portion of the award.

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The following tables detail the activity for the period ended June 30, 2010 related to our share grants, restricted share units, and performance share units.

Share Grants

	2010	
	Shares	Wtd Avg Grant Fair Value
Vested at January 1	359,289	\$ 29.66
Unvested at January 1	1,870	\$ 32.50
Granted	—	\$ —
Vested during year	(940)	\$ 32.50
Expired/Forfeited	—	\$ —
Unvested at June 30	930	\$ 32.50
Vested at June 30	360,229	\$ 29.67

The total fair value of shares vested during the 2010 Period is \$27,000. As of June 30, 2010, the total compensation cost related to non-vested share awards not yet recognized was \$20,000, which we expect to recognize over a weighted average period of eight months.

Restricted Share Units

	2010	
	Shares	Wtd Avg Grant Fair Value
Vested at January 1	63,856	\$ 33.49
Unvested at January 1	158,406	\$ 28.08
Granted	40,663	\$ 26.71
Vested during year	(8,684)	\$ 36.58
Expired/Forfeited	—	\$ —
Unvested at June 30	190,385	\$ 27.40
Vested at June 30	72,540	\$ 33.86

The total fair value of restricted share units vested during the 2010 Period is \$251,300. The value of unvested restricted share units at June 30, 2010 was \$4.2 million, which we expect to recognize as compensation cost over a weighted average period of 43 months. The unamortized value of restricted share units expected to be awarded in December 2010 is \$1.1 million, which we expect to recognize as compensation cost over a weighted average period of 42 months.

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Performance Share Units

Performance Share Units with Performance Conditions:

	2010	
	Shares	Wtd Avg Grant Fair Value
Vested at January 1	79,600	\$ 24.31
Unvested at January 1	53,400	\$ 26.69
Granted	1,300	\$ 17.15
Vested during year	(1,300)	\$ 17.15
Expired/Forfeited	—	\$ —
Unvested at June 30	53,400	\$ 26.69
Vested at June 30	80,900	\$ 24.20

Performance Share Units with Market Conditions:

	2010	
	Shares	Wtd Avg Grant Fair Value
Vested at January 1	—	\$ —
Unvested at January 1	61,000	\$ 25.28
Granted	—	\$ —
Vested during year	—	\$ —
Expired/Forfeited	—	\$ —
Unvested at June 30	61,000	\$ 25.28
Vested at June 30	—	\$ —

The total fair value of performance share units vested during the 2010 Period is \$22,300. As of June 30, 2010, the future expected expense related to performance share units with performance conditions, estimated based on the probable number of performance share units expected to vest under the current plan, totaled \$2.7 million, which we expect to recognize as compensation cost over a weighted average period of 22 months. As of June 30, 2010, the future expected expense related to performance share units with market conditions, totaled \$1.1 million, which we expect to recognize over a weighted average period of 26 months.

We determine the fair value of performance share units that contain market conditions included in the chart above using a binomial model employing a Monte Carlo method as of the grant date. The market condition performance measurement is the cumulative three-year average total shareholder return relative to a defined population of 25 peer companies. The model evaluates the awards for changing total shareholder return over the term of vesting, relative to the peer group, and uses random simulations that are based on past stock characteristics as well as income growth and other factors for WRIT and each of the peer companies. There were no performance share units with market conditions prior to 2009. No awards were granted in the 2010 Period. The following are the average assumptions used to value the awards granted as of June 30, 2010 and their respective determined fair value:

	2/26/2009 Award ⁽¹⁾	12/15/2009 Award ⁽²⁾
Expected volatility	33.4%	58.06%
Risk-free interest rate	1.5%	1.38%
Expected life (from grant date)	3.0 years	3.0 years
Price of underlying stock at measurement date	\$ 17.15	\$ 26.69
Performance share unit grant date fair value	\$ 20.15	\$ 33.19

⁽¹⁾ Granted for the 2009 – 2011 performance period.

⁽²⁾ Granted for the 2010 – 2012 performance period.

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We based the expected volatility upon the historical volatility of our monthly or daily share closing prices. We based the risk-free interest rate used on U.S. Treasury constant maturity bonds on the measurement date with a maturity equal to the market condition performance period. We based the expected term on the market condition performance period.

NOTE 8: OTHER BENEFIT PLANS

We have a Retirement Savings Plan (the “401K Plan”), which permits all eligible employees to defer a portion of their compensation in accordance with the Internal Revenue Code. Under the 401K Plan, we may make discretionary contributions on behalf of eligible employees. WRIT made contributions to the 401K plan of \$0.1 million and \$0.3 million for the 2010 Quarter and Period, respectively, and \$0.1 million and \$0.2 million for the 2009 Quarter and Period, respectively.

We have adopted a non-qualified deferred compensation plan for the officers and members of the Board of Trustees. The plan allows for a deferral of a percentage of annual cash compensation and trustee fees. The plan is unfunded and payments are to be made out of the general assets of WRIT. The deferred compensation liability was \$1.0 million and \$0.9 million at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009, respectively.

We established a Supplemental Executive Retirement Plan (“SERP”) effective July 1, 2002 for the benefit of our prior Chief Executive Officer. Under this plan, upon the prior Chief Executive Officer’s termination of employment from WRIT for any reason other than death, permanent and total disability, or discharge for cause, he is entitled to receive an annual benefit equal to his accrued benefit times his vested interest. We accounted for this plan in accordance with FASB ASC 715-30 (formerly SFAS No. 87, *Employers’ Accounting for Pensions*), whereby we accrued benefit cost in an amount that resulted in an accrued balance at the end of the prior Chief Executive Officer’s employment in June 2007 which was not less than the present value of the estimated benefit payments to be made. At June 30, 2010 the accrued benefit liability was \$1.7 million. For the 2010 Quarter and Period, we recognized current service cost of \$28,000 and \$59,000, respectively. For the 2009 Quarter and Period, we recognized current service cost of \$31,000 and \$62,000, respectively. On December 31, 2006, we adopted the recognition and disclosure provisions of FASB ASC 715-20 (formerly SFAS No. 158, *Employer’s Accounting for Defined Benefit Pension and Other Post Retirement Plans*). FASB ASC 715-20 required us to recognize the funded status (i.e., the difference between the fair value of plan assets and the projected benefit obligations) of our pension plan in the December 31, 2006 statement of financial position, with a corresponding adjustment to accumulated other comprehensive income, net of tax. Because the prior Chief Executive Officer’s SERP is unfunded, the adoption of FASB ASC 715-20 did not have an effect on our consolidated financial condition at December 31, 2006, or for any prior period presented and it will not affect our operating results in future periods. We currently have an investment in corporate owned life insurance intended to meet the SERP benefit liability since the Chief Executive Officer’s retirement. Benefit payments to the prior Chief Executive Officer began in 2008.

In November 2005, the Board of Trustees approved the establishment of a SERP for the benefit of the officers, other than the prior Chief Executive Officer. This is a defined contribution plan under which, upon a participant’s termination of employment from WRIT for any reason other than death, discharge for cause or total and permanent disability, the participant will be entitled to receive a benefit equal to the participant’s accrued benefit times the participant’s vested interest. We account for this plan in accordance with FASB ASC 710-10 (formerly EITF 97-14, *Accounting for Deferred Compensation Arrangements Where Amounts Earned are Held in a Rabbi Trust and Invested*) and FASB ASC 320-10 (formerly SFAS No. 115, *Accounting for Certain Investments in Debt and Equity Securities*), whereby the investments are reported at fair value, and unrealized holding gains and losses are included in earnings. For the 2010 Quarter and Period, we recognized current service cost of \$86,000 and \$172,000, respectively. For the 2009 Quarter and Period, we recognized current service cost of \$50,000 and \$111,000, respectively.

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NOTE 9: FAIR VALUE OF FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

The following disclosures of estimated fair value were determined by management using available market information and established valuation methodologies, including discounted cash flow. Many of these estimates involve significant judgment. The estimated fair value disclosed may not necessarily be indicative of the amounts we could realize on disposition of the financial instruments. The use of different market assumptions or estimation methodologies could have an effect on the estimated fair value amounts. In addition, fair value estimates are made at a point in time and thus, estimates of fair value subsequent to June 30, 2010 may differ significantly from the amounts presented.

Below is a summary of significant methodologies used in estimating fair values and a schedule of fair values at June 30, 2010.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash and commercial paper with original maturities of less than 90 days, which are valued at the carrying value, which approximates fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Notes Receivable

The fair value of the notes is estimated based on quotes for debt with similar terms and characteristics or a discounted cash flow methodology using market discount rates if reliable quotes are not available.

Derivatives

We report our interest rate swaps at fair value in accordance with GAAP based on various discounted cash flow methodologies and observable inputs, and thus the carrying value is the fair value.

Mortgage Notes Payable

Mortgage notes payable consist of instruments in which certain of our real estate assets are used for collateral. The fair value of the mortgage notes payable is estimated based primarily upon lender quotes for instruments with similar terms and maturities.

Lines of Credit Payable

Lines of credit payable consist of bank facilities which we use for various purposes including working capital, acquisition funding or capital improvements. The lines of credit advances are priced at a specified rate plus a spread. The carrying value of the lines of credit payable is estimated to be market value given the adjustable rate of these borrowings.

Notes Payable

The fair value of these securities is estimated based primarily on lender quotes for securities with similar terms and characteristics.

<u>(in thousands)</u>	June 30, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Cash and cash equivalents, including restricted cash	\$ 36,470	\$ 36,470	\$ 30,373	\$ 30,373
2445 M Street note receivable	\$ 6,821	\$ 8,211	\$ 7,157	\$ 8,995
Interest rate hedge liability	\$ 1,949	\$ 1,949	\$ 1,757	\$ 1,757
Mortgage notes payable	\$ 403,612	\$ 425,418	\$ 405,451	\$ 406,982
Lines of credit payable	\$ 107,000	\$ 107,000	\$ 128,000	\$ 128,000
Notes payable	\$ 689,007	\$ 722,522	\$ 688,912	\$ 693,620

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(UNAUDITED)

NOTE 10: SEGMENT INFORMATION

We have five reportable segments: office, medical office, retail, multifamily and industrial/flex properties. Office buildings provide office space for various types of businesses and professions. Medical office buildings provide offices and facilities for a variety of medical services. Retail centers are typically neighborhood grocery store or drug store anchored retail centers. Multifamily properties provide rental housing for individuals and families throughout the Washington metropolitan area. Industrial/flex centers are used for flex-office, warehousing, services and distribution type facilities.

Real estate rental revenue as a percentage of the total for each of the five reportable operating segments is as follows:

	Quarters Ended June 30,		Periods Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Office	44%	44%	44%	44%
Medical office	15%	15%	15%	15%
Retail	14%	13%	13%	13%
Multifamily	16%	15%	16%	15%
Industrial	11%	13%	12%	13%

The percentage of total income producing real estate assets, at cost, for each of the five reportable operating segments is as follows:

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Office	45%	44%
Medical office	17%	17%
Retail	11%	12%
Multifamily	14%	14%
Industrial/Flex	13%	13%

The accounting policies of each of the segments are the same as those described in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements. We evaluate performance based upon operating income from the combined properties in each segment. Our reportable operating segments are consolidations of similar properties. GAAP requires that segment disclosures present the measure(s) used by the chief operating decision maker for purposes of assessing segments' performance. Net operating income is a key measurement of our segment profit and loss. Net operating income is defined as segment real estate rental revenue less segment real estate expenses.

The following table presents revenues and net operating income for the 2010 and 2009 Quarters from these segments, and reconciles net operating income of reportable segments to net income as reported (in thousands):

	Quarter Ended June 30, 2010						Consolidated
	Office	Medical Office	Retail	Multifamily	Industrial/ Flex	Corporate and Other	
Real estate rental revenue	\$ 33,380	\$ 11,288	\$ 10,200	\$ 11,914	\$ 8,363	\$ —	\$ 75,145
Real estate expenses	11,189	3,603	2,566	4,523	2,276	—	24,157
Net operating income	\$ 22,191	\$ 7,685	\$ 7,634	\$ 7,391	\$ 6,087	\$ —	\$ 50,988
Depreciation and amortization							(23,669)
Interest expense							(17,013)
General and administrative							(3,519)
Other income (expense)							(112)
Gain on sale of real estate							7,942
Income from discontinued operations							404
Net income							15,021
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests							(27)
Net income attributable to the controlling interests							\$ 14,994
Capital expenditures	\$ 2,799	\$ 1,960	\$ 287	\$ 498	\$ 62	\$ 103	\$ 5,709
Total assets	\$ 968,631	\$ 357,696	\$ 222,972	\$ 233,976	\$ 242,025	\$ 41,540	\$ 2,066,840

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

JUNE 30, 2010
(UNAUDITED)

	Quarter Ended June 30, 2009						Consolidated
	Office	Medical Office	Retail	Multifamily	Industrial/ Flex	Corporate and Other	
Real estate rental revenue	\$ 33,198	\$ 11,034	\$ 10,233	\$ 11,604	\$ 9,527	\$ —	\$ 75,596
Real estate expenses	11,784	3,566	2,565	4,696	2,467	—	25,078
Net operating income	\$ 21,414	\$ 7,468	\$ 7,668	\$ 6,908	\$ 7,060	\$ —	\$ 50,518
Depreciation and amortization							(23,178)
Interest expense							(19,316)
General and administrative							(3,375)
Other income (expense)							(2)
Gain on extinguishment of debt, net							1,219
Gain on sale of real estate							6,674
Income from discontinued operations							602
Net income							13,142
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests							(52)
Net income attributable to the controlling interests							\$ 13,090
Capital expenditures	\$ 5,296	\$ 1,278	\$ 455	\$ 1,064	\$ 625	\$ 67	\$ 8,785
Total assets	\$ 939,784	\$ 342,693	\$ 227,252	\$ 246,385	\$ 264,135	\$ 90,563	\$ 2,110,812

	Period Ended June 30, 2010						Consolidated
	Office	Medical Office	Retail	Multifamily	Industrial/ Flex	Corporate and Other	
Real estate rental revenue	\$ 66,302	\$ 22,703	\$ 20,701	\$ 23,756	\$ 18,129	\$ —	\$ 151,591
Real estate expenses	22,793	7,554	5,850	9,626	5,735	—	51,558
Net operating income	\$ 43,509	\$ 15,149	\$ 14,851	\$ 14,130	\$ 12,394	\$ —	\$ 100,033
Depreciation and amortization							(47,181)
Interest expense							(34,078)
General and administrative							(7,302)
Other income (expense)							122
Loss on extinguishment of debt, net							(42)
Gain on sale of real estate							7,942
Income from discontinued operations							792
Net income							20,286
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests							(76)
Net income attributable to the controlling interests							\$ 20,210
Capital expenditures	\$ 5,124	\$ 2,722	\$ 205	\$ 731	\$ 290	\$ 164	\$ 9,236

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST AND SUBSIDIARIES

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS—(Continued)

JUNE 30, 2010
(UNAUDITED)

	Period Ended June 30, 2009						Consolidated
	Office	Medical Office	Retail	Multifamily	Industrial/ Flex	Corporate and Other	
Real estate rental revenue	\$66,863	\$22,520	\$20,812	\$ 22,773	\$ 19,208	\$ —	\$ 152,176
Real estate expenses	24,163	7,499	5,438	9,585	5,289	—	51,974
Net operating income	\$42,700	\$15,021	\$15,374	\$ 13,188	\$ 13,919	\$ —	\$ 100,202
Depreciation and amortization							(46,136)
Interest expense							(38,997)
General and administrative							(6,413)
Other income (expense)							174
Gain on extinguishment of debt, net							7,064
Gain on sale of real estate							6,674
Income from discontinued operations							1,474
Net income							24,042
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests							(101)
Net income attributable to the controlling interests							\$ 23,941
Capital expenditures	\$ 7,485	\$ 2,157	\$ 504	\$ 1,578	\$ 1,532	\$ 141	\$ 13,397

NOTE 11: SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY

During the fourth quarter of 2009, we entered into a sales agency financing agreement with BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC relating to the issuance and sale of up to \$250.0 million of our common shares from time to time over a period of no more than 36 months, replacing a previous agreement made during the third quarter of 2008. Sales under this program of our common shares are made at market prices prevailing at the time of sale. We used the net proceeds from the sale of common shares under this program for the repayment of borrowings under our lines of credit, acquisitions, and general corporate purposes. For the 2010 Quarter, we issued 1.8 million common shares at a weighted average price of \$29.47 under this program, raising \$51.3 million in net proceeds. For the 2010 Period, we issued 2.3 million common shares at a weighted average price of \$29.60 under this program, raising \$67.1 million in net proceeds. Subsequent to the 2010 Quarter, we issued an additional 90,871 common shares at a weighted average price of \$28.25 under this program, raising \$2.5 million in net proceeds.

For the 2009 Period, we issued 558,268 common shares at a weighted average price of \$26.47 under this program, raising \$14.6 million in net proceeds.

During the 2009 Quarter, we completed an underwritten public offering of 5.25 million common shares priced at \$21.40 per share, raising \$107.5 million in net proceeds. We used the net proceeds to repay borrowings under our unsecured lines of credit and for general corporate purposes.

We have a dividend reinvestment program, whereby shareholders may use their dividends and optional cash payments to purchase common shares. The common shares sold under this program may either be common shares issued by us or common shares purchased in the open market. We use the net proceeds under this program for general corporate purposes. For the 2010 Quarter, we issued 45,072 common shares at a weighted average price of \$28.38 per share, raising \$1.3 million in net proceeds. For the 2010 Period, we issued 87,470 common shares at a weighted average price of \$29.28 per share, raising \$2.6 million in net proceeds. We did not issue common shares under this program during the 2009 Period.

ITEM 2: MANAGEMENT'S DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL CONDITION AND RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

The following discussion should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and the notes thereto appearing in Item 1 of this report and the more detailed information contained in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 26, 2010.

We refer to the three months ended June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2009 as the "2010 Quarter" and the "2009 Quarter", respectively, and to the six months ended June 30, 2010 and June 30, 2009 as the "2010 Period" and "2009 Period", respectively.

Forward-Looking Statements

This Form 10-Q contains forward-looking statements which involve risks and uncertainties. Forward-looking statements include statements in this report preceded by, followed by or that include the words "believe," "expect," "intend," "anticipate," "potential," "project," "will" and other similar expressions. We claim the protection of the safe harbor for forward-looking statements contained in the Private Securities Litigation Reform Act of 1995 for these statements. The following important factors, in addition to those discussed elsewhere in this Form 10-Q, could affect our future results and could cause those results to differ materially from those expressed in the forward-looking statements: (a) the effect of the recent credit and financial market conditions; (b) the availability and cost of capital; (c) fluctuations in interest rates; (d) the economic health of our tenants; (e) the timing and pricing of lease transactions; (f) the economic health of the greater Washington metro region, or other markets we may enter; (g) the effects of changes in Federal government spending; (h) the supply of competing properties; (i) consumer confidence; (j) unemployment rates; (k) consumer tastes and preferences; (l) our future capital requirements; (m) inflation; (n) compliance with applicable laws, including those concerning the environment and access by persons with disabilities; (o) governmental or regulatory actions and initiatives; (p) changes in general economic and business conditions; (q) terrorist attacks or actions; (r) acts of war; (s) weather conditions; (t) the effects of changes in capital available to the technology and biotechnology sectors of the economy, and (u) other factors discussed under the caption "Risk Factors" in our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2009 filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on February 26, 2010. We undertake no obligation to update our forward-looking statements or risk factors to reflect new information, future events, or otherwise.

General*Introductory Matters*

We provide our Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations ("MD&A") in addition to the accompanying consolidated financial statements and notes to assist readers in understanding our results of operations and financial condition. We organize the MD&A as follows:

- *Overview.* Discussion of our business, operating results, investment activity and cash requirements, and summary of our significant transactions to provide context for the remainder of MD&A.
- *Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates.* Descriptions of accounting policies that reflect significant judgments and estimates used in the preparation of our consolidated financial statements.
- *Results of Operations.* Discussion of our financial results comparing the 2010 Quarter to the 2009 Quarter and the 2010 Period to the 2009 Period.
- *Liquidity and Capital Resources.* Discussion of our financial condition and analysis of changes in our capital structure and cash flows.

When evaluating our financial condition and operating performance, we focus on the following financial and non-financial indicators:

- Net operating income ("NOI"), calculated as real estate rental revenue less real estate expenses excluding depreciation and amortization and general and administrative expenses. NOI is a non-GAAP supplemental measure to net income.
- Funds From Operations ("FFO"), calculated as set forth below under the caption "Funds from Operations." FFO is a non-GAAP supplemental measure to net income.

- Economic occupancy (“occupancy”), calculated as actual real estate rental revenue recognized for the period indicated as a percentage of gross potential real estate rental revenue for that period. We determine gross potential real estate rental revenue by valuing occupied units or square footage at contract rates and vacant units or square footage at market rates for comparable properties. We do not consider percentage rents and expense reimbursements in computing economic occupancy percentages.
- Leased percentage, calculated as the percentage of available physical net rentable area leased for our commercial segments and percentage of apartments leased for our multifamily segment.
- Rental rates.
- Leasing activity, including new leases, renewals and expirations.

Overview

Business

Our revenues are derived primarily from the ownership and operation of income-producing properties in the greater Washington metro region. As of June 30, 2010, we owned a diversified portfolio of 88 properties totaling approximately 10.9 million square feet of commercial space and 2,540 multifamily units, and land held for development. These 88 properties consisted of 26 office properties, 19 industrial/flex properties, 18 medical office properties, 14 retail centers and 11 multifamily properties.

We have a fundamental strategy of regional focus and diversification by property type. During the 2010 Quarter we acquired two fully-leased office buildings totaling approximately 271,000 square feet at Quantico Corporate Center in Stafford, Virginia and sold Parklawn Plaza, the Lexington Building, the Saratoga Building and Charleston Business Center (collectively, the “Parklawn Portfolio”). These purchase and sale transactions are consistent with our strategy in recent years of upgrading our portfolio by selling lower quality properties and acquiring or developing higher quality properties that are inside the Beltway, near major transportation nodes or with Base Realignment and Closure (“BRAC”) initiatives or other significant employment drivers in the greater metro area. We will seek to continue to upgrade our portfolio as opportunities arise. However, market conditions may limit our ability to acquire or sell properties at attractive prices in the future.

Operating Results

Real estate rental revenue, NOI, net income and FFO for the 2010 and 2009 Quarters were as follows (in thousands):

	2010 Quarter	2009 Quarter	Change
Real estate rental revenue	\$75,145	\$75,596	\$ (451)
NOI ⁽¹⁾	\$50,988	\$50,518	\$ 470
Net income attributable to the controlling interests	\$14,994	\$13,090	\$1,904
FFO ⁽²⁾	\$30,721	\$29,924	\$ 797

⁽¹⁾ See page 41 of the MD&A for reconciliations of NOI to net income.

⁽²⁾ See page 60 of the MD&A for reconciliations of FFO to net income.

Real estate rental revenue decreased by \$0.5 million in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter as lower occupancy in our core portfolio was partially offset by increases attributable to the acquisition of Quantico Corporate Center and the lease-up of our development properties. The \$0.5 million increase in NOI reflects the acquisition of Quantico Corporate Center as well as lower real estate taxes caused by lower assessments on our properties.

The increases in net income and FFO also reflect a \$2.3 million decrease in interest expense during the 2010 Quarter. The lower interest expense results from the paydowns of convertible notes and a \$50.0 million mortgage note during 2009 and 2010 using the proceeds from equity issuances and property sales, as well as prepaying the \$100.0 term loan using lower interest borrowings on our lines of credit.

We believe our declines in occupancy reflect the economic conditions of the Washington metro area, as recovery from the national economic recession has been slow. According to Delta Associates/Transwestern Commercial Services (“Delta”), the area’s unemployment rate was 5.9% at April 2010, an increase from 5.5% one year prior, and the area’s overall office vacancy rate for the 2010 Quarter was 12.8%, up from 12.1% one year prior. Delta has stated that it expects the recovery from the recession to be slow during the balance of 2010, with meaningful growth not occurring until 2011.

Investment and Sales Activity

We acquired two newly constructed office buildings totaling approximately 271,000 square feet in Stafford, Virginia for \$68.0 million. Both buildings are fully leased, though their contributions to our net income and FFO for 2010 are partially offset by acquisition costs of approximately \$0.5 million. These properties fit within our growth strategy by being near a significant employment driver, the Marine Corps Base Quantico ("Quantico"). The BRAC Commission has directed five military department investigative agencies to co-locate at Quantico no later than September 2011. We will continue to explore the marketplace for additional acquisitions during 2010. However, we do not expect any potential additional acquisitions to provide any significant improvement to our operating performance in 2010 due to acquisition costs.

We sold the Parklawn Portfolio during the 2010 Quarter for a contract sales price of \$23.4 million and a gain on sale of \$7.9 million. We used the proceeds from the sale to pay down a portion of our lines of credit. We will continue to explore the sale of other properties in our portfolio, including assets where we expect slower cash flow growth.

Cash Requirements

Subsequent to the end of the 2010 Quarter, we prepaid without penalty a \$21.7 million mortgage note using proceeds from our lines of credit. Our total remaining debt maturities for the balance of 2010 and 2011 are \$2.1 million and \$403.4 million, respectively. We currently expect to pay these maturities with some combination of proceeds from new debt, property sales and equity issuances.

Significant Transactions

We summarize below our significant transactions during the 2010 and 2009 Periods:

2010 Period

- The acquisition of two office buildings for \$68.0 million, adding approximately 271,000 square feet, which were 100% leased at the end of the 2010 Period.
- The disposition of the Parklawn Portfolio, consisting of three office properties and one industrial property, for a contract sales price of \$23.4 million and a gain on sale of \$7.9 million.
- The repurchase of \$1.2 million of our 3.875% convertible notes at 99.3% of par, resulting in a net loss on extinguishment of debt of \$41,600.
- The issuance of 2.3 million common shares at a weighted average price of \$29.60 under our sales agency financing agreement, raising \$67.1 million in net proceeds.
- The execution of new leases for 0.9 million square feet of commercial space (excluding first generation leases at recently-built properties), with an average rental rate increase of 16.0% over expiring leases.

2009 Period

- The completion of a public offering of 5.25 million common shares priced at \$21.40 per share, raising \$107.5 million in net proceeds.
- The disposition of one multifamily property for a contract sales price of \$19.75 million and a gain on sale of \$6.7 million.
- The execution of an agreement to modify our \$100.0 million term loan with Wells Fargo Bank, National Association to extend the maturity date from February 19, 2010 to November 1, 2011. This agreement also increased the interest rate on the term loan from LIBOR plus 150 basis points to LIBOR plus 275 basis points.
- The repurchase of \$89.4 million of our 3.875% convertible notes at 80% to 92% of par, resulting in a net gain on extinguishment of debt of \$7.1 million.

- The issuance of 0.6 million common shares at a weighted average price of \$26.47 under our sales agency financing agreement, raising \$14.6 million in net proceeds.
- The execution of one mortgage note of approximately \$37.5 million at a fixed rate of 5.37%, secured by the Kenmore Apartments.
- The execution of new leases for 0.8 million square feet of commercial space, with an average rental rate increase of 13.2% over expiring leases.

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

We base the discussion and analysis of our financial condition and results of operations upon our consolidated financial statements, which have been prepared in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States. The preparation of these financial statements requires us to make estimates and judgments that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, revenues and expenses. On an on-going basis, we evaluate these estimates, including those related to estimated useful lives of real estate assets, estimated fair value of acquired leases, cost reimbursement income, bad debts, contingencies and litigation. We base the estimates on historical experience and on various other assumptions that we believe to be reasonable under the circumstances, the results of which form the basis for making judgments about the carrying values of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. We cannot assure you that actual results will not differ from those estimates.

Our significant accounting policies are described in note 2 to the consolidated financial statements in this Form 10-Q.

We believe the following critical accounting estimates are the most critical to aid in fully understanding our reported financial results, and they require our most difficult, subjective or complex judgments, resulting from the need to make estimates about the effect of matters that are inherently uncertain.

Allowance for Doubtful Accounts

We recognize rental income and rental abatements from our multifamily and commercial leases when earned on a straight-line basis over the lease term. We record a provision for losses on accounts receivable equal to the estimated uncollectible amounts. We base this estimate on our historical experience and a monthly review of the current status of our receivables. We consider factors such as the age of the receivable, the payment history of our tenants and our assessment of our tenants' ability to perform under their lease obligations, among other things. In addition to rents due currently, accounts receivable include amounts representing minimal rental income accrued on a straight-line basis to be paid by tenants over the remaining term of their respective leases. Our estimate of uncollectible accounts is subject to revision as these factors change and is sensitive to the impact of economic and market conditions on tenants.

Real Estate

We record acquired or assumed assets, including physical assets and in-place leases, and liabilities, based on their fair values. We record goodwill when the purchase price exceeds the fair value of the assets and liabilities acquired. We determine the estimated fair values of the assets and liabilities in accordance with current GAAP fair value provisions. We determine the fair values of acquired buildings on an "as-if-vacant" basis considering a variety of factors, including the physical condition and quality of the buildings, estimated rental and absorption rates, estimated future cash flows and valuation assumptions consistent with current market conditions. We allocate the "as-if-vacant" fair value to land, building and tenant improvements based on property tax assessments and other relevant information obtained in connection with the acquisition of the property.

The fair value of in-place leases consists of the following components – (a) the estimated cost to us to replace the leases, including foregone rents during the period of finding a new tenant and foregone recovery of tenant pass-throughs (referred to as "absorption cost"), (b) the estimated cost of tenant improvements, and other direct costs associated with obtaining a new tenant (referred to as "tenant origination cost"); (c) estimated leasing commissions associated with obtaining a new tenant (referred to as "leasing commissions"); (d) the above/at/below market cash flow of the leases, determined by comparing the projected cash flows of the leases in place to projected cash flows of comparable market-rate leases (referred to as "net lease intangible"); and (e) the value, if any, of customer relationships, determined based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease and our overall relationship with the tenant (referred to as "customer relationship value").

We discount the amounts used to calculate net lease intangibles using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired. We include tenant origination costs in income producing property on our balance sheet and amortize the tenant origination costs as depreciation expense on a straight-line basis over the useful life of the asset, which is typically the remaining life of the underlying leases. We classify leasing commissions and absorption costs as other assets and amortize leasing commissions and absorption costs as amortization expense on a straight-line basis over the remaining life of the underlying leases. We classify above market net lease intangible assets as other assets and amortize net lease intangible assets on a straight-line basis as a decrease to real estate rental revenue over the remaining term of the underlying leases. We classify below market net lease intangible liabilities as other liabilities and amortize net lease intangible liabilities on a straight-line basis as an increase to real estate rental revenue over the remaining term of the underlying leases. Should a tenant terminate its lease, we write off the unamortized portion of the tenant origination cost (if it has no future value), leasing commissions, absorption costs and net lease intangible associated with that lease.

We capitalize interest costs on borrowing obligations while qualifying assets are being readied for their intended use. We amortize capitalized interest over the useful life of the related underlying assets upon those assets being placed into service.

We recognize impairment losses on long-lived assets used in operations and held for sale, development assets or land held for future development, if indicators of impairment are present and the net undiscounted cash flows estimated to be generated by those assets are less than the assets' carrying amount and estimated undiscounted cash flows associated with future development expenditures. If such carrying amount is in excess of the estimated cash flows from the operation and disposal of the property, we would recognize an impairment loss equivalent to an amount required to adjust the carrying amount to the estimated fair value. The estimated fair value would be calculated in accordance with current GAAP fair value provisions.

Stock Based Compensation

We initially measure compensation expense for restricted performance-based share units at fair value at the grant date as payouts are probable, and we re-measure compensation expense at subsequent reporting dates until all of the award's key terms and conditions are known and a vesting has occurred. The number of restricted performance-based share units that actually vest may differ significantly from our estimates. We amortize such performance-based share units to expense over the performance period.

We measure compensation expense for performance-based share units with market conditions based on the grant date fair value, as determined using a Monte Carlo simulation. We amortize the expense ratably over the requisite service period, regardless of whether the market conditions are achieved and the awards ultimately vest.

We estimate forfeitures for unvested stock based compensation based on historical pre-vesting employee forfeiture patterns. We ultimately adjust our pre-vesting forfeiture assumptions to actual forfeiture rates, so changes in forfeiture assumptions would not affect the expense ultimately recognized over the vesting period. Estimated forfeitures are reassessed each reporting period based on historical experience and current projections for the future.

Federal Income Taxes

Generally, no provisions for income taxes are necessary except for taxes on undistributed REIT taxable income and taxes on the income generated by our taxable REIT subsidiaries ("TRS"). Our TRS is subject to corporate federal and state income tax on its taxable income at regular statutory rates. Our TRS has net operating loss carryforwards that begin to expire in 2028. We have considered estimated future taxable income and have determined that a full valuation allowance for our net deferred tax assets is appropriate.

Results of Operations

The discussion that follows is based on our consolidated results of operations for the 2010 and 2009 Quarters and Periods. The ability to compare one period to another may be significantly affected by acquisitions completed and dispositions made during those periods.

For purposes of evaluating comparative operating performance, we categorize our properties as "core", "non-core" or discontinued operations. A "core" property is one that was owned for the entirety of the periods being evaluated and is included in continuing operations. A "non-core" property is one that was acquired or placed into service during either of the periods being evaluated and is included in continuing operations. Results for properties sold or held for sale during any of the periods evaluated are classified as discontinued operations.

To provide more insight into our operating results, we divide our discussion into two main sections: (a) the consolidated results of operations section, in which we provide an overview analysis of results on a consolidated basis, and (b) the net operating income ("NOI") section, in which we provide a detailed analysis of core and non-core NOI results by segment.

Consolidated Results of Operations

Real Estate Rental Revenue

Real estate rental revenue for properties classified as continuing operations is summarized as follows (all data in thousands except percentage amounts):

	Quarters Ended June 30,				Periods Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	Change		2010	2009	Change	
			\$	%			\$	%
Minimum base rent	\$65,697	\$65,651	\$ 46	0.1%	\$131,060	\$130,820	\$ 240	0.2%
Recoveries from tenants	8,042	8,767	(725)	(8.3%)	17,777	19,058	(1,281)	(6.7%)
Provisions for doubtful accounts	(1,321)	(1,555)	234	15.0%	(2,867)	(2,928)	61	2.1%
Lease termination fees	133	272	(139)	(51.1%)	448	460	(12)	(2.6%)
Parking and other tenant charges	2,594	2,461	133	5.4%	5,173	4,766	407	8.5%
	<u>\$75,145</u>	<u>\$75,596</u>	<u>\$(451)</u>	<u>(0.6%)</u>	<u>\$151,591</u>	<u>\$152,176</u>	<u>\$ (585)</u>	<u>(0.4%)</u>

Real estate rental revenue is comprised of (a) minimum base rent, which includes rental revenues recognized on a straight-line basis, (b) revenue from the recovery of operating expenses from our tenants, (c) provisions for doubtful accounts, which includes provisions for straight-line receivables, (d) revenue from the collection of lease termination fees and (e) parking and other tenant charges such as percentage rents.

Minimum Base Rent: Minimum base rent slightly increased in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due to the acquisition of Quantico Corporate Center (\$0.7 million) and the lease-up of our development properties (\$0.3 million). Minimum base rent from core properties decreased by \$0.9 million due primarily to lower occupancy (\$1.6 million) and higher rent abatements (\$0.2 million), partially offset by higher rental rates (\$1.0 million).

Minimum base rent increased by \$0.2 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due to the acquisition of Quantico Corporate Center (\$0.7 million) and the lease-up of our development properties (\$0.9 million). Minimum base rent from core properties decreased by \$1.3 million due to lower occupancy (\$2.7 million) and higher rent abatements (\$0.3 million), partially offset by higher rental rates (\$1.8 million).

Recoveries from Tenants: Recoveries from tenants decreased by \$0.7 million in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due to lower real estate tax reimbursements caused by lower property assessments across the portfolio.

Recoveries from tenants decreased by \$1.3 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due primarily to lower real estate tax reimbursements (\$1.5 million) caused by lower property assessments across the portfolio and lower utility reimbursements (\$0.4 million). These were offset by higher common area maintenance reimbursements (\$0.6 million) due to costs associated with severe snow storms during the first quarter of 2010.

Provisions for Doubtful Accounts: Provisions for doubtful accounts decreased by \$0.2 million in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due to lower provisions in the industrial segment.

Provisions for doubtful accounts decreased by \$0.1 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due to lower provisions in the industrial segment (\$0.3 million), partially offset by higher provisions in the office segment (\$0.2 million).

Lease Termination Fees: Lease termination fees decreased by \$0.1 million in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due to fewer terminations in the office, medical office and industrial segments.

Lease termination fees were flat in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period.

Parking and Other Tenant Charges: Parking and other tenant charges increased by \$0.1 million in 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due to higher antenna rent from new rental contracts in the multifamily and office segments.

Parking and other tenant charges increased by \$0.4 million in 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due primarily to higher antenna rent (\$0.3 million) caused by the execution of new rental contracts in the multifamily and office segments.

A summary of economic occupancy for properties classified as continuing operations by segment follows:

	Quarters Ended June 30,			Periods Ended June 30,		
	2010	2009	Change	2010	2009	Change
Office	91.7%	93.5%	(1.8%)	91.9%	93.3%	(1.4%)
Medical Office	91.0%	95.9%	(4.9%)	91.1%	96.2%	(5.1%)
Retail	92.0%	95.0%	(3.0%)	91.6%	95.1%	(3.5%)
Multifamily	93.7%	90.6%	3.1%	93.9%	89.0%	4.9%
Industrial	82.3%	90.6%	(8.3%)	83.9%	90.8%	(6.9%)
Total	<u>90.8%</u>	<u>93.2%</u>	<u>(2.4%)</u>	<u>91.1%</u>	<u>92.9%</u>	<u>(1.8%)</u>

We calculate economic occupancy as actual real estate rental revenue recognized for the period indicated as a percentage of gross potential real estate rental revenue for that period. We determine gross potential real estate rental revenue by valuing occupied units or square footage at contract rates and vacant units or square footage at market rates for comparable properties. We do not consider percentage rents and expense reimbursements in computing economic occupancy percentages.

Our overall economic occupancy decreased to 90.8% in the 2010 Quarter from 93.2% in the 2009 Quarter and to 91.1% in the 2010 Period from 92.9% in the 2009 Period, due to lower occupancy across the office, medical office, retail and industrial segments, partially offset by higher multifamily occupancy due to the lease-up of our development properties, Bennett Park and Clayborne Apartments.

A detailed discussion of occupancy by sector can be found in the NOI section.

Real Estate Expenses

Real estate expenses for properties classified as continuing operations are summarized as follows (all data in thousands except percentage amounts):

	Quarters Ended June 30,				Periods Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	Change		2010	2009	Change	
			\$	%			\$	%
Property operating expenses	\$16,616	\$16,888	\$(272)	(1.6%)	\$36,481	\$35,750	\$ 731	2.0%
Real estate taxes	7,541	8,190	(649)	(7.9%)	15,077	16,224	(1,147)	(7.1%)
	<u>\$24,157</u>	<u>\$25,078</u>	<u>\$(921)</u>	<u>(3.7%)</u>	<u>\$51,558</u>	<u>\$51,974</u>	<u>\$ (416)</u>	<u>(0.8%)</u>

Real estate expenses as a percentage of revenue were 32.1% and 34.0% for the 2010 Quarter and Period, respectively, and 33.2% and 34.2% for the 2009 Quarter and Period, respectively.

Property Operating Expenses: Property operating expenses include utilities, repairs and maintenance, property administration and management, operating services, common area maintenance, property insurance, bad debt and other operating expenses.

Property operating expenses decreased by \$0.3 million in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due primarily to larger recoveries of bad debt (\$0.6 million), partially offset by operating expenses from acquisition properties (\$0.2 million).

Property operating expenses increased \$0.7 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due primarily to higher snow removal costs (\$2.0 million) caused by severe snow storms during the first quarter of 2010, as well as expenses related to acquisition (\$0.3 million) and development (\$0.3 million) properties. These were partially offset by lower utilities costs (\$1.1 million) and larger recoveries of bad debt (\$0.8 million) at core properties.

Real Estate Taxes: Real estate taxes decreased \$0.6 million in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due to the lower assessments across the portfolio.

Real estate taxes decreased \$1.1 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due to the lower assessments across the portfolio.

Other Operating Expenses

Other operating expenses are summarized as follows (all data in thousands except percentage amounts):

	Quarters Ended June 30,				Periods Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	Change		2010	2009	Change	
			\$	%			\$	%
Depreciation and amortization	\$23,669	\$23,178	\$ 491	2.1%	\$47,181	\$46,136	\$ 1,045	2.3%
Interest expense	17,013	19,316	(2,303)	(11.9%)	34,078	38,997	(4,919)	(12.6%)
General and administrative	3,519	3,375	144	4.3%	7,302	6,413	889	13.9%
	<u>\$44,201</u>	<u>\$45,869</u>	<u>\$(1,668)</u>	<u>(3.6%)</u>	<u>\$88,561</u>	<u>\$91,546</u>	<u>\$(2,985)</u>	<u>(3.3%)</u>

Depreciation and Amortization: Depreciation and amortization expense increased by \$0.5 million in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due primarily to acquisition properties (\$0.4 million).

Depreciation and amortization expense increased by \$1.0 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due primarily to acquisition properties (\$0.6 million) and higher core real estate depreciation (\$0.4 million).

Interest Expense: A summary of interest expense by debt type for the 2010 and 2009 Quarters and Periods appears below (in millions, except percentage amounts):

	Quarters Ended June 30,				Periods Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	Change		2010	2009	Change	
			\$	%			\$	%
Notes payable	\$10.2	\$12.1	\$(1.9)	(15.7%)	\$20.5	\$25.0	\$(4.5)	(18.0%)
Mortgages	6.2	7.2	(1.0)	(13.9%)	12.4	14.0	(1.6)	(11.4%)
Lines of credit/short-term note payable	0.9	0.3	0.6	200.0%	1.9	0.7	1.2	171.4%
Capitalized interest	(0.3)	(0.3)	—	—	(0.7)	(0.7)	—	—
Total	<u>\$17.0</u>	<u>\$19.3</u>	<u>\$(2.3)</u>	<u>(11.9%)</u>	<u>\$34.1</u>	<u>\$39.0</u>	<u>\$(4.9)</u>	<u>(12.6%)</u>

Interest expense decreased \$2.3 million in the 2010 Quarter compared to the 2009 Quarter due primarily to the prepayment of our \$100.0 million term loan (\$1.4 million in lower interest) in December 2009, the prepayment of a \$50.0 million mortgage note payable (\$1.0 million in lower interest) in July 2009 and the repurchases of our convertible notes payable (\$0.5 million in lower interest) during 2009 and 2010. These were partially offset by higher interest on our unsecured lines of credit (\$0.6 million), which we used to finance the prepayment of the \$100.0 million term loan.

Interest expense decreased \$4.9 million in the 2010 Period compared to the 2009 Period due primarily to the prepayment of our \$100.0 million term loan (\$2.5 million in lower interest) in December 2009, the prepayment of a \$50.0 million mortgage note payable (\$1.6 million in lower interest) in July 2009 and the repurchases of our convertible notes payable (\$1.9 million in lower interest) during 2009 and 2010. These were partially offset by higher interest on our unsecured lines of credit (\$1.2 million), which we used to finance the prepayment of the \$100.0 million term loan.

General and Administrative Expense: General and administrative expense increased by \$0.1 million in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due primarily to higher share-based compensation expense (\$0.4 million), partially offset by an increase in the allocation of general and administrative costs to operating properties (\$0.3 million).

General and administrative expense increased by \$0.9 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due primarily to higher share-based compensation expense (\$1.5 million), partially offset by an increase in the allocation of general and administrative costs to operating properties (\$0.4 million).

Discontinued Operations

We dispose of assets (sometimes using tax-deferred exchanges) that no longer meet our long-term strategy or return objectives and where market conditions for sale are favorable. The proceeds from the sales may be reinvested into other properties, used to fund development operations or to support other corporate needs, or distributed to our shareholders.

Properties we sold during 2009 and the 2010 Period are as follows:

Disposition Date	Property	Type	Rentable Square Feet	Contract Purchase Price (In thousands)
May 13, 2009	Avondale	Multifamily	170,000	\$ 19,800
July 23, 2009	Tech 100 Industrial Park	Industrial	166,000	10,500
July 31, 2009	Brandywine Center	Office	35,000	3,300
November 13, 2009	Crossroads Distribution Center	Industrial	85,000	4,400
		2009 Total	456,000	\$ 38,000
June 18, 2010	Parklawn Portfolio ¹	Office/Industrial	229,000	\$ 23,400
		2010 Total	229,000	\$ 23,400

¹ The Parklawn Portfolio is comprised of three office properties (Parklawn Plaza, Lexington Building and Saratoga Building) and one industrial property (Charleston Business Center).

Operating results of the properties classified as discontinued operations are summarized as follows (in thousands, except for percentages):

	Quarters Ended June 30,				Periods Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	Change		2010	2009	Change	
			\$	%			\$	%
Revenues	\$ 778	\$1,727	\$(949)	(55.0%)	\$1,672	\$ 3,934	\$(2,262)	(57.5%)
Property expenses	(374)	(795)	421	53.0%	(784)	(1,786)	1,002	56.1%
Depreciation and amortization	—	(330)	330	100.0%	(96)	(674)	578	85.8%
Total	\$ 404	\$ 602	\$(198)	(32.9%)	\$ 792	\$ 1,474	\$(682)	(46.3%)

Income from operations of properties sold or held for sale decreased by \$0.2 million and \$0.7 million for the 2010 Quarter and Period, respectively, due to sale of the Parklawn Portfolio during the 2010 Quarter and the sales of Avondale, Tech 100 Industrial Park, Brandywine Center and Crossroads Distribution Center during 2009.

Net Operating Income

NOI is the primary performance measure we use to assess the results of our operations at the property level. We believe that NOI is useful as a performance measure because, when compared across periods, NOI reflects the impact on operations of trends in occupancy rates, rental rates and operating costs on an unleveraged basis, providing perspective not immediately apparent from net income. NOI excludes certain components from net income in order to provide results more closely related to a property's results of operations. For example, interest expense is not necessarily linked to the operating performance of a real estate asset. In addition, depreciation and amortization, because of historical cost accounting and useful life estimates, may distort operating performance at the property level. As a result of the foregoing, we provide NOI as a supplement to net income calculated in accordance with GAAP. NOI does not represent net income calculated in accordance with GAAP. As such, it should not be considered an alternative to net income as an indication of our operating performance. NOI is calculated as real estate rental revenue less real estate expenses excluding depreciation and amortization and general and administrative expenses. A reconciliation of NOI to net income follows.

2010 Quarter Compared to 2009 Quarter

The following tables of selected operating data provide the basis for our discussion of NOI in 2010 compared to 2009. All amounts are in thousands except percentage amounts.

	Quarters Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Real Estate Rental Revenue				
Core	\$ 71,427	\$ 72,932	\$(1,505)	(2.1%)
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	3,718	2,664	1,054	39.6%
Total real estate rental revenue	\$ 75,145	\$ 75,596	\$ (451)	(0.6%)
Real Estate Expenses				
Core	\$ 22,643	\$ 23,841	\$(1,198)	(5.0%)
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	1,514	1,237	277	22.4%
Total real estate expenses	\$ 24,157	\$ 25,078	\$ (921)	(3.7%)
NOI				
Core	\$ 48,784	\$ 49,091	\$ (307)	(0.6%)
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	2,204	1,427	777	54.4%
Total NOI	\$ 50,988	\$ 50,518	\$ 470	0.9%
Reconciliation to Net Income				
NOI	\$ 50,988	\$ 50,518		
Other income (expense)	(112)	(2)		
Interest expense	(17,013)	(19,316)		
Depreciation and amortization	(23,669)	(23,178)		
General and administrative expenses	(3,519)	(3,375)		
Gain on sale of real estate	7,942	6,674		
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	—	1,219		
Discontinued operations ⁽²⁾	404	602		
Net income	15,021	13,142		
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(27)	(52)		
Net income attributable to the controlling interests	\$ 14,994	\$ 13,090		

Economic Occupancy	Quarters Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Core	91.4%	93.7%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	83.3%	84.3%
Total	90.8%	93.2%

⁽¹⁾ Non-core properties include:

Multifamily development properties – Clayborne Apartments and Bennett Park
Office development property – Dulles Station, Phase I
2010 acquisitions – Quantico Corporate Center (925 and 1000 Corporate Drive)
2009 acquisition – Lansdowne Medical Office Building

⁽²⁾ Discontinued operations include gain on disposals and income from operations for:

2010 dispositions – Parklawn Plaza, Saratoga Building, Lexington Building and Charleston Business Center
2009 dispositions – Avondale, Tech 100 Industrial Park, Brandywine Center and Crossroads Distribution Center

Real estate rental revenue decreased by \$0.5 million in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due primarily to lower core occupancy (\$1.6 million) and lower core real estate tax reimbursements (\$0.9 million), partially offset by higher core rental rates (\$1.0 million). These were offset by the acquisition of Quantico Business Center (\$0.7 million) and the lease-up of our development properties (\$0.4 million).

Real estate expenses decreased by \$0.9 million in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due to lower real estate taxes (\$0.7 million) caused by lower assessments and higher recoveries of bad debt (\$0.6 million). These were offset by a \$0.3 million increase in our non-core portfolio primarily attributable to our acquisitions.

Core economic occupancy decreased to 91.4% in the 2010 Quarter from 93.7% in the 2009 Quarter, with the largest decreases in the retail and industrial segments. Non-core economic occupancy decreased to 83.3% in the 2010 Quarter from 84.3% in the 2009 Quarter due to the acquisition of the vacant Lansdowne Medical Office Building in 2009, which was 15.1% leased as of the end of the 2010 Quarter. This was partially offset by the completion of lease-up for our development properties in the office and multifamily segments and the acquisition of the fully-leased Quantico Corporate Center during the 2010 Quarter. During the 2010 Quarter, 49.0% of the commercial square footage expiring was renewed as compared to 71.2% in the 2009 Quarter, excluding properties sold or classified as held for sale. During the 2010 Quarter, we executed new leases (excluding first generation leases at recently-built properties) for 640,800 commercial square feet at an average rental rate of \$21.95 per square foot, an increase of 16.2%, with average tenant improvements and leasing costs of \$19.69 per square foot.

An analysis of NOI by segment follows.

Office Segment:

	Quarters Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Real Estate Rental Revenue				
Core	\$31,625	\$32,226	\$ (601)	(1.9%)
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	1,755	972	783	80.6%
Total real estate rental revenue	\$33,380	\$33,198	\$ 182	0.5%
Real Estate Expenses				
Core	\$10,595	\$11,418	\$ (823)	(7.2%)
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	594	366	228	62.3%
Total real estate expenses	\$11,189	\$11,784	\$ (595)	(5.0%)
NOI				
Core	\$21,030	\$20,808	\$ 222	1.1%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	1,161	606	555	91.6%
Total NOI	\$22,191	\$21,414	\$ 777	3.6%
Economic Occupancy				
Core			2010	2009
			91.5%	93.8%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾			94.7%	86.9%
Total			91.7%	93.5%

⁽¹⁾ Non-core properties include:

2010 acquisitions – Quantico Corporate Center (925 and 1000 Corporate Drive)
Development property – Dulles Station, Phase I

Real estate rental revenue in the office segment increased by \$0.2 million in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due to the acquisition of Quantico Corporate Center (\$0.7 million) and the lease-up of Dulles Station, Phase I (\$0.1 million). Real estate rental revenue from core properties decreased by \$0.6 million due to lower occupancy (\$0.8 million) and lower real estate tax reimbursements (\$0.5 million), partially offset by higher rental rates (\$0.8 million).

Real estate expenses in the office segment decreased by \$0.6 million in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due primarily to lower real estate taxes (\$0.3 million) caused by lower assessments and to greater recoveries of bad debt (\$0.5 million). Noncore real estate expenses increased by \$0.2 million due to the acquisition of Quantico Corporate Center.

Core economic occupancy decreased to 91.5% in the 2010 Quarter from 93.8% in the 2009 Quarter, driven by lower occupancy at 2000 M Street, 6565 Arlington Boulevard and 7900 Westpark Drive. These were partially offset by higher economic occupancy at One Central Plaza. Non-core economic occupancy increased to 94.7% from 86.9%, reflecting the completion of the lease-up of Dulles Station, Phase I and the acquisition of the fully-leased Quantico Corporate Center. During the 2010 Quarter, 51.8% of the square footage that expired was renewed compared to 64.6% in the 2009 Quarter, excluding properties sold or classified as held for sale. During the 2010 Quarter, we executed new leases (excluding first generation leases) for 149,300 square feet of office space at an average rental rate of \$31.49 per square foot, an increase of 6.0%, with average tenant improvements and leasing costs of \$52.44 per square foot.

Medical Office Segment:

	Quarters Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Real Estate Rental Revenue				
Core	\$11,277	\$11,033	\$ 244	2.2%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	11	—	11	—
Total real estate rental revenue	\$11,288	\$11,033	\$ 255	2.3%
Real Estate Expenses				
Core	\$ 3,492	\$ 3,566	\$ (74)	(2.1%)
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	111	—	111	—
Total real estate expenses	\$ 3,603	\$ 3,566	\$ 37	1.0%
NOI				
Core	\$ 7,785	\$ 7,467	\$ 318	4.3%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	(100)	—	(100)	—
Total NOI	\$ 7,685	\$ 7,467	\$ 218	2.9%
Economic Occupancy				
Core			2010	2009
			95.7%	95.9%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾			1.7%	—
Total			91.0%	95.9%

⁽¹⁾ Non-core properties include:

2009 acquisition – Lansdowne Medical Office Building

Real estate rental revenue in the medical office segment increased by \$0.3 million in 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due primarily to higher rental rates.

Real estate expenses in the medical office segment slightly increased in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due the expenses contributed by the 2009 acquisition, Lansdowne Medical Office Building.

Core economic occupancy decreased to 95.7% in the 2010 Quarter from 95.9% in the 2009 Quarter, driven by lower occupancy at Ashburn Farm Office Park. The non-core economic occupancy of 1.7% for the 2010 Quarter reflects Lansdowne Medical Office Building, which was 15.1% leased at the end of the 2010 Quarter. During the 2010 Quarter, 60.4% of the square footage that expired was renewed compared to 76.1% in the 2009 Quarter. During the 2010 Quarter, we executed new leases (excluding first generation leases) for 92,000 square feet of medical office space at an average rental rate of \$39.30, an increase of 21.7%, with average tenant improvements and leasing costs of \$27.92 per square foot.

Retail Segment:

	Quarters Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Real Estate Rental Revenue				
Total	\$10,200	\$10,233	\$ (33)	(0.3%)
Real Estate Expenses				
Total	\$ 2,566	\$ 2,565	\$ 1	0.0%
NOI				
Total	\$ 7,634	\$ 7,668	\$ (34)	(0.4%)
Economic Occupancy			2010	2009
Total			92.0%	95.0%

Real estate rental revenue in the retail segment slightly decreased in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter as lower occupancy (\$0.3 million) was offset by higher reimbursements for common area maintenance (\$0.2 million) and higher rental rates (\$0.1 million).

Real estate expenses in the retail segment were flat in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter as higher common area maintenance costs (\$0.1 million) were offset by lower legal fees (\$0.1 million).

Economic occupancy decreased to 92.0% in the 2010 Quarter from 95.0% in the 2009 Quarter, driven by lower occupancy at Frederick Crossing, Montrose Shopping Center and Montgomery Village Center. During the 2010 Quarter, 72.5% of the square footage that expired was renewed compared to 55.9% in the 2009 Quarter. During the 2010 Quarter, we executed new leases for 113,900 square feet of retail space at an average rental rate of \$16.30, an increase of 1.2%, with average tenant improvements and leasing costs of \$6.87 per square foot.

Multifamily Segment:

	Quarters Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Real Estate Rental Revenue				
Core	\$ 9,962	\$ 9,913	\$ 49	0.5%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	1,952	1,692	260	15.4%
Total real estate rental revenue	\$11,914	\$11,605	\$ 309	2.7%
Real Estate Expenses				
Core	\$ 3,714	\$ 3,825	\$ (111)	(2.9%)
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	809	871	(62)	(7.1%)
Total real estate expenses	\$ 4,523	\$ 4,696	\$ (173)	(3.7%)
NOI				
Core	\$ 6,248	\$ 6,088	\$ 160	2.6%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	1,143	821	322	39.2%
Total NOI	\$ 7,391	\$ 6,909	\$ 482	7.0%
Economic Occupancy				
Core			2010	2009
			94.0%	92.4%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾			92.4%	82.3%
Total			93.7%	90.6%

⁽¹⁾ Non-core properties include:

Development properties – Clayborne Apartments and Bennett Park

Real estate rental revenue in the multifamily segment increased by \$0.3 million in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due to the lease-up of the development properties. Real estate rental revenue from core properties increased by \$0.1 million as higher occupancy (\$0.2 million) was offset by lower rental rates (\$0.1 million).

Real estate expenses in the multifamily segment decreased by \$0.2 million in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due primarily to lower utilities (\$0.1 million).

Core economic occupancy increased to 94.0% in the 2010 Quarter from 92.4% in the 2009 Quarter, driven by higher occupancy at the Ashby at McLean, Country Club Towers and Park Adams Apartments. Non-core economic occupancy increased to 92.4% from 82.3%, reflecting the completion of lease-up at Bennett Park and Clayborne Apartments.

Industrial Segment:

	Quarters Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Real Estate Rental Revenue				
Total	\$8,363	\$9,527	\$(1,164)	(12.2%)
Real Estate Expenses				
Total	\$2,276	\$2,467	\$ (191)	(7.7%)
NOI				
Total	\$6,087	\$7,060	\$ (973)	(13.8%)
Economic Occupancy				
Total			82.3%	90.6%

Real estate rental revenue in the industrial segment decreased by \$1.2 million in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due primarily to lower occupancy (\$0.7 million), lower common area maintenance reimbursements (\$0.3 million), lower real estate tax reimbursements (\$0.2 million) and lower lease termination fees (\$0.1 million), offset by lower bad debt (\$0.2 million).

Real estate expenses in the industrial segment decreased by \$0.2 million in the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter due primarily to lower real estate taxes caused by lower property assessments.

Economic occupancy decreased to 82.3% in the 2010 Quarter from 90.6% in the 2009 Quarter, driven by lower occupancy at Fullerton Business Center, NVIP I&II and Albemarle. During the 2010 Quarter, 7.6% of the square footage that expired was renewed compared to 78.2% in the 2009 Quarter, excluding properties sold or classified as held for sale. The lower renewal rate for the 2010 Quarter is due to the non-renewal of a large tenant at Northern Virginia Industrial Park. During the 2010 Quarter, we executed new leases for 285,600 square feet of industrial space at an average rental rate of \$13.62, an increase of 35.6%, with average tenant improvements and leasing costs of \$5.03 per square foot.

2010 Period Compared to 2009 Period

The following tables of selected operating data provide the basis for our discussion of NOI in 2010 compared to 2009. All amounts are in thousands except percentage amounts.

	Periods Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Real Estate Rental Revenue				
Core	\$ 144,843	\$ 147,051	\$ (2,208)	(1.5%)
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	6,748	5,125	1,623	31.7%
Total real estate rental revenue	\$ 151,591	\$ 152,176	\$ (585)	(0.4%)
Real Estate Expenses				
Core	\$ 48,547	\$ 49,519	\$ (972)	(2.0%)
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	3,011	2,455	556	22.6%
Total real estate expenses	\$ 51,558	\$ 51,974	\$ (416)	(0.8%)
NOI				
Core	\$ 96,296	\$ 97,532	\$ (1,236)	(1.3%)
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	3,737	2,670	1,067	40.0%
Total NOI	<u>\$ 100,033</u>	<u>\$ 100,202</u>	<u>\$ (169)</u>	<u>(0.2%)</u>
Reconciliation to Net Income				
NOI	\$ 100,033	\$ 100,202		
Other income (expense)	122	174		
Interest expense	(34,078)	(38,997)		
Depreciation and amortization	(47,181)	(46,136)		
General and administrative expenses	(7,302)	(6,413)		
Gain (loss) on extinguishment of debt	(42)	7,064		
Gain on sale of real estate	7,942	6,674		
Discontinued operations ⁽²⁾	792	1,474		
Net income	20,286	24,042		
Less: Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(76)	(101)		
Net income attributable to the controlling interests	<u>\$ 20,210</u>	<u>\$ 23,941</u>		

Economic Occupancy	Periods Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009
Core	91.7%	93.6%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	81.9%	80.1%
Total	<u>91.1%</u>	<u>92.9%</u>

⁽¹⁾ Non-core properties include:

Multifamily development properties – Clayborne Apartments and Bennett Park
Office development property – Dulles Station, Phase I
2010 acquisitions – Quantico Corporate Center (925 and 1000 Corporate Drive)
2009 acquisition – Lansdowne Medical Office Building

⁽²⁾ Discontinued operations include gain on disposals and income from operations for:

2010 dispositions – Parklawn Plaza, Saratoga Building, Lexington Building and Charleston Business Center
2009 dispositions – Avondale, Tech 100 Industrial Park, Brandywine Center and Crossroads Distribution Center

Real estate rental revenue decreased by \$0.6 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due to lower occupancy (\$2.7 million), lower real estate tax reimbursements (\$1.6 million) and higher rental abatements (\$0.3 million) at core properties, partially offset by higher rental rates (\$1.8 million) and higher common area maintenance reimbursements (\$0.6 million). These were offset by higher real estate rental revenue from non-core properties (\$1.6 million).

Real estate expenses decreased by \$0.4 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due to lower core portfolio utilities costs (\$1.1 million) caused by lower electricity rates, lower core portfolio real estate taxes (\$1.1 million) caused by lower assessments and recoveries of bad debt (\$0.8 million). These were offset by higher snow removal costs (\$2.0 million) caused by severe snow storms during the first quarter of 2010, as well as higher real estate expenses from non-core properties (\$0.6 million).

Core economic occupancy decreased to 91.7% in the 2010 Period from 93.6% in the 2009 Period, with the largest decreases in the retail and industrial segments. Non-core economic occupancy increased to 81.9% in the 2010 Period from 80.1% in 2009 Period due to the completion of lease-up for our development properties in the office and multifamily segments and the acquisition of the fully-leased Quantico Corporate Center. These were partially offset by the acquisition of the vacant Lansdowne Medical Office Building during 2009, which was 15.1% leased as of the end of the 2010 Period. During the 2010 Period, 56.2% of the commercial square footage expiring was renewed as compared to 74.4% in the 2009 Period, excluding properties sold or classified as held for sale. During the 2010 Period, we executed new leases (excluding first generation leases at recently-built properties) for 915,100 commercial square feet at an average rental rate of \$23.83 per square foot, an increase of 16.0%, with average tenant improvements and leasing costs of \$21.11 per square foot.

An analysis of NOI by segment follows.

Office Segment:

	Periods Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Real Estate Rental Revenue				
Core	\$63,484	\$64,900	\$(1,416)	(2.2%)
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	2,818	1,963	855	43.6%
Total real estate rental revenue	\$66,302	\$66,863	\$ (561)	(0.8%)
Real Estate Expenses				
Core	\$21,675	\$23,476	\$(1,801)	(7.7%)
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	1,118	687	431	62.7%
Total real estate expenses	\$22,793	\$24,163	\$(1,370)	(5.7%)
NOI				
Core	\$41,809	\$41,424	\$ 385	0.9%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	1,700	1,276	424	33.2%
Total NOI	\$43,509	\$42,700	\$ 809	1.9%
Economic Occupancy				
Core			2010	2009
			91.8%	93.7%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾			93.0%	86.9%
Total			91.9%	93.3%

⁽¹⁾ Non-core properties include:

Development property – Dulles Station, Phase I
2010 acquisitions – Quantico Corporate Center

Real estate rental revenue in the office segment decreased by \$0.6 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due to lower core occupancy (\$1.2 million), lower real estate tax reimbursements (\$0.8 million), lower common area maintenance reimbursements (\$0.4 million), higher rent abatements (\$0.3 million) and higher bad debt (\$0.2 million). These were offset by real estate rental revenue from the acquisitions (\$0.7 million), higher occupancy at the development property (\$0.2 million) and higher core rental rates (\$1.4 million).

Real estate expenses in the office segment decreased by \$1.4 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due primarily to lower utilities (\$0.8 million) caused by lower electricity rates, higher recoveries of bad debt (\$0.7 million) and lower real estate taxes (\$0.5 million) caused by lower assessments. Noncore real estate expenses increased by \$0.4 million.

Core economic occupancy decreased to 91.8% in the 2010 Period from 93.7% in the 2009 Period, driven by lower occupancy at 2000 M Street, 6565 Arlington Boulevard and the Woodholme Center. These were partially offset by higher economic occupancy at One Central Plaza. Non-core economic occupancy increased to 93.0% from 86.9%, reflecting the completion of the lease-up of Dulles Station, Phase I and the acquisition of the fully-leased Quantico Corporate Center. During the 2010 Period, 56.9% of the square footage that expired was renewed compared to 74.6% in the 2009 Period, excluding properties sold or classified as held for sale. During the 2010 Period, we executed new leases (excluding first generation leases) for 348,200 square feet of office space at an average rental rate of \$31.20 per square foot, an increase of 11.1%, with average tenant improvements and leasing costs of \$38.39 per square foot.

Medical Office Segment:

	Periods Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Real Estate Rental Revenue				
Core	\$22,692	\$22,518	\$ 174	0.8%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	11	—	11	—
Total real estate rental revenue	\$22,703	\$22,518	\$ 185	0.8%
Real Estate Expenses				
Core	\$ 7,304	\$ 7,499	\$ (195)	(2.6%)
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	250	—	250	—
Total real estate expenses	\$ 7,554	\$ 7,499	\$ 55	0.7%
NOI				
Core	\$15,388	\$15,019	\$ 369	2.5%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	(239)	—	(239)	—
Total NOI	\$15,149	\$15,019	\$ 130	0.9%
Economic Occupancy				
Core	95.8%	96.2%		
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	0.8%	—		
Total	91.1%	96.2%		

⁽¹⁾ Non-core properties include:

2009 acquisition – Lansdowne Medical Office Building

Real estate rental revenue in the medical office segment increased by \$0.2 million in 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due primarily to higher rental rates (\$0.6 million), offset by lower real estate tax reimbursements (\$0.4 million) and lower occupancy (\$0.1 million).

Real estate expenses in the medical office segment increased by \$0.1 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due to the expenses contributed by the 2009 acquisition, Lansdowne Medical Office Building (\$0.3 million), as well as higher snow removal costs (\$0.2 million) caused by severe snow storms during the first quarter of 2010. These were partially offset by lower core utilities expense (\$0.2 million) caused by lower electricity rates and lower real estate taxes (\$0.3 million) caused by lower assessments.

Core economic occupancy decreased to 95.8% in the 2010 Period from 96.2% in the 2009 Period, driven by higher vacancy at Ashburn Farm Office Park, Alexandria Professional Center and 8301 Arlington Boulevard. The non-core economic occupancy of 0.8% for the 2010 Period reflects Lansdowne Medical Office Building, which was 15.1% leased as of the end of the 2010 Period. During the 2010 Period, 55.7% of the square footage that expired was renewed compared to 67.8% in the 2009 Period. During the 2010 Period, we executed new leases (excluding first generation leases) for 116,000 square feet of medical office space at an average rental rate of \$39.52, an increase of 22.5%, with average tenant improvements and leasing costs of \$30.75 per square foot.

Retail Segment:

	Periods Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Real Estate Rental Revenue				
Total	\$20,701	\$20,813	\$ (112)	(0.5%)
Real Estate Expenses				
Total	\$ 5,850	\$ 5,438	\$ 412	7.6%
NOI				
Total	\$14,851	\$15,375	\$ (524)	(3.4%)
Economic Occupancy			2010	2009
Total			91.6%	95.1%

Real estate rental revenue in the retail segment decreased by \$0.1 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due to lower occupancy (\$0.6 million), offset by higher rental rates (\$0.2 million) and higher common area maintenance reimbursements (\$0.4 million). Higher recoverable snow removal costs related to severe snow storms during the first quarter of 2010 caused the increase in common area maintenance reimbursements.

Real estate expenses in the retail segment increased by \$0.4 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due to higher snow removal costs (\$0.6 million), offset by lower legal fees (\$0.3 million).

Economic occupancy decreased to 91.6% in the 2010 Period from 95.1% in the 2009 Period, driven by lower occupancy at Frederick Crossing, the Centre at Hagerstown and Montgomery Village Center. During the 2010 Period, 78.4% of the square footage that expired was renewed compared to 69.4% in the 2009 Period. During the 2010 Period, we executed leases for 119,700 square feet of retail space at an average rental rate of \$17.03, an increase of 2.8%, with average tenant improvements and leasing costs of \$6.61 per square foot.

Multifamily Segment:

	Periods Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Real Estate Rental Revenue				
Core	\$19,837	\$19,612	\$ 225	1.1%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	3,919	3,162	757	23.9%
Total real estate rental revenue	\$23,756	\$22,774	\$ 982	4.3%
Real Estate Expenses				
Core	\$ 7,983	\$ 7,817	\$ 166	2.1%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	1,643	1,768	(125)	(7.1%)
Total real estate expenses	\$ 9,626	\$ 9,585	\$ 41	0.4%
NOI				
Core	\$11,854	\$11,795	\$ 59	0.5%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾	2,276	1,394	882	63.3%
Total NOI	\$14,130	\$13,189	\$ 941	7.1%
Economic Occupancy				
Core			2010	2009
			94.1%	91.9%
Non-core ⁽¹⁾			93.1%	75.0%
Total			93.9%	89.0%

⁽¹⁾ Non-core properties include:

Development properties – Clayborne Apartments and Bennett Park

Real estate rental revenue in the multifamily segment increased by \$1.0 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due primarily to the lease-up of the development properties, which contributed \$0.8 million of the increase. Real estate rental revenue from core properties increased by \$0.2 million due primarily to higher occupancy (\$0.4 million) and lower rent abatements (\$0.1 million), offset by lower rental rates (\$0.3 million).

Real estate expenses in the multifamily segment slightly increased in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due to higher snow removal costs (\$0.2 million) caused by severe snow storms during the 2010 Period. Real estate expenses from non-core properties decreased by \$0.1 million primarily due to lower real estate taxes caused by lower property assessments at Bennett Park and Clayborne Apartments.

Core economic occupancy increased to 94.1% in the 2010 Period from 91.9% in the 2009 Period, driven by higher occupancy at the Ashby at McLean, Country Club Towers and Park Adams Apartments. Non-core economic occupancy increased to 93.1% from 75.0%, reflecting the completion of lease-up at Bennett Park and Clayborne Apartments.

Industrial Segment:

	Periods Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
Real Estate Rental Revenue				
Total	\$18,129	\$19,208	\$(1,079)	(5.6%)
Real Estate Expenses				
Total	\$ 5,735	\$ 5,289	\$ 446	8.4%
NOI				
Total	\$12,394	\$13,919	\$(1,525)	(11.0%)
Economic Occupancy			2010	2009
Total			83.9%	90.8%

Real estate rental revenue in the industrial segment decreased by \$1.1 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due primarily to lower occupancy (\$1.2 million), lower real estate tax reimbursements (\$0.4 million) and higher rent abatements (\$0.1 million). These were offset by lower bad debt (\$0.3 million) and higher common area maintenance reimbursements (\$0.4 million).

Real estate expenses in the industrial segment increased by \$0.5 million in the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period due primarily to higher snow removal costs (\$0.8 million) caused by severe snow storms during the first quarter of 2010, offset by lower real estate taxes (\$0.3 million) due to lower property assessments.

Economic occupancy decreased to 83.9% in the 2010 Period from 90.8% in the 2009 Period, driven by higher vacancy at Fullerton Business Center, Northern Virginia Industrial Park and Albemarle. During the 2010 Period, 29.5% of the square footage that expired was renewed compared to 76.8% in the 2009 Period, excluding properties sold or classified as held for sale. The lower renewal rate for the 2010 Period is due to the non-renewal of a large tenant at Northern Virginia Industrial Park. During the 2010 Period, we executed new leases for 331,200 square feet of industrial space at an average rental rate of \$13.05, an increase of 31.2%, with average tenant improvements and leasing costs of \$4.82 per square foot.

Liquidity and Capital Resources

Capital Structure

We manage our capital structure to reflect a long-term investment approach, generally seeking to match the cash flow of our assets with a mix of equity and various debt instruments. We expect that our capital structure will allow us to obtain additional capital from diverse sources that could include additional equity offerings of common shares, public and private secured and unsecured debt financings, and possible asset dispositions. Our ability to raise funds through the sale of debt and equity securities is dependent on, among other things, general economic conditions, general market conditions for REITs, our operating performance, our debt rating and the current trading price of our common shares. We analyze which source of capital we believe to be most advantageous to us at any particular point in time. However, the capital markets may not consistently be available on terms that we consider attractive. In particular, as a result of the recent economic downturn and turmoil in the capital markets, investor interest in securities issued by REITs, both debt and equity, remains unpredictable. During certain periods in the recent past, debt capital was essentially unavailable for extended periods of time. While debt markets have materially improved, we cannot predict if the improvement is sustainable.

We currently expect that our potential sources of liquidity for acquisitions, development, expansion and renovation of properties, and operating and administrative expenses, may include:

- Cash flow from operations;
- Borrowings under our unsecured credit facilities or other short-term facilities;
- Issuances of our equity securities and/or common units in our operating partnership;
- Proceeds from long-term secured or unsecured debt financings;
- Investment from joint venture partners; and
- Net proceeds from the sale of assets.

During 2010, we expect that we will have modest capital requirements, including the following items. There can be no assurance that our capital requirements will not be materially higher or lower than these expectations.

- Funding dividends on our common shares and noncontrolling interest distributions to third party unit holders;
- Approximately \$35.0 - \$45.0 million to invest in our existing portfolio of operating assets, including approximately \$20.0 - \$25.0 million to fund tenant-related capital requirements and leasing commissions;
- Approximately \$5.0 million to fund first generation tenant-related capital requirements and leasing commissions;
- Approximately \$3.0 million to invest in our development projects; and
- Approximately \$50.0 - \$150.0 million to fund our expected property acquisitions.

We currently believe that we will generate sufficient cash flow from operations and have access to the capital resources necessary to fund our requirements. However, as a result of general market conditions in the greater Washington metro region, economic downturns affecting the ability to attract and retain tenants, unfavorable fluctuations in interest rates or our share price, unfavorable changes in the supply of competing properties, or our properties not performing as expected, we may not generate sufficient cash flow from operations or otherwise have access to capital on favorable terms, or at all. As a result, if we are unable to obtain capital from other sources, we may need to alter our capital spending plans which may limit our future growth. If we are unable to obtain capital, we may not be able to pay the dividend required to maintain our status as a REIT, make required principal and interest payments, make strategic acquisitions or make necessary routine capital improvements or undertake re-development opportunities with respect to our existing portfolio of operating assets.

Debt Financing

We generally use secured or unsecured, corporate-level debt, including mortgages, unsecured notes and our unsecured credit facilities, to meet our borrowing needs. Long-term, we generally use fixed rate debt instruments in order to match the returns from our real estate assets. We also utilize variable rate debt for short-term financing purposes. At times, our mix of variable and fixed rate debt may not suit our needs. At those times, we may use derivative financial instruments including interest rate swaps and caps, forward interest rate options or interest rate options in order to assist us in managing our debt mix. We may either hedge our variable rate debt to give it an effective fixed interest rate or hedge fixed rate debt to give it an effective variable interest rate.

Typically we have obtained the ratings of two credit rating agencies in the underwriting of our unsecured debt. As of the date of this report, Standard & Poor's had assigned its BBB+ rating with a stable outlook, and Moody's Investor Service had assigned its Baa1 rating with a negative outlook, to our unsecured notes. A downgrade in rating by either of these rating agencies could result from, among other things, a change in our financial position. Any such downgrade could adversely affect our ability to obtain future financing or could increase the interest rates on our existing debt. However, we have no debt instruments under which the principal maturity would be accelerated upon a downward change in our debt rating. A rating is not a recommendation to buy, sell or hold securities, and each rating is subject to revision or withdrawal at any time by the assigning rating organization.

Our total debt at June 30, 2010 and December 31, 2009 is summarized as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2010	December 31, 2009
Fixed rate mortgages	\$ 403,612	\$ 405,451
Unsecured credit facilities	107,000	128,000
Unsecured notes payable	689,007	688,912
	<u>\$ 1,199,619</u>	<u>\$ 1,222,363</u>

If principal amounts due at maturity cannot be refinanced, extended or paid with proceeds of other capital transactions, such as new equity capital, our cash flow may be insufficient to repay all maturing debt. Prevailing interest rates or other factors at the time of a refinancing, such as possible reluctance of lenders to make commercial real estate loans, may result in higher interest rates and increased interest expense or inhibit our ability to finance our obligations.

Mortgage Debt

At June 30, 2010, our \$403.6 million in fixed rate mortgages, which includes a net \$7.1 million in unamortized discounts due to fair value adjustments, bore an effective weighted average fair value interest rate of 5.9% and had a weighted average maturity of 5.1 years. We may either initiate secured mortgage debt or assume mortgage debt from time-to-time in conjunction with property acquisitions.

Unsecured Credit Facilities

Our primary source of liquidity is our two revolving credit facilities. We can borrow up to \$337.0 million under these lines, which bear interest at an adjustable spread over LIBOR based on our public debt rating.

Credit Facility No. 1 is a four-year, \$75.0 million unsecured credit facility expiring in June 2011, and may be extended for one year at our option. We had \$7.0 million outstanding and \$0.9 million in letters of credit issued as of June 30, 2010, related to Credit Facility No. 1. Borrowings under the facility bear interest at our option of LIBOR plus a spread based on the credit rating on our publicly issued debt or the higher of SunTrust Bank's prime rate and the Federal Funds Rate in effect plus 0.5%. The interest rate spread is currently 42.5 basis points. All outstanding advances are due and payable upon maturity in June 2011, and may be extended for one year at our option. Interest only payments are due and payable generally on a monthly basis. In addition, we pay a facility fee based on the credit rating of our publicly issued debt which currently equals 0.15% per annum of the \$75.0 million committed capacity, without regard to usage. Rates and fees may be adjusted up or down based on changes in our senior unsecured credit ratings.

Credit Facility No. 2 is a four-year \$262.0 million unsecured credit facility expiring in November 2010, and may be extended for one year at our option. We had \$100.0 million outstanding and \$0.9 million in letters of credit issued as of June 30, 2010, related to Credit Facility No. 2. Advances under this agreement bear interest at our option of LIBOR plus a spread based on the

credit rating of our publicly issued debt or the higher of Wells Fargo Bank's prime rate and the Federal Funds Rate in effect on that day plus 0.5%. The interest rate spread is currently 42.5 basis points. The \$100.0 million outstanding balance was used to prepay the \$100 million term loan on December 1, 2009. An interest rate swap fixes the interest rate at 2.525% (2.10% plus 42.5 basis points) through the interest rate swap's maturity date of November 1, 2011. All outstanding advances are due and payable upon maturity in November 2010, and may be extended for one year at our option. Interest only payments are due and payable generally on a monthly basis. Credit Facility No. 2 requires us to pay the lender a facility fee on the total commitment of 0.15% per annum. These fees are payable quarterly.

Our unsecured credit facilities contain financial and other covenants with which we must comply. Some of these covenants include:

- A minimum tangible net worth;
- A maximum ratio of total liabilities to gross asset value, calculated using an estimate of fair market value of our assets;
- A maximum ratio of secured indebtedness to gross asset value, calculated using an estimate of fair market value of our assets;
- A minimum ratio of annual EBITDA (earnings before interest, taxes, depreciation and amortization) to fixed charges, including interest expense;
- A minimum ratio of unencumbered asset value, calculated using a fair value of our assets, to unsecured indebtedness;
- A minimum ratio of net operating income from our unencumbered properties to unsecured interest expense; and
- A maximum ratio of permitted investments to gross asset value, calculated using an estimate of fair market value of our assets.

Failure to comply with any of the covenants under our unsecured credit facilities or other debt instruments could result in a default under one or more of our debt instruments. This could cause our lenders to accelerate the timing of payments and would therefore have a material adverse effect on our business, operations, financial condition and liquidity. In addition, our ability to draw on our unsecured credit facilities or incur other unsecured debt in the future could be restricted by the loan covenants. As of June 30, 2010, we were in compliance with our loan covenants.

We anticipate that in the near term we may rely to a greater extent upon our unsecured credit facilities and potentially maintain balances on our unsecured credit facilities for longer periods than has been our historical practice. To the extent that we maintain larger balances on our unsecured credit facilities or maintain balances on our unsecured credit facilities for longer periods, adverse fluctuations in interest rates could have a material adverse effect on earnings.

Unsecured Notes

We generally issue unsecured notes to fund our real estate assets long-term. In issuing future unsecured notes, we generally seek to ladder the maturities of our debt to mitigate exposure to interest rate risk in any particular future year.

Depending upon market conditions, opportunities to issue unsecured notes on attractive terms may not be available. During periods in the recent past, unsecured notes were essentially unavailable for extended periods of time. While debt markets have materially improved, it is difficult to predict if the improvement is sustainable.

Our unsecured notes have maturities ranging from June 2011 through February 2028, as follows (in thousands):

	June 30, 2010
	Note
	Principal
5.95% notes due 2011	\$ 150,000
5.05% notes due 2012	50,000
5.125% notes due 2013	60,000
5.25% notes due 2014	100,000
5.35% notes due 2015	150,000
3.875% notes due 2026 ⁽¹⁾	133,095
7.25% notes due 2028	50,000
	<u>\$ 693,095</u>

⁽¹⁾ On or after September 20, 2011, we may redeem the convertible notes at a redemption price equal to the principal amount of the notes plus any accrued and unpaid interest, if any, up to, but excluding, the purchase date. In addition, on September 15, 2011, September 15, 2016 and September 15, 2021 or following the occurrence of certain change in control transactions prior to September 15, 2011, holders of these notes may require us to repurchase the notes for an amount equal to the principal amount of the notes plus any accrued and unpaid interest thereon.

Our unsecured notes contain covenants with which we must comply. These include:

- Limits on our total indebtedness;
- Limits on our secured indebtedness;
- Limits on our required debt service payments; and
- Maintenance of a minimum level of unencumbered assets.

Failure to comply with any of the covenants under our unsecured notes could result in a default under one or more of our debt instruments. This could cause our debt holders to accelerate the timing of payments and would therefore have a material adverse effect on our business, operations, financial condition and liquidity. As of June 30, 2010, we were in compliance with our unsecured notes covenants.

During the first quarter of 2010, we repurchased \$1.2 million of the convertible notes at 99.3% of par, resulting in a net loss on extinguishment of debt of \$41,600, net of unamortized debt costs and debt discounts. During the first quarter of 2009, we repurchased \$48.6 million of the convertible notes at 80.0% to 84.0% of par, resulting in a net gain on extinguishment of debt of \$5.8 million, net of unamortized debt costs and debt discounts. During the 2009 Quarter, we repurchased \$40.8 million of the convertible notes at 84.0% to 92.0% of par, resulting in a net gain on extinguishment of debt of \$1.2 million, net of unamortized debt costs and debt discounts.

We may from time to time seek to repurchase and cancel our outstanding notes through open market purchases, privately negotiated transactions or otherwise. Such repurchases, if any, will depend on prevailing market conditions, our liquidity requirements, contractual restrictions and other factors. The amounts involved may be material.

Common Equity

We have authorized for issuance 100.0 million common shares, of which 62.4 million shares were outstanding at June 30, 2010.

During the fourth quarter of 2009, we entered into a sales agency financing agreement with BNY Mellon Capital Markets, LLC relating to the issuance and sale of up to \$250.0 million of our common shares from time to time over a period of no more than 36 months, replacing a previous agreement made during the third quarter of 2008. Sales of our common shares are made at market prices prevailing at the time of sale. Net proceeds for the sale of common shares under this program are used for the repayment of borrowings under our lines of credit, acquisitions, and general corporate purposes. For the 2010 Quarter, we issued 1.8 million common shares at a weighted average price of \$29.47 under this program, raising \$51.3 million in net proceeds. For the 2010 Period, we issued 2.3 million common shares at a weighted average price of \$29.60 under this program, raising \$67.1 million in net proceeds. Subsequent to the 2010 Quarter, we issued an additional 90,871 common shares at a weighted average price of \$28.25 under this program, raising \$2.5 million in net proceeds. For the 2009 Period, we issued 558,268 common shares at a weighted average price of \$26.47 under this program, raising \$14.6 million in net proceeds.

We have a dividend reinvestment program, whereby shareholders may use their dividends and optional cash payments to purchase common shares. The common shares sold under this program may either be common shares issued by us or common shares purchased in the open market. We use net proceeds under this program for general corporate purposes. For the 2010 Quarter, we issued 45,072 common shares at a weighted average price of \$28.38 per share, raising \$1.3 million in net proceeds. For the 2010 Period, we issued 87,470 common shares at a weighted average price of \$29.28 per share, raising \$2.6 million in net proceeds. We did not issue common shares under this program during the 2009 Period.

Dividends

We pay dividends quarterly. The maintenance of these dividends is subject to various factors, including the discretion of our Board of Trustees, our results of operations, the ability to pay dividends under Maryland law, the availability of cash to make the necessary dividend payments and the effect of REIT distribution requirements, which require at least 90% of our taxable income to be distributed to shareholders.

The table below details our dividend and distribution payments for the 2010 and 2009 Quarters and Periods (in thousands).

	Quarters Ended June 30,				Periods Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	Change		2010	2009	Change	
			\$	%			\$	%
Common dividends	\$26,842	\$25,343	\$1,499	5.9%	\$52,740	\$48,430	\$4,310	8.9%
Distributions to noncontrolling interests	44	46	(2)	(4.3%)	91	95	(4)	(4.2%)
	<u>\$26,886</u>	<u>\$25,389</u>	<u>\$1,497</u>	<u>5.9%</u>	<u>\$52,831</u>	<u>\$48,525</u>	<u>\$4,306</u>	<u>8.9%</u>

Dividends paid for the 2010 Quarter as compared to the 2009 Quarter increased due primarily to the issuance of 2.3 million common shares under our sales agency financing agreement during 2010. Dividends paid for the 2010 Period as compared to the 2009 Period increased due to the issuance of common shares under our sales agency financing agreement, as well as to the issuance of 5.25 million common shares pursuant to a public offering during the 2009 Quarter.

Cash flows from operations are an important factor in our ability to sustain our dividend at its current rate. If our cash flows from operations were to decline significantly, we may have to borrow on our lines of credit to sustain the dividend rate or reduce our dividend.

Historical Cash Flows

Consolidated cash flow information is summarized as follows (in millions):

	Periods Ended June 30,			
	2010	2009	Change	
			\$	%
Net cash provided by (used in) operating activities	\$ 61.9	\$ 62.4	\$ (0.5)	(0.8%)
Net cash provided by (used in) investing activities	\$(56.0)	\$ 4.8	\$(60.8)	(1,266.7%)
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	\$ (3.8)	\$(20.6)	\$ 16.8	81.6%

Our operating activities generated \$61.9 million of net cash in the 2010 Period, a small decrease from \$62.4 million in the 2009 Period.

Our investing activities used net cash of \$56.0 million in the 2010 Period compared to generating \$4.8 million in the 2009 Period. The cash used by investing activities during the 2010 Period was primarily due to the acquisition of Quantico Corporate Center (\$68.0 million) and capital improvements (\$9.1 million), partially offset by the sale of the Parklawn Portfolio (\$22.2 million).

Our financing activities used net cash of \$3.8 million in the 2010 Period as compared to \$20.6 million in the 2009 Period. The decrease in cash used by financing activities was due to smaller repurchases of our convertible notes and smaller paydowns on our lines of credit during the 2010 Period, partially offset by the larger proceeds from equity issuances during the 2009 Period.

Ratios of Earnings to Fixed Charges and Debt Service Coverage

The following table sets forth our ratios of earnings to fixed charges and debt service coverage for the periods shown:

	Quarters Ended June 30,		Periods Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Earnings to fixed charges	1.4x	1.3x	1.3x	1.4x
Debt service coverage	2.7x	2.4x	2.6x	2.4x

We computed the ratio of earnings to fixed charges by dividing earnings by fixed charges. For this purpose, earnings consist of income from continuing operations attributable to the controlling interests plus fixed charges, less capitalized interest. Fixed charges consist of interest expense, including amortized costs of debt issuance, and interest costs capitalized.

We computed the debt service coverage ratio by dividing Adjusted EBITDA (which is earnings before interest expense, taxes, depreciation, amortization, gain on sale of real estate, gain/loss from the extinguishment of debt and gain/loss on non-disposal activities) by interest expense and principal amortization. We believe that Adjusted EBITDA is appropriate for use in our debt service coverage ratio because it provides an estimate of the cash available to pay down long term debt. Adjusted EBITDA does not represent net income calculated in accordance with GAAP. As such, it should not be considered an alternative to net income as an indication of our operating performance. A reconciliation of Adjusted EBITDA to net income attributable to the controlling interests is in Exhibit 12 – Computation of Ratios.

Funds From Operations

FFO is a widely used measure of operating performance for real estate companies. We provide FFO as a supplemental measure to net income calculated in accordance with GAAP. Although FFO is a widely used measure of operating performance for REITs, FFO does not represent net income calculated in accordance with GAAP. As such, it should not be considered an alternative to net income as an indication of our operating performance. In addition, FFO does not represent cash generated from operating activities in accordance with GAAP, nor does it represent cash available to pay distributions and should not be considered as an alternative to cash flow from operating activities, determined in accordance with GAAP, as a measure of our liquidity. The National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts, Inc. (“NAREIT”) defines FFO (April, 2002 White Paper) as net income (computed in accordance with GAAP) excluding gains (or losses) from sales of property plus real estate depreciation and amortization. We consider FFO to be a standard supplemental measure for REITs because it facilitates an understanding of the operating performance of our properties without giving effect to real estate depreciation and amortization, which historically assumes that the value of real estate assets diminishes predictably over time. Since real estate values have instead historically risen or fallen with market conditions, we believe that FFO more accurately provides investors an indication of our ability to incur and service debt, make capital expenditures and fund other needs. Our FFO may not be comparable to FFO reported by other REITs. These other REITs may not define the term in accordance with the current NAREIT definition or may interpret the current NAREIT definition differently.

The following table provides the calculation of our FFO and a reconciliation of FFO to net income for the periods shown (in thousands):

	Quarters Ended June 30,		Periods Ended June 30,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Net income attributable to the controlling interests	\$14,994	\$13,090	\$20,210	\$23,941
Adjustments				
Depreciation and amortization	23,669	23,178	47,181	46,136
Discontinued operations depreciation and amortization	—	330	96	674
Gain on sale of real estate	(7,942)	(6,674)	(7,942)	(6,674)
FFO as defined by NAREIT	<u>\$30,721</u>	<u>\$29,924</u>	<u>\$59,545</u>	<u>\$64,077</u>

ITEM 3: QUALITATIVE AND QUANTITATIVE DISCLOSURES ABOUT MARKET RISK

The principal material financial market risk to which we are exposed is interest-rate risk. Our exposure to market risk for changes in interest rates relates primarily to refinancing long-term fixed rate obligations, the opportunity cost of fixed rate obligations in a falling interest rate environment and our variable rate lines of credit. We primarily enter into debt obligations to support general corporate purposes including acquisition of real estate properties, capital improvements and working capital needs.

As the majority of our outstanding debt is long-term, fixed rate debt, our interest rate risk has not changed significantly from what was disclosed in our 2009 Annual Report on Form 10-K. See "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations – Liquidity and Capital Resources – Debt Financing."

ITEM 4: CONTROLS AND PROCEDURES

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

We carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our management, including our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President of Accounting, of the effectiveness of the design and operation of our disclosure controls and procedures as of the end of the period covered by this report. Based on the foregoing, our Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer and Executive Vice President of Accounting concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures were effective at the reasonable assurance level.

There have been no changes in WRIT's internal control over financial reporting (as defined by Rule 13a-15(f)) that occurred during the period covered by the report that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, WRIT's internal control over financial reporting.

**PART II
OTHER INFORMATION**

ITEM 1: LEGAL PROCEEDINGS

None.

ITEM 1A: RISK FACTORS

None.

ITEM 2: UNREGISTERED SALES OF EQUITY SECURITIES AND USE OF PROCEEDS

None.

ITEM 3: DEFAULTS UPON SENIOR SECURITIES

None.

ITEM 4: (REMOVED AND RESERVED)

ITEM 5: OTHER INFORMATION

None.

ITEM 6: EXHIBITS

<u>Exhibit Number</u>	<u>Exhibit Description</u>	<u>Incorporated by Reference</u>				<u>Filed Herewith</u>
		<u>Form</u>	<u>File Number</u>	<u>Exhibit</u>	<u>Filing Date</u>	
12	Computation of Ratios					X
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (“the Exchange Act”)					X
31.2	Certification of the Executive Vice President – Accounting and Administration pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act					X
31.3	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(a) of the Exchange Act					X
32	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer, Executive Vice President – Accounting and Administration and Chief Financial Officer pursuant to Rule 13a-14(b) of the Exchange Act and 18U.S.C. Section 1350, as adopted pursuant to Section 906 of the Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002					X
101	The following materials from our Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 formatted in eXtensible Business Reporting Language (“XBRL”): (i) the Consolidated Balance Sheets, (ii) the Consolidated Statements of Income, (iii) the Consolidated Statements of Shareholders’ Equity, (iv) the Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows, and (v) notes to these consolidated financial statements, tagged as blocks of text					X

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.

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST

/s/ GEORGE F. MCKENZIE

George F. McKenzie
President and Chief Executive Officer

/s/ LAURA M. FRANKLIN

Laura M. Franklin
Executive Vice President
Accounting, Administration and
Corporate Secretary

/s/ WILLIAM T. CAMP

William T. Camp
Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer

DATE: August 6, 2010

WASHINGTON REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST
Computation of Ratios
(In thousands)

Earnings to fixed charges ratio:

	<u>Q2 2010</u>	<u>Q2 2009</u>	<u>YTD 2010</u>	<u>YTD 2009</u>
Income from continuing operations	\$ 6,675	\$ 5,866	\$ 11,552	\$ 15,894
Additions:				
Fixed charges				
Interest expense	17,013	19,316	34,078	38,997
Capitalized interest	349	335	692	658
	<u>17,362</u>	<u>19,651</u>	<u>34,770</u>	<u>39,655</u>
Deductions:				
Capitalized interest	(349)	(335)	(692)	(658)
Net income attributable to noncontrolling interests	(27)	(52)	(76)	(101)
Adjusted earnings	<u>\$23,661</u>	<u>\$25,130</u>	<u>\$45,554</u>	<u>\$54,790</u>
Fixed charges (from above)	<u>\$17,362</u>	<u>\$19,651</u>	<u>\$34,770</u>	<u>\$39,655</u>
Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges	1.36	1.28	1.31	1.38

Debt service coverage ratio:

	<u>Q2 2010</u>	<u>Q2 2009</u>	<u>YTD 2010</u>	<u>YTD 2009</u>
Net income attributable to the controlling interests	\$14,994	\$13,090	\$20,210	\$23,941
Additions:				
Interest expense	17,013	19,316	34,078	38,997
Real estate depreciation and amortization	23,669	23,508	47,277	46,810
Non-real estate depreciation	274	306	546	611
	<u>40,956</u>	<u>43,130</u>	<u>81,901</u>	<u>86,418</u>
Deductions:				
Gain on sale of real estate	(7,942)	(6,674)	(7,942)	(6,674)
Loss (gain) on extinguishment of debt	—	(1,219)	42	(7,064)
Gain from non-disposal activities	—	—	—	—
Adjusted EBITDA	<u>\$48,008</u>	<u>\$48,327</u>	<u>\$94,211</u>	<u>\$96,621</u>
Debt service				
Interest expense	\$17,013	\$19,316	\$34,078	\$38,997
Principal amortization	1,082	1,019	2,190	1,894
	<u>\$18,095</u>	<u>\$20,335</u>	<u>\$36,268</u>	<u>\$40,981</u>
Debt service coverage ratio	2.65	2.38	2.60	2.36

CERTIFICATION

I, George F. McKenzie, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Washington Real Estate Investment Trust;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonable likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonable likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

DATE: August 6, 2010

/s/ George F. McKenzie

George F. McKenzie
Chief Executive Officer

CERTIFICATION

I, Laura M. Franklin, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Washington Real Estate Investment Trust;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonable likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonable likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

DATE: August 6, 2010

/s/ Laura M. Franklin

Laura M. Franklin
Executive Vice President
Accounting, Administration and Corporate Secretary

CERTIFICATION

I, William T. Camp, certify that:

1. I have reviewed this quarterly report on Form 10-Q of Washington Real Estate Investment Trust;
2. Based on my knowledge, this report does not contain any untrue statement of a material fact or omit to state a material fact necessary to make the statements made, in light of the circumstances under which such statements were made, not misleading with respect to the period covered by this report;
3. Based on my knowledge, the financial statements, and other financial information included in this report, fairly present in all material respects the financial condition, results of operations and cash flows of the registrant as of, and for, the periods presented in this report;
4. The registrant's other certifying officer(s) and I are responsible for establishing and maintaining disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(e) and 15d-15(e)) and internal control over financial reporting (as defined in Exchange Act Rules 13a-15(f) and 15d-15(f)) for the registrant and have:
 - a. Designed such disclosure controls and procedures, or caused such disclosure controls and procedures to be designed under our supervision, to ensure that material information relating to the registrant, including its consolidated subsidiaries, is made known to us by others within those entities, particularly during the period in which this report is being prepared;
 - b. Designed such internal control over financial reporting, or caused such internal control over financial reporting to be designed under our supervision, 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;
 - c. Evaluated the effectiveness of the registrant's disclosure controls and procedures and presented in this report our conclusions about the effectiveness of the disclosure controls and procedures, as of the end of the period covered by this report based on such evaluation; and
 - d. Disclosed in this report any change in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting that occurred during the registrant's most recent fiscal quarter (the registrant's fourth fiscal quarter in the case of an annual report) that has materially affected, or is reasonable likely to materially affect, the registrant's internal control over financial reporting; and
5. The registrant's other certifying officers and I have disclosed, based on our most recent evaluation of internal control over financial reporting, to the registrant's auditors and the audit committee of registrant's board of directors (or persons performing the equivalent functions):
 - a. All significant deficiencies and material weaknesses in the design or operation of internal control over financial reporting which are reasonable likely to adversely affect the registrant's ability to record, process, summarize and report financial information; and
 - b. Any fraud, whether or not material, that involves management or other employees who have a significant role in the registrant's internal control over financial reporting.

DATE: August 6, 2010

/s/ William T. Camp

William T. Camp
Chief Financial Officer

WRITTEN STATEMENT OF
CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER AND CHIEF FINANCIAL OFFICER
PURSUANT TO SECTION 906 OF THE SARBANES-OXLEY ACT OF 2002

The undersigned, the President and Chief Executive Officer, the Executive Vice President Accounting, Administration and Corporate Secretary, and the Chief Financial Officer of Washington Real Estate Investment Trust ("WRIT"), each hereby certifies on the date hereof, that:

- (a) the Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 2010 filed on the date hereof with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "Report") fully complies with the requirements of Section 13 (a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934; and
- (b) the information contained in the Report fairly presents, in all material respects, the financial condition and results of operations of WRIT.

Dated: August 6, 2010

/s/ George F. McKenzie

George F. McKenzie
President & CEO

Dated: August 6, 2010

/s/ Laura M. Franklin

Laura M. Franklin
Executive Vice President
Accounting, Administration and Corporate
Secretary

Dated: August 6, 2010

/s/ William T. Camp

William T. Camp
Chief Financial Officer