

CORPORATE OFFICE PROPERTIES TRUST
Form 10-K
March 03, 2014

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

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

For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2013
or

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

For the transition period from to

Commission file number 1-14023 (Corporate Office Properties Trust)
Commission file number 333-189188 (Corporate Office Properties, L.P.)
Corporate Office Properties Trust
Corporate Office Properties, L.P.
(Exact name of registrant as specified in its charter)

Corporate Office Properties Trust	Maryland	23-2947217
	(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)
Corporate Office Properties, L.P.	Delaware	23-2930022
	(State or other jurisdiction of incorporation or organization)	(IRS Employer Identification No.)

6711 Columbia Gateway Drive, Suite 300, Columbia, MD 21046
(Address of principal executive offices) (Zip Code)
Registrant's telephone number, including area code: (443) 285-5400

Securities registered pursuant to Section 12(b) of the Act:	
(Title of Each Class)	(Name of Exchange on Which Registered)
Common Shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange
Series H Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange
Series L Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value	New York Stock Exchange

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

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is a well-known seasoned issuer, as defined in Rule 405 of the Securities Act.

Corporate Office Properties Trust Yes No

Corporate Office Properties, L.P. Yes No

Indicate by check mark if the registrant is not required to file reports pursuant to Section 13 or Section 15(d) of the Exchange Act.

Corporate Office Properties Trust Yes No

Corporate Office Properties, L.P. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant: (1) has filed all reports required to be filed by Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was

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required to file such reports), and (2) has been subject to such filing requirements for the past 90 days.

Corporate Office Properties Trust Yes No

Corporate Office Properties, L.P. Yes No

Indicate by check mark whether the registrant has submitted electronically and posted on its corporate Web site, if any, every Interactive Data File required to be submitted and posted pursuant to Rule 405 of Regulation S-T during the preceding 12 months (or for such shorter period that the registrant was required to submit and post such files).

Corporate Office Properties Trust Yes No

Corporate Office Properties, L.P. Yes No

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

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

Corporate Office Properties Trust

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

Corporate Office Properties, L.P.

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

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

Corporate Office Properties Trust Yes No

Corporate Office Properties, L.P. Yes No

The aggregate market value of the voting and nonvoting shares of common stock held by non-affiliates of Corporate Office Properties Trust was approximately \$1.7 billion, as calculated using the closing price of such shares on the New York Stock Exchange and the number of outstanding shares as of June 28, 2013. For purposes of calculating this amount only, affiliates are defined as Trustees, executive owners and beneficial owners of more than 10% of Corporate Office Properties Trust’s outstanding common shares, \$0.01 par value. At February 19, 2014, 87,429,122 of Corporate Office Properties Trust’s common shares were outstanding.

The aggregate market value of the voting and nonvoting common units of limited partnership interest held by non-affiliates of Corporate Office Properties, L.P. was approximately \$16.3 million, as calculated using the closing price of the common shares of Corporate Office Properties Trust (into which common units not held by Corporate Office Properties Trust are exchangeable) on the New York Stock Exchange and the number of outstanding units as of June 28, 2013.

Portions of the proxy statement of Corporate Office Properties Trust for its 2014 Annual Meeting of Shareholders to be filed within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Form 10-K are incorporated by reference into Part III of this Form 10-K.

EXPLANATORY NOTE

This report combines the annual reports on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2013 of Corporate Office Properties Trust (“COPT”) and subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”) and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. (“COPLP”) and subsidiaries (collectively, the “Operating Partnership”). Unless stated otherwise or the context otherwise requires, “we,” “our,” and “us” refer collectively to COPT, COPLP and their subsidiaries.

COPT is a real estate investment trust, or REIT, and the sole general partner of COPLP. As of December 31, 2013, COPT owned approximately 96% of the outstanding common units and approximately 96% of the outstanding preferred units in COPLP. The remaining common and preferred units are owned by certain trustees of COPT and certain non-affiliated investors. As the sole general partner of COPLP, COPT controls COPLP and can cause it to enter into major transactions including acquisitions, dispositions and financings and cause changes in its line of business, capital structure and distribution policies.

There are a few differences between the Company and the Operating Partnership which are reflected in this Form 10-K. We believe it is important to understand the differences between the Company and the Operating Partnership in the context of how the Company and the Operating Partnership operate as an interrelated, consolidated company. COPT is a real estate investment trust, whose only material asset is its ownership of partnership interests of COPLP. As a result, COPT does not conduct business itself, other than acting as the sole general partner of COPLP, issuing

public equity from time to time and guaranteeing certain debt of COPLP. COPT itself is not directly obligated under any indebtedness but guarantees some of the debt of COPLP. COPLP owns substantially all of the assets of COPT either directly or through its subsidiaries, conducts almost all of the operations of the business and is structured as a limited partnership with no publicly traded equity. Except for net proceeds from public equity issuances by COPT, which are contributed to COPLP in exchange for partnership units, COPLP generates the capital required by COPT's business through COPLP's operations, by COPLP's direct or indirect incurrence of indebtedness or through the issuance of partnership units.

Noncontrolling interests and shareholders' equity and partners' capital are the main areas of difference between the consolidated financial statements of COPT and those of COPLP. The common limited partnership interests in COPLP not owned by COPT are accounted for as partners' capital in COPLP's consolidated financial statements and as noncontrolling interests in COPT's consolidated financial statements. COPLP's consolidated financial statements also reflect COPT's noncontrolling interests in certain real estate partnerships, limited liability companies ("LLCs"), business trusts and corporations; the differences between shareholders' equity, partners' capital and noncontrolling interests result from the differences in the equity issued at the COPT and COPLP levels and in COPT's noncontrolling interests in these real estate partnerships, LLCs, business trusts and corporations. The only other significant differences between the consolidated financial statements of COPT and those of COPLP are assets in connection with a non-qualified elective deferred compensation plan (comprised primarily of mutual funds and equity securities) and the corresponding liability to the plan's participants that are held directly by COPT.

We believe combining the annual reports on Form 10-K of the Company and the Operating Partnership into this single report results in the following benefits:

- combined reports better reflect how management and the analyst community view the business as a single operating unit;
 - combined reports enhance investors' understanding of the Company and the Operating Partnership by enabling them to view the business as a whole and in the same manner as management;
 - combined reports are more efficient for the Company and the Operating Partnership and result in savings in time, effort and expense; and
 - combined reports are more efficient for investors by reducing duplicative disclosure and providing a single document for their review.
-

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

• consolidated financial statements;

• the following notes to the consolidated financial statements:

• Note 3, Fair Value Measurements of COPT and subsidiaries and COPLP and subsidiaries;

• Note 14, Equity of COPT and subsidiaries;

• Note 15, Equity of COPLP and subsidiaries;

• Note 21, Earnings per Share of COPT and subsidiaries and Earnings per Unit of COPLP and subsidiaries; and

• Note 22, Quarterly Data of COPT and subsidiaries and COPLP and subsidiaries.

• “Item 7: Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources of COPT”; and

• “Item 7: Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations - Liquidity and Capital Resources of the Operating Partnership.”

This report also includes separate sections under Part II, Item 9A. Controls and Procedures and separate Exhibit 31 and Exhibit 32 certifications for each of COPT and COPLP to establish that the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer of each entity have made the requisite certifications and that COPT and COPLP are compliant with Rule 13a-15 and Rule 15d-14 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the “Exchange Act”), and 18 U.S.C. §1350.

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FORWARD-LOOKING STATEMENTS

This Form 10-K contains “forward-looking” statements, within the meaning of federal securities law, that are based on our current expectations, estimates and projections about future events and financial trends affecting the financial condition and operations of our business. Additionally, documents we subsequently file with the SEC and incorporated by reference will contain forward-looking statements.

Forward-looking statements can be identified by the use of words such as “may,” “will,” “should,” “could,” “believe,” “anticipate,” “expect,” “estimate,” “plan” or other comparable terminology. Forward-looking statements are inherently subject to risks and uncertainties, many of which we cannot predict with accuracy and some of which we might not even anticipate.

Although we believe that the expectations, estimates and projections reflected in such forward-looking statements are based on reasonable assumptions at the time made, we can give no assurance that these expectations, estimates and projections will be achieved. Accordingly, future events and actual results may differ materially from those addressed in the forward-looking statements. We caution readers that forward-looking statements reflect our opinion only as of the date on which they were made. You should not place undue reliance on forward-looking statements. The following factors, among others, could cause actual results and future events to differ materially from those set forth or contemplated in the forward-looking statements:

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

We undertake no obligation to publicly update or supplement forward-looking statements, whether as a result of new information, future events or otherwise. For further information on these and other factors that could affect us and the statements contained herein, you should refer to the section below entitled “Item 1A. Risk Factors.”

PART I

Item 1. Business

OUR COMPANY

General. Corporate Office Properties Trust (“COPT”) and subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”) is a fully-integrated and self-managed real estate investment trust (“REIT”). Corporate Office Properties, L.P. (“COPLP”) and subsidiaries (collectively, the “Operating Partnership”) is the entity through which COPT, the sole general partner of COPLP, conducts almost all of its operations and owns almost all of its assets. Unless otherwise expressly stated or the context otherwise requires, “we”, “us” and “our” as used herein refer to each of the Company and the Operating Partnership. We focus primarily on serving the specialized requirements of United States Government agencies and defense contractors, most of whom are engaged in defense information technology and national security related activities. We generally acquire, develop, manage and lease office and data center properties concentrated in large office parks located near knowledge-based government demand drivers and/or in targeted markets or submarkets in the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region. As of December 31, 2013, our properties included the following:

• 183 operating office properties totaling 17.4 million square feet that were 89% occupied;

• 10 office properties under, or contractually committed for, construction or approved for redevelopment that we estimate will total approximately 1.4 million square feet upon completion, including two partially operational properties included above;

- land held or under pre-construction totaling 1,708 acres (including 56 acres controlled but not owned) that we believe are potentially developable into approximately 20.0 million square feet; and
- a partially operational, wholesale data center which upon completion and stabilization is expected to have a critical load of 18 megawatts.

COPLP owns real estate both directly and through subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies (“LLCs”). In addition to owning real estate, COPLP also owns subsidiaries that provide real estate services such as property management and construction and development services primarily for our properties but also for third parties. Some of these services are performed by a taxable REIT subsidiary (“TRS”).

Interests in COPLP are in the form of common and preferred units. As of December 31, 2013, COPT owned 95.6% of the outstanding COPLP common units (“common units”) and 96.4% of the outstanding COPLP preferred units (“preferred units”). The remaining common and preferred units in COPLP were controlled by third parties, which included certain members of COPT’s Board of Trustees. Common units in COPLP not owned by COPT carry certain redemption rights. The number of common units in COPLP owned by COPT is equivalent to the number of outstanding common shares of beneficial interest (“common shares”) of COPT, and the entitlement of all COPLP common units to quarterly distributions and payments in liquidation is substantially the same as those of COPT common shareholders. Similarly, in the case of each series of preferred units in COPLP held by COPT, there is a series of preferred shares of beneficial interest (“preferred shares”) in COPT that is equivalent in number and carries substantially the same terms as such series of COPLP preferred units. COPT’s common shares are publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the ticker symbol “OFC”.

Because COPLP is managed by COPT, and COPT conducts substantially all of its operations through COPLP, we refer to COPT’s executive officers as COPLP’s executive officers, and although, as a partnership, COPLP does not have a board of trustees, we refer to COPT’s Board of Trustees as COPLP’s Board of Trustees.

We believe that COPT is organized and has operated in a manner that satisfies the requirements for taxation as a REIT under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, and we intend to continue to operate COPT in such a manner. If COPT continues to qualify for taxation as a REIT, it generally will not be subject to Federal income tax on its taxable income (other than that of its TRS) that is distributed to its shareholders. A REIT is subject to a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that it distribute to its shareholders at least 90%

of its annual taxable income.

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

Our Internet address is www.copt.com. We make available on our Internet website free of charge our annual reports on Form 10-K, quarterly reports on Form 10-Q, current reports on Form 8-K and amendments to those reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Exchange Act") as soon as reasonably possible after we file such material with the Securities and Exchange Commission (the "SEC"). In addition, we have made available on our Internet website under the heading "Corporate Governance" the charters for our Board of Trustees' Audit, Nominating and Corporate Governance, Compensation and Investment Committees, as well as our Corporate

Governance Guidelines, Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Code of Ethics for Financial Officers. We intend to make available on our website any future amendments or waivers to our Code of Business Conduct and Ethics and Code of Ethics for Financial Officers within four business days after any such amendments or waivers. The information on our Internet site is not part of this report.

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

Significant 2013 Developments

During 2013:

COPLP issued the following unsecured senior notes, guaranteed by COPT, and used the net proceeds from these issuances to repay borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes, including partial repayment of certain of our unsecured debt:

\$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.600% Senior Notes in May at an initial offering price of 99.816% of their face value. The proceeds from the offering, after deducting discounts of the initial purchasers of the notes, but before other offering expenses, were approximately \$347.1 million; and

\$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.250% Senior Notes in September at an initial offering price of 98.783% of their face value. The proceeds from the offering, after deducting underwriting discounts, but before other offering expenses, were approximately \$245.3 million;

we repaid a \$239.4 million principal amount of our 4.25% Exchangeable Senior Notes for an aggregate repayment amount of \$255.1 million, and recognized a \$25.9 million loss of early extinguishment of debt, including unamortized loan issuance costs. Most of this repayment resulted from a tender offer for the notes that was completed on June 27, 2013;

COPT completed a public offering of 4,485,000 common shares in March at a price of \$26.34 per share for net proceeds of \$118.1 million, after underwriter discounts but before offering expenses, that were contributed to COPLP in exchange for 4,485,000 common units. The net proceeds were used to pay down our Revolving Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes;

COPT issued 1.5 million common shares in July at a weighted average price of \$26.05 per share under its at-the-market ("ATM") stock offering program established in October 2012, representing its first issuance under the ATM program. Net proceeds from the shares issued totaled \$38.5 million. The proceeds from the shares issued were contributed to COPLP in exchange for 1.5 million common units, and used by COPLP for general corporate purposes; COPT redeemed all of its outstanding Series J Preferred Shares at a price of \$25.00 per share, or \$84.8 million in the aggregate, plus accrued and unpaid dividends thereon through the date of redemption, using proceeds from the March 2013 public offering of common shares. These shares accrued dividends equal to 7.625% of the liquidation preference. In connection with this redemption, COPLP redeemed the Series J Preferred Units previously owned by COPT that carried terms substantially the same as the Series J Preferred Shares. At the time of the redemption, we recognized a \$2.9 million decrease to net income available to common equityholders pertaining to the original issuance costs incurred on the securities;

we disposed of 31 operating properties totaling 2.3 million square feet for aggregate transaction values totaling \$293.3 million, including the following:

15 properties in Colorado Springs, Colorado and two in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor sold for \$146.4 million, the net proceeds of which was used to pay off \$65.2 million in fixed rate secured debt due to mature in early 2014 and the remainder primarily to pay down our Revolving Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes; and nine properties in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor and five properties in Colorado Springs that secured a \$146.5 million non recourse loan. In December, we conveyed the properties to the holder of the loan.

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With these transactions, we completed the disposition of our Colorado Springs operating segment; we placed into service an aggregate of 812,000 square feet in eight newly constructed properties that were 75% leased as of December 31, 2013, all but one of which were proximate to defense installations and other knowledge-based demand drivers; and we finished the period with occupancy of our portfolio of operating office properties at 89.1%.

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Business and Growth Strategies

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

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

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

Market Strategy: In order to support our customer strategy, we focus on owning properties located near defense installations and other knowledge-based government demand drivers. We also focus on owning properties in targeted markets or submarkets in the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region with strong growth attributes. The growth attributes we look for in selecting these markets or submarkets include, among others: (1) proximity to large demand drivers; (2) strong demographics; (3) attractiveness to high quality tenants; (4) continued potential for growth and stability in economic down cycles; (5) future acquisition and development opportunities; and (6) infill locations with strong supply and demand fundamentals. We typically focus on owning and operating office properties in large business parks located outside of central business districts; we believe that such parks generally attract long-term, high-quality tenants seeking to attract and retain quality work forces because they are typically situated along major transportation routes with easy access to support services, amenities and residential communities. However, we may also invest in central business districts in the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region.

Asset Management Strategy: We aggressively manage our portfolio to maximize the operating value and performance of each property through: (1) proactive property management and leasing; (2) achievement of operating efficiencies by increasing economies of scale and, where possible, aggregating vendor contracts to achieve volume pricing discounts; (3) renewing tenant leases and re-tenanting at increased rents where market conditions permit; (4) redevelopment when we believe property conditions and market demand warrant. We may also seek to dispose of properties when they no longer meet our strategic objectives, or when capital markets and the circumstances pertaining to such holdings otherwise warrant, in order to maximize our return on invested capital and be better positioned for long-term growth.

We also aim to develop and operate our properties in a manner that minimizes adverse impact on the environment by: (1) constructing new buildings designed to use resources with a high level of efficiency and low impact on human

health and the environment during their life cycles through our participation in the U.S. Green Building Council's Leadership in Energy and Environmental Design ("LEED") program; (2) retrofitting select existing office properties to operate more efficiently; and (3) registering our property portfolio in Energy Star, a joint program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the U.S. Department of Energy that focuses on energy efficient products and practices.

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

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

Capital Strategy: Our capital strategy is aimed at maintaining access to capital in the face of differing market conditions in the most cost-effective manner by:

- maintaining an investment grade rating to enable us to use debt comprised of unsecured, primarily fixed-rate debt (including the effect of interest rate swaps) from public markets and banks;
- using secured nonrecourse debt from institutional lenders and banks, when appropriate;
- managing our debt by monitoring, among other things: (1) our total and secured debt levels relative to our overall capital structure; (2) the relationship of certain measures of earnings to certain financing cost requirements (commonly referred to as coverage ratios); (3) the timing of debt maturities to ensure that maturities in any year do not exceed levels that we believe we can refinance; and (4) the relationship of our variable-rate debt to our total debt;
- using equity raised through issuances of common and preferred shares, issuances of common and preferred units in COPLP and, to a lesser extent, joint venture structures for certain investments;
- paying dividends at a level that at least enables us to maintain our REIT status;
- recycling proceeds from property sales under our asset management strategy (discussed above) to fund our investment activities and to reduce overall debt; and
- continuously evaluating the ability of our capital resources to accommodate our plans for future growth.

Industry Segments

We operate in two primary industries: commercial office properties and our wholesale data center. We classify our properties containing data center space as commercial office real estate when tenants significantly fund the data center infrastructure costs. As of December 31, 2013, our commercial office real estate operations were primarily located in the following geographical segments:

- Baltimore/Washington Corridor (primarily defined as the Maryland counties of Howard and Anne Arundel, but also Prince George's and Montgomery);
- Northern Virginia (defined as Virginia counties of Fairfax and Loudoun);
- San Antonio, Texas;
- Huntsville, Alabama;
- Greater Washington, DC;
- St. Mary's & King George Counties (in Maryland and Virginia, respectively);
- Greater Baltimore, Maryland (generally defined as the Maryland counties of Baltimore and Harford and Baltimore City); and
- Greater Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (in Blue Bell, Pennsylvania).

As of December 31, 2013, 165 of our office properties, or 87% of our square feet in operations, were located in the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region, which includes all the segments set forth above except for San Antonio, Huntsville and Greater Philadelphia. Our wholesale data center, which is comprised of one property in Manassas, Virginia, is reported as a separate segment.

For information relating to our segments, you should refer to Note 18 to our consolidated financial statements, which is included in a separate section at the end of this Annual Report on Form 10-K beginning on page F-1.

Employees

As of December 31, 2013, we had 380 employees, none of whom were parties to collective bargaining agreements. We believe that our relations with our employees are good.

Competition

The commercial real estate market is highly competitive. Numerous commercial properties compete with us for tenants. Some of the properties competing with ours may be newer or in more desirable locations, or the competing properties' owners may be willing to accept lower rents than are acceptable to us. We also compete with our own tenants, many of whom have the right to sublease their space. The competitive environment for leasing is affected considerably by a number of factors

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including, among other things, changes in economic factors and supply of and demand for space. These factors may make it difficult for us to lease existing vacant space and space associated with future lease expirations at rental rates that are sufficient to meeting our short-term capital needs.

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

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

Item 1A. Risk Factors

Set forth below are risks and uncertainties relating to our business and the ownership of our securities. You should carefully consider each of these risks and uncertainties and all of the information in this Annual Report on Form 10-K and its Exhibits, including our consolidated financial statements and notes thereto for the year ended December 31, 2013, which are included in a separate section at the end of this report beginning on page F-1.

Our performance and value are subject to risks associated with our properties and with the real estate industry. Real estate investments are subject to various risks and fluctuations in value and demand, many of which are beyond our control. Our economic performance and the value of our real estate assets may decline due to conditions in the general economy and the real estate business which, in turn, could have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our shareholders. These conditions include, but are not limited to:

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

We may suffer adverse consequences as a result of adverse economic conditions. Our business may be affected by adverse economic conditions in the United States economy or real estate industry as a whole or by the local economic conditions in the markets in which our properties are located, including the impact of high unemployment and

constrained credit. Adverse economic conditions could increase the likelihood of tenants encountering financial difficulties, including bankruptcy, insolvency or general downturn of business, and as a result could increase the likelihood of tenants defaulting on their lease obligations to us. Such conditions also could increase the likelihood of our being unsuccessful in renewing tenants, renewing tenants on terms less favorable to us or being unable to lease newly constructed properties. In addition, such conditions could increase the level of risk that we may not be able to obtain new financing for development activities, acquisitions, refinancing of existing debt or other capital requirements at reasonable terms, if at all. As a result, adverse economic conditions could collectively have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our equityholders.

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

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

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

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

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

We may be adversely affected by developments concerning some of our major tenants and sector concentrations, including prolonged shutdowns of the United States Government and actual, or potential, reductions in government spending targeting United States Government agencies and defense contractors engaged in knowledge-based activities. As of December 31, 2013, our 20 largest tenants accounted for 65.1% of the total annualized rental revenue of our office properties, and the four largest of these tenants accounted for 41.0%. We computed the annualized rental revenue by multiplying by 12 the sum of monthly contractual base rents and estimated monthly expense reimbursements under active leases in our portfolio of office properties as of December 31, 2013. Information regarding our four largest tenants is set forth below:

Tenant	Annualized Rental Revenue at December 31, 2013 (in thousands)	Percentage of Total Annualized Rental Revenue of Office Properties	Number of Leases
United States of America	\$111,207	24.8%	57
Northrop Grumman Corporation (1)	27,182	6.1%	10
Booz Allen Hamilton, Inc.	25,822	5.8%	8
Computer Sciences Corporation (1)	19,795	4.4%	6

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

Most of our leases with the United States Government provide for a series of one-year terms or provide for early termination rights. The United States Government may terminate its leases if, among other reasons, the United States Congress fails to provide funding. If any of our four largest tenants fail to make rental payments to us, including as a

result of a prolonged government shutdown, or if the United States Government elects to terminate some or all of its leases and the space cannot be re-leased on satisfactory terms, there would be an adverse effect on our financial performance and ability to make distributions to our equityholders.

As of December 31, 2013, 69.7% of the total annualized rental revenue of our office properties was from properties located near defense installations and other knowledge-based government demand drivers, or that were otherwise at least 50% occupied by United States Government agencies or defense contractors. We expect to maintain a high revenue concentration with United States Government agencies and defense contractors, most of whom are engaged in knowledge-based defense and security activities. A reduction in government spending targeting these activities could affect the ability of these tenants to fulfill lease obligations, decrease the likelihood that these tenants will renew their leases or enter into new leases and limit our future growth from these sectors. Moreover, uncertainty regarding the potential for future reduction in government spending

targeting these activities could also decrease or delay leasing activity from tenants engaged in these activities. A reduction in government spending targeting knowledge-based defense and security activities and/or uncertainty regarding the potential for future spending reductions could have an adverse effect on our results of operations, financial condition, cash flows and ability to make distributions to our equityholders.

We may suffer adverse consequences due to our inexperience in developing, managing and leasing wholesale data centers. We have significant experience in developing, managing and leasing single user data center space. However, we do not have the same depth and length of experience in relation to wholesale data centers, having acquired our wholesale data center in 2010 and having made limited progress in leasing that center through December 31, 2013. This may increase the likelihood of us being unsuccessful in executing our plans with respect to our existing wholesale data center or any such centers that we may acquire or develop in the future. If we are unsuccessful in executing our wholesale data center plans, we could record an impairment loss, which would adversely affect our financial position and results of operations.

Most of our properties are geographically concentrated in the Mid-Atlantic region, particularly in the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region, or in particular office parks. We may suffer economic harm in the event of a decline in the real estate market or general economic conditions in those regions or parks. Most of our properties are located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States and, as of December 31, 2013, our properties located in the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region accounted for a combined 86.2% of our total annualized rental revenue from office properties. Our properties are also often concentrated in office parks in which we own most of the properties. Consequently, we do not have a broad geographic distribution of our properties. As a result, a decline in the real estate market or general economic conditions in the Mid-Atlantic region, the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region or the office parks in which our properties are located could have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our equityholders.

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

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

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

We may not be able to compete successfully with other entities that operate in our industry. The commercial real estate market is highly competitive. We compete for the purchase of commercial property with many entities,

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

We are dependent on external sources of capital for future growth. Because COPT is a REIT, it must distribute at least 90% of its annual taxable income to its shareholders. Due to this requirement, we are not able to significantly fund our acquisition, construction and development activities using retained cash flow from operations. Therefore, our ability to fund these activities is dependent on our ability to access debt or equity capital. Such capital could be in the form of new debt,

equity issuances of common shares, preferred shares, common and preferred units in COPLP or joint venture funding. These capital sources may not be available on favorable terms or at all. Moreover, additional debt financing may substantially increase our leverage and subject us to covenants that restrict management's flexibility in directing our operations, and additional equity offerings may result in substantial dilution of our equityholders' interests. Our inability to obtain capital when needed could have a material adverse effect on our ability to expand our business and fund other cash requirements.

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

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

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

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

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

We may be unable to execute our plans to develop and construct additional properties. Although the majority of our investments are in currently leased properties, we also develop, construct and redevelop properties, including some that are not fully pre-leased. When we develop, construct and redevelop properties, we assume the risk that actual costs will exceed our budgets, that we will experience conditions which delay or preclude project completion and that projected leasing will not occur, any of which could adversely affect our financial performance, results of operations and our ability to make distributions to our equityholders. In addition, we generally do not obtain construction

financing commitments until the development stage of a project is complete and construction is about to commence. We may find that we are unable to obtain financing needed to continue with the construction activities for such projects.

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

Certain of our properties containing data centers contain space not suitable for lease other than as data centers, which could make it difficult or impractical to reposition them for alternative use. Certain of our properties contain data center space, which is highly specialized space containing extensive electrical and mechanical systems that are designed uniquely to run and maintain banks of computer servers. As discussed above, our data centers are subject to obsolescence risks. In the event that we needed to reposition data center space for another use, the renovations required to do so could be very difficult and costly, and we may, as a result, deem such renovations to be impractical. The inability to reposition our data center space could adversely affect our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our equityholders.

Real estate investments are illiquid, and we may not be able to dispose of properties on a timely basis when we determine it is appropriate to do so. We may seek to dispose of properties in connection with our asset management strategy, the success of which may be key to our capital strategy. Real estate investments can be difficult to sell and convert to cash quickly, especially if market conditions are not favorable. Such illiquidity could limit our ability to quickly change our portfolio of properties in response to changes in economic or other conditions. Moreover, under certain circumstances, the Internal Revenue Code imposes certain penalties on a REIT that sells property held for less than two years and limits the number of properties it can sell in a given year. In addition, for certain of our properties that we acquired by issuing units in COPLP, we are restricted by agreements with the sellers of the properties for a certain period of time from entering into transactions (such as the sale or refinancing of the acquired property) that will result in a taxable gain to the sellers without the seller's consent. Our failure to successfully execute such dispositions could adversely affect our ability to effectively execute our business strategy, which in turn could affect our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to equityholders.

We may suffer adverse effects as a result of the indebtedness that we carry and the terms and covenants that relate to this debt. Some of our properties are pledged by us to support repayment of indebtedness. Any foreclosure on our properties could result in loss of income and asset value that would negatively affect our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our equityholders. In addition, we rely on borrowings to fund some or all of the costs of new property acquisitions, construction and development activities and other items. Our organizational documents do not limit the amount of indebtedness that we may incur.

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

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

Some of our unsecured debt is cross-defaulted, which means that failure to pay interest or principal on the debt above a threshold value will create a default on certain of our other debt.

If short-term interest rates were to rise, our debt service payments on debt with variable interest rates would increase, which would lower our net income and operating cash flow, and could decrease our distributions to equityholders.

As of December 31, 2013, our scheduled debt maturities over the next five years were as of follows:

Year	Amount (1) (in thousands)
2014	\$89,483
2015	395,969
2016	279,339
2017	405,615
2018	1,374

Represents principal maturities only and therefore excludes net discounts of \$8.0 million. Maturities include (1) \$250.0 million in 2015 that may be extended for two one-year periods and \$250.0 million in 2017 that may be extended for one year, subject to certain conditions.

Our operations likely will not generate enough cash flow to repay some or all of this debt without additional borrowings, equity issuances and/or property sales. If we cannot refinance our debt, extend the repayment dates, or raise additional equity prior to the dates when our debt matures, we would default on our existing debt, which would have an adverse effect on our financial position, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our equityholders.

A downgrade in our credit ratings could materially adversely affect our business and financial condition. The credit ratings assigned to COPLP's Senior Notes could change. These ratings are subject to ongoing evaluation by the credit rating agencies. Any downgrades in terms of ratings or outlook by the credit rating agencies could have a material adverse impact on our cost and availability of capital, which could in turn have a material adverse impact on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our equityholders and liquidity, and also have a material adverse effect on the market price of COPT's common shares.

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

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

- continued property occupancy and timely receipt of rent obligations;
- the amount of future capital expenditures and expenses relating to our properties;
- the level of leasing activity and future rental rates;
- the strength of the commercial real estate market;
- our ability to compete;
- governmental actions and initiatives, including risks associated with the impact of a government shutdown or budgetary reductions or impasses;
- our costs of compliance with environmental and other laws;
- our corporate overhead levels;
- our amount of uninsured losses; and

our decision to reinvest in operations rather than distribute available cash.

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

Our ability to pay distributions may be limited, and we cannot provide assurance that we will be able to pay distributions regularly. Our ability to pay distributions will depend on our ability to operate profitably and generate cash flow from our operations. We cannot guarantee that we will be able to pay distributions on a regular quarterly basis in the future. Additionally, the terms of some of COPLP's debt may limit its ability to make some types of payments and other distributions to COPT. This in turn may limit our ability to make some types of payments, including payment of distributions on common or preferred shares/units, unless we meet certain financial tests or such payments or distributions are required to maintain

COPT's qualification as a REIT. As a result, if we are unable to meet the applicable financial tests, we may not be able to pay distributions in one or more periods. Furthermore, any new common or preferred shares/units that may in the future be issued for raising capital, financing acquisitions, share-based compensation arrangements or otherwise will increase the cash required to continue to pay cash distributions at current levels.

We may incur additional indebtedness, which may harm our financial position and cash flow and potentially impact our ability to pay distributions to equityholders. Our governing documents do not limit us from incurring additional indebtedness and other liabilities. As of December 31, 2013, we had \$1.9 billion of indebtedness outstanding. We may incur additional indebtedness and become more highly leveraged, which could harm our financial position and potentially limit our cash available to pay distributions to equityholders. As a result, we may not have sufficient funds remaining to make expected distributions to our equityholders if we incur additional indebtedness.

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

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

We may suffer economic harm as a result of the actions of our partners in real estate joint ventures and other investments. We may invest in certain entities in which we are not the exclusive investor or principal decision maker. Investments in such entities may, under certain circumstances, involve risks not present when a third party is not involved, including the possibility that the other parties to these investments might become bankrupt or fail to fund their share of required capital contributions. Our partners in these entities may have economic, tax or other business interests or goals that are inconsistent with our business interests or goals, and may be in a position to take actions contrary to our policies or objectives. Such investments may also lead to impasses, for example, as to whether to sell a property, because neither we nor the other parties to these investments may have full control over the entity. In addition, we may in certain circumstances be liable for the actions of the other parties to these investments. Each of these factors could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our equityholders.

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

We may be subject to possible environmental liabilities. We are subject to various Federal, state and local environmental laws, including air and water quality, hazardous or toxic substances and health and safety. These laws

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

Although most of our properties have been subject to varying degrees of environmental assessment, many of these assessments are limited in scope and may not include or identify all potential environmental liabilities or risks associated with the property. Identification of new compliance concerns or undiscovered areas of contamination, changes in the extent or

known scope of contamination, discovery of additional sites, human exposure to the contamination or changes in cleanup or compliance requirements could result in significant costs to us that could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our equityholders.

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

We may be subject to other possible liabilities that would adversely affect our financial position and cash flows. Our properties may be subject to other risks related to current or future laws, including laws benefiting disabled persons, state or local laws relating to zoning, construction, fire and life safety requirements and other matters. These laws may require significant property modifications in the future and could result in the levy of fines against us. In addition, although we believe that we adequately insure our properties, we are subject to the risk that our insurance may not cover all of the costs to restore a property that is damaged by a fire or other catastrophic events, including acts of war or, as mentioned above, terrorism. The occurrence of any of these events could have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our equityholders.

We may be subject to increased costs of insurance and limitations on coverage, particularly regarding acts of terrorism. Our portfolio of properties is insured for losses under our property, casualty and umbrella insurance policies through September 30, 2014. These policies include coverage for acts of terrorism. Future changes in the insurance industry's risk assessment approach and pricing structure may increase the cost of insuring our properties and decrease the scope of insurance coverage, either of which could adversely affect our financial position and operating results. Most of our loan agreements contain customary covenants requiring us to maintain insurance. Although we believe that we have adequate insurance coverage for purposes of these agreements, we may not be able to obtain an equivalent amount of coverage at reasonable costs, or at all, in the future. In addition, if lenders insist on greater coverage than we are able to obtain, it could adversely affect our ability to finance and/or refinance our properties and execute our growth strategies, which, in turn, would have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our equityholders.

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

Our business could be adversely affected by security breaches through cyber attacks, cyber intrusions or otherwise. We face risks associated with security breaches, whether through cyber attacks or cyber intrusions over the Internet, malware, computer viruses, attachments to e-mails, persons inside our organization or persons with access to systems

inside our organization, and other significant disruptions of our information technology networks and related systems. Our information technology networks and related systems are essential to our business operations. Despite our activities to maintain the security and integrity of our networks and related systems, there can be no absolute assurance that these activities will be effective. A security breach involving our networks and related systems could disrupt our operations in numerous ways that could ultimately have an adverse effect on our financial condition, results of operations, cash flows and ability to make expected distributions to our equityholders.

COPT's ownership limits are important factors. COPT's Declaration of Trust limits ownership of its common shares by any single shareholder to 9.8% of the number of the outstanding common shares or 9.8% of the value of the outstanding common shares, whichever is more restrictive. COPT's Declaration of Trust also limits ownership by any single shareholder of our common and preferred shares in the aggregate to 9.8% of the aggregate value of the outstanding common and preferred shares. We call these restrictions the "Ownership Limit." COPT's Declaration of Trust allows our Board of Trustees to exempt

shareholders from the Ownership Limit. The Ownership Limit and the restrictions on ownership of our common shares may delay or prevent a transaction or a change of control that might involve a premium price for our common shares/units or otherwise be in the best interest of our equityholders.

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

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

COPT's failure to qualify as a REIT would have adverse tax consequences, which would substantially reduce funds available to make distributions to our equityholders. We believe that COPT has qualified for taxation as a REIT for Federal income tax purposes since 1992. We plan for COPT to continue to meet the requirements for taxation as a REIT. Many of these requirements, however, are highly technical and complex. The determination that we are a REIT requires an analysis of various factual matters and circumstances that may not be totally within our control. For example, to qualify as a REIT, at least 95% of COPT's gross income must come from certain sources that are specified in the REIT tax laws. COPT is also required to distribute to shareholders at least 90% of its REIT taxable income (excluding capital gains). The fact that COPT holds most of its assets through COPLP and its subsidiaries further complicates the application of the REIT requirements. Even a technical or inadvertent mistake could jeopardize COPT's REIT status. Furthermore, Congress and the Internal Revenue Service might make changes to the tax laws and regulations and the courts might issue new rulings that make it more difficult or impossible for COPT to remain qualified as a REIT.

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

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

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

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

We may experience significant losses and harm to our financial condition if financial institutions holding our cash and cash equivalents file for bankruptcy protection. We believe that we maintain our cash and cash equivalents with high

quality financial institutions. We have not experienced any losses to date on our deposited cash. However, we may incur significant losses and harm to our financial condition in the future if any of these financial institutions files for bankruptcy protection.

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

Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments

None

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Item 2. Properties

The following table provides certain information about our office property markets and submarkets as of December 31, 2013:

Property Region, Business Park/Submarket and Location	Number of Buildings	Rentable Square Feet	Occupancy (1)	Annualized Rental Revenue (2) (in thousands)	Annualized Rental Revenue per Occupied Square Foot (2)(3)
Baltimore/Washington Corridor:					
National Business Park - Annapolis Junction, MD	28	3,260,248	99.5	% \$114,817	\$35.40
Columbia Gateway - Columbia, MD	27	2,141,653	88.0	% 45,678	24.25
Airport Square/bwtech - Linthicum, MD	16	1,214,409	75.1	% 22,396	24.56
Commons/Parkway - Hanover, MD	10	431,585	80.5	% 7,932	22.83
Other	11	1,119,849	98.9	% 31,225	28.20
Subtotal / Average	92	8,167,744	91.7	% \$222,048	\$29.63
Northern Virginia:					
Westfields Corporate Center - Chantilly, VA	9	1,431,833	93.8	% \$38,978	\$29.01
Patriot Ridge - Springfield, VA	1	239,272	50.1	% 4,844	40.37
Herdon, Tysons Corner and Merrifield, VA	9	1,704,561	88.2	% 49,394	32.86
Other	1	200,000	100.0	% 2,268	11.34
Subtotal / Average	20	3,575,666	88.6	% \$95,484	\$30.15
San Antonio:					
Sentry Gateway - San Antonio, TX	6	792,454	100.0	% \$29,570	\$37.31
Other	2	120,054	73.8	% 1,666	18.81
San Antonio	8	912,508	96.6	% \$31,236	\$35.45
Huntsville	4	440,966	80.7	% \$8,646	\$24.29
Washington DC-Capitol Riverfront	2	360,326	76.4	% \$12,493	\$45.36
St. Mary's & King George Counties	19	903,916	89.8	% \$16,857	\$20.77
Greater Baltimore:					
White Marsh, MD and Timonium, MD	28	1,287,005	81.0	% \$22,051	\$21.16
Baltimore City, MD	1	480,745	90.5	% 14,712	33.81
Northgate Business Park - Aberdeen, MD	3	284,884	37.9	% 3,429	31.78
Subtotal / Average	32	2,052,634	77.2	% \$40,192	\$25.36
Greater Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	4	660,165	93.7	% \$12,567	\$20.31
Other Region	2	295,842	100.0	% \$9,402	\$31.78
Total / Average	183	17,369,767	89.1	% \$448,925	\$28.99

(1) This percentage is based upon all rentable square feet under lease terms that were in effect as of December 31, 2013.

(2) Annualized rental revenue is the monthly contractual base rent as of December 31, 2013 multiplied by 12, plus the estimated annualized expense reimbursements under existing leases. We consider annualized rental revenue to be a useful measure for analyzing revenue sources because, since it is point-in-time based, it does not contain increases and decreases in revenue associated with periods in which lease terms were not in effect; historical revenue under generally accepted accounting principles does contain such fluctuations. We find the measure particularly useful for leasing, tenant, segment and industry analysis.

(3) Annualized rental revenue per occupied square foot is a property's annualized rental revenue divided by that property's occupied square feet as of December 31, 2013. Our computation of annualized rental revenue excludes the effect of lease incentives. The annualized rent per occupied square foot, including the effect of lease incentives, for our total office portfolio and two largest regions follows: total office portfolio: \$28.87; Baltimore/Washington Corridor: \$29.55; and Northern Virginia: \$30.02.

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The following table provides certain information about our office properties that were under, or contractually committed for, construction, or had redevelopment underway, or otherwise approved, as of December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

Property and Location	Submarket	Estimated Rentable Square Feet Upon Completion	Percentage Leased	Calendar Quarter of Anticipated Completion	Costs Incurred to Date (1)	Estimated Costs to Complete (1)
Under Construction						
Baltimore/Washington Corridor:						
312 Sentinel Way Annapolis Junction, MD	National Business Park	125,160	100	% 3Q 2014	\$25,378	\$11,145
420 National Business Parkway Jessup, MD	National Business Park	139,056	48	% 2Q 2014	26,132	7,476
Subtotal / Average		264,216	72	%	\$51,510	\$18,621
Northern Virginia:						
Ashburn Crossing - DC-9 Ashburn, VA	Ashburn	110,000	100	% 3Q 2014	\$7,584	\$7,976
15395 John Marshall Hwy Haymarket, VA	Other Northern Virginia	233,768	100	% 1Q 2014	23,426	574
NOVA Office A Northern Virginia	Other Northern Virginia	159,300	100	% 1Q 2015	13,308	31,252
Subtotal / Average		503,068	100	%	\$44,318	\$39,802
San Antonio:						
8100 Potranco Road San Antonio, TX	San Antonio	160,466	0	% 4Q 2015	\$6,966	\$32,734
Huntsville:						
1100 Redstone Gateway Huntsville, AL	Huntsville	121,111	100	% 1Q 2014	\$21,356	\$223
Total Under Construction		1,048,861	78	%	\$124,150	\$91,380
Under Redevelopment						
Greater Philadelphia:						
721 Arbor Way (Hillcrest II) Blue Bell, PA	Greater Philadelphia	183,416	86	% 2Q 2014	\$27,533	\$5,467
731 Arbor Way (Hillcrest III) Blue Bell, PA	Greater Philadelphia	140,765	79	% 1Q 2016	5,685	20,915
Subtotal / Average		324,181	83	%	\$33,218	\$26,382
Baltimore/Washington Corridor:						
6708 Alexander Bell Drive	Howard County	52,000	0	% 4Q 2015	\$3,799	\$7,605

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Columbia, MD

Perimeter

Total Under Redevelopment	376,181	71	%	\$37,017	\$33,987
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(1) Includes land, construction, leasing costs and allocated portion of structured parking and other shared infrastructure, if applicable.

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The following table provides certain information about our land held or under pre-construction as of December 31, 2013, including properties under ground lease to us:

Market/Submarket and Location	Acres	Estimated Developable Square Feet
Strategic Land		
Baltimore/Washington Corridor:		
National Business Park	200	2,166
Arundel Preserve (1)	89	1,080
Columbia Gateway	22	560
M Square	49	525
Airport Square	5	84
Subtotal	365	4,415
Northern Virginia	103	2,435
San Antonio	69	1,033
Huntsville (2)	440	4,173
St. Mary's & King George Counties	44	109
Greater Baltimore	49	1,478
Total strategic land held and pre-construction	1,070	13,643
Non-Strategic Land		
Baltimore/Washington Corridor	7	65
Greater Baltimore	128	1,352
Greater Philadelphia	8	463
Colorado Springs	171	2,540
Other (3)	324	1,967
Total non-strategic land held	638	6,387
Total land held and pre-construction	1,708	20,030

(1) This land includes approximately 56 acres under contract to be purchased by us.

(2) This land is owned by the United States Government and is under a long term enhanced-use lease to us. We are not required to pay rent on the individual land sites included in this lease until tenants of properties completed on such land sites begin paying rent.

(3) This land includes 217 acres that is being put back to its jurisdictional county per a development agreement described in Note 6 to our consolidated financial statements.

The following table provides certain information about our wholesale data center property as of December 31, 2013:

Property and Location	Year Built	Gross Building Area	Raised Floor Square Footage (1)	Initial Stabilization Critical Load (in MWs) (2)	MW Operational	MW Leased
9651 Hornbaker Road - Manassas, VA	2010	233,000	100,000	18	9	6.3

(1) Raised floor square footage is that portion of the gross building area in which tenants locate their computer servers. Raised floor area is considered to be the net rentable square footage.

(2) Critical load is the power available for exclusive use of tenants in the property (expressed in terms of megawatts ("MWs")).

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Lease Expirations

The following table provides a summary schedule of the lease expirations for leases in place at our office properties as of December 31, 2013, assuming that none of the tenants exercise any early termination rights. This analysis includes the effect of early renewals completed on existing leases but excludes the effect of new tenant leases on 200,518 square feet executed but yet to commence as of December 31, 2013.

Year of Lease Expiration (1)	Number of Leases Expiring	Square Footage of Leases Expiring	Percentage of Total Occupied Square Feet	Annualized Rental Revenue of Expiring Leases (2)	Percentage of Total Annualized Rental Revenue Expiring (2)	Total Annualized Rental Revenue of Expiring Leases Per Occupied Square Foot
(in thousands)						
2014	116	2,243,447	14.5	% \$64,930	14.5	% \$28.94
2015	92	2,085,493	13.5	% 62,210	13.9	% 29.83
2016	85	1,684,980	10.9	% 47,072	10.5	% 27.94
2017	83	1,830,330	11.8	% 51,176	11.4	% 27.96
2018	68	1,734,283	11.2	% 52,522	11.7	% 30.28
2019	52	1,258,500	8.1	% 36,999	8.2	% 29.40
2020	49	1,806,019	11.7	% 52,059	11.6	% 28.83
2021	24	582,376	3.8	% 16,466	3.7	% 28.27
2022	12	822,791	5.3	% 24,710	5.5	% 30.03
2023	16	348,691	2.3	% 8,934	2.0	% 25.62
2024	8	254,026	1.6	% 5,237	1.2	% 20.61
2025	5	766,394	4.9	% 24,966	5.6	% 32.58
2026	1	16,200	0.1	% 421	0.1	% 26.00
2030	1	50,456	0.3	% 1,224	0.3	% 24.25
Total/Weighted Average	612	15,483,986	100.0	% \$448,925	100.0	% \$28.99

With regard to leases expiring in 2014, we believe that the weighted average annualized rental revenue per occupied square foot for such leases at December 31, 2013 was, on average, approximately 4% to 6% higher than estimated current market rents for the related space, with specific results varying by market.

The following table provides a summary schedule of the lease expirations for leases in place at our wholesale data center property as of December 31, 2013:

Year of Lease Expiration (1)	Number of Leases Expiring	Raised Floor Square Footage Expiring	Critical Load Leased (in megawatts)	Critical Load Used (in megawatts)	Annualized Rental Revenue of Expiring Leases (2)
(in thousands)					
2016	1	9,437	2	0.2	\$228
2018	2	1,283	0.3	0.2	445
2019	1	6,374	1	1.0	2,141
2020	1	11,122	2	2.0	4,485
2022	1	5,590	1	0.5	766
Total/Weighted Average	6	33,806	6.3	3.9	\$8,065

- All of the leasing statistics set forth above assume no exercise of any existing early termination rights. In addition, most of the leases with our largest tenant, the United States Government, provide for consecutive one-year terms;
- (1) all of the leasing statistics set forth above assume that the United States Government will remain in the space that they lease through the end of the respective arrangements, without ending consecutive one-year leases prematurely. Annualized rental revenue is the monthly contractual base rent as of December 31, 2013 multiplied by 12, plus the
 - (2) estimated annualized expense reimbursements under existing office leases. Our computation of annualized rental revenue excludes the effect of lease incentives, although the effect of this exclusion is generally not material.

Item 3. Legal Proceedings

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

Item 4. Mine Safety Disclosures

Not applicable.

PART II

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

Market Information for COPT

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

	Price Range		Dividends
	Low	High	Per Share
2012			
First Quarter	\$20.58	\$25.48	\$0.2750
Second Quarter	\$21.13	\$24.05	\$0.2750
Third Quarter	\$21.36	\$25.61	\$0.2750
Fourth Quarter	\$23.22	\$26.12	\$0.2750
	Price Range		Dividends
	Low	High	Per Share
2013			
First Quarter	\$24.75	\$27.52	\$0.2750
Second Quarter	\$23.81	\$29.95	\$0.2750
Third Quarter	\$22.40	\$28.85	\$0.2750
Fourth Quarter	\$21.48	\$25.37	\$0.2750

The number of holders of record of COPT's common shares was 541 as of December 31, 2013. This number does not include shareholders whose shares are held of record by a brokerage house or clearing agency, but does include any such brokerage house or clearing agency as one record holder.

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

Market Information for COPLP

There is no established public trading market for COPLP's partnership units. The table below shows the quarterly common unit distributions per unit declared:

	Distributions Per Unit
2012	
First Quarter	\$0.2750
Second Quarter	\$0.2750
Third Quarter	\$0.2750
Fourth Quarter	\$0.2750
	Distributions Per Unit
2013	
First Quarter	\$0.2750
Second Quarter	\$0.2750
Third Quarter	\$0.2750
Fourth Quarter	\$0.2750

As of December 31, 2013, there were 40 holders of record of COPLP's common units.

Unregistered Sales of Equity Securities and Use of Proceeds

During the three months ended December 31, 2013, 454 of COPLP's common units were exchanged for 454 COPT common shares in accordance with the COPLP's Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement, as amended. The issuance of these common shares was effected in reliance upon the exemption from registration under Section 4(2) of the Securities Act of 1933, as amended.

COPT's Common Shares Performance Graph

The graph and the table set forth below assume \$100 was invested on December 31, 2008 in COPT's common shares. The graph and the table compare the cumulative return (assuming reinvestment of dividends) of this investment with a \$100 investment at that time in the S&P 500 Index or the All Equity REIT Index of the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts ("NAREIT"):

Index	Period Ended					
	12/31/08	12/31/09	12/31/10	12/31/11	12/31/12	12/31/13
Corporate Office Properties Trust	100.00	125.29	124.69	80.78	99.48	98.59
S&P 500	100.00	126.46	145.51	148.59	172.37	228.19
NAREIT All Equity REIT Index	100.00	127.99	163.76	177.32	212.26	218.32

Item 6. Selected Financial Data

The following tables set forth summary historical consolidated financial data and operating data for COPT and COPLP and their respective subsidiaries as of and for each of the years ended December 31, 2009 through 2013. You should read the following summary historical financial data in conjunction with the consolidated historical financial statements and notes thereto of COPT and its subsidiaries and COPLP and its subsidiaries and the section of this report entitled "Management's Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations" for additional information.

Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries

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

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Revenues					
Revenues from real estate operations (1)	\$460,997	\$434,299	\$408,611	\$365,253	\$328,810
Construction contract and other service revenues	62,363	73,836	84,345	104,675	343,087
Total revenues	523,360	508,135	492,956	469,928	671,897
Expenses					
Property operating expenses (1)	167,199	159,206	154,375	138,471	116,216
Depreciation and amortization associated with real estate operations (1)	113,214	107,998	107,003	91,705	74,766
Construction contract and other service expenses	58,875	70,576	81,639	102,302	336,519
Impairment losses (1)	5,857	43,678	83,213	—	—
General, administrative and leasing expenses (1)	30,869	31,900	30,306	28,485	27,837
Business development expenses and land carry costs	5,436	5,711	6,122	6,403	5,259
Total operating expenses	381,450	419,069	462,658	367,366	560,597
Operating income	141,910	89,066	30,298	102,562	111,300
Interest expense (1)	(82,010)	(86,401)	(90,037)	(87,551)	(68,540)
Interest and other income	3,834	7,172	5,603	9,682	5,164
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(27,030)	(943)	(1,639)	—	—
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	—	(29,805)	—	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated entities and income taxes	36,704	8,894	(85,580)	24,693	47,924
Equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated entities	2,110	(546)	(331)	1,376	(941)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(1,978)	(381)	6,710	(108)	(196)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	36,836	7,967	(79,201)	25,961	46,787
Discontinued operations (1)(2)	55,692	12,353	(51,107)	16,714	14,512
Income (loss) before gain on sales of real estate	92,528	20,320	(130,308)	42,675	61,299
Gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes (3)	9,016	21	2,732	2,829	—
Net income (loss)	101,544	20,341	(127,576)	45,504	61,299
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(7,837)	636	8,148	(2,744)	(4,970)
Net income (loss) attributable to COPT	93,707	20,977	(119,428)	42,760	56,329
Preferred share dividends	(19,971)	(20,844)	(16,102)	(16,102)	(16,102)
Issuance costs associated with redeemed preferred shares (4)	(2,904)	(1,827)	—	—	—
Net income (loss) attributable to COPT common shareholders	\$70,832	\$(1,694)	\$(135,530)	\$26,658	\$40,227
Basic earnings per common share (5)					

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Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$0.21	\$(0.19)) \$(1.28)) \$0.17	\$0.47
Net income (loss)	\$0.83	\$(0.03)) \$(1.97)) \$0.43	\$0.70
Diluted earnings per common share (5)					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$0.21	\$(0.19)	) \$(1.28)	) \$0.17	\$0.47
Net income (loss)	\$0.83	\$(0.03)	) \$(1.97)	) \$0.43	\$0.70
Weighted average common shares outstanding – basic	85,167	73,454	69,382	59,611	55,930
Weighted average common shares outstanding – diluted	85,224	73,454	69,382	59,944	56,407

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	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Balance Sheet Data (as of year end):					
Total properties, net	\$3,214,301	\$3,163,044	\$3,352,975	\$3,445,455	\$3,029,900
Total assets	\$3,629,952	\$3,653,759	\$3,863,555	\$3,844,517	\$3,380,022
Debt	\$1,927,703	\$2,019,168	\$2,426,303	\$2,323,681	\$2,053,841
Total liabilities	\$2,114,945	\$2,206,962	\$2,648,748	\$2,521,379	\$2,259,390
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	\$17,758	\$10,298	\$8,908	\$9,000	\$—
Total equity	\$1,497,249	\$1,436,499	\$1,205,899	\$1,323,138	\$1,120,632
Other Financial Data (for the year ended):					
Cash flows provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$158,979	\$191,838	\$152,143	\$156,436	\$194,817
Investing activities	\$(119,790)	\$13,744	\$(260,387)	\$(479,167)	\$(349,076)
Financing activities	\$4,590	\$(200,547)	\$103,701	\$324,571	\$155,746
Numerator for diluted EPS	\$70,418	\$(2,163)	\$(136,567)	\$25,587	\$39,217
Diluted funds from operations (6)	\$214,149	\$165,720	\$53,062	\$148,645	\$152,626
Diluted funds from operations per share (6)	\$2.40	\$2.13	\$0.72	\$2.30	\$2.46
Cash dividends declared per common share	\$1.10	\$1.10	\$1.65	\$1.61	\$1.53
Property Data (as of year end):					
Number of properties owned (7)	183	208	238	256	253
Total rentable square feet owned (7)	17,370	18,831	20,514	20,432	19,543

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

Includes income derived from three operating properties disposed in 2010, 23 operating properties disposed in (2) 2011, 35 operating properties disposed in 2012 and 31 operating properties disposed in 2013 (see Note 20 to our consolidated financial statements).

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

(4) Reflects a decrease to net income available to common shareholders pertaining to the original issuance costs recognized upon the redemption of the Series G Preferred Shares in 2012 and Series J Preferred Shares in 2013.

(5) Basic and diluted earnings per common share are calculated based on amounts attributable to common shareholders of COPT.

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

(7) Amounts reported reflect only operating office properties.

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Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries

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

	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Revenues					
Revenues from real estate operations (1)	\$460,997	\$434,299	\$408,611	\$365,253	\$328,810
Construction contract and other service revenues	62,363	73,836	84,345	104,675	343,087
Total revenues	523,360	508,135	492,956	469,928	671,897
Expenses					
Property operating expenses (1)	167,199	159,206	154,375	138,471	116,216
Depreciation and amortization associated with real estate operations (1)	113,214	107,998	107,003	91,705	74,766
Construction contract and other service expenses	58,875	70,576	81,639	102,302	336,519
Impairment losses (1)	5,857	43,678	83,213	—	—
General, administrative and leasing expenses (1)	30,869	31,900	30,300	28,461	27,813
Business development expenses and land carry costs	5,436	5,711	6,122	6,403	5,259
Total operating expenses	381,450	419,069	462,652	367,342	560,573
Operating income	141,910	89,066	30,304	102,586	111,324
Interest expense (1)	(82,010)	(86,401)	(90,037)	(87,551)	(68,540)
Interest and other income	3,834	7,172	5,603	9,682	5,164
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(27,030)	(943)	(1,639)	—	—
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	—	(29,805)	—	—
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated entities and income taxes	36,704	8,894	(85,574)	24,717	47,948
Equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated entities	2,110	(546)	(331)	1,376	(941)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(1,978)	(381)	6,710	(108)	(196)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	36,836	7,967	(79,195)	25,985	46,811
Discontinued operations (1)(2)	55,692	12,353	(51,107)	16,714	14,512
Income (loss) before gain on sales of real estate	92,528	20,320	(130,302)	42,699	61,323
Gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes (3)	9,016	21	2,732	2,829	—
Net income (loss)	101,544	20,341	(127,570)	45,528	61,323
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(3,907)	507	244	(61)	66
Net income (loss) attributable to COPLP	97,637	20,848	(127,326)	45,467	61,389
Preferred unit distributions	(20,631)	(21,504)	(16,762)	(16,762)	(16,762)
Issuance costs associated with redeemed preferred units (4)	(2,904)	(1,827)	—	—	—
Net income (loss) attributable to COPLP common unitholders	\$74,102	\$(2,483)	\$(144,088)	\$28,705	\$44,627
Basic earnings per common unit (5)					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$0.21	\$(0.19)	\$(1.29)	\$0.18	\$0.49
Net income (loss)	\$0.83	\$(0.04)	\$(2.00)	\$0.44	\$0.73
Diluted earnings per common unit (5)					
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$0.21	\$(0.19)	\$(1.29)	\$0.18	\$0.49
Net income (loss)	\$0.83	\$(0.04)	\$(2.00)	\$0.44	\$0.72
Weighted average common units outstanding – basic	89,036	77,689	72,564	62,553	59,981
Weighted average common units outstanding – diluted	89,093	77,689	72,564	62,886	60,458

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	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
Balance Sheet Data (as of year end):					
Total properties, net	\$3,214,301	\$3,163,044	\$3,352,975	\$3,445,455	\$3,029,900
Total assets	\$3,622,485	\$3,646,983	\$3,855,967	\$3,836,329	\$3,373,337
Debt	\$1,927,703	\$2,019,168	\$2,426,303	\$2,323,681	\$2,053,841
Total liabilities	\$2,107,478	\$2,200,186	\$2,641,160	\$2,512,504	\$2,252,051
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	\$17,758	\$10,298	\$8,908	\$9,000	\$—
Total equity	\$1,497,249	\$1,436,499	\$1,205,899	\$1,314,825	\$1,121,286
Other Financial Data (for the year ended):					
Cash flows provided by (used in):					
Operating activities	\$158,979	\$191,838	\$152,149	\$156,460	\$194,838
Investing activities	\$(119,790)	\$13,744	\$(260,387)	\$(479,167)	\$(349,076)
Financing activities	\$4,590	\$(200,547)	\$103,695	\$324,547	\$155,725
Numerator for diluted EPU	\$73,688	\$(2,952)	\$(145,125)	\$27,634	\$43,617
Cash distributions declared per common unit	\$1.10	\$1.10	\$1.65	\$1.61	\$1.53
Property Data (as of year end):					
Number of properties owned (6)	183	208	238	256	253
Total rentable square feet owned (6)	17,370	18,831	20,514	20,432	19,543

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

Includes income derived from three operating properties disposed in 2010, 23 operating properties disposed in (2)2011, 35 operating properties disposed in 2012 and 31 operating properties disposed in 2013 (see Note 20 to our consolidated financial statements).

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

(4) Reflects a decrease to net income available to common shareholders pertaining to the original issuance costs recognized upon the redemption of the Series G Preferred Units in 2012 and Series J Preferred Units in 2013.

(5) Basic and diluted earnings per common unit are calculated based on amounts attributable to common unitholders of COPLP.

(6) Amounts reported reflect only operating office properties.

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

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

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

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

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

Overview

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

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

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

production. As a result of this strategy, a large concentration of our revenue is derived from several large tenants. As of December 31, 2013, 65.1% of our annualized rental revenue (as defined below) from office properties was from our 20 largest tenants, 41.0% from our four largest tenants and 24.8% from our largest tenant, the United States Government. In addition, as of December 31, 2013, 69.7% of the total annualized rental revenue of our office properties was from properties located near defense installations and other knowledge-based government demand drivers (referred to elsewhere as “Strategic Demand Drivers”), or that were otherwise at least 50% leased by United States Government agencies or defense contractors; we refer to these properties herein as “Strategic Tenant Properties.”

In 2013, we announced the completion of our Strategic Reallocation Plan that we commenced in 2011, which entailed the disposition by the end of 2013 of approximately \$562 million in office properties and land no longer closely aligned with our strategy, and use of the proceeds to invest in Strategic Tenant Properties, to repay borrowings and for general corporate purposes. In 2013, we disposed of 31 operating properties totaling 2.3 million square feet for aggregate transaction values totaling \$293.3 million, including the following:

15 properties in Colorado Springs and two in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor totaling 1.3 million square feet sold for \$146.4 million, the net proceeds of which were used to pay off \$65.2 million in fixed rate secured debt due to mature in early 2014 and the remainder primarily to pay down our Revolving Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes; and nine properties in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor and five properties in Colorado Springs that secured a \$146.5 million non recourse loan. In December, we conveyed the properties to the holder of the loan. Upon completion of this transfer, we recognized a gain on extinguishment of debt of \$67.8 million, representing the difference between the mortgage loan and interest payable extinguished over the carrying value of the property transferred as of the transfer date.

Since implementing the Strategic Reallocation Plan, we completed dispositions of 89 operating properties totaling 5.5 million square feet and non-operating land for transaction values totaling \$687.1 million, including the disposition of our Colorado Springs operating segment.

Our 2013 investing activities increased our concentration in Strategic Tenant Properties through the dispositions discussed above and our placing into service an aggregate of 812,000 square feet in eight newly constructed properties that were 75% leased as of December 31, 2013, all but one of which were proximate to Strategic Demand Drivers.

In 2013, we completed several significant capital transactions, including the following:

COPLP issued the following unsecured senior notes, guaranteed by COPT, and used the net proceeds from these issuances to repay borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes, including partial repayment of certain of our unsecured debt:

\$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.600% Senior Notes in May at an initial offering price of 99.816% of their face value. The proceeds from the offering, after deducting discounts of the initial purchasers of the notes, but before other offering expenses, were approximately \$347.1 million; and

\$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.250% Senior Notes in September at an initial offering price of 98.783% of their face value. The proceeds from the offering, after deducting underwriting discounts, but before other offering expenses, were approximately \$245.3 million;

we repaid a \$239.4 million principal amount of our 4.25% Exchangeable Senior Notes for an aggregate repayment amount of \$255.1 million, and recognized a \$25.9 million loss on early extinguishment of debt, including unamortized loan issuance costs. Most of this repayment resulted from a tender offer for the notes that was completed on June 27, 2013;

COPT completed a public offering of 4,485,000 common shares in March at a price of \$26.34 per share for net proceeds of \$118.1 million, after underwriter discounts but before offering expenses, that were contributed to COPLP

in exchange for 4,485,000 common units. The net proceeds were used to pay down our Revolving Credit Facility and for general corporate purposes;

COPT issued 1.5 million common shares at a weighted average price of \$26.05 per share in July under its at-the-market (“ATM”) stock offering program established in October 2012, representing its first issuance under the ATM program. Net proceeds from the shares issued totaled \$38.5 million, after payment of \$586,000 in commissions to sales agents. The proceeds from the shares issued were contributed to COPLP in exchange for 1.5 million common units, and used by COPLP for general corporate purposes.

COPT redeemed all of its outstanding Series J Preferred Shares at a price of \$25.00 per share, or \$84.8 million in the aggregate, plus accrued and unpaid dividends thereon through the date of redemption, using proceeds from the March 2013 public offering of common shares. These shares accrued dividends equal to 7.625% of the liquidation preference. In connection with this redemption, COPLP redeemed the Series J Preferred Units previously owned by COPT that carried terms substantially the same as the Series J Preferred Shares. At the time of the redemption, we recognized a \$2.9 million

decrease to net income available to common equityholders pertaining to the original issuance costs incurred on the securities;

Due in large part to these transactions and the property dispositions completed in 2013, we increased from December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2013 each of the following: the fixed rate portion of our debt from 80% to 89% (including the effect of variable rate loans subject to interest rate swaps); the unsecured portion of our debt from 50% to 63%; and our weighted average debt maturity from 3.2 years to 5.0 years.

Our office property portfolio's occupancy improved to 89.1% as of December 31, 2013, a 1.3% increase over year end 2012, due in large part to our disposition of properties in 2013 with a weighted average disposition date occupancy of 78.1%. We completed 3.8 million square feet of leasing in 2013, including 897,000 of construction and redevelopment space. In addition, occupancy of our Same Office Properties (defined below) increased slightly to 89.8% as of December 31, 2013 (up from 89.5% as of December 31, 2012). As of December 31, 2013, our Strategic Tenant Properties were 91.6% occupied, down from 92.8% as of December 31, 2012 due primarily to vacant space in certain newly constructed properties placed in service, but still notably stronger than the 84.8% occupancy of our other properties as of December 31, 2013.

Our operations in recent years have been hindered by continuing delays in Federal budget approvals and uncertainty regarding the potential for future reductions in government spending targeting defense. The Budget Control Act passed in 2011, which imposed caps on the Federal budget in order to achieve targeted spending levels over the 2014-2025 fiscal years, fueled further uncertainty and eventually led to budget sequestration by the United States Government of funding levels in 2013. Ultimately, the resulting defense spending reductions did not significantly affect the knowledge-based activities of most of our tenants. Nevertheless, the absence of approved Federal budgets and continued uncertainty disrupted the Government's process for awarding contracts to prospective tenants, thus delaying our ability to lease certain existing properties and new construction proximate to Strategic Demand Drivers.

In addition, the otherwise challenging economic conditions in the United States and our regions in recent years have also adversely affected our operations. These conditions prompted many tenants and prospective tenants to consolidate their operations, close their businesses, downsize their space requirements or cancel or delay expansion plans in our regions, placing downward pressure on occupancy and rental rates.

In January 2014, the 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act was passed, establishing a budget for the 2014 fiscal year that rolled back certain of the defense spending reductions that were to occur under the 2011 Budget Act. With the passage of this Act, we believe that defense spending levels will be generally flat for the next three years. We believe that the passage of this budget will enable the Government to resume a more normalized process for awarding contracts, which should improve the leasing outlook for our Strategic Tenant Properties, particularly those proximate to Strategic Demand Drivers. We believe that the knowledge-based activities of most of our tenants will be a priority in the defense budget as such activities are considered increasingly critical to our national security.

In addition, in 2011, Federal agencies completed their relocation to the following government installations that serve as demand drivers to our portfolio of Strategic Tenant Properties primarily in connection with mandates by the Base Realignment and Closure Commission of the United States Congress ("BRAC"): Fort George G. Meade (which also houses the United States Cyber Command), Redstone Arsenal, Fort Belvoir, San Antonio and Aberdeen Proving Ground. We have been expecting a significant shift of jobs by defense contractors supporting these agencies in response to their relocations, but we believe that the absence of a Federal budget and the surrounding uncertainty may have delayed the pace of that occurring. We believe that the passage of the 2014 Consolidated Appropriations Act may enable these job shifts to take place, which could benefit our properties located proximate to these installations.

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

We discuss significant factors contributing to changes in our net income over the last three years in the section below entitled “Results of Operations.” The results of operations discussion is combined for COPT and COPLP because there are no material differences in the results of operations between the two reporting entities.

In addition, the section below entitled “Liquidity and Capital Resources” includes discussions of, among other things:

- how we expect to generate cash for short and long-term capital needs;
- our off-balance sheet arrangements in place that are reasonably likely to affect our financial condition; and
- our commitments and contingencies.

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

Critical Accounting Policies and Estimates

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

Acquisitions of Properties

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

- the amount of the purchase price allocated among different categories of assets and liabilities on our consolidated balance sheets; the amount of costs assigned to individual properties in multiple property acquisitions; and the amount of gain recognized in our consolidated statements of operations should we determine that the fair value of the acquisition exceeds its cost;
- where the amortization of the components appear over time in our consolidated statements of operations. Allocations to above- and below-market leases are amortized into rental revenue, whereas allocations to most of the other tangible and intangible assets are amortized into depreciation and amortization expense. As a REIT, this is important to us

since much of the investment community evaluates our operating performance using non-GAAP measures such as funds from operations, the computation of which includes rental revenue but does not include depreciation and amortization expense; and the timing over which the items are recognized as revenue or expense in our consolidated statements of operations. For example, for allocations to the as-if vacant value, the land portion is not depreciated and the building portion is depreciated over a longer period of time than the other components (generally 40 years). Allocations to above- and below-market leases, in-place lease value and tenant relationship value are amortized over significantly shorter timeframes, and if individual tenants' leases are terminated early, any unamortized amounts remaining associated with those tenants are written off upon termination. These differences in timing can materially affect our reported results of operations. In addition, we establish lives for tenant relationship values based on our estimates of how long we expect the respective tenants to remain in the properties.

Impairment of Long-Lived Assets

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

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

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

Assessment of Lease Term

As discussed above, a significant portion of our portfolio is leased to the United States Government, and the majority of those leases consist of a series of one-year renewal options, or provide for early termination rights. In addition, certain other leases in our portfolio provide early termination rights to tenants. Applicable accounting guidance requires us to recognize minimum rental payments on a straight-line basis over the terms of each lease and to assess the lease terms as including all periods for which failure to renew, or continue, the lease imposes a penalty on the lessee in such amounts that renewal, or continuation, appears, at the inception of the lease, to be reasonably assured. Factors we consider when determining whether a penalty is significant include the uniqueness of the purpose or location of the property, the availability of a comparable replacement property, the relative importance or significance

of the property to the continuation of the lessee's line of business and the existence of leasehold improvements or other assets whose value would be impaired by the lessee vacating or discontinuing use of the leased property. For a number of our leases with the United States Government, we have concluded, based on the factors above, that exercise of existing renewal options, or continuation of such leases without exercising early termination rights, is reasonably assured. Changes in these assessments could result in the write-off of any recorded assets associated with straight-line rental revenue and acceleration of depreciation and amortization expense associated with costs we have incurred related to these leases.

Revenue Recognition on Tenant Improvements

Most of our leases involve some form of improvements to leased space. When we are required to provide improvements under the terms of a lease, we need to determine whether the improvements constitute landlord assets or tenant assets. If the improvements are landlord assets, we capitalize the cost of the improvements and recognize depreciation expense associated with such improvements over the shorter of the useful life of the assets or the term of the lease and recognize any payments

from the tenant as rental revenue over the term of the lease. If the improvements are tenant assets, we defer the cost of improvements funded by us as a lease incentive asset and amortize it as a reduction of rental revenue over the term of the lease. Our determination of whether improvements are landlord assets or tenant assets also may affect when we commence revenue recognition in connection with a lease.

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

Collectability of Accounts and Deferred Rent Receivable

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

Activities we conduct to monitor the credit quality of our tenants include the following: monitoring the timeliness of tenant lease payments; reviewing credit ratings of tenants that are rated by a nationally recognized credit agency prior to such tenants' entry into leases, and monitoring periodically thereafter; reviewing financial statements of tenants that are publicly available or that are required to be provided to us pursuant to the terms of such tenants' leases; and monitoring news reports regarding our tenants.

Accounting Method for Investments

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

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

Accounting for Interest Rate Derivatives

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

Concentration of Operations

Customer Concentration of Property Operations

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

Tenant	Percentage of Annualized Rental Revenue of Office Properties for 20 Largest Tenants as of December 31,			
	2013	2012	2011	
United States of America	24.8	% 24.2	% 22.2	%
Northrop Grumman Corporation (1)	6.1	% 6.3	% 6.9	%
Booz Allen Hamilton, Inc.	5.8	% 5.5	% 5.1	%
Computer Sciences Corporation (1)	4.4	% 4.8	% 4.8	%
General Dynamics Corporation (1)	4.0	% 3.6	% 1.5	%
The Boeing Company (1)	2.6	% 1.4	% 1.3	%
The MITRE Corporation	2.0	% 1.9	% 1.8	%
CareFirst, Inc.	2.0	% 1.9	% 1.6	%
The Aerospace Corporation (1)	1.8	% 1.7	% 1.7	%
Wells Fargo & Company (1)	1.6	% 1.7	% 1.7	%
L-3 Communications Holdings, Inc. (1)	1.3	% 1.4	% 1.6	%
AT&T Corporation (1)	1.3	% 1.2	% 1.2	%
ITT Exelis (1)	1.2	% 1.7	% 1.7	%
Science Applications International Corporation (1)	1.0	% 1.0	% 0.9	%
Kratos Defense & Security Solution, Inc. (1)	0.9	% 1.5	% 1.4	%
Raytheon Company (1)	0.9	% 1.1	% 1.0	%
TASC Inc.	0.9	% N/A	NA	
The Johns Hopkins Institutions (1)	0.9	% 0.8	% 0.8	%
KEYW Corporation	0.8	% N/A	N/A	
Unisys Corporation	0.8	% 0.8	% 0.8	%
Ciena Corporation	N/A	1.0	% 1.1	%
Lockheed Martin Corporation	N/A	0.8	% N/A	
Comcast Corporation (1)	N/A	N/A	1.2	%
Subtotal of 20 largest tenants	65.1	% 64.5	% 60.3	%
All remaining tenants	34.9	% 35.5	% 39.7	%
Total	100.0	% 100.0	% 100.0	%

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

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

Our Strategic Tenant Properties accounted for 69.7% of our annualized rental revenue from office properties as of December 31, 2013. We expect to maintain a high concentration of revenue from customers in these sectors, as discussed further in the section in Item 1 to this Annual Report on Form 10-K entitled "Business and Growth Strategies."

Geographic Concentration of Property Operations

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

Region	Percentage of Annualized Rental Revenue of Office Properties as of December 31,			Number of Office Properties as of December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011
Baltimore/Washington Corridor	49.5	% 49.2	% 49.1	% 92	101	118
Northern Virginia	21.3	% 19.1	% 16.0	% 20	19	17
San Antonio	7.0	% 6.3	% 5.8	% 8	8	9
Huntsville	1.9	% 0.7	% 0.8	% 4	1	1
Washington, DC - Capitol Riverfront	2.8	% 3.1	% 3.0	% 2	2	2
St. Mary's and King George Counties	3.7	% 3.4	% 3.4	% 19	19	19
Greater Baltimore	8.9	% 8.8	% 12.6	% 32	32	46
Greater Philadelphia	2.8	% 2.0	% 1.8	% 4	3	2
Colorado Springs	—	% 5.4	% 5.0	% —	20	20
Other	2.1	% 2.0	% 2.5	% 2	3	4
	100.0	% 100.0	% 100.0	% 183	208	238

The most significant changes in our regional allocations set forth above were due to: significant dispositions of properties in 2012 and 2013, including our exit from the Colorado Springs region and sales of numerous properties in the Greater Baltimore and Baltimore/Washington Corridor regions; and newly-constructed properties placed into service primarily in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor, Northern Virginia and Huntsville regions.

Occupancy and Leasing

Office Properties

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

	December 31,			
	2013	2012	2011	
Occupancy rates at period end				
Total	89.1	% 87.8	% 86.2	%
Baltimore/Washington Corridor	91.7	% 89.5	% 87.0	%
Northern Virginia	88.6	% 89.2	% 84.8	%
San Antonio	96.6	% 96.4	% 90.7	%
Huntsville	80.7	% 83.2	% 100.0	%
Washington, DC - Capitol Riverfront	76.4	% 89.0	% 91.6	%
St. Mary's and King George Counties	89.8	% 85.9	% 87.3	%
Greater Baltimore	77.2	% 78.6	% 84.5	%
Greater Philadelphia	93.7	% 100.0	% 99.7	%
Colorado Springs	N/A	77.6	% 74.7	%
Other	100.0	% 100.0	% 97.5	%
Average contractual annual rental rate per square foot at year end (1)	\$28.99	\$27.92	\$26.59	

(1) Includes estimated expense reimbursements.

	Rentable Square Feet (in thousands)	Occupied Square Feet	
December 31, 2012	18,831	16,541	
Square feet vacated upon lease expiration (1)	—	(969)
Occupancy of previously vacant space in connection with new lease (2)	—	836	
Square feet constructed or redeveloped	1,019	945	
Dispositions	(2,345	)	(1,830
Other changes	(135	)	(39
December 31, 2013	17,370	15,484)

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

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

Please refer to the section above entitled “Overview” for discussion regarding our leasing activity in 2013 and our expectations regarding the future outlook. As the table above reflects, much of the increase in our total occupancy from December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2013 was attributable to our disposition of properties with lower occupancy rates during 2013. Occupancy of our Same Office Properties was 89.8% at December 31, 2013, up slightly from 89.5% at December 31, 2012. With regard to our regional occupancy trends, including changes from December 31, 2012 to December 31, 2013:

the increase in our occupancy in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor was due primarily to our disposition in 2013 of 11 properties that were 66.5% occupied upon disposition;

the decrease in our occupancy in Huntsville was due primarily to an unoccupied 62,000 square foot property that we placed into service in the fourth quarter. This property is located in our Redstone Gateway Business Park, which is located at the main gate to the Redstone Arsenal, an installation that houses knowledge-based defense programs; the decrease in our occupancy in the Washington, DC - Capitol Riverfront region was due primarily to a tenant vacating 52,000 square feet in the fourth quarter in conjunction with a long-term lease extension on 104,000 square feet; and

our occupancy in Greater Baltimore has been adversely affected by 284,000 square feet in three properties we constructed in our North Gate Business Park that were collectively 37.9% occupied as of December 31, 2013. This park is located proximate to Aberdeen Proving Ground, an installation that houses knowledge-based defense programs.

In 2013, we completed 3.8 million square feet of leasing, including 897,000 of construction and redevelopment space. Our construction and redevelopment leasing was highlighted by the following: 284,000 square feet leased in two properties to the United States Government in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor and Northern Virginia; 236,000 square feet in a Northern Virginia single user data center; and 174,000 in redevelopment square footage in Greater Philadelphia. As of December 31, 2013, we had 1.0 million square feet under construction that were 78% leased and 376,000 under redevelopment that were 71% leased.

In 2013, we renewed leases on 2.2 million square feet, representing 70.5% of the square footage of our lease expirations (including the effect of early renewals). The annualized rents of these renewals (totaling \$30.78 per square foot) decreased on average by approximately 3.4% and the revenue under GAAP (totaling \$31.74 per square foot) increased on average by approximately 4.6% relative to the leases previously in place for the space. The renewed leases had a weighted average lease term of approximately 4.3 years and the average estimated tenant improvements and lease costs associated with completing the leasing was approximately \$11.02 per square foot.

In 2013, we also completed 703,000 square feet in other leasing, consisting primarily of space previously leased by us to tenants that was subsequently vacated. The annualized rents of this other leasing totaled \$20.95 per square foot and the revenue under GAAP totaled \$21.85 per square foot; these leases had a weighted average lease term of approximately 5.9 years and the average estimated tenant improvements and lease costs associated with completing this leasing was approximately \$31.12 per square foot.

Our weighted average lease term for office properties at December 31, 2013 was approximately 4.5 years. The table below sets forth as of December 31, 2013 our scheduled lease expirations of office properties by region in terms of percentage of annualized rental revenue:

	Expiration of Annualized Rental Revenue of Office Properties							Total	
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Thereafter			
Baltimore/Washington Corridor	7.0	% 7.1	% 5.9	% 8.0	% 6.7	% 14.8	% 49.5	%	
Northern Virginia	4.2	% 4.8	% 2.3	% 2.2	% 2.5	% 5.3	% 21.3	%	
San Antonio	0.0	% 0.0	% 0.0	% 0.0	% 0.2	% 6.8	% 7.0	%	
Huntsville	0.7	% 0.0	% 0.0	% 0.0	% 0.6	% 0.6	% 1.9	%	
Washington, DC - Capitol Riverfront	0.3	% 0.4	% 0.4	% 0.0	% 0.6	% 1.1	% 2.8	%	
St. Mary's and King George Counties	1.0	% 1.1	% 0.4	% 0.1	% 0.0	% 1.1	% 3.7	%	
Greater Baltimore	0.6	% 0.5	% 1.5	% 1.1	% 0.9	% 4.3	% 8.9	%	
Greater Philadelphia	0.7	% 0.0	% 0.0	% 0.0	% 0.1	% 2.0	% 2.8	%	
Other	0.0	% 0.0	% 0.0	% 0.0	% 0.1	% 2.0	% 2.1	%	
Total	14.5	% 13.9	% 10.5	% 11.4	% 11.7	% 38.0	% 100.0	%	

With regard to leases expiring in 2014, we believe that the weighted average annualized rental revenue per occupied square foot for such leases at December 31, 2013 was, on average, approximately 4% to 6% higher than estimated current market rents for the related space, with specific results varying by market.

All of the leasing statistics set forth above assume no exercise of any early termination rights. In addition, as noted above, most of the leases with our largest tenant, the United States Government, provide for consecutive one-year terms; all of the leasing statistics set forth above assume that the United States Government will remain in the space that they lease through the end of the respective arrangements, without ending consecutive one-year leases prematurely.

Wholesale Data Center Property

Our wholesale data center property, which upon completion is expected to have a critical load of 18 megawatts, had 9.0 megawatts in operation at December 31, 2013, of which 6.3 were leased to tenants with further expansion rights of up to a combined 7.2 megawatts. We expect that leasing of this property could continue to be slow, and expect, due to the long lease commencement lead time required for this type of property, that any new leasing completed in 2014 will contribute minimally to our income for that year. We plan to hold this property long-term. However, if our strategic plan for this property changes, we could recognize a significant impairment charge.

Results of Operations

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

- office properties owned and 100% operational throughout the two years being compared, excluding properties disposed or held for future disposition. We define these as changes from "Same Office Properties." For further discussion of the concept of "operational," you should refer to the section of Note 2 of the consolidated financial statements entitled "Properties";
- office properties acquired during the two years being compared;
- constructed or redeveloped office properties placed into service that were not 100% operational throughout the two years being compared;

two properties that we expect to convey to a mortgage holder;
office properties in the Greater Philadelphia region. In September 2012, we shortened the holding period for our
properties in the Greater Philadelphia region because they no longer met our strategic investment criteria; and
property dispositions.

You may refer to Note 20 of the consolidated financial statements for a summary of operating properties that were
disposed and therefore are included in discontinued operations.

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

We believe that operating income, as reported on our consolidated statements of operations, is the most directly comparable GAAP measure for both NOI from real estate operations and NOI from service operations. Since both of these measures exclude certain items includable in operating income, reliance on these measures has limitations; management compensates for these limitations by using the measures simply as supplemental measures that are considered alongside other GAAP and non-GAAP measures.

The table below reconciles NOI from real estate operations and NOI from service operations to operating income reported on the consolidated statements of operations of COPT and subsidiaries:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(in thousands)		
NOI from real estate operations	\$317,929	\$312,365	\$308,012
NOI from service operations	3,488	3,260	2,706
NOI from discontinued operations	(24,131)	(37,272)	(53,776)
Depreciation and amortization associated with real estate operations	(113,214)	(107,998)	(107,003)
Impairment losses	(5,857)	(43,678)	(83,213)
General, administrative and leasing expenses	(30,869)	(31,900)	(30,306)
Business development expenses and land carry costs	(5,436)	(5,711)	(6,122)
Operating income	\$141,910	\$89,066	\$30,298

Comparison of the Year Ended December 31, 2013 to the Year Ended December 31, 2012

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	Variance
	(in thousands)		
Revenues			
Revenues from real estate operations	\$460,997	\$434,299	\$26,698
Construction contract and other service revenues	62,363	73,836	(11,473)
Total revenues	523,360	508,135	15,225
Expenses			
Property operating expenses	167,199	159,206	7,993
Depreciation and amortization associated with real estate operations	113,214	107,998	5,216
Construction contract and other service expenses	58,875	70,576	(11,701)
Impairment losses	5,857	43,678	(37,821)
General, administrative and leasing expenses	30,869	31,900	(1,031)
Business development expenses and land carry costs	5,436	5,711	(275)
Total operating expenses	381,450	419,069	(37,619)
Operating income	141,910	89,066	52,844
Interest expense	(82,010)	(86,401)	4,391
Interest and other income	3,834	7,172	(3,338)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(27,030)	(943)	(26,087)

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Equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated entities	2,110	(546)	2,656
Income tax expense	(1,978)	(381) (1,597
Income from continuing operations	36,836	7,967		28,869
Discontinued operations	55,692	12,353		43,339
Gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	9,016	21		8,995
Net income	\$101,544	\$20,341		\$81,203

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NOI from Real Estate Operations

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	Variance
	(Dollars in thousands, except per square foot data)		
Revenues			
Same Office Properties	\$399,242	\$392,149	\$7,093
Constructed office properties placed in service	15,416	4,062	11,354
Acquired office properties	6,180	2,708	3,472
Properties to be conveyed	20,485	17,635	2,850
Greater Philadelphia properties	11,924	9,698	2,226
Dispositions	37,641	59,358	(21,717)
Other	7,745	7,490	255
	498,633	493,100	5,533
Property operating expenses			
Same Office Properties	143,192	139,711	3,481
Constructed office properties placed in service	4,235	918	3,317
Acquired office properties	1,812	764	1,048
Properties to be conveyed	7,139	7,587	(448)
Greater Philadelphia properties	3,431	2,562	869
Dispositions	14,029	23,638	(9,609)
Other	6,866	5,555	1,311
	180,704	180,735	(31)
NOI from real estate operations			
Same Office Properties	256,050	252,438	3,612
Constructed office properties placed in service	11,181	3,144	8,037
Acquired office properties	4,368	1,944	2,424
Properties to be conveyed	13,346	10,048	3,298
Greater Philadelphia properties	8,493	7,136	1,357
Dispositions	23,612	35,720	(12,108)
Other	879	1,935	(1,056)
	\$317,929	\$312,365	\$5,564
Same Office Properties rent statistics			
Average occupancy rate	90.2	% 88.9	% 1.3
Average straight-line rent per occupied square foot (1)	\$24.31	\$24.19	\$0.12

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

The increase in revenues from our Same Office Properties was attributable to a \$6.1 million, or 1.9%, increase in rental revenue (including \$509,000 in connection with lease terminations) and a \$981,000, or 1.3%, increase in tenant recoveries and other real estate operations revenue (most of which pertained to an increase in directly reimbursable expenses). The increase in revenues from properties to be conveyed was attributable primarily to \$2.3 million in connection with lease terminations.

The increase in property operating expenses from our Same Office Properties was primarily due to increases in expenses reimbursable from tenants attributable mostly to a \$1.4 million increase in snow removal and increases on certain properties resulting from increased occupancy at such properties.

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Our Same Office Properties pool consisted of 165 office properties, comprising 84.0% of our operating office square footage as of December 31, 2013. Operating office properties disposed or otherwise no longer held for long-term investment (currently two properties expected to be conveyed to lenders and our Greater Philadelphia properties) by, or as of, December 31, 2013 were excluded from the Same Office Properties pool. This pool of properties included the following changes from the pool used for purposes of comparing 2012 and 2011 in COPT's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K and our Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 25, 2013: the removal of 15 properties disposed in 2013, two properties expected to be conveyed and one property approved for redevelopment; and the addition of five properties placed in service and 100% operational by January 1, 2012 and one property acquired and fully operational by January 1, 2012. Operating office properties

disposed, held for sale or otherwise no longer held for long-term investment (currently two properties expected to be conveyed to lenders and our Greater Philadelphia properties) by, or as of, December 31, 2013 were also excluded from our Same Office Properties pool.

NOI from Service Operations

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	Variance
	(in thousands)		
Construction contract and other service revenues	\$62,363	\$73,836	\$(11,473)
Construction contract and other service expenses	58,875	70,576	(11,701)
NOI from service operations	\$3,488	\$3,260	\$228

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

Depreciation and Amortization Associated with Real Estate Operations

Depreciation and amortization expense associated with continuing real estate operations increased due primarily to additional expense associated with newly constructed properties placed in service.

Impairment Losses

We recognized the impairment losses described below in 2013 and 2012:

in connection primarily with the Strategic Reallocation Plan, we determined that the carrying amounts of certain properties identified for disposition would not likely be recovered from the cash flows from the operations and sales of such properties over the shorter holding periods. Accordingly, we recognized aggregate impairment losses for the amounts by which the carrying values of those properties exceeded their respective estimated fair values, plus any exit costs incurred, of \$15.2 million in 2013 (all classified as discontinued operations and including \$419,000 in exit costs) and \$19.0 million in 2012 (\$23.2 million classified as discontinued operations and including \$4.2 million in exit costs). Most of these losses were attributable to properties in Colorado Springs;

\$11.0 million (all classified as discontinued operations and including \$560,000 in exit costs) in 2013 on properties that were conveyed to lenders;

\$5.9 million in 2013 on two properties in the Greater Baltimore region that Management concluded no longer met our strategic investment criteria. After shortening our expected holding period for these properties during the period, we determined that the carrying amount of the properties would not likely be recovered from the cash flows from the operations and sales of the properties over the shortened period;

in September 2012, our Board of Trustees approved a plan by Management to shorten the holding period for all of our office properties and developable land in Greater Philadelphia because the properties no longer met our strategic investment criteria. We determined that the carrying amounts of these properties would not likely be recovered from the cash flows from the operations and sales of such properties over the likely remaining holding period. Accordingly, in 2012, we recognized aggregate non-cash impairment losses of \$46.1 million for the amounts by which the carrying values of the properties exceeded their respective estimated fair values; and

in connection with construction costs incurred on a property held for future development, we recognized an impairment loss of \$1.9 million in 2012.

General, Administrative and Leasing Expenses

The decrease in general and administrative expenses was attributable in large part to expenses incurred in 2012 in connection with our executive transition that year and staffing reductions made to adjust the size of the organization due in large part to our property dispositions.

We capitalize compensation and indirect costs associated with properties, or portions thereof, undergoing construction, development and redevelopment activities, and also capitalize such costs associated with internal-use software development.

We also capitalize compensation costs associated with obtaining new tenant leases or extending existing tenants. Capitalized compensation and indirect costs were as follows:

	For the Years Ended	
	December 31,	
	2013	2012
	(in thousands)	
Construction, development, redevelopment, capital and tenant improvements	\$ 8,189	\$ 7,976
Leasing	1,408	1,151
Total	\$ 9,597	\$ 9,127

Interest Expense

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

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	Variance
	(in thousands)		
Interest on mortgage and other secured loans	\$55,105	\$63,124	\$(8,019)
Interest on unsecured term loans	13,633	14,728	(1,095)
Interest on Unsecured Senior Notes	12,294	—	12,294
Interest on Exchangeable Senior Notes	5,824	13,851	(8,027)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	5,451	6,243	(792)
Other interest	3,000	2,784	216
Interest expense recognized on interest rate swaps	2,741	3,697	(956)
Interest on Revolving Credit Facility	968	6,274	(5,306)
Interest expense reclassified to discontinued operations	(8,221)	(10,397)	2,176
Capitalized interest	(8,785)	(13,903)	5,118
Total	\$82,010	\$86,401	\$(4,391)

The decrease in interest expense included the effect of a \$185.6 million decrease in our average outstanding debt from 2012 to 2013 resulting primarily from our repayments of debt using proceeds from property dispositions and equity issuances. Interest expense for Unsecured Senior Notes increased due to our initial note issuances in 2013. Interest expense for Exchangeable Senior Notes decreased due to our repayment of almost all of these notes during 2013. Interest expense for our Revolving Credit Facility decreased due to our having maintained a substantially lower balance on the facility in 2013 as we used proceeds from much of our capital activity and property dispositions to pay down borrowings. Capitalized interest decreased due primarily to our completion of significant construction and development projects that were not immediately offset by new projects.

Interest and Other Income

Interest and other income decreased due primarily to a \$2.6 million gain that we recognized in 2012 on our disposition of an investment accounted for using the cost method of accounting.

Loss on Early Extinguishment of Debt

The loss on early extinguishment of debt in 2013 was attributable primarily to a \$25.9 million loss recognized on our repayment of a \$239.4 million principal amount of our 4.25% Exchangeable Senior Notes.

Discontinued Operations

The increase in discontinued operations was due to a \$67.8 million gain on early extinguishment of debt recognized on our conveyance of properties to the lender of a non recourse loan to extinguish the loan in December 2013, the effect of which was partially offset by an \$18.3 million decrease in gain on sales of properties included in discontinued operations.

Gain on Sales of Real Estate, Net

For 2013, our gain on sales of real estate, net (excluding amounts in discontinued operations) included a \$6.3 million gain on the substantive disposition of our investment in an unconsolidated real estate joint venture (as discussed further in the

section below entitled “Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements”) and a \$2.7 million gain from our disposition of land parcels in White Marsh, Maryland.

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

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	Variance
	(in thousands)		
Revenues			
Revenues from real estate operations	\$434,299	\$408,611	\$25,688
Construction contract and other service revenues	73,836	84,345	(10,509)
Total revenues	508,135	492,956	15,179
Expenses			
Property operating expenses	159,206	154,375	4,831
Depreciation and amortization associated with real estate operations	107,998	107,003	995
Construction contract and other service expenses	70,576	81,639	(11,063)
Impairment losses	43,678	83,213	(39,535)
General, administrative and leasing expense	31,900	30,306	1,594
Business development expenses and land carry costs	5,711	6,122	(411)
Total operating expenses	419,069	462,658	(43,589)
Operating income	89,066	30,298	58,768
Interest expense	(86,401)	(90,037)	3,636
Interest and other income	7,172	5,603	1,569
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	(29,805)	29,805
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(943)	(1,639)	696
Equity in loss of unconsolidated entities	(546)	(331)	(215)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(381)	6,710	(7,091)
Income (loss) from continuing operations	7,967	(79,201)	87,168
Discontinued operations	12,353	(51,107)	63,460
Gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	21	2,732	(2,711)
Net income (loss)	\$20,341	\$(127,576)	\$147,917

NOI from Real Estate Operations

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	Variance
	(Dollars		
	in thousands, except per square foot data)		
Revenues			
Same Office Properties	\$ 376,109	\$ 366,274	\$ 9,835
Constructed office properties placed in service	16,237	8,593	7,644
Acquired office properties	6,574	1,368	5,206
Properties to be conveyed	17,635	17,155	480
Greater Philadelphia properties	9,698	7,458	2,240
Dispositions	59,358	88,616	(29,258)
Other	7,489	6,368	1,121
	493,100	495,832	(2,732)
Property operating expenses			
Same Office Properties	135,900	133,577	2,323
Constructed office properties placed in service	4,040	1,791	2,249
Acquired office properties	1,450	227	1,223
Properties to be conveyed	7,587	7,405	182
Greater Philadelphia properties	2,562	1,402	1,160
Dispositions	23,638	39,295	(15,657)
Other	5,558	4,123	1,435
	180,735	187,820	(7,085)
NOI from real estate operations			
Same Office Properties	240,209	232,697	7,512
Constructed office properties placed in service	12,197	6,802	5,395
Acquired office properties	5,124	1,141	3,983
Properties to be conveyed	10,048	9,750	298
Greater Philadelphia properties	7,136	6,056	1,080
Dispositions	35,720	49,321	(13,601)
Other	1,931	2,245	(314)
	\$ 312,365	\$ 308,012	\$ 4,353
Same Office Properties rent statistics			
Average occupancy rate	89.3	% 89.4	% (0.1)%
Average straight-line rent per occupied square foot (1)	\$ 23.97	\$ 23.91	\$ 0.06

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

The increase in revenues from our Same Office Properties was attributable to a \$4.5 million increase in rental revenue (including \$849,000 in connection with lease terminations) and a \$5.3 million increase in tenant recoveries and other real estate operations revenue (most of which pertained to an increase in directly reimbursable expenses). The increase in property operating expenses from our Same Office Properties was primarily due to increases in expenses directly reimbursable from tenants, offset in part by decreases in snow removal and utility expenses resulting from a milder winter and spring in the Mid-Atlantic region.

Our Same Office Properties pool for purposes of comparing 2012 and 2011 consisted of 159 office properties, comprising 74% of our operating office square footage as of December 31, 2012. This pool of properties changed from the pool used for purposes of comparing 2012 and 2011 in COPT's 2012 Annual Report on Form 10-K and our

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Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 25, 2013 due to the removal of 15 properties disposed in 2013, two properties expected to be conveyed to lenders and one property approved for redevelopment.

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NOI from Service Operations

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

Construction contract and other service revenue and expenses decreased due primarily to a lower volume of construction activity in connection with one large construction contract that was nearing completion.

Impairment Losses

We recognized the impairment losses described below in 2012 and 2011:

\$46.1 million in 2012 related to properties in Greater Philadelphia, as discussed further above; in connection primarily with the Strategic Reallocation Plan, we determined that the carrying amounts of certain properties identified for disposition would not likely be recovered from the cash flows from the operations and sales of such properties over the shorter holding periods. Accordingly, we recognized aggregate impairment losses for the amounts by which the carrying values of those properties exceeded their respective estimated fair values, plus any exit costs incurred, of: \$19.0 million in 2012 (\$23.2 million classified as discontinued operations and including \$4.2 million in exit costs); and \$122.5 million in 2011 (\$67.8 million classified as discontinued operations and excluding \$4.8 million in related income tax benefit);

in connection with construction costs incurred on a property held for future development, we recognized an impairment loss of \$1.9 million in 2012;

on February 15 and 17, 2011, the United States Army (the "Army") provided us disclosures regarding the past testing and use of tactical defoliants/herbicides at a property we owned, and subsequently disposed of, in Cascade, Maryland that was formerly an Army base known as Fort Ritchie ("Fort Ritchie"). Upon receipt of these disclosures, we commenced a review of our development plans and prospects for the property. We believed that these disclosures by the Army were likely to cause further delays in the resolution of certain litigation related to the property, and that they also increased the level of uncertainty as to our ultimate development rights at the property and future residential and commercial demand for the property. We analyzed various possible outcomes and resulting cash flows expected from the operations and ultimate disposition of the property. After determining that the carrying amount of the property was not likely to be recovered from those cash flows, we recognized a non-cash impairment loss of \$27.7 million in March 2011 for the amount by which the carrying value of the property exceeded its estimated fair value; and

\$803,000 on goodwill associated with operating properties in 2011.

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

	For the Years Ended December 31,	
	2012	2011
	(in thousands)	
Operating properties	\$70,263	\$70,512
Non-operating properties	(3,353	) 80,509
Total	\$66,910	\$151,021

General, Administrative and Leasing Expenses

In 2012, we incurred additional expenses in connection with our executive transition that year and staffing reductions made to adjust the size of the organization due in large part to our property dispositions. In 2011, certain of our executives voluntarily cancelled performance share units ("PSUs") that were originally granted to them in 2010; we

recognized a non-cash compensation charge of \$1.2 million in 2011 in connection with these PSU cancellations, most of which was included in general, administrative and leasing expenses, and we will have no further compensation charges in the future in connection with the cancelled PSUs.

Capitalized compensation and indirect costs were as follows:

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

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

Interest Expense

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

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2012	2011	Variance
	(in thousands)		
Interest on mortgage and other secured loans	\$63,124	\$75,760	\$(12,636)
Interest on unsecured term loans	14,728	2,914	11,814
Interest on Exchangeable Senior Notes	13,851	20,267	(6,416)
Interest on Revolving Credit Facility	6,274	10,158	(3,884)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	6,243	6,596	(353)
Interest expense recognized on interest rate swaps	3,697	4,600	(903)
Other interest	2,784	1,406	1,378
Interest expense reclassified to discontinued operations	(10,397)	(14,264)	3,867
Capitalized interest	(13,903)	(17,400)	3,497
Total	\$86,401	\$90,037	\$(3,636)

The decrease in interest expense included the effect of a \$132.8 million decrease in our average outstanding debt resulting primarily from our repayments of debt using proceeds from property dispositions and equity issuances. Capitalized interest decreased from 2011 to 2012 due primarily to a decrease in the average costs associated with active construction projects resulting from projects being completed and our being slower to start new projects prior to definitive leasing being in place.

Loss on Interest Rate Swaps

On April 5, 2011, we entered into two forward starting LIBOR swaps for an aggregate notional amount of \$175 million designated as cash flow hedges of interest payments on ten-year, fixed-rate borrowings forecasted to occur between August 2011 and April 2012. After meeting with our Board of Trustees on December 21, 2011, we determined that we would pursue other financing options and concluded that the originally forecasted borrowings were expected not to occur. Accordingly, the swaps no longer qualified for hedge accounting and we recognized an aggregate loss of \$29.8 million on these interest rate swaps in December 2011, most of which was reclassified from accumulated other comprehensive losses at the time the swaps entered into on April 5, 2011 no longer qualified for hedge accounting. On January 5, 2012, we cash settled all of the forward starting swaps entered into on April 5, 2011 and December 22, 2011 for an aggregate of \$29.7 million using borrowings from our Revolving Credit Facility.

Discontinued Operations

The increase in discontinued operations was due primarily to a \$44.6 million decrease in impairment losses and a \$16.1 million increase in gain on sales of properties in 2012 primarily in connection with the Strategic Reallocation Plan.

Income Tax (Expense) Benefit

The income tax benefit in 2011 was due primarily to a \$4.8 million benefit on impairment losses recognized by our taxable REIT subsidiary in connection with the Strategic Reallocation Plan.

Adjusted EBITDA Interest Coverage Ratio and Adjusted EBITDA Fixed Charge Coverage Ratio

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

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

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

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(Dollars in thousands)		
Net income (loss)	\$101,544	\$20,341	\$(127,576)
Interest expense (1)	90,231	96,798	104,301
Income tax expense (benefit) (2)	1,978	381	(6,710)
Depreciation and amortization (1)	119,773	124,418	136,594
Impairment losses (1)	32,047	66,910	151,021
(Gain) loss on early extinguishment of debt (1)	(40,780)	(793)	2,023
Gain on sales of operating properties	(9,004)	(20,928)	(4,811)
Gain on sales of non-operating properties	(2,683)	(33)	(2,717)
Net loss (gain) on investments in unconsolidated entities included in interest and other income	206	(3,589)	(1,820)
Operating property acquisition costs	—	229	156
Loss on interest rate swaps	—	—	29,805
Adjusted EBITDA	\$293,312	\$283,734	\$280,266
Interest expense (1)	\$90,231	\$96,798	\$104,301
Less: Amortization of deferred financing costs	(5,451)	(6,243)	(6,596)
Less: Amortization of net debt discounts and premiums, net of amounts capitalized	(1,015)	(2,721)	(4,680)
Denominator for Adjusted EBITDA interest coverage ratio	\$83,765	\$87,834	\$93,025
Preferred share dividends	19,971	20,844	16,102

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Preferred unit distributions	660	660	660
Denominator for Adjusted EBITDA fixed charge coverage ratio	\$104,396	\$109,338	\$109,787
Adjusted EBITDA interest coverage ratio	3.5x	3.2x	3.0x
Adjusted EBITDA fixed charge coverage ratio	2.8x	2.6x	2.6x

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

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

Funds from Operations

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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The tables appearing below and on the following page sets forth the computation of the above stated measures for the years ended December 31, 2009 through 2013 and provides reconciliations to the GAAP measures of COPT and subsidiaries associated with such measures:

	For the Years Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share data)				
Net income (loss)	\$101,544	\$20,341	\$(127,576)	\$45,504	\$61,299
Add: Real estate-related depreciation and amortization	117,719	121,937	134,131	123,243	109,386
Add: Depreciation and amortization on unconsolidated real estate entities allocable to COPT	—	346	492	631	640
Add: Impairment losses on previously depreciated operating properties	32,047	70,263	70,512	—	—
Less: Gain on sales of previously depreciated operating properties, net of income taxes	(9,004)	(20,928)	(4,811)	(1,077)	—
FFO	242,306	191,959	72,748	168,301	171,325
Less: Noncontrolling interests-preferred units in the Operating Partnership	(660)	(660)	(660)	(660)	(660)
Less: FFO allocable to other noncontrolling interests	(3,710)	(1,989)	(1,887)	(1,370)	(308)
Less: Preferred share dividends	(19,971)	(20,844)	(16,102)	(16,102)	(16,102)
Less: Issuance costs associated with redeemed preferred shares	(2,904)	(1,827)	—	—	—
Basic and Diluted FFO allocable to restricted shares	(912)	(919)	(1,037)	(1,524)	(1,629)
Basic and Diluted FFO	\$214,149	\$165,720	\$53,062	\$148,645	\$152,626
Operating property acquisition costs	—	229	156	3,424	1,967
Gain on sales of non-operating properties, net of income taxes	(2,683)	(33)	(2,717)	(2,829)	—
Impairment (recoveries) losses on other properties	—	(3,353)	80,509	—	—
Income tax expense (benefit) on impairments on other properties	—	673	(4,775)	—	—
Valuation allowance on tax asset associated with FFO comparability adjustments	1,855	—	—	—	—
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	—	29,805	—	—
(Gain) loss on early extinguishment of debt	(40,780)	(793)	2,023	—	—
Issuance costs associated with redeemed preferred shares	2,904	1,827	—	—	—
Diluted FFO comparability adjustments allocable to restricted shares	168	—	—	—	—
Diluted FFO, as adjusted for comparability	\$175,613	\$164,270	\$158,063	\$149,240	\$154,593
Weighted average common shares	85,167	73,454	69,382	59,611	55,930
Conversion of weighted average common units	3,869	4,235	4,355	4,608	5,717
Weighted average common shares/units - Basic FFO	89,036	77,689	73,737	64,219	61,647
Dilutive effect of share-based compensation awards	57	53	111	333	477
Weighted average common shares/units - Diluted FFO	89,093	77,742	73,848	64,552	62,124
Diluted FFO per share	\$2.40	\$2.13	\$0.72	\$2.30	\$2.46
Diluted FFO per share, as adjusted for comparability	\$1.97	\$2.11	\$2.14	\$2.31	\$2.49

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	For the Years Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011	2010	2009
	(Dollars and shares in thousands, except per share data)				
Numerator for diluted EPS	\$70,418	\$(2,163)	\$(136,567)	\$25,587	\$39,217
Add: Income allocable to noncontrolling interests-common units in the Operating Partnership	3,283	(87)	(8,439)	2,116	4,495
Add: Real estate-related depreciation and amortization	117,719	121,937	134,131	123,243	109,386
Add: Depreciation and amortization of unconsolidated real estate entities	—	346	492	631	640
Add: Impairment losses on previously depreciated operating properties	32,047	70,263	70,512	—	—
Add: Numerator for diluted EPS allocable to restricted shares	414	469	1,037	1,071	1,010
Less: Depreciation and amortization allocable to noncontrolling interests in other consolidated entities	(927)	(633)	(849)	(1,402)	(493)
Less: Decrease in noncontrolling interests unrelated to earnings	1,111	(2,565)	(1,407)	—	—
Less: Basic and diluted FFO allocable to restricted shares	(912)	(919)	(1,037)	(1,524)	(1,629)
Less: Gain on sales of previously depreciated operating properties, net of income taxes	(9,004)	(20,928)	(4,811)	(1,077)	—
Basic and Diluted FFO	\$214,149	\$165,720	\$53,062	\$148,645	\$152,626
Operating property acquisition costs	—	229	156	3,424	1,967
Gain on sales of non-operating properties, net of income taxes	(2,683)	(33)	(2,717)	(2,829)	—
Impairment (recoveries) losses on other properties	—	(3,353)	80,509	—	—
Income tax expense (benefit) on impairments on other properties	—	673	(4,775)	—	—
Valuation allowance on tax asset associated with FFO comparability adjustments	1,855	—	—	—	—
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	—	29,805	—	—
(Gain) loss on early extinguishment of debt	(40,780)	(793)	2,023	—	—
Issuance costs associated with redeemed preferred shares	2,904	1,827	—	—	—
Diluted FFO comparability adjustments allocable to restricted shares	168	—	—	—	—
Diluted FFO, as adjusted for comparability	\$175,613	\$164,270	\$158,063	\$149,240	\$154,593
Denominator for diluted EPS	85,224	73,454	69,382	59,944	56,407
Weighted average common units	3,869	4,235	4,355	4,608	5,717
Anti-dilutive EPS effect of share-based compensation awards	—	53	111	—	—
Denominator for diluted FFO per share measures	89,093	77,742	73,848	64,552	62,124
Dividends on common shares	\$95,246	\$81,720	\$116,717	\$98,510	\$87,596
Common unit distributions	4,280	4,617	7,173	7,266	7,962
	\$99,526	\$86,337	\$123,890	\$105,776	\$95,558

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Numerator for diluted FFO payout ratio, adjusted
for comparability

FFO payout ratio	41.1	% 45.0	% 170.3	% 62.8	% 55.8	%
Diluted FFO payout ratio	46.5	% 52.1	% 233.5	% 71.2	% 62.6	%
Diluted FFO payout ratio, as adjusted for comparability	56.7	% 52.6	% 78.4	% 70.9	% 61.8	%

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Property Additions

The table below sets forth the major components of our additions to properties for 2013 and 2012:

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	Variance
	(in thousands)		
Construction, development and redevelopment	\$207,753	\$165,523	\$42,230
Capital improvements on operating properties	22,855	26,827	(3,972)
Tenant improvements on operating properties (1)	19,031	22,068	(3,037)
Acquisition of operating properties (2)	—	33,684	(33,684)
	\$249,639	\$248,102	\$1,537

(1) Tenant improvement costs incurred on newly-constructed properties are classified in this table as construction, development and redevelopment.

(2) Excludes intangible assets and liabilities associated with acquisitions.

Cash Flows

Net cash flow provided by operating activities decreased \$32.9 million from 2012 to 2013 due primarily to:

\$39.0 million in previously accreted interest and early extinguishment of debt costs paid in 2013 mostly in connection with the repayment of our 4.25% Exchangeable Senior Notes;

\$10.1 million decrease in cash flow from construction contract and other services attributable in large part to the timing of cash payments and collections on construction projects; and

\$19.0 million in proceeds in 2012 from our sale of stock in The KEYW Holding Corporation; offset in part by \$29.7 million in cash paid to cash settle interest rate swaps in 2012.

Net cash flow provided by investing activities decreased \$133.5 million from 2012 to 2013 due mostly to a \$142.0 million decrease from sales of properties primarily in connection with the Strategic Reallocation Plan.

Net cash flow provided by financing activities in 2013 was \$4.6 million and included the following:

net proceeds from the issuance of common shares (or units) of \$157.4 million; and

net proceeds from borrowings of \$64.9 million; offset in part by

redemption of preferred shares (or units) of \$84.8 million; and

dividends and/or distributions to shareholders and/or unitholders of \$119.8 million.

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

net repayments of debt of \$395.0 million;

net proceeds from the issuance of common and preferred shares (or units) of \$371.1 million;

redemption of preferred shares (or units) of \$55.0 million; and

dividends and/or distributions to shareholders and/or unitholders of \$114.1 million.

Liquidity and Capital Resources of COPT

COPLP is the entity through which COPT, the sole general partner of COPLP, conducts almost all of its operations and owns almost all of its assets. COPT issues public equity from time to time, but does not otherwise generate any

capital itself or conduct any business itself, other than incurring certain expenses in operating as a public company which are fully reimbursed by COPLP. COPT itself does not hold any indebtedness, and its only material asset is its ownership of partnership interests of COPLP. COPT's principal funding requirement is the payment of dividends on its common and preferred shares. COPT's principal source of funding for its dividend payments is distributions it receives from COPLP.

As of December 31, 2013, COPT owned 95.6% of the outstanding common units and 96.4% of the outstanding preferred units in COPLP; the remaining common and preferred units in COPLP were owned by third parties, which included certain members of COPT's Board of Trustees. As the sole general partner of COPLP, COPT has the full, exclusive and complete responsibility for COPLP's day-to-day management and control.

The liquidity of COPT is dependent on COPLP's ability to make sufficient distributions to COPT. The primary cash requirement of COPT is its payment of dividends to its shareholders. COPT also guarantees some of the Operating Partnership's debt, as discussed further in Note 11 of the notes to consolidated financial statements included elsewhere herein. If the Operating Partnership fails to fulfill certain of its debt requirements, which trigger COPT's guarantee obligations, then COPT will be required to fulfill its cash payment commitments under such guarantees. However, COPT's only significant asset is its investment in COPLP.

As discussed further below, we believe the Operating Partnership's sources of working capital, specifically its cash flow from operations, and borrowings available under its unsecured line of credit, are adequate for it to make its distribution payments to COPT and, in turn, for COPT to make its dividend payments to its shareholders.

COPT's short-term liquidity requirements consist primarily of funds to pay for future dividends expected to be paid to its shareholders. COPT periodically accesses the public equity markets to raise capital by issuing common and/or preferred shares.

For COPT to maintain its qualification as a REIT, it must pay dividends to its shareholders aggregating annually at least 90% of its ordinary taxable income. As a result of this distribution requirement, it cannot rely on retained earnings to fund its ongoing operations to the same extent that some other companies can. COPT may need to continue to raise capital in the equity markets to fund COPLP's working capital needs, acquisitions and developments.

Liquidity and Capital Resources of COPLP

Our primary cash requirements are for operating expenses, debt service, development of new properties, improvements to existing properties and acquisitions. We expect to continue to use cash flow provided by operations as the primary source to meeting our short-term capital needs, including property operating expenses, general and administrative expenses, interest expense, scheduled principal amortization of debt, distributions to our security holders and improvements to existing properties. As of December 31, 2013, we also had \$54.4 million in cash and cash equivalents. We believe that our liquidity and capital resources are adequate for our near-term and longer-term requirements without necessitating property sales. We completed a significant amount of dispositions in each of the last three years since launching our Strategic Reallocation Plan, using most of the proceeds to fund development activities and repay debt. While we completed the Strategic Reallocation Plan in 2013, we expect to complete future dispositions opportunistically, depending on the circumstances pertaining to properties, or groups of properties, or when capital markets otherwise warrant.

We aim to maintain an investment grade rating to enable us to use debt comprised of unsecured, primarily fixed-rate debt (including the effect of interest rate swaps) from public markets and banks. We also use secured nonrecourse debt from institutional lenders and banks, when appropriate. In addition, we periodically access the public equity markets to raise capital by issuing common and/or preferred shares.

We use our Revolving Credit Facility to initially finance much of our investing activities. We subsequently pay down the facility using proceeds from long-term borrowings, equity issuances and property sales. The lenders' aggregate commitment under the facility is \$800.0 million, with the ability for us to increase the lenders' aggregate commitment to \$1.3 billion, provided that there is no default under the facility and subject to the approval of the lenders. Amounts available under the facility are computed based on 60% of our unencumbered asset value, as defined in the loan agreement. The Revolving Credit Facility matures in July 2017, and may be extended by one year at our option, provided that there is no default under the facility and we pay an extension fee of 0.15% of the total availability of the facility. As of December 31, 2013, the maximum borrowing capacity under this facility totaled \$800.0 million, of which \$784.6 million was available.

We also have construction loan facilities that provide for aggregate borrowings of up to \$26.2 million as of December 31, 2013, of which \$12.3 million was available to fund future construction costs at specific projects.

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The following table summarizes our contractual obligations as of December 31, 2013 (in thousands):

	For the Years Ending December 31,						Total
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Thereafter	
Contractual obligations (1)							
Debt (2)							
Balloon payments due upon maturity	\$82,458	\$389,751	\$274,605	\$404,110	\$—	\$758,084	\$1,909,008
Scheduled principal payments	7,025	6,218	4,734	1,505	1,374	5,854	26,710
Interest on debt (3)	76,980	70,581	52,695	34,768	30,431	139,918	405,373
New construction and redevelopment obligations (4)(5)	92,730	14,000	—	—	—	—	106,730
Third-party construction and development obligations (5)(6)	34,047	13,270	—	—	—	—	47,317
Capital expenditures for operating properties (5)(7)	24,416	13,836	—	—	—	—	38,252
Operating leases (8)	887	776	714	708	698	75,501	79,284
Other purchase obligations (9)	1,091	425	335	66	10	—	1,927
Total contractual cash obligations	\$319,634	\$508,857	\$333,083	\$441,157	\$32,513	\$979,357	\$2,614,601

(1) The contractual obligations set forth in this table exclude property operations contracts that may be terminated with notice of one month or less.

(2) Represents scheduled principal amortization payments and maturities only and therefore excludes a net discount of \$8.0 million. We expect to refinance the balloon payments that are due in 2014 using primarily a combination of borrowings under our credit facilities and by accessing the unsecured debt market and/or secured debt market.

(3) Represents interest costs for outstanding debt at December 31, 2013 for the terms of such debt. For variable rate debt, the amounts reflected above used December 31, 2013 interest rates on variable rate debt in computing interest costs for the terms of such debt.

(4) Represents contractual obligations pertaining to new construction and redevelopment activities. Properties under, or contractually committed for, construction or approved for redevelopment as of December 31, 2013 included the following:

Activity	Number of Properties	Square Feet (in thousands)	Estimated Remaining Costs (in millions)	Expected Year For Costs to be Incurred Through
Construction of new office properties	7	1,049	\$ 91.4	2015
Redevelopment of existing office properties	3	376	34.0	2016

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

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

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

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

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

We expect to spend more than \$280.0 million on construction and development costs and approximately \$40.0 million on improvements to operating properties (including the commitments set forth in the table above) in 2014. We expect to fund the construction and development costs and our debt maturities in 2014 using cash on hand,

borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facility and existing construction loan facilities. We expect to fund improvements to existing operating properties using cash flow from operations.

Certain of our debt instruments require that we comply with a number of restrictive financial covenants, including maximum leverage ratio, unencumbered leverage ratio, minimum net worth, minimum fixed charge coverage, minimum unencumbered interest coverage ratio, minimum debt service and maximum secured indebtedness ratio. As of December 31, 2013, we were in compliance with these financial covenants.

Off-Balance Sheet Arrangements

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

venture agreement) and we control one of the management committee positions. We and our partner were to receive returns in proportion to our investments in the joint venture.

As part of our obligations under the joint venture arrangement, we entered into standard nonrecourse loan guarantees (environmental indemnifications and guarantees against fraud and misrepresentation, and springing guarantees of partnership debt in the event of a voluntary bankruptcy of the partnership). Upon our initial contribution of property to the joint venture in 2005, we deferred gain recognition due to the loan guarantees discussed above. While we historically accounted for our investment in this joint venture using the equity method, we discontinued our application of the equity method effective October 2012 due to our having neither the obligation nor intent to support the joint venture. As of December 31, 2012, we had a negative investment balance of \$6.4 million.

On December 6, 2013, the holder of mortgage debt encumbering all of the joint venture's properties foreclosed on the properties. As a result, title to the properties was transferred to the mortgage lender and the joint venture was relieved of the debt obligation. The joint venture still had \$5.6 million in nonrecourse mezzanine debt as of December 31, 2013; however, the joint venture no longer holds any property or other assets and has ceased all business operations. Management estimates there to be no fair value to the guarantees as of December 31, 2013 because the actions that would trigger performance are all within our control. We recognized a gain on the substantive disposition of our investment in the joint venture in 2013 of \$6.3 million, which is included in the line entitled "gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes" on our consolidated statements of operations.

We had no other material off-balance sheet arrangements during 2013.

Inflation

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

Recent Accounting Pronouncements

We adopted guidance issued by the Financial Accounting Standards Board ("FASB") effective January 1, 2013 related to the reporting of the effect of significant reclassifications from accumulated other comprehensive income. This guidance requires an entity to report, either parenthetically on the face of the financial statements or in a single footnote, changes in the components of accumulated other comprehensive income for the period. An entity is required to separately report the amount of such changes attributable to reclassifications (and the statements of operations line affected by such reclassifications) and the amount of such changes attributable to current period other comprehensive income. For amounts that are not required to be reclassified in their entirety to net income in the same reporting period, an entity is required to cross-reference other disclosures that provide additional detail about those amounts. Our adoption of this guidance did not affect our consolidated financial statements or disclosures.

Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures about Market Risk

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

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The following table sets forth as of December 31, 2013 our debt obligations and weighted average interest rates for fixed rate debt by expected maturity date (dollars in thousands):

	For the Years Ending December 31,						
	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018	Thereafter	Total
Debt:							
Fixed rate debt (1)	\$88,669	\$109,092	\$279,339	\$155,615	\$1,374	\$643,938	\$1,278,027
Weighted average interest rate	7.21	% 5.58	% 6.56	% 5.64	% 4.61	% 4.28	% 5.26
Variable rate debt (2)	\$814	\$286,877	\$—	\$250,000	\$—	\$120,000	\$657,691

(1) Represents principal maturities only and therefore excludes net discounts of \$8.0 million.

(2) As of December 31, 2013, maturities include \$250.0 million in 2015 that may be extended for two one-year periods and \$250.0 million in 2017 that may be extended for one year, subject to certain conditions.

The fair value of our debt was \$1.9 billion as of December 31, 2013 and \$2.1 billion as of December 31, 2012. If interest rates had been 1% lower, the fair value of our fixed-rate debt would have increased by approximately \$81.0 million as of December 31, 2013 and \$63.0 million as of December 31, 2012.

The following table sets forth information pertaining to interest rate swap contracts in place as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and their respective fair values (dollars in thousands):

Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate Index	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Fair Value at December 31,	
					2013	2012
\$100,000	0.6123	% One-Month LIBOR	1/3/2012	9/1/2014	\$(279)	\$(594)
100,000	0.6100	% One-Month LIBOR	1/3/2012	9/1/2014	(277)	(591)
100,000	0.8320	% One-Month LIBOR	1/3/2012	9/1/2015	(861)	(1,313)
100,000	0.8320	% One-Month LIBOR	1/3/2012	9/1/2015	(861)	(1,313)
37,691	(1) 3.8300	% One-Month LIBOR + 2.25%	11/2/2010	11/2/2015	(832)	(1,268)
100,000	0.8055	% One-Month LIBOR	9/2/2014	9/1/2016	(94)	(263)
100,000	0.8100	% One-Month LIBOR	9/2/2014	9/1/2016	(105)	(272)
100,000	1.6730	% One-Month LIBOR	9/1/2015	8/1/2019	3,377	(154)
100,000	1.7300	% One-Month LIBOR	9/1/2015	8/1/2019	3,217	(417)
					\$3,285	\$(6,185)

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

Based on our variable-rate debt balances, including the effect of interest rate swap contracts, our interest expense would have increased by \$3.6 million in 2013 and \$5.0 million in 2012 if short-term interest rates were 1% higher. Interest expense in 2012 was more sensitive to a change in interest rates than 2013 due primarily to our having a higher average variable-rate debt balance in 2012.

Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data

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

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

None.

Item 9A. Controls and Procedures

Our management, with the participation of our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer, evaluated the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures (as defined in Rule 13a-15(e) under the Exchange Act) as of December 31, 2013. Based on this evaluation, our Chief Executive Officer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures as of December 31, 2013 were functioning effectively to provide reasonable assurance that the information required to be disclosed by us in reports filed or submitted under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, is (i) recorded, processed, summarized and reported within the time periods specified in the SEC's rules and forms, and (ii) accumulated and communicated to our management, including our principal executive and principal financial officers, or persons performing similar functions, as appropriate to allow timely decisions regarding required disclosure.

I. Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

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

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

(b) Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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

(c) Change in Internal Control over Financial Reporting

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

Item 9B. Other Information

None.

PART III

Items 10, 11, 12, 13 & 14. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance; Executive Compensation; Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters; Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence; and Principal Accountant Fees and Services For the information required by Item 10, Item 11, Item 12, Item 13 and Item 14, you should refer to COPT's definitive proxy statement relating to the 2014 Annual Meeting of COPT's Shareholders to be filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission no later than 120 days after the end of the fiscal year covered by this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

PART IV

Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules

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

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

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

3. See section below entitled "Exhibits."

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

EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
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3.1.1	Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust of Registrant (filed with the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Commission File No. 333-45649) and incorporated herein by reference).
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- 3.1.2 Articles of Amendment of Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (filed on March 22, 2002 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 3.1.3 Articles of Amendment of Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K on December 29, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).

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EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
3.1.4	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, dated July 2, 1999 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K on July 7, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.5	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series B Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K on December 29, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.6	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series D Convertible Preferred Shares (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K on December 29, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.7	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series E Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, dated April 3, 2001 (filed with the Registrant's Current Report on Form 8-K on April 4, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.8	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series F Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, dated September 13, 2001 (filed with the Registrant's Amended Current Report on Form 8-K on September 14, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.9	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series G Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, dated August 6, 2003 (filed with the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form 8-A on August 7, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.10	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series H Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares, dated December 11, 2003 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K on December 12, 2003 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.11	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series J Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 19, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.12	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series K Cumulative Redeemable Convertible Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 16, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.13	Articles Supplementary of Corporate Office Properties Trust relating to the Series L Cumulative Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 25, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.14	Articles of Amendment of Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 28, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.15	Articles of Amendment of Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 19, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.1.16	Articles of Amendment of Amended and Restated Declaration of Trust (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 19, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2.1	Bylaws of the Registrant, as amended and restated on December 3, 2009 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 9, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.2.2	First Amendment to Amended and Restated Bylaws (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 18, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
3.3	Form of certificate for the Registrant's Common Shares of Beneficial Interest, \$0.01 par value per share (filed with the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Commission File No. 333-45649) and incorporated herein by reference).
4.1	Indenture, dated as of April 7, 2010, among Corporate Office Properties, L.P., as issuer, Corporate Office Properties Trust, as guarantor, and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association, as trustee (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 16, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
4.2	

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- 4.3 4.25% Exchangeable Senior Note due 2030 of Corporate Office Properties, L.P. (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 16, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference). Indenture, dated as of May 6, 2013, among Corporate Office Properties, L.P., as issuer, Corporate Office Properties Trust, as guarantor, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 7, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 5.1 Registration Rights Agreement, dated May 6, 2013, among Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 7, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).

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

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

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EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
10.1.20	Nineteenth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated July 8, 2005 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K on July 14, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.21	Twentieth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated June 29, 2006 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 6, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.22	Twenty-First Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated July 20, 2006 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 26, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.23	Twenty-Second Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated January 9, 2007 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 16, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.24	Twenty-Third Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated April 6, 2007 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 12, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.25	Twenty-Fourth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated November 2, 2007 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated November 5, 2007 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.26	Twenty-Fifth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated December 31, 2008 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 5, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.27	Twenty-Sixth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated March 4, 2010 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 10, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.28	Twenty-Seventh Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated February 3, 2011 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated February 3, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.29	Twenty-Eighth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated September 15, 2011 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 16, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.30	Twenty-Ninth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated June 27, 2012 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 27, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.31	Thirtieth Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated July 16, 2013 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 19, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.1.32	Thirty-First Amendment to Second Amended and Restated Limited Partnership Agreement of Corporate Office Properties, L.P., dated September 17, 2013 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 19, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.2.1*	Corporate Office Properties Trust 1998 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed with the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-4 (Commission File No. 333-45649) and incorporated herein by reference).
10.2.2*	Amendment No. 1 to Corporate Office Properties Trust 1998 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed on August 13, 1999 with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1999 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.2.3*	Amendment No. 2 to Corporate Office Properties Trust 1998 Long Term Incentive Plan (filed on March 22, 2002 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2001 and incorporated herein by reference).

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- 10.3* Corporate Office Properties Trust Supplemental Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan (filed with the Registrant's Registration Statement on Form S-8 (Commission File No. 333-87384) and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.4.1* Employment Agreement, dated July 13, 2005, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P. Corporate Office Properties Trust and Randall M. Griffin (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 19, 2005 and incorporated herein by reference).
- 10.4.2* Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated May 30, 2006, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust and Randall M. Griffin (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 1, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).

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EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
10.4.3*	Second Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated December 31, 2008, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust and Randall M. Griffin (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 5, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.4.4*	Third Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated September 16, 2010, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust and Randall M. Griffin (filed on October 29, 2010 with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5.1*	Employment Agreement, dated September 12, 2002, between the Operating Partnership, COPT and Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (filed on March 27, 2003 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2002 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5.2*	Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated March 4, 2005, between the Operating Partnership, COPT and Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (filed on March 16, 2005 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2004 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5.3*	Second Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated May 30, 2006, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust, and Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 1, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5.4*	Third Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated July 31, 2006, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust, and Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 1, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5.5*	Fourth Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated March 2, 2007, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust, and Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated February 29, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5.6*	Fifth Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated September 16, 2010, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust, and Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (filed on October 29, 2010 with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5.7*	Sixth Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated December 12, 2012, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust, and Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (filed with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K dated February 12, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.5.8*	Letter Agreement, dated March 8, 2013, between Corporate Office Properties Trust, Corporate Office Properties, L.P., and Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.6.1*	Employment Agreement, dated July 31, 2006, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust and Stephen E. Riffie (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated August 1, 2006 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.6.2*	First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated December 31, 2008, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust and Stephen E. Riffie (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated January 5, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.6.3*	Second Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated September 16, 2010, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust and Stephen E. Riffie (filed on October 29, 2010 with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.6.4*	Employment Agreement, dated June 14, 2012, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust and Stephen E. Riffie (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated June 19, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.7.1*	Employment Agreement, dated December 31, 2008, between Corporate Development Services, LLC, Corporate Office Properties Trust and Wayne Lingafelter (filed with the Company's Annual Report on

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Form 8-K dated January 5, 2009 and incorporated herein by reference).

10.7.2* First Amendment to Employment Agreement, dated September 16, 2010, between Corporate Development Services, LLC, Corporate Office Properties Trust and Wayne Lingafelter (filed on October 29, 2010 with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended September 30, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).

10.8.1* Employment Agreement, dated September 15, 2011, between Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust and Stephen E. Budorick (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 16, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).

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EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
10.9	Amended and Restated Registration Rights Agreement, dated March 16, 1998, for the benefit of certain shareholders of the Company (filed on August 12, 1998 with the Company's Quarterly Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended June 30, 1998 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.10	Registration Rights Agreement, dated January 25, 2001, for the benefit of Barony Trust Limited (filed on March 22, 2001 with the Company's Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2000 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.11.1*	Corporate Office Properties Trust Supplemental Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 10, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.11.2*	First Amendment to the Corporate Office Properties Trust Supplemental Nonqualified Deferred Compensation Plan dated December 4, 2008 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated December 10, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.12.1*	Corporate Office Properties Trust 2008 Omnibus Equity and Incentive Plan (included in Appendix A to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on April 9, 2008 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.12.2*	Corporate Office Properties Trust Amended and Restated 2008 Omnibus Equity and Incentive Plan (included in Annex A to the Company's Definitive Proxy Statement on Schedule 14A filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission on March 30, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.13*	Corporate Office Properties Trust and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. Executive Change in Control and Severance Plan (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated March 13, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.14	Registration Rights Agreement, dated April 7, 2010, among Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust, J.P. Morgan Securities Inc. and RBC Capital Markets Corporation (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 16, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.15	Common Stock Delivery Agreement, dated April 7, 2010, among Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Corporate Office Properties Trust (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated April 16, 2010 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.16.1	Credit Agreement, dated as of September 1, 2011, by and among Corporate Office Properties, L.P.; Corporate Office Properties Trust; J.P. Morgan Securities LLC; KeyBanc Capital Markets; KeyBank National Association; JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.; Bank of America, N.A.; Royal Bank of Canada; Wells Fargo Bank, National Association; Barclays Bank PLC; PNC Bank, National Association; Regions Bank; Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company; and SunTrust Bank (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K/A dated September 1, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.16.2	Second Amendment to Credit Agreement, dated as of July 16, 2013, by and among Corporate Office Properties, L.P.; Corporate Office Properties Trust; J.P. Morgan Securities LLC; KeyBanc Capital Markets; KeyBank National Association; JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.; Bank of America, N.A.; Royal Bank of Canada; Wells Fargo Bank, National Association; Barclays Bank PLC; PNC Bank, National Association; Capital One, N.A., Regions Bank; Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company; and SunTrust Bank (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 19, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.17	Term Loan Agreement, dated as of September 1, 2011, by and among Corporate Office Properties, L.P.; Corporate Office Properties Trust; J.P. Morgan Securities LLC; KeyBanc Capital Markets; KeyBank National Association; JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.; Bank of America, N.A.; Royal Bank of Canada; Barclays Bank PLC; PNC Bank, National Association; Wells Fargo Bank, National Association; Regions Bank; Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company; and SunTrust Bank (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K/A dated September 1, 2011 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.18.1	

Term Loan Agreement, dated as of February 14, 2012, by and among Corporate Office Properties, L.P.; Corporate Office Properties Trust; J.P. Morgan Securities LLC; KeyBanc Capital Markets; KeyBank National Association; JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.; Bank of America, N.A.; Royal Bank of Canada; and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (filed with the Company's Quarter Report on Form 10-Q for the quarter ended March 31, 2012 and incorporated herein by reference).

- 10.18.2 Second Amendment to Term Loan Agreement, dated as of July 16, 2013, by and among Corporate Office Properties, L.P.; Corporate Office Properties Trust; J.P. Morgan Securities LLC; KeyBanc Capital Markets; KeyBank National Association; JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.; Bank of America, N.A.; Royal Bank of Canada; Barclays Bank PLC; PNC Bank, National Association; Wells Fargo Bank, National Association; Capital One, N.A.; Regions Bank; Manufacturers and Traders Trust Company; and SunTrust Bank (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 19, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).

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EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
10.18.3	First Amendment to Term Loan Agreement, dated as of July 16, 2013, by and among Corporate Office Properties, L.P.; Corporate Office Properties Trust; J.P. Morgan Securities LLC; KeyBanc Capital Markets; KeyBank National Association; JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A.; Bank of America, N.A.; PNC Bank, National Association; Royal Bank of Canada; and Wells Fargo Bank, National Association (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated July 19, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.19	Indenture, dated as of May 6, 2013, among Corporate Office Properties, L.P., as issuer, Corporate Office Properties Trust, as guarantor, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 7, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.20	Registration Rights Agreement, dated May 6, 2013, among Corporate Office Properties, L.P., Corporate Office Properties Trust, J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and Wells Fargo Securities, LLC (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated May 7, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.21	Form of Global Note Representing \$250,000,000 Aggregate Principal Amount of 5.25% Senior Notes due 2024 (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 13, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.22	Indenture, dated as of September 16, 2013, by and among Corporate Office Properties, L.P., as issuer, Corporate Office Properties Trust, as guarantor, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 19, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).
10.23	First Supplemental Indenture, dated September 16, 2013, by and among Corporate Office Properties, L.P., as issuer, Corporate Office Properties Trust, as guarantor, and U.S. Bank National Association, as trustee (filed with the Company's Current Report on Form 8-K dated September 19, 2013 and incorporated herein by reference).
12.1	COPT's Statement regarding Computation of Earnings to Combined Fixed Charges and Preferred Share Dividends (filed herewith).
12.2	COPLP's Statement regarding Computation of Consolidated Ratio of Earnings to Fixed Charges (filed herewith).
21.1	Subsidiaries of COPT (filed herewith).
21.2	Subsidiaries of COPLP (filed herewith).
23.1	Consent of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm (filed herewith).
31.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Corporate Office Properties Trust required by Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (filed herewith).
31.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Corporate Office Properties Trust required by Rule 13a-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (filed herewith).
31.3	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Corporate Office Properties, L.P. required by Rule 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (filed herewith).
31.4	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Corporate Office Properties, L.P. required by Rule 15d-14(a) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (filed herewith).
32.1	Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Corporate Office Properties Trust required by Rule 13a-14(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. (This exhibit shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section. Further, this exhibit shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.) (Furnished herewith).
32.2	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Corporate Office Properties Trust required by Rule 13a-14(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. (This exhibit shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or

otherwise subject to the liability of that section. Further, this exhibit shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). (Furnished herewith).

32.3

Certification of the Chief Executive Officer of Corporate Office Properties, L.P. required by Rule 15d-14(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. (This exhibit shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section. Further, this exhibit shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended.) (Furnished herewith).

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EXHIBIT NO.	DESCRIPTION
32.4	Certification of the Chief Financial Officer of Corporate Office Properties, L.P. required by Rule 15d-14(b) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended. (This exhibit shall not be deemed "filed" for purposes of Section 18 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or otherwise subject to the liability of that section. Further, this exhibit shall not be deemed to be incorporated by reference into any filing under the Securities Exchange Act of 1933, as amended, or the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended). (Furnished herewith).
101.INS	XBRL Instance Document (furnished herewith).
101.SCH	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Schema Document (furnished herewith).
101.CAL	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Calculation Linkbase Document (furnished herewith).
101.LAB	XBRL Extension Labels Linkbase (furnished herewith).
101.PRE	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Presentation Linkbase Document (furnished herewith).
101.DEF	XBRL Taxonomy Extension Definition Linkbase Document (furnished herewith).
* - Indicates a compensatory plan or arrangement required to be filed as an exhibit to this Form 10-K.	
(c) Not applicable.	

SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CORPORATE OFFICE PROPERTIES TRUST

Date: March 3, 2014

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

Date: March 3, 2014

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

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

Signatures	Title	Date
/s/ Thomas F. Brady (Thomas F. Brady)	Chairman of the Board and Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (Roger A. Waesche, Jr.)	President and Chief Executive Officer and Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Stephen E. Riffie (Stephen E. Riffie)	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	March 3, 2014
/s/ Gregory J. Thor (Gregory J. Thor)	Senior Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	March 3, 2014
/s/ Robert L. Denton (Robert L. Denton)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Clay W. Hamlin, III (Clay W. Hamlin)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Philip L. Hawkins (Philip L. Hawkins)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Elizabeth A. Hight (Elizabeth A. Hight)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ David M. Jacobstein (David M. Jacobstein)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Steven D. Kesler (Steven D. Kesler)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ C. Taylor Pickett (C. Taylor Pickett)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Jay H. Shidler (Jay H. Shidler)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Richard Szafranski (Richard Szafranski)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Kenneth D. Wethe (Kenneth D. Wethe)	Trustee	March 3, 2014

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Registrant has duly caused this report to be signed on its behalf by the undersigned, thereunto duly authorized.

CORPORATE OFFICE PROPERTIES, L.P.

By: Corporate Office Properties Trust,
its General Partner

Date: March 3, 2014

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

Date: March 3, 2014

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

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

Signatures	Title	Date
/s/ Thomas F. Brady (Thomas F. Brady)	Chairman of the Board and Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Roger A. Waesche, Jr. (Roger A. Waesche, Jr.)	President and Chief Executive Officer and Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Stephen E. Riffie (Stephen E. Riffie)	Executive Vice President and Chief Financial Officer (Principal Financial Officer)	March 3, 2014
/s/ Gregory J. Thor (Gregory J. Thor)	Senior Vice President, Controller and Chief Accounting Officer (Principal Accounting Officer)	March 3, 2014
/s/ Robert L. Denton (Robert L. Denton)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Clay W. Hamlin, III (Clay W. Hamlin)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Philip L. Hawkins (Philip L. Hawkins)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Elizabeth A. Hight (Elizabeth A. Hight)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ David M. Jacobstein (David M. Jacobstein)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Steven D. Kesler (Steven D. Kesler)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ C. Taylor Pickett (C. Taylor Pickett)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Jay H. Shidler (Jay H. Shidler)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Richard Szafranski (Richard Szafranski)	Trustee	March 3, 2014
/s/ Kenneth D. Wethe (Kenneth D. Wethe)	Trustee	March 3, 2014

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Corporate Office Properties Trust Management's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, and for performing an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and trustees; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management performed an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 based upon criteria in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on our assessment, management determined that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2013 based on the criteria in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the COSO.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

Corporate Office Properties, L.P. Management's Report On Internal Control Over Financial Reporting

Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting, and for performing an assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013. Internal control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. Our internal control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of our assets; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that our receipts and expenditures are being made only in accordance with authorizations of our management and trustees; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use or disposition of our assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements. Because of its inherent limitations, internal control over financial reporting may not prevent or detect misstatements. Also, projections of any evaluation of effectiveness to future periods are subject to the risk that controls may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Management performed an assessment of the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 based upon criteria in Internal Control - Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission ("COSO"). Based on our assessment, management determined that our internal control over financial reporting was effective as of December 31, 2013 based on the criteria in Internal Control-Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the COSO.

The effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013 has been audited by PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP, an independent registered public accounting firm, as stated in their report which appears herein.

Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

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

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Corporate Office Properties Trust and its subsidiaries at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedules, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying "Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedules, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

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

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Baltimore, MD

March 3, 2014

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Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Board of Trustees and Unitholders of Corporate Office Properties, L.P.:

In our opinion, the consolidated financial statements listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Corporate Office Properties, L.P. at December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012, and the results of their operations and their cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2013 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America. In addition, in our opinion, the financial statement schedules listed in the accompanying index present fairly, in all material respects, the information set forth therein when read in conjunction with the related consolidated financial statements. Also in our opinion, the Company maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2013, based on criteria established in Internal Control - Integrated Framework (1992) issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (COSO). The Company's management is responsible for these financial statements and financial statement schedules, for maintaining effective internal control over financial reporting and for its assessment of the effectiveness of internal control over financial reporting, included in the accompanying "Management's Report on Internal Control over Financial Reporting". Our responsibility is to express opinions on these financial statements, on the financial statement schedules, and on the Company's internal control over financial reporting based on our integrated audits. We conducted our audits in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audits to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement and whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audits of the financial statements included examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements, assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, and evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. Our audit of internal control over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. Our audits also included performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinions.

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

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

/s/ PricewaterhouseCoopers LLP

Baltimore, MD
March 3, 2014

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries
Consolidated Balance Sheets
(in thousands, except share data)

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Assets		
Properties, net:		
Operating properties, net	\$2,702,693	\$2,597,666
Projects in development or held for future development	511,608	565,378
Total properties, net	3,214,301	3,163,044
Assets held for sale, net	—	140,229
Cash and cash equivalents	54,373	10,594
Restricted cash and marketable securities	11,448	21,557
Accounts receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,976 and \$4,694, respectively)	27,000	16,845
Deferred rent receivable (net of allowance of \$2,126 and \$913, respectively)	89,456	85,802
Intangible assets on real estate acquisitions, net	59,258	75,879
Deferred leasing and financing costs, net	66,267	59,952
Mortgage and other investing receivables	53,663	35,798
Prepaid expenses and other assets	54,186	44,059
Total assets	\$3,629,952	\$3,653,759
Liabilities and equity		
Liabilities:		
Debt, net	\$1,927,703	\$2,019,168
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	98,785	97,922
Rents received in advance and security deposits	31,492	27,632
Dividends and distributions payable	29,080	28,698
Deferred revenue associated with operating leases	10,369	11,995
Distributions received in excess of investment in unconsolidated real estate joint venture	—	6,420
Interest rate derivatives	3,309	6,185
Other liabilities	14,207	8,942
Total liabilities	2,114,945	2,206,962
Commitments and contingencies (Note 23)		
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	17,758	10,298
Equity:		
Corporate Office Properties Trust's shareholders' equity:		
Preferred Shares of beneficial interest at liquidation preference	249,083	333,833
Common Shares of beneficial interest (\$0.01 par value; 125,000,000 shares authorized, shares issued and outstanding of 87,394,512 at December 31, 2013 and 80,952,986 at December 31, 2012)	874	809
Additional paid-in capital	1,814,015	1,653,672
Cumulative distributions in excess of net income	(641,868)	(617,455)
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	3,480	(5,435)
Total Corporate Office Properties Trust's shareholders' equity	1,425,584	1,365,424
Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries:		
Common units in COPLP	53,468	52,122
Preferred units in COPLP	8,800	8,800
Other consolidated entities	9,397	10,153

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Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	71,665	71,075
Total equity	1,497,249	1,436,499
Total liabilities, redeemable noncontrolling interest and equity	\$3,629,952	\$3,653,759
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

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

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenues			
Rental revenue	\$377,611	\$353,080	\$332,856
Tenant recoveries and other real estate operations revenue	83,386	81,219	75,755
Construction contract and other service revenues	62,363	73,836	84,345
Total revenues	523,360	508,135	492,956
Expenses			
Property operating expenses	167,199	159,206	154,375
Depreciation and amortization associated with real estate operations	113,214	107,998	107,003
Construction contract and other service expenses	58,875	70,576	81,639
Impairment losses	5,857	43,678	83,213
General, administrative and leasing expenses	30,869	31,900	30,306
Business development expenses and land carry costs	5,436	5,711	6,122
Total operating expenses	381,450	419,069	462,658
Operating income	141,910	89,066	30,298
Interest expense	(82,010)	(86,401)	(90,037)
Interest and other income	3,834	7,172	5,603
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(27,030)	(943)	(1,639)
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	—	(29,805)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated entities and income taxes	36,704	8,894	(85,580)
Equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated entities	2,110	(546)	(331)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(1,978)	(381)	6,710
Income (loss) from continuing operations	36,836	7,967	(79,201)
Discontinued operations	55,692	12,353	(51,107)
Income (loss) before gain on sales of real estate	92,528	20,320	(130,308)
Gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	9,016	21	2,732
Net income (loss)	101,544	20,341	(127,576)
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests:			
Common units in COPLP	(3,283)	87	8,439
Preferred units in COPLP	(660)	(660)	(660)
Other consolidated entities	(3,894)	1,209	369
Net income (loss) attributable to COPT	93,707	20,977	(119,428)
Preferred share dividends	(19,971)	(20,844)	(16,102)
Issuance costs associated with redeemed preferred shares	(2,904)	(1,827)	—
Net income (loss) attributable to COPT common shareholders	\$70,832	\$(1,694)	\$(135,530)
Net income (loss) attributable to COPT:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$41,366	\$9,297	\$(71,341)
Discontinued operations, net	52,341	11,680	(48,087)
Net income (loss) attributable to COPT	\$93,707	\$20,977	\$(119,428)
Basic earnings per common share (1)			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$0.21	\$(0.19)	\$(1.28)
Discontinued operations	0.62	0.16	(0.69)
Net income (loss) attributable to COPT common shareholders	\$0.83	\$(0.03)	\$(1.97)
Diluted earnings per common share (1)			

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Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$0.21	\$(0.19)) \$(1.28))
Discontinued operations	0.62	0.16	(0.69))
Net income (loss) attributable to COPT common shareholders	\$0.83	\$(0.03)	) \$(1.97))

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

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net income (loss)	\$101,544	\$20,341	\$(127,576)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Unrealized gains (losses) on interest rate derivatives	6,791	(7,676)	(31,531)
Losses on interest rate derivatives included in interest expense	2,740	3,697	4,601
Unrealized equity in other comprehensive income of equity method investee	1,070	—	—
Realized equity in other comprehensive income of equity method investee	(1,070)	—	—
Loss on interest rate derivatives upon discontinuing hedge accounting	—	—	28,430
Other comprehensive income (loss)	9,531	(3,979)	1,500
Comprehensive income (loss)	111,075	16,362	(126,076)
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(8,453)	961	8,132
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to COPT	\$102,622	\$17,323	\$(117,944)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

	Preferred Shares	Common Shares	Additional Paid-in Capital	Cumulative Distributions in Excess of Net Income	Other Comprehensive Loss	Noncontrolling Interests	Total
Balance at December 31, 2010 (66,931,582 common shares outstanding)	\$216,333	\$ 669	\$1,295,592	\$ (281,794)	\$ (4,163)	\$ 87,501	\$1,314,138
Conversion of common units to common shares (100,939 shares)	—	1	1,520	—	—	(1,521)	—
Common shares issued to the public (4,600,000 shares)	—	46	145,321	—	—	—	145,367
Exercise of share options (191,264 shares)	—	2	2,459	—	—	—	2,461
Share-based compensation	—	2	14,265	—	—	—	14,267
Restricted common share redemptions (114,687 shares)	—	—	(3,990)	—	—	—	(3,990)
Adjustments to noncontrolling interests resulting from changes in ownership of COPLP	—	—	(2,798)	—	—	2,798	—
Comprehensive loss	—	—	—	(119,428)	2,430	(7,671)	(124,669)
Dividends	—	—	—	(132,819)	—	—	(132,819)
Distributions to owners of common and preferred units in COPLP	—	—	—	—	—	(7,833)	(7,833)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests in other consolidated entities	—	—	(23)	—	—	284	261
Distributions to noncontrolling interest in other consolidated entities	—	—	—	—	—	(16)	(16)
Adjustment to arrive at fair value of redeemable noncontrolling interest	—	—	(1,315)	—	—	—	(1,315)
Tax benefit from share-based compensation	—	—	47	—	—	—	47
Balance at December 31, 2011 (72,011,324 common shares outstanding)	216,333	720	1,451,078	(534,041)	(1,733)	73,542	1,205,899
Conversion of common units to common shares (234,246 shares)	—	2	2,812	—	—	(2,814)	—
Preferred shares issued to the public (6,900,000 shares)	172,500	—	(6,848)	—	—	—	165,652
	—	86	204,610	—	—	—	204,696

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Common shares issued to the public (8,625,000 shares)							
Redemption of preferred shares (2,200,000 shares)	(55,000)	—	1,827	(1,827)	—	—	(55,000)
Exercise of share options (61,624 shares)	—	—	928	—	—	—	928
Share-based compensation	—	1	11,183	—	—	—	11,184
Restricted common share redemptions (139,851 shares)	—	—	(3,379)	—	—	—	(3,379)
Adjustments to noncontrolling interests resulting from changes in ownership of COPLP	—	—	(4,627)	—	—	4,627	—
Comprehensive income	—	—	—	20,977	(3,702)	1,652	18,927
Dividends	—	—	—	(102,564)	—	—	(102,564)
Distributions to owners of common and preferred units in COPLP	—	—	—	—	—	(5,277)	(5,277)
Distributions to noncontrolling interests in other consolidated entities	—	—	—	—	—	(655)	(655)
Adjustment to arrive at fair value of redeemable noncontrolling interest	—	—	(3,955)	—	—	—	(3,955)
Tax benefit from share-based compensation	—	—	43	—	—	—	43
Balance at December 31, 2012 (80,952,986 common shares outstanding)	333,833	809	1,653,672	(617,455)	(5,435)	71,075	1,436,499
Redemption of preferred shares (3,390,000 shares)	(84,750)	—	2,904	(2,904)	—	—	(84,750)
Conversion of common units to common shares (311,343 shares)	—	3	3,994	—	—	(3,997)	—
Common shares issued to the public (4,485,000 shares)	—	45	117,916	—	—	—	117,961
Common shares issued under at-the-market program (1,500,000 shares)	—	15	38,432	—	—	—	38,447
Acquisition of property and noncontrolling interest in other consolidated entity for COPLP common units	—	—	(1,296)	—	—	2,665	1,369
Exercise of share options (39,331 shares)	—	—	779	—	—	—	779
Share-based compensation	—	2	7,603	—	—	—	7,605
Restricted common share redemptions (78,440 shares)	—	—	(2,002)	—	—	—	(2,002)
Adjustments to noncontrolling interests resulting from changes in ownership of	—	—	(744)	—	—	744	—

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COPLP							
Comprehensive income	—	—	—	93,707	8,915	7,077	109,699
Dividends	—	—	—	(115,216)	—	—	(115,216)
Distributions to owners of common and preferred units in	—	—	—	—	—	(4,940)	(4,940)
COPLP							
Contributions from noncontrolling interests in other consolidated entities	—	—	—	—	—	86	86
Distributions to noncontrolling interests in other consolidated entities	—	—	—	—	—	(1,045)	(1,045)
Adjustment to arrive at fair value of redeemable noncontrolling interest	—	—	(7,121)	—	—	—	(7,121)
Tax loss from share-based compensation	—	—	(122)	—	—	—	(122)
Balance at December 31, 2013							
(87,394,512 common shares outstanding)	\$249,083	\$ 874	\$1,814,015	\$ (641,868)	\$ 3,480	\$ 71,665	\$1,497,249

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities			
Revenues from real estate operations received	\$482,763	\$483,421	\$476,762
Construction contract and other service revenues received	63,647	77,831	88,433
Property operating expenses paid	(176,243)	(174,683)	(180,041)
Construction contract and other service expenses paid	(63,853)	(67,952)	(94,140)
General, administrative, leasing, business development and land carry costs paid	(28,022)	(22,904)	(28,027)
Interest expense paid	(81,575)	(87,394)	(93,715)
Previously accreted interest expense paid	(11,116)	—	(17,314)
Settlement of interest rate derivatives	—	(29,738)	—
Proceeds from sale of trading marketable securities	298	18,975	—
Exit costs on property dispositions	(979)	(4,146)	—
Payments in connection with early extinguishment of debt	(27,909)	(2,637)	(353)
Interest and other income received	1,962	1,073	698
Income taxes paid	6	(8)	(160)
Net cash provided by operating activities	158,979	191,838	152,143
Cash flows from investing activities			
Construction, development and redevelopment	(201,808)	(165,275)	(232,667)
Tenant improvements on operating properties	(21,950)	(27,103)	(37,195)
Other capital improvements on operating properties	(23,940)	(20,066)	(16,906)
Acquisitions of operating properties	—	(48,308)	(32,856)
Proceeds from dispositions of properties	148,569	290,603	79,638
Mortgage and other loan receivables funded	(14,077)	(14,232)	(23,377)
Mortgage and other loan receivables payments received	144	10,113	16,759
Leasing costs paid	(14,429)	(13,278)	(15,997)
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash associated with investing activities	8,178	(872)	(2,232)
Other	(477)	2,162	4,446
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(119,790)	13,744	(260,387)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from debt			
Revolving Credit Facility	504,000	329,000	1,180,000
Unsecured senior notes	592,413	—	—
Other debt proceeds	94,049	403,117	456,206
Repayments of debt			
Revolving Credit Facility	(504,000)	(991,000)	(813,000)
Scheduled principal amortization	(9,481)	(11,684)	(13,755)
Other debt repayments	(612,093)	(124,386)	(698,100)
Deferred financing costs paid	(9,361)	(3,371)	(13,113)
Net proceeds from issuance of preferred shares	—	165,652	—
Net proceeds from issuance of common shares	157,444	205,425	147,828
Redemption of preferred shares	(84,750)	(55,000)	—
Common share dividends paid	(93,474)	(89,161)	(114,643)
Preferred share dividends paid	(21,335)	(19,087)	(16,102)
Distributions paid to noncontrolling interests in COPLP	(4,958)	(5,828)	(7,875)

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Restricted share redemptions	(2,002) (3,379) (3,990)
Other	(1,862) (845) 245	
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	4,590	(200,547) 103,701	
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	43,779	5,035	(4,543)
Cash and cash equivalents				
Beginning of period	10,594	5,559	10,102	
End of period	\$54,373	\$10,594	\$5,559	
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.				

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

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Reconciliation of net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 101,544	\$ 20,341	\$ (127,576)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and other amortization	119,773	124,418	136,594
Impairment losses	31,068	62,702	151,021
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	—	29,805
Settlement of previously accreted interest expense	(11,116)	—	(17,314)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	5,451	6,243	6,596
Increase in deferred rent receivable	(5,196)	(11,776)	(10,102)
Amortization of net debt discounts	1,159	3,155	5,540
Gain on sales of real estate	(11,687)	(20,961)	(7,528)
Gain on equity method investment	—	—	(2,452)
Share-based compensation	6,530	9,982	11,920
(Gain) loss on early extinguishment of debt	(68,689)	(3,430)	1,670
Other	(3,093)	(4,551)	(1,165)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(10,334)	8,049	(6,243)
Decrease in restricted cash and marketable securities	576	14,934	2,160
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	(5,128)	8,550	(687)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,960	4,101	(18,041)
Increase (decrease) in rents received in advance and security deposits	4,161	(1,916)	(2,055)
Decrease in interest rate derivatives in connection with cash settlement	—	(28,003)	—
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 158,979	\$ 191,838	\$ 152,143
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Increase (decrease) in accrued capital improvements, leasing and other investing activity costs	\$ 2,947	\$ (1,227)	\$ 11,719
Increase in property, debt and other liabilities in connection with acquisitions	\$—	\$—	\$ 3,040
Decrease in property in connection with transfer of property in settlement of debt	\$ 73,780	\$ 12,042	\$—
Decrease in debt in connection with transfer of property in settlement of debt	\$ 146,500	\$ 16,304	\$—
Increase in fair value of derivatives applied to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and noncontrolling interests	\$ 9,470	\$ 4,040	\$ 1,438
Dividends/distribution payable	\$ 29,080	\$ 28,698	\$ 35,038
COPLP common units issued to acquire property and noncontrolling interest in other consolidated entity	\$ 5,194	\$—	\$—
Decrease in noncontrolling interests and increase in shareholders' equity in connection with the conversion of common units into common shares	\$ 3,997	\$ 2,814	\$ 1,521
Adjustments to noncontrolling interests resulting from changes in COPLP ownership	\$ 744	\$ 4,627	\$ 2,798
Increase in redeemable noncontrolling interest and decrease in shareholders' equity to carry redeemable noncontrolling interest at fair value	\$ 7,121	\$ 3,955	\$ 1,315

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Balance Sheets
 (in thousands, except unit data)

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Assets		
Properties, net:		
Operating properties, net	\$2,702,693	\$2,597,666
Projects in development or held for future development	511,608	565,378
Total properties, net	3,214,301	3,163,044
Assets held for sale, net	—	140,229
Cash and cash equivalents	54,373	10,594
Restricted cash and marketable securities	3,981	14,781
Accounts receivable (net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$2,976 and \$4,694, respectively)	27,000	16,845
Deferred rent receivable (net of allowance of \$2,226 and \$913, respectively)	89,456	85,802
Intangible assets on real estate acquisitions, net	59,258	75,879
Deferred leasing and financing costs, net	66,267	59,952
Mortgage and other investing receivables	53,663	35,798
Prepaid expenses and other assets	54,186	44,059
Total assets	\$3,622,485	\$3,646,983
Liabilities and equity		
Liabilities:		
Debt, net	\$1,927,703	\$2,019,168
Accounts payable and accrued expenses	98,785	97,922
Rents received in advance and security deposits	31,492	27,632
Distributions payable	29,080	28,698
Deferred revenue associated with operating leases	10,369	11,995
Distributions received in excess of investment in unconsolidated real estate joint venture	—	6,420
Interest rate derivatives	3,309	6,185
Other liabilities	6,740	2,166
Total liabilities	2,107,478	2,200,186
Commitments and contingencies (Note 23)		
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	17,758	10,298
Equity:		
Corporate Office Properties, L.P.'s equity:		
Preferred units		
General partner, 9,431,667 preferred units outstanding at December 31, 2013 and 12,821,667 preferred units outstanding at December 31, 2012	249,083	333,833
Limited partner, 352,000 preferred units outstanding at December 31, 2013 and 2012	8,800	8,800
Common units, 87,394,512 and 80,952,986 held by the general partner and 3,977,700 and 4,067,542 held by limited partners at December 31, 2013 and 2012, respectively	1,226,318	1,089,391
Accumulated other comprehensive income (loss)	3,605	(5,708)
Total Corporate Office Properties, L.P.'s equity	1,487,806	1,426,316
Noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	9,443	10,183
Total equity	1,497,249	1,436,499
Total liabilities, redeemable noncontrolling interest and equity	\$3,622,485	\$3,646,983
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.		

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Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Statements of Operations
 (in thousands, except per unit data)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenues			
Rental revenue	\$377,611	\$353,080	\$332,856
Tenant recoveries and other real estate operations revenue	83,386	81,219	75,755
Construction contract and other service revenues	62,363	73,836	84,345
Total revenues	523,360	508,135	492,956
Expenses			
Property operating expenses	167,199	159,206	154,375
Depreciation and amortization associated with real estate operations	113,214	107,998	107,003
Construction contract and other service expenses	58,875	70,576	81,639
Impairment losses	5,857	43,678	83,213
General, administrative and leasing expenses	30,869	31,900	30,300
Business development expenses and land carry costs	5,436	5,711	6,122
Total operating expenses	381,450	419,069	462,652
Operating income	141,910	89,066	30,304
Interest expense	(82,010)	(86,401)	(90,037)
Interest and other income	3,834	7,172	5,603
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(27,030)	(943)	(1,639)
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	—	(29,805)
Income (loss) from continuing operations before equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated entities and income taxes	36,704	8,894	(85,574)
Equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated entities	2,110	(546)	(331)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(1,978)	(381)	6,710
Income (loss) from continuing operations	36,836	7,967	(79,195)
Discontinued operations	55,692	12,353	(51,107)
Income (loss) before gain on sales of real estate	92,528	20,320	(130,302)
Gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes	9,016	21	2,732
Net income (loss)	101,544	20,341	(127,570)
Net (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests in consolidated entities	(3,907)	507	244
Net income (loss) attributable to COPLP	97,637	20,848	(127,326)
Preferred unit distributions	(20,631)	(21,504)	(16,762)
Issuance costs associated with redeemed preferred units	(2,904)	(1,827)	—
Net income (loss) attributable to COPLP common unitholders	\$74,102	\$(2,483)	\$(144,088)
Net income (loss) attributable to COPLP:			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$42,875	\$9,194	\$(76,082)
Discontinued operations, net	54,762	11,654	(51,244)
Net income (loss) attributable to COPLP	\$97,637	\$20,848	\$(127,326)
Basic earnings per common unit (1)			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$0.21	\$(0.19)	\$(1.29)
Discontinued operations	0.62	0.15	(0.71)
Net income (loss) attributable to COPLP common unitholders	\$0.83	\$(0.04)	\$(2.00)
Diluted earnings per common unit (1)			
Income (loss) from continuing operations	\$0.21	\$(0.19)	\$(1.29)
Discontinued operations	0.62	0.15	(0.71)

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Net income (loss) attributable to COPLP common unitholders \$0.83 \$(0.04) \$(2.00)

(1) Basic and diluted earnings per common unit are calculated based on amounts attributable to common unitholders of Corporate Office Properties, L.P.

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Statements of Comprehensive Income/Loss
 (in thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Net income (loss)	\$101,544	\$20,341	\$(127,570)
Other comprehensive income (loss)			
Unrealized gains (losses) on interest rate derivatives	6,791	(7,676)	(31,531)
Losses on interest rate derivatives included in interest expense	2,740	3,697	4,601
Unrealized equity in other comprehensive income of equity method investee	1,070	—	—
Realized equity in other comprehensive income of equity method investee	(1,070)	—	—
Loss on interest rate derivatives upon discontinuing hedge accounting	—	—	28,430
Other comprehensive income (loss)	9,531	(3,979)	1,500
Comprehensive income (loss)	111,075	16,362	(126,070)
Comprehensive (income) loss attributable to noncontrolling interests	(4,125)	615	244
Comprehensive income (loss) attributable to COPLP	\$106,950	\$16,977	\$(125,826)

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Statements of Equity
 (Dollars in thousands)

	Limited Partner Preferred Units		General Partner Preferred Units		Common Units		Accumulated Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Noncontrolling Interests in Subsidiaries	Total Equity
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount	Units	Amount			
Balance at December 31, 2010	352,000	\$8,800	8,121,667	\$216,333	69,668,226	\$1,083,963	\$(4,447)	\$10,176	\$1,314,825
Issuance of common units resulting from public issuance of common shares	—	—	—	—	4,600,000	145,367	—	—	145,367
Issuance of common units resulting from exercise of share options	—	—	—	—	191,264	2,461	—	—	2,461
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	302,226	14,267	—	—	14,267
Restricted common unit redemptions	—	—	—	—	(114,687)	(3,990)	—	—	(3,990)
Issuance of common units to COPT to balance units owned with common shares	—	—	—	—	1,666,083	—	—	—	—
Comprehensive loss	—	660	—	16,102	—	(144,088)	2,610	52	(124,664)
Distributions to owners of common and preferred units	—	(660)	—	(16,102)	—	(124,582)	—	—	(141,344)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	—	(23)	—	284	261
Distributions to noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(16)	(16)
	—	—	—	—	—	(1,315)	—	—	(1,315)

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Adjustment to arrive at fair value of redeemable noncontrolling interest										
Tax benefit from share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	47	—	—	47	
Balance at December 31, 2011	352,000	8,800	8,121,667	216,333	76,313,112	972,107	(1,837)	10,496	1,205,899	
Issuance of preferred units resulting from public issuance of preferred shares	—	—	6,900,000	172,500	—	(6,848)	—	—	165,652	
Redemption of preferred units resulting from redemption of preferred shares	—	—	(2,200,000)	(55,000)	—	—	—	—	(55,000)	
Issuance of common units resulting from public issuance of common shares	—	—	—	—	8,625,000	204,696	—	—	204,696	
Issuance of common units resulting from exercise of share options	—	—	—	—	61,624	928	—	—	928	
Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	160,643	11,184	—	—	11,184	
Restricted common unit redemptions	—	—	—	—	(139,851)	(3,379)	—	—	(3,379)	
Comprehensive income	—	660	—	20,844	—	(656)	(3,871)	1,950	18,927	
Distributions to owners of common and preferred units	—	(660)	—	(20,844)	—	(86,337)	—	—	(107,841)	
Distributions to noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(655)	(655)	

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COPT contribution to COPLP of distribution from subsidiary	—	—	—	—	—	1,608	—	(1,608)	—
Adjustment to arrive at fair value of redeemable noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(3,955)	—	—	(3,955)
Tax benefit from share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	43	—	—	43
Balance at December 31, 2012	352,000	8,800	12,821,667	333,833	85,020,528	1,089,391	(5,708)	10,183	1,436,499
Redemption of preferred units resulting from redemption of preferred shares	—	—	(3,390,000)	(84,750)	—	—	—	—	(84,750)
Issuance of common units resulting from public issuance of common shares	—	—	—	—	4,485,000	117,961	—	—	117,961
Issuance of common units resulting from common shares issued under COPT at-the-market program	—	—	—	—	1,500,000	38,447	—	—	38,447
Acquisition of property and noncontrolling interest in subsidiary for COPLP common units	—	—	—	—	221,501	3,899	—	(2,530)	1,369
Issuance of common units resulting from exercise of share options	—	—	—	—	39,331	779	—	—	779

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Share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	184,292	7,605	—	—	7,605
Restricted common unit redemptions	—	—	—	—	(78,440)	(2,002)	—	—	(2,002)
Comprehensive income	—	660	—	19,971	—	77,006	9,313	2,749	109,699
Distributions to owners of common and preferred units	—	(660)	—	(19,971)	—	(99,525)	—	—	(120,156)
Contributions from noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	86	86
Distributions to noncontrolling interests in subsidiaries	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,045)	(1,045)
Adjustment to arrive at fair value of redeemable noncontrolling interest	—	—	—	—	—	(7,121)	—	—	(7,121)
Tax loss from share-based compensation	—	—	—	—	—	(122)	—	—	(122)
Balance at December 31, 2013	352,000	\$8,800	9,431,667	\$249,083	91,372,212	\$1,226,318	\$3,605	\$9,443	\$1,497,249

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

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Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows
 (in thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Cash flows from operating activities			
Revenues from real estate operations received	\$482,763	\$483,421	\$476,762
Construction contract and other service revenues received	63,647	77,831	88,433
Property operating expenses paid	(176,243)	(174,683)	(180,041)
Construction contract and other service expenses paid	(63,853)	(67,952)	(94,140)
General, administrative, leasing, business development and land carry costs paid	(28,022)	(22,904)	(28,021)
Interest expense paid	(81,575)	(87,394)	(93,715)
Previously accreted interest expense paid	(11,116)	—	(17,314)
Settlement of interest rate derivatives	—	(29,738)	—
Proceeds from sale of trading marketable securities	298	18,975	—
Exit costs on property dispositions	(979)	(4,146)	—
Payments in connection with early extinguishment of debt	(27,909)	(2,637)	(353)
Interest and other income received	1,962	1,073	698
Income taxes paid	6	(8)	(160)
Net cash provided by operating activities	158,979	191,838	152,149
Cash flows from investing activities			
Construction, development and redevelopment	(201,808)	(165,275)	(232,667)
Tenant improvements on operating properties	(21,950)	(27,103)	(37,195)
Other capital improvements on operating properties	(23,940)	(20,066)	(16,906)
Acquisitions of operating properties	—	(48,308)	(32,856)
Proceeds from dispositions of properties	148,569	290,603	79,638
Mortgage and other loan receivables funded	(14,077)	(14,232)	(23,377)
Mortgage and other loan receivables payments received	144	10,113	16,759
Leasing costs paid	(14,429)	(13,278)	(15,997)
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash associated with investing activities	8,178	(872)	(2,232)
Other	(477)	2,162	4,446
Net cash (used in) provided by investing activities	(119,790)	13,744	(260,387)
Cash flows from financing activities			
Proceeds from debt			
Revolving Credit Facility	504,000	329,000	1,180,000
Unsecured senior notes	592,413	—	—
Other debt proceeds	94,049	403,117	456,206
Repayments of debt			
Revolving Credit Facility	(504,000)	(991,000)	(813,000)
Scheduled principal amortization	(9,481)	(11,684)	(13,755)
Other debt repayments	(612,093)	(124,386)	(698,100)
Deferred financing costs paid	(9,361)	(3,371)	(13,113)
Net proceeds from issuance of preferred units	—	165,652	—
Net proceeds from issuance of common units	157,444	205,425	147,828
Redemption of preferred units	(84,750)	(55,000)	—
Common unit distributions paid	(97,772)	(94,329)	(121,864)
Preferred unit distributions paid	(21,995)	(19,747)	(16,762)
Restricted unit redemptions	(2,002)	(3,379)	(3,990)

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Other	(1,862) (845) 245
Net cash provided by (used in) financing activities	4,590	(200,547) 103,695
Net increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	43,779	5,035	(4,543)
Cash and cash equivalents			
Beginning of period	10,594	5,559	10,102
End of period	\$54,373	\$10,594	\$5,559
See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.			

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Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
 Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows (Continued)
 (in thousands)

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Reconciliation of net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Net income (loss)	\$ 101,544	\$ 20,341	\$(127,570)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation and other amortization	119,773	124,418	136,594
Impairment losses	31,068	62,702	151,021
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	—	29,805
Settlement of previously accreted interest expense	(11,116)	—	(17,314)
Amortization of deferred financing costs	5,451	6,243	6,596
Increase in deferred rent receivable	(5,196)	(11,776)	(10,102)
Amortization of net debt discounts	1,159	3,155	5,540
Gain on sales of real estate	(11,687)	(20,961)	(7,528)
Gain on equity method investment	—	—	(2,452)
Share-based compensation	6,530	9,982	11,920
(Gain) loss on early extinguishment of debt	(68,689)	(3,430)	1,670
Other	(3,093)	(4,551)	(1,165)
Changes in operating assets and liabilities:			
(Increase) decrease in accounts receivable	(10,334)	8,049	(6,243)
Decrease in restricted cash and marketable securities	1,267	14,122	1,560
(Increase) decrease in prepaid expenses and other assets	(5,128)	8,550	(687)
Increase (decrease) in accounts payable, accrued expenses and other liabilities	3,269	4,913	(17,441)
Increase (decrease) in rents received in advance and security deposits	4,161	(1,916)	(2,055)
Decrease in interest rate derivatives in connection with cash settlement	—	(28,003)	—
Net cash provided by operating activities	\$ 158,979	\$ 191,838	\$ 152,149
Supplemental schedule of non-cash investing and financing activities:			
Increase (decrease) in accrued capital improvements, leasing and other investing activity costs	\$ 2,947	\$(1,227)	\$ 11,719
Increase in property, debt and other liabilities in connection with acquisitions	\$—	\$—	\$ 3,040
Decrease in property in connection with transfer of property in settlement of debt	\$ 73,780	\$ 12,042	\$—
Decrease in debt in connection with transfer of property in settlement of debt	\$ 146,500	\$ 16,304	\$—
Increase in fair value of derivatives applied to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) and noncontrolling interests	\$ 9,470	\$ 4,040	\$ 1,438
Distributions payable	\$ 29,080	\$ 28,698	\$ 35,038
COPLP common units issued to acquire property and noncontrolling interest in other consolidated entity	\$ 5,194	\$—	\$—
Increase in redeemable noncontrolling interest and decrease in equity to carry redeemable noncontrolling interest at fair value	\$ 7,121	\$ 3,955	\$ 1,315

See accompanying notes to consolidated financial statements.

Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements

1. Organization

Corporate Office Properties Trust (“COPT”) and subsidiaries (collectively, the “Company”) is a fully-integrated and self-managed real estate investment trust (“REIT”). Corporate Office Properties, L.P. (“COPLP”) and subsidiaries (collectively, the “Operating Partnership”) is the entity through which COPT, the sole general partner of COPLP, conducts almost all of its operations and owns almost all of its assets. Unless otherwise expressly stated or the context otherwise requires, “we”, “us” and “our” as used herein refer to each of the Company and the Operating Partnership. We focus primarily on serving the specialized requirements of United States Government agencies and defense contractors, most of whom are engaged in defense information technology and national security related activities. We generally acquire, develop, manage and lease office and data center properties concentrated in large office parks located near knowledge-based government demand drivers and/or in targeted markets or submarkets in the Greater Washington, DC/Baltimore region. As of December 31, 2013, our properties included the following:

- 183 operating office properties totaling 17.4 million square feet;
- 10 office properties under, or contractually committed for, construction or approved for redevelopment that we estimate will total approximately 1.4 million square feet upon completion, including two partially operational properties included above;
 - land held or under pre-construction totaling 1,708 acres (including 56 acres controlled but not owned) that we believe are potentially developable into approximately 20.0 million square feet; and
- a partially operational, wholesale data center which upon completion and stabilization is expected to have a critical load of 18 megawatts.

COPLP owns real estate both directly and through subsidiary partnerships and limited liability companies (“LLCs”). In addition to owning real estate, COPLP also owns subsidiaries that provide real estate services such as property management and construction and development services primarily for our properties but also for third parties. Some of these services are performed by a taxable REIT subsidiary (“TRS”).

Interests in COPLP are in the form of common and preferred units. As of December 31, 2013, COPT owned 95.6% of the outstanding COPLP common units (“common units”) and 96.4% of the outstanding COPLP preferred units (“preferred units”); the remaining common and preferred units in COPLP were owned by third parties. Three of COPT’s trustees controlled, either directly or through ownership by other entities or family members, 3.4% of COPLP’s common units as of December 31, 2013.

Common units in COPLP not owned by COPT carry certain redemption rights. The number of common units in COPLP owned by COPT is equivalent to the number of outstanding common shares of beneficial interest (“common shares”) of COPT, and the entitlement of all COPLP common units to quarterly distributions and payments in liquidation is substantially the same as those of COPT common shareholders. Similarly, in the case of each series of preferred units in COPLP held by COPT, there is a series of preferred shares of beneficial interest (“preferred shares”) in COPT that is equivalent in number and carries substantially the same terms as such series of COPLP preferred units. COPT’s common shares are publicly traded on the New York Stock Exchange (“NYSE”) under the ticker symbol “OFC”.

Because COPLP is managed by COPT, and COPT conducts substantially all of its operations through COPLP, we refer to COPT’s executive officers as COPLP’s executive officers, and although, as a partnership, COPLP does not have a board of trustees, we refer to COPT’s Board of Trustees as COPLP’s Board of Trustees.

2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Presentation

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

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

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

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

Reclassifications

We reclassified certain amounts from prior periods to conform to the current period presentation of our consolidated financial statements with no effect on previously reported net income or equity, including the following:

- amounts associated with our mortgage and other investing receivables were reclassified to a separate line reported on our consolidated balance sheets; and
- amounts on our consolidated statements of operations were reclassified in conjunction with the transfer of properties to, and from, discontinued operations during 2013. We provide disclosure regarding our discontinued operations in Note 20.

Out of Period Adjustment

During the second quarter of 2013, we identified an error related to the estimated fair value of a redeemable noncontrolling interest in a real estate joint venture. Changes in such fair value are reported as changes in equity with no impact to net income or comprehensive income. The error resulted in an understatement of the line entitled "redeemable noncontrolling interest" in the mezzanine section of our consolidated balance sheet and an overstatement of the line entitled "additional paid-in capital" in the equity section of our consolidation balance sheet of \$3.7 million as of December 31, 2012. We have determined that this adjustment was not material to our financial statements for 2012 or 2013. Accordingly, this change is reported as an out-of-period adjustment in the year ended December 31, 2013.

Use of Estimates in the Preparation of Financial Statements

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

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

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

Acquisitions of Properties

Upon completion of property acquisitions, we allocate the purchase price to tangible and intangible assets and liabilities associated with such acquisitions based on our estimates of their fair values. We determine these fair values by using market data and independent appraisals available to us and making numerous estimates and assumptions. We allocate property acquisitions to the following components:

properties based on a valuation performed under the assumption that the property is vacant upon acquisition (the “if vacant value”). The if-vacant value is allocated between land and buildings or, in the case of properties under development, construction in progress. We also allocate additional amounts to properties for in-place tenant improvements based on our estimate of improvements per square foot provided under market leases that would be attributable to the remaining non-cancellable terms of the respective leases;

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

above- and below-market lease intangible assets or liabilities based on the present value (using an interest rate which reflects the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between: (1) the contractual amounts to be received pursuant to the in-place leases; and (2) our estimate of fair market lease rates for the corresponding space, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable term of the lease. The capitalized above- and below-market lease values are amortized as adjustments to rental revenue over the remaining non-cancellable terms of the respective leases;

in-place lease value based on our estimates of: (1) the present value of additional income to be realized as a result of leases being in place on the acquired properties; and (2) costs to execute similar leases. Our estimate of additional income to be realized includes carrying costs, such as real estate taxes, insurance and other operating expenses, and revenues during the expected lease-up periods considering current market conditions. Our estimate of costs to execute similar leases includes leasing commissions, legal and other related costs;

tenant relationship value based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease and our overall relationship with that respective tenant. Characteristics we consider in determining these values include the nature and extent of our existing business relationships with the tenant, growth prospects for developing new business with the tenant, the tenant's credit quality and expectations of lease renewals, among other factors; and

above- and below- market cost arrangements (such as real estate tax treaties or above- or below- market ground leases) based on the present value of the expected benefit from any such arrangements in place on the property at the time of acquisition.

Properties

We report properties to be developed or held and used in operations at our depreciated cost, reduced for impairment losses. The preconstruction stage of the development or redevelopment of an operating property includes efforts and related costs to secure land control and zoning, evaluate feasibility and complete other initial tasks which are essential to development. We capitalize interest expense, real estate taxes and direct and indirect project costs (including related compensation and other indirect costs) associated with properties, or portions thereof, undergoing construction, development and redevelopment activities. We continue to capitalize these costs while construction, development or redevelopment activities are underway until a property becomes "operational," which occurs upon the earlier of when leases commence or one year after the cessation of major construction activities. When leases commence on portions of a newly-constructed or redeveloped property in the period prior to one year from the cessation of major construction activities, we consider that property to be "partially operational." When a property is partially operational, we allocate the costs associated with the property between the portion that is operational and the portion under construction. We start depreciating newly-constructed and redeveloped properties as they become operational.

Most of our leases involve some form of improvements to leased space. When we are required to provide improvements under the terms of a lease, we determine whether the improvements constitute landlord assets or tenant assets. If the improvements are landlord assets, we capitalize the cost of the improvements and recognize depreciation expense associated with such improvements over the shorter of the useful life of the assets or the term of the lease and recognize any payments from the tenant as rental revenue over the term of the lease. If the improvements are tenant assets, we defer the cost of improvements funded by us as a lease incentive asset and amortize it as a reduction of rental revenue over the term of the lease. In determining whether improvements constitute landlord or tenant assets, we consider numerous factors, including: whether the improvements are unique to the tenant or reusable by other tenants; whether the tenant is permitted to alter or remove the improvements without our consent or without compensating us for any lost fair value; whether the ownership of the improvements remains with us or remains with the tenant at the end of the lease term; and whether the economic substance of the lease terms is properly reflected.

We depreciate our fixed assets using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives as follows:

	Estimated Useful Lives
Buildings and building improvements	10-40 years
Land improvements	10-20 years
Tenant improvements on operating properties	Related lease term
Equipment and personal property	3-10 years

We assess each of our operating properties for impairment quarterly using cash flow projections and estimated fair values that we derive for each of the properties. We update the leasing and other assumptions used in these projections regularly, paying particular attention to properties that have experienced chronic vacancy or face significant market challenges. We review our plans and intentions for our development projects and land parcels quarterly. If our analyses indicate that the carrying values

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

of operating properties, properties in development or land held for future development may be impaired, we perform a recovery analysis for such properties. For long-lived assets to be held and used, we analyze recoverability based on the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated from the operations and eventual disposition of the assets over, in most cases, a ten-year holding period. If we believe there is a significant possibility that we might dispose of the assets earlier, we analyze recoverability using a probability weighted analysis of the estimated undiscounted future cash flows expected to be generated from the operations and eventual disposition of the assets over the various possible holding periods. If the recovery analysis indicates that the carrying value of a tested property is not recoverable from estimated future cash flows, it is written down to its estimated fair value and an impairment loss is recognized. If and when our plans change, we revise our recoverability analyses to use the cash flows expected from the operations and eventual disposition of each asset using holding periods that are consistent with our revised plans. Changes in holding periods may require us to recognize significant impairment losses.

Property fair values are determined based on contract prices, indicative bids, discounted cash flow analyses or yield analyses. Estimated cash flows used in such analyses are based on our plans for the property and our views of market and economic conditions. The estimates consider items such as current and future rental rates, occupancies for the tested property and comparable properties, estimated operating and capital expenditures and recent sales data for comparable properties; most of these items are influenced by market data obtained from real estate leasing and brokerage firms and our direct experience with the properties and their markets.

When we determine that a property is held for sale, we discontinue the recording of depreciation expense on the property and estimate the fair value, net of selling costs; if we then determine that the estimated fair value, net of selling costs, is less than the net book value of the property, we recognize an impairment loss equal to the difference and reduce the net book value of the property.

When we dispose of an operating property and determine that we have no significant continuing involvement in such property, or determine that an operating property is held for sale, we classify the results of operations for such property as discontinued operations and classify the assets as held for sale. Interest expense that is specifically identifiable to properties included in discontinued operations is used in the computation of interest expense attributable to discontinued operations.

Sales of Interests in Real Estate

We recognize gains from sales of interests in real estate using the full accrual method, provided that various criteria relating to the terms of sale and any subsequent involvement by us with the real estate sold are met.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include all cash and liquid investments that mature three months or less from when they are purchased. Cash equivalents are reported at cost, which approximates fair value. We maintain our cash in bank accounts in amounts that may exceed Federally insured limits at times. We have not experienced any losses in these accounts in the past and believe that we are not exposed to significant credit risk because our accounts are deposited with major financial institutions.

Investments in Marketable Securities

We classify marketable securities as trading securities when we have the intent to sell such securities in the near term, and classify other marketable securities as available-for-sale securities. We determine the appropriate classification of investments in marketable securities at the acquisition date and re-evaluate the classification at each balance sheet date. We report investments in marketable securities classified as trading securities at fair value, with unrealized gains

and losses recognized through earnings; on our statements of cash flows, we classify cash flows from these securities as operating activities. We report investments in marketable securities classified as available-for-sale securities at fair value, with net unrealized gains or losses deferred to accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) (“AOCI”) and realized gains and losses resulting from sales of such investments recognized through earnings; on our statements of cash flows, we classify cash flows from interest and dividends earned on these securities as operating activities and cash flows from purchases, sales and maturities of these securities as investing activities.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Accounts and Deferred Rents Receivable and Mortgage and Other Investing Receivables

We maintain allowances for estimated losses resulting from the failure of our customers or borrowers to satisfy their payment obligations. We use judgment in estimating these allowances based primarily upon the payment history and credit status of the entities associated with the individual receivables. We write off these receivables when we believe the facts and circumstances indicate that continued pursuit of collection is no longer warranted. When we earn interest income in connection with receivables for which we have established allowances, we establish allowances in connection with such interest income that is unpaid. When cash is received in connection with receivables for which we have established allowances, we reduce the amount of losses recognized in connection with the receivables' allowance.

Intangible Assets and Deferred Revenue on Real Estate Acquisitions

We capitalize intangible assets and deferred revenue on real estate acquisitions as described in the section above entitled "Acquisitions of Properties." We amortize the intangible assets and deferred revenue as follows:

	Amortization Period
Above- and below-market leases	Related lease terms
In-place lease value	Related lease terms
Tenant relationship value	Estimated period of time that tenant will lease space in property
Above- and below-market cost arrangements	Term of arrangements
Market concentration premium	40 years

We recognize the amortization of acquired above-market and below-market leases as adjustments to rental revenue. We recognize the amortization of above- and below- market cost arrangements as adjustments to property operating expenses. We recognize the amortization of other intangible assets on property acquisitions as amortization expense.

Deferred Leasing and Financing Costs, Net

We defer costs incurred to obtain new tenant leases or extend existing tenant leases, including related compensation costs. We amortize these costs evenly over the lease terms. When tenant leases are terminated early, we expense any unamortized deferred leasing costs associated with those leases over the shortened term of the lease.

We defer costs of financing arrangements and recognize these costs as interest expense over the related loan terms on a straight-line basis, which approximates the amortization that would occur under the effective interest method of amortization. We expense any unamortized loan costs when loans are retired early.

Noncontrolling Interests

COPT's consolidated noncontrolling interests are comprised of interests in COPLP not owned by COPT (discussed further in Note 15) and consolidated real estate joint ventures (discussed further in Note 6). COPLP's consolidated noncontrolling interests are comprised primarily of interests in our consolidated real estate joint ventures. Also included in COPLP's consolidated noncontrolling interests are interests in several real estate entities owned directly by COPT, or a wholly owned subsidiary of COPT, that generally do not exceed 1%. We evaluate whether noncontrolling interests are subject to redemption features outside of our control. For noncontrolling interests that are currently redeemable for cash at the option of the holders of such interests or deemed probable to eventually become redeemable, we classify such interests as redeemable noncontrolling interests in the mezzanine section of our consolidated balance sheets; we adjust these interests each period to the greater of their fair value or carrying amount

(initial amount as adjusted for allocations of income and losses and future contributions and distributions), with a corresponding offset to additional paid-in capital on COPT's consolidated balance sheets or common units on COPLP's balance sheet, and only recognize reductions in such interests to the extent of their carrying amount. Our other noncontrolling interests are reported in the equity section of our consolidated balance sheets. The amounts reported for noncontrolling interests on our consolidated statements of operations represent the portion of these entities' income or losses not attributable to us.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Revenue Recognition

We recognize minimum rents, net of abatements, on a straight-line basis over the term of tenant leases. The term of a lease generally includes periods when a tenant: (1) may not terminate its lease obligation early; (2) may terminate its lease obligation early in exchange for a fee or penalty that we consider material enough such that termination would not be probable; (3) possesses renewal rights and the tenant's failure to exercise such rights imposes a penalty on the tenant material enough such that renewal appears reasonably assured; and (4) possesses bargain renewal options for such periods. We report the amount by which our minimum rental revenue recognized on a straight-line basis under leases exceeds the contractual rent billings associated with such leases as deferred rent receivable on our consolidated balance sheets. Amounts by which our minimum rental revenue recognized on a straight-line basis under leases are less than the contractual rent billings associated with such leases are included in deferred revenue associated with operating leases on our consolidated balance sheets.

In connection with a tenant's entry into, or modification of, a lease, if we make cash payments to, or on behalf of, the tenant for purposes other than funding the construction of landlord assets, we defer the amount of such payments as lease incentives. As discussed above, when we are required to provide improvements under the terms of a lease, we determine whether the improvements constitute landlord assets or tenant assets; if the improvements are tenant assets, we defer the cost of improvements funded by us as a lease incentive asset. We amortize lease incentives as a reduction of rental revenue over the term of the lease.

We recognize tenant recovery revenue in the same periods in which we incur the related expenses. Tenant recovery revenue includes payments from tenants as reimbursement for property taxes, utilities and other property operating expenses.

We recognize fees received for lease terminations as revenue and write off against such revenue any (1) deferred rents receivable, and (2) deferred revenue, lease incentives and intangible assets that are amortizable into rental revenue associated with the leases; the resulting net amount is the net revenue from the early termination of the leases. When a tenant's lease for space in a property is terminated early but the tenant continues to lease such space under a new or modified lease in the property, the net revenue from the early termination of the lease is recognized evenly over the remaining life of the new or modified lease in place on that property.

We recognize fees for services provided by us once services are rendered, fees are determinable and collectability is assured. We recognize revenue under construction contracts using the percentage of completion method when the revenue and costs for such contracts can be estimated with reasonable accuracy; when these criteria do not apply to a contract, we recognize revenue on that contract using the completed contract method. Under the percentage of completion method, we recognize a percentage of the total estimated revenue on a contract based on the cost of services provided on the contract as of a point in time relative to the total estimated costs on the contract.

Interest Rate Derivatives

Our primary objectives in using interest rate derivatives are to add stability to interest expense and to manage exposure to interest rate movements. To accomplish this objective, we primarily use interest rate swaps as part of our interest rate risk management strategy. Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges involve the receipt of variable-rate amounts from a counterparty in exchange for our making fixed-rate payments over the life of the agreements without exchange of the underlying notional amount. Derivatives are used to hedge the cash flows associated with interest rates on existing debt as well as future debt. We recognize all derivatives as assets or liabilities in the balance sheet at fair value. We defer the effective portion of changes in fair value of the designated cash flow hedges to AOCI and reclassify such deferrals to interest expense as interest expense is recognized on the hedged

forecasted transactions. We recognize the ineffective portion of the change in fair value of interest rate derivatives directly in interest expense. When an interest rate swap designated as a cash flow hedge no longer qualifies for hedge accounting, we recognize changes in fair value of the hedge previously deferred to AOCI, along with any changes in fair value occurring thereafter, through earnings. We do not use interest rate derivatives for trading or speculative purposes. We manage counter-party risk by only entering into contracts with major financial institutions based upon their credit ratings and other risk factors.

We use standard market conventions and techniques such as discounted cash flow analysis, option pricing models, replacement cost and termination cost in computing the fair value of derivatives at each balance sheet date. We made an accounting policy election to use an exception provided for in the applicable accounting guidance with respect to measuring counterparty credit risk for derivative instruments; this election enables us to measure the fair value of groups of assets and

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

liabilities associated with derivative instruments consistently with how market participants would price the net risk exposure as of the measurement date.

Please refer to Note 12 for additional information pertaining to interest rate derivatives.

Expense Classification

We classify as property operations expense costs incurred for property taxes, ground rents, utilities, property management, insurance, repairs, exterior and interior maintenance and tenant revenue collection losses, as well as associated labor and indirect costs attributable to these costs.

We classify as general and administrative and leasing expenses costs incurred for corporate-level management, public company administration, asset management, leasing, investor relations, marketing and corporate-level insurance (including general business, director and officers and key man life) and leasing prospects, as well as associated labor and indirect costs attributable to these costs.

Share-Based Compensation

We issued two forms of share-based compensation: restricted COPT common shares (“restricted shares”) and COPT performance share units (“PSUs”). We also issued options to purchase COPT common shares (“options”) in prior years. We account for share-based compensation in accordance with authoritative guidance provided by the Financial Accounting Standards Board (“FASB”) that establishes standards for the accounting for transactions in which an entity exchanges its equity instruments for goods or services, focusing primarily on accounting for transactions in which an entity obtains employee services in share-based payment transactions. The guidance requires us to measure the cost of employee services received in exchange for an award of equity instruments based generally on the fair value of the award on the grant date; such cost is then recognized over the period during which the employee is required to provide service in exchange for the award. No compensation cost is recognized for equity instruments for which employees do not render the requisite service. The guidance also requires that share-based compensation be computed based on awards that are ultimately expected to vest; as a result, future forfeitures of awards are estimated at the time of grant and revised, if necessary, in subsequent periods if actual forfeitures differ from those estimates. If an award is voluntarily cancelled by an employee, we recognize the previously unrecognized cost associated with the original award on the date of such cancellation. We capitalize costs associated with share-based compensation attributable to employees engaged in construction and development activities.

When we adopted the authoritative guidance on accounting for share-based compensation, we elected to adopt the alternative transition method for calculating the tax effects of share-based compensation. The alternative transition method enabled us to use a simplified method to establishing the beginning balance of the additional paid-in capital pool related to the tax effects of employee share-based compensation, which was available to absorb tax deficiencies recognized subsequent to the adoption of this guidance.

We compute the fair value of options using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Under that model, the risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect at the time of grant. The expected option life is based on our historical experience of employee exercise behavior. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of COPT common shares. Expected dividend yield is based on the average historical dividend yield on our common shares over a period of time ending on the grant date of the options.

We compute the fair value of PSUs using a Monte Carlo model. Under that model, the baseline common share value is based on the market value on the grant date. The risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in

effect at the time of grant. Expected volatility is based on historical volatility of COPT's common shares.

3. Fair Value Measurements

Accounting standards define fair value as the exit price, or the amount that would be received upon sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants as of the measurement date. The standards also establish a hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are inputs market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability developed based on market data obtained from sources

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

independent of us. Unobservable inputs are inputs that reflect our assumptions about the factors market participants would use in valuing the asset or liability developed based upon the best information available in the circumstances. The hierarchy of these inputs is broken down into three levels: Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities; Level 2 inputs include (1) quoted prices for similar assets or liabilities in active markets, (2) quoted prices for identical or similar assets or liabilities in markets that are not active and (3) inputs (other than quoted prices) that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability. Categorization within the valuation hierarchy is based upon the lowest level of input that is most significant to the fair value measurement.

Recurring Fair Value Measurements

The assets held in connection with a non-qualified elective deferred compensation plan held by COPT (comprised primarily of mutual funds and equity securities) and the corresponding liability to the participants are measured at fair value on a recurring basis on COPT's consolidated balance sheet using quoted market prices, as are other marketable securities that we hold. The deferred compensation plan assets and other marketable securities are included in the line entitled restricted cash and marketable securities on COPT's consolidated balance sheets. The offsetting liability associated with the deferred compensation plan is adjusted to fair value at the end of each accounting period based on the fair value of the plan assets and reported in other liabilities on COPT's consolidated balance sheets. The assets of the non-qualified elective deferred compensation plan and other marketable securities that we hold are classified in Level 1 of the fair value hierarchy. The liability associated with the deferred compensation plan is classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

The fair values of our interest rate derivatives are determined using widely accepted valuation techniques, including discounted cash flow analysis on the expected cash flows of each derivative. This analysis reflects the contractual terms of the derivatives, including the period to maturity, and uses observable market-based inputs, including interest rate market data and implied volatilities in such interest rates. While we determined that the majority of the inputs used to value our derivatives fall within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy, the credit valuation adjustments associated with our interest rate derivatives also utilize Level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads to evaluate the likelihood of default. However, as of December 31, 2013, we assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of our derivatives and determined that these adjustments are not significant. As a result, we determined that our interest rate derivative valuations in their entirety are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

As of December 31, 2013 and 2012, we owned warrants to purchase 50,000 common shares in The KEYW Holding Corporation ("KEYW") at an exercise price of \$9.25 per share. KEYW is an entity supporting the intelligence community's operations and transformation to Cyber Age mission by providing engineering services and integrated platforms that support the intelligence process. We compute the fair value of these warrants using the Black-Scholes option-pricing model. Under that model, the risk-free interest rate is based on the U.S. Treasury yield curve in effect as of the valuation date. The expected life is based on the period of time until the expiration of the warrants. Expected volatility is based on an average of the historical volatility of companies in KEYW's industry that we deem to be comparable. Expected dividend yield is based on the dividend yield on KEYW's common shares as of the date of valuation. The warrants are classified in Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy.

In addition to the warrants in KEYW described above, we also owned 1.9 million shares, or approximately 7%, of KEYW's common stock as of December 31, 2011. We sold all of these shares in 2012 for \$14.0 million. We recognized revenue from a lease with KEYW in one of our properties of \$2.4 million in 2012 and \$780,000 in 2011.

As discussed further in Note 6, our partner in a real estate joint venture has the right to require us to acquire its interest at fair value beginning in March 2020; accordingly, we classify the fair value of our partner's interest as a redeemable noncontrolling interest in the mezzanine section of our consolidated balance sheet. We determine the fair value of the interest based on unobservable inputs after considering the assumptions that market participants would make in pricing the interest. We apply a discount rate to the estimated future cash flows allocable to our partner from the properties underlying the joint venture. Estimated cash flows used in such analyses are based on our plans for the properties and our views of market and economic conditions, and consider items such as current and future rental rates, occupancies for the properties and comparable properties and estimated operating and capital expenditures. In determining the fair value of our partner's interest, we used a discount rate of 15.5% as of December 31, 2013 and 15.6% as of December 31, 2012. The discount rates factored in risk appropriate to the level of future property development expected to be undertaken by the joint venture. A significant increase (decrease) in the discount rate used in determining the fair value would result in a significantly (lower) higher fair value. Given our reliance on the unobservable inputs, the valuations are classified in Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, restricted cash, accounts receivable, other assets (excluding investing receivables) and accounts payable and accrued expenses are reasonable estimates of their fair values because of the short maturities of these instruments. As discussed in Note 9, we estimated the fair values of our mortgage and other investing receivables based on the discounted estimated future cash flows of the loans (categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy); the discount rates used approximate current market rates for loans with similar maturities and credit quality, and the estimated cash payments include scheduled principal and interest payments. For our disclosure of debt fair values in Note 11, we estimated the fair value of our unsecured senior notes and exchangeable senior notes based on quoted market rates for publicly-traded debt (categorized within Level 2 of the fair value hierarchy) and estimated the fair value of our other debt based on the discounted estimated future cash payments to be made on such debt (categorized within Level 3 of the fair value hierarchy); the discount rates used approximate current market rates for loans, or groups of loans, with similar maturities and credit quality, and the estimated future payments include scheduled principal and interest payments. Fair value estimates are made at a specific point in time, are subjective in nature and involve uncertainties and matters of significant judgment. Settlement at such fair value amounts may not be possible and may not be a prudent management decision.

For additional fair value information, please refer to Note 9 for mortgage loans receivable, Note 11 for debt and Note 12 for interest rate derivatives.

Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

COPT and Subsidiaries

The tables below set forth financial assets and liabilities of COPT and its subsidiaries that are accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the hierarchy level of inputs used in measuring their respective fair values under applicable accounting standards (in thousands):

Description	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets(Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs(Level 2)	Significant Observable Inputs(Level 3)	Total
December 31, 2013:				
Assets:				
Marketable securities in deferred compensation plan (1)				
Mutual funds	\$ 7,090	\$ —	\$ —	\$7,090
Common stocks	176	—	—	176
Other	201	—	—	201
Common stock (1)	298	—	—	298
Interest rate derivatives (2)	—	6,594	—	6,594
Warrants to purchase common stock in KEYW (2)	—	301	—	301
Total Assets	\$ 7,765	\$ 6,895	\$ —	\$14,660
Liabilities:				
Deferred compensation plan liability (3)	\$ —	\$ 7,467	\$ —	\$7,467
Interest rate derivatives	—	3,309	—	3,309
Total Liabilities	\$ —	\$ 10,776	\$ —	\$10,776
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 17,758	\$17,758
December 31, 2012:				
Assets:				
Marketable securities in deferred compensation plan (1)				
Mutual funds	\$ 6,275	\$ —	\$ —	\$6,275
Common stocks	298	—	—	298
Other	203	—	—	203
Common stock (1)	809	—	—	809
Warrants to purchase common stock in KEYW (2)	—	294	—	294
Total Assets	\$ 7,585	\$ 294	\$ —	\$7,879
Liabilities:				
Deferred compensation plan liability (3)	\$ —	\$ 6,776	\$ —	\$6,776
Interest rate derivatives	—	6,185	—	6,185
Total Liabilities	\$ —	\$ 12,961	\$ —	\$12,961
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10,298	\$10,298

(1) Included in the line entitled "restricted cash and marketable securities" on COPT's consolidated balance sheet.

- (2) Included in the line entitled "prepaid expenses and other assets" on COPT's consolidated balance sheet.
- (3) Included in the line entitled "other liabilities" on COPT's consolidated balance sheet.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

COPLP and Subsidiaries

The tables below set forth financial assets and liabilities of COPLP and its subsidiaries that are accounted for at fair value on a recurring basis as of December 31, 2013 and 2012 and the hierarchy level of inputs used in measuring their respective fair values under applicable accounting standards (in thousands):

Description	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Total
December 31, 2013:				
Assets:				
Common stock (1)	\$ 298	\$ —	\$ —	\$298
Interest rate derivatives (2)	—	6,594	—	6,594
Warrants to purchase common stock in KEYW (2)	—	301	—	301
Total Assets	\$ 298	\$ 6,895	\$ —	\$7,193
Liabilities:				
Interest rate derivatives	\$ —	\$ 3,309	\$ —	\$3,309
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 17,758	\$17,758
December 31, 2012:				
Assets:				
Common stock (1)	\$ 809	\$ —	\$ —	\$809
Warrants to purchase common stock in KEYW (2)	—	294	—	294
Total Assets	\$ 809	\$ 294	\$ —	\$1,103
Liabilities:				
Interest rate derivatives	\$ —	\$ 6,185	\$ —	\$6,185
Redeemable noncontrolling interest	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 10,298	\$10,298

(1) Included in the line entitled “restricted cash and marketable securities” on COPLP’s consolidated balance sheet.

(2) Included in the line entitled “prepaid expenses and other assets” on COPLP’s consolidated balance sheet.

Nonrecurring Fair Value Measurements

2013 Impairment Losses

We recognized impairment losses in 2013 in connection with the following:

for certain of our operating properties that served as collateral for a non recourse loan, we expected that the cash flows to be generated by the properties would be insufficient to fund debt service requirements on the loan. While we sought to negotiate various alternatives with the lender, on December 23, 2013, we conveyed the properties to the lender to extinguish the loan. We recognized non-cash impairment losses of \$11.0 million (all classified as discontinued operations and including \$560,000 in exit costs) on these properties in 2013 resulting primarily from the carrying amount of certain of these properties located in Colorado Springs, Colorado (“Colorado Springs”) exceeding their fair value;

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\$15.2 million (all classified as discontinued operations and including \$419,000 in exit costs) in connection with properties and land no longer aligned with our strategy that we sold, mostly in Colorado Springs; and \$5.9 million on two properties in the Greater Baltimore region that Management concluded no longer met our strategic investment criteria. After shortening our expected holding period for these properties during the period, we determined that the carrying amount of the properties would not likely be recovered from the cash flows from the operations and sales of the properties over the shortened period.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The table below sets forth the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques used by us in determining the fair values of the properties (dollars in thousands):

Description Assets	Fair Value of Properties Held as of December 31, 2013			Total	Impairment Losses Recognized in 2013 (1)
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		
Properties, net	\$—	\$—	\$4,459	\$4,459	\$31,068

(1) Represents aggregate impairment losses on non recurring fair value measurements resulting in impairment losses, excluding exit costs incurred of \$979,000.

The table below sets forth quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs used for the Level 3 fair value measurements reported above as of December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

Valuation Technique	Fair Value on Measurement Date	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
Discounted cash flow	\$4,459	Discount rate	10.0% (1)
		Terminal capitalization rate	9.5% (1)
		Market rent growth rate	3.0% (1)
		Expense growth rate	3.0% (1)

(1) Only one value applied for this unobservable input.

2012 Impairment Losses

We recognized impairment losses in 2012 in connection with the following:

our office properties and developable land in Greater Philadelphia, Pennsylvania. Our Board of Trustees approved a plan by Management to shorten the holding period for these properties because they no longer met our strategic investment criteria. We determined that the carrying amounts of these properties would not likely be recovered from the cash flows from the operations and sales of such properties over the likely remaining holding period. Accordingly, we recognized aggregate non-cash impairment losses of \$46.1 million in 2012 for the amounts by which the carrying values of the properties exceeded their respective estimated fair values. These losses contemplated our expectation that we would incur future cash expenditures of approximately \$25.0 million to complete the redevelopment of certain of these properties;

properties sold, or identified for sale, that are no longer aligned with our strategy of \$19.0 million (\$23.2 million classified as discontinued operations and including \$4.2 million in exit costs), including \$6.9 million pertaining to certain properties in Colorado Springs classified as held for sale at December 31, 2012, and approximately \$5.1 million related to our disposition of an additional property from which the cash flows were not sufficient to recover its carrying value; and

construction costs incurred on a property held for future development of \$1.9 million.

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The table below sets forth the fair value hierarchy of the valuation techniques used by us in determining the fair values of the properties (dollars in thousands):

Description	Fair Value of Properties Held as of December 31, 2012			Total	Impairment Losses Recognized in 2012 (1)
	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)		
Assets (2):					
Properties, net	\$—	\$—	\$173,949	\$173,949	\$62,702

(1) Represents aggregate impairment losses on non recurring fair value measurements resulting in impairment losses, excluding exit costs incurred of \$4.2 million.

(2) Reflects balance sheet classifications of assets at time of fair value measurement, excluding the effect of held for sale classifications.

Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The table below sets forth quantitative information about significant unobservable inputs used for the Level 3 fair value measurements reported above as of December 31, 2012 (dollars in thousands):

Valuation Technique	Fair Value on Measurement Date	Unobservable Input	Range (Weighted Average)
Discounted cash flow	\$ 166,650	Discount rate	10.0% to 11.0% (10.3%)
		Terminal capitalization rate	8.7% to 10.0% (8.9%)
		Market rent growth rate	3.0% (1)
		Expense growth rate	3.0% (1)
Yield Analysis	\$ 2,356	Yield	12% (1)
		Market rent rate	\$8.50 per square foot (1)
		Leasing costs	\$20.00 per square foot (1)

(1) Only one value applied for this unobservable input.

4. Concentration of Rental Revenue

We derived large concentrations of our revenue from real estate operations from certain tenants during the periods set forth in our consolidated statements of operations. The following table summarizes the percentage of our rental revenue (which excludes tenant recoveries and other real estate operations revenue) earned from (1) individual tenants that accounted for at least 5% of our rental revenue from continuing and discontinued operations and (2) the aggregate of the five tenants from which we recognized the most rental revenue in the respective years:

	For the Years Ended December 31,					
	2013		2012		2011	
United States Government	18	%	18	%	17	%
Northrop Grumman Corporation (1)	8	%	7	%	8	%
Booz Allen Hamilton, Inc.	6	%	6	%	6	%
Computer Sciences Corporation (1)	5	%	5	%	N/A	
Five largest tenants	41	%	39	%	38	%

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

Our rental revenue from the United States Government was earned primarily from properties in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor, San Antonio, Texas (“San Antonio”), St. Mary’s & King George Counties and Colorado Springs regions. We also derived in excess of 90% of our construction contract revenue from the United States Government in each of the years set forth on the consolidated statements of operations.

In addition, we derived large concentrations of our total revenue from real estate operations (defined as the sum of rental revenue and tenant recoveries and other real estate operations revenue) from certain geographic regions. These concentrations are set forth in the segment information provided in Note 18. Several of these regions, including the Baltimore/Washington Corridor, Northern Virginia, Washington, DC - Capitol Riverfront, St. Mary’s & King George Counties and Greater Baltimore, Maryland (“Greater Baltimore”), are within close proximity to each other, and all but three of our regions with real estate operations (San Antonio, Huntsville, Alabama (“Huntsville”) and Colorado Springs) are located in the Mid-Atlantic region of the United States.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

5. Properties, net

Operating properties, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Land	\$430,472	\$427,766
Buildings and improvements	2,869,870	2,725,875
Less: accumulated depreciation	(597,649	) (555,975
Operating properties, net	\$2,702,693	\$2,597,666

Projects we had in development or held for future development consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Land	\$245,676	\$236,324
Construction in progress, excluding land	265,932	329,054
Projects in development or held for future development	\$511,608	\$565,378

2013 Dispositions

In April 2011, we completed a review of our portfolio and identified a number of properties that are no longer closely aligned with our strategy, and our Board of Trustees approved a plan by Management to dispose of some of these properties (the "Strategic Reallocation Plan"). In December 2011, we identified additional properties for disposal, and our Board of Trustees approved a plan by management to increase the scope of the Strategic Reallocation Plan to include the disposition of additional properties. We completed dispositions of the following properties in 2013 primarily in connection with the Strategic Reallocation Plan (dollars in thousands):

Project Name	Location	Date of Sale	Number of Buildings	Total Rentable Square Feet	Transaction Value	Gain on Disposition
920 Elkridge Landing Road	Linthicum, MD	6/25/2013	1	103,000	\$ 6,900	\$ —
4230 Forbes Boulevard	Lanham, MD	12/11/2013	1	56,000	5,600	1,507
December 2013 Colorado Springs Portfolio Disposition	Colorado Springs, CO	12/12/2013	15	1,165,000	133,925	1,164
December 2013 Portfolio Conveyance	Colorado Springs, CO and Linthicum, MD	12/23/2013	14	1,021,000	146,876	—
			31	2,345,000	\$ 293,301	\$ 2,671

Each of the above dispositions represents property sales except for the December 2013 Portfolio Conveyance, the disposition of which was completed in connection with a debt extinguishment, as described further below. We also had a disposition of a non-operating property in 2013 for an aggregate transaction value of \$3.5 million. In addition to the gains on dispositions reflected above, we also recognized impairment losses on certain of these sales that are disclosed in Note 3.

On December 23, 2013, the mortgage lender on a \$146.5 million nonrecourse mortgage loan that was secured by the December 2013 Portfolio Conveyance accepted a deed in lieu of foreclosure on the properties. As a result, we transferred title to the properties to the mortgage lender and we were relieved of the debt obligation plus accrued

interest. As of the transfer date, the property had an estimated fair value of \$74 million. Upon completion of this transfer, we recognized a gain on extinguishment of debt of \$67.8 million, representing the difference between the mortgage loan and interest payable extinguished over the carrying value of the property transferred as of the transfer date (which included the effect of previous impairment losses) and related closing costs.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2013 Construction Activities

During 2013, we placed into service an aggregate of 812,000 square feet in eight newly constructed office properties located in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor, Northern Virginia and Huntsville. As of December 31, 2013, we had seven office properties under construction, or for which we were contractually committed to construct, that we estimate will total 1.0 million square feet upon completion, including three in Northern Virginia, two in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor, one in Huntsville and one in San Antonio. We also had redevelopment underway, or otherwise approved, for three office properties that we estimate will total 376,000 square feet upon completion, including two in Greater Philadelphia and one in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor.

2012 Dispositions

We completed dispositions of the following properties in 2012 primarily in connection with the Strategic Reallocation Plan (dollars in thousands):

Project Name	Location	Date of Sale	Number of Buildings	Total Rentable Square Feet	Transaction Value	Gain on Disposition
White Marsh Portfolio Disposition	White Marsh, MD	1/30/2012	5	163,000	\$ 19,100	\$ 2,445
1101 Sentry Gateway	San Antonio, TX	1/31/2012	1	95,000	13,500	1,739
222 and 224 Schilling Circle	Hunt Valley, MD	2/10/2012	2	56,000	4,400	102
15 and 45 West Gude Drive	Rockville, MD	5/2/2012	2	231,000	49,107	—
11800 Tech Road	Silver Spring, MD	6/14/2012	1	240,000	21,300	—
400 Professional Drive	Gaithersburg, MD	7/2/2012	1	130,000	16,198	—
July 2012 Portfolio Disposition	Baltimore/Washington Corridor and Greater Baltimore	7/24/2012	23	1,387,000	161,901	16,900
			35	2,302,000	\$ 285,506	\$ 21,186

Each of the above dispositions represents property sales except for 400 Professional Drive, the disposition of which was completed in connection with a debt extinguishment, as described further below. We also had dispositions of non-operating properties in 2012 for aggregate transaction values totaling \$28.1 million. In addition to the gains on dispositions reflected above, we also recognized impairment losses on certain of these sales that are disclosed in Note 3.

On July 2, 2012, the mortgage lender on a \$15 million nonrecourse mortgage loan that was secured by our 400 Professional Drive property accepted a deed in lieu of foreclosure on the property. As a result, we transferred title to the property to the mortgage lender and we were relieved of the debt obligation plus accrued interest. As of the transfer date, the property had an estimated fair value of \$11 million. Upon completion of this transfer, we recognized a gain on extinguishment of debt of \$3.7 million, representing the difference between the mortgage loan and interest payable extinguished over the carrying value of the property transferred as of the transfer date (which included the effect of previous impairment losses) and related closing costs.

2012 Acquisition

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On July 11, 2012, we acquired 13857 McLearen Road, a 202,000 square foot office property in Herndon, Virginia that was 100% leased, for \$48.3 million. The table below sets forth the allocation of the acquisition costs of this property (in thousands):

Land, operating properties	\$3,507	
Building and improvements	30,177	
Intangible assets on real estate acquisitions	14,993	
Total assets	48,677	
Below-market leases	(369)
Total acquisition cost	\$48,308	

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Intangible assets recorded in connection with the above acquisition included the following (dollars in thousands):

		Weighted Average Amortization Period (in Years)
Tenant relationship value	\$7,472	10
In-place lease value	7,109	5
Above-market leases	412	5
	\$14,993	7

We expensed \$229,000 in operating property acquisition costs in 2012 that are included in business development expenses and land carry costs on our consolidated statements of operations.

2012 Construction Activities

During 2012, we placed into service an aggregate of 371,000 square feet in four newly constructed office properties, including two properties in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor, one in Greater Baltimore and one in Northern Virginia.

6. Real Estate Joint Ventures

Consolidated Real Estate Joint Ventures

The table below sets forth information pertaining to our investments in consolidated real estate joint ventures as of December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands):

	Date Acquired	Nominal Ownership % as of 12/31/2013	Nature of Activity	December 31, 2013 Total Assets	(1) Encumbered Assets	Total Liabilities
LW Redstone Company, LLC	3/23/2010	85%	Operates three buildings and developing others (2)	\$132,170	\$67,487	\$39,845
M Square Associates, LLC	6/26/2007	50%	Operates two buildings and developing others (3)	60,919	48,705	41,009
COPT-FD Indian Head, LLC	10/23/2006	75%	Holding land parcel (4)	6,436	—	—
				\$199,525	\$116,192	\$80,854

(1) Excludes amounts eliminated in consolidation.

(2) This joint venture's property is in Huntsville, Alabama.

(3) This joint venture's properties are in College Park, Maryland (in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor).

(4) This joint venture's property is in Charles County, Maryland. In 2012, the joint venture exercised its option under a development agreement to require Charles County to repurchase the land parcel at its original acquisition cost. Under the terms of the agreement with Charles County, the repurchase is expected to occur by August 2014.

With regard to our consolidated joint ventures:

For LW Redstone, LLC, we anticipate funding certain infrastructure costs (up to a maximum of \$76.0 million) that we expect will be reimbursed by the City of Huntsville; as of December 31, 2013, we had advanced \$44.1 million to the

City to fund such costs (included in mortgage and other investing receivables on our consolidated balance sheets, and including accrued interest thereon). We also expect to fund additional development and construction costs through equity contributions to the extent that third party financing is not obtained. Our partner was credited with a \$9.0 million capital account upon formation and is not required to make any future equity contributions. While net cash flow distributions to the partners vary depending on the source of the funds distributed, cash flows are generally distributed as follows:

- cumulative preferred returns on capital invested to fund the project's infrastructure costs on a pro rata basis to us and our partner;
- cumulative preferred returns on our capital invested to fund the project's vertical construction;
- return of our invested capital;
- return of our partner's capital;
- any remaining residual 85% to us and 15% to our partner.

Our partner has the right to require us to acquire its interest for fair value beginning in March 2020; accordingly, we classify the fair value of our partner's interest as redeemable noncontrolling interests in the mezzanine section of our consolidated balance sheet. Disclosure regarding activity for this redeemable noncontrolling interest is included in Note

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

13. We have the right to purchase our partner's interest at fair value upon the earlier of five years following the project's achievement of a construction commencement threshold of 4.4 million square feet or March 2040.

For M Square Associates, LLC, net cash flows of this entity will be distributed to the partners as follows: (1) member loans and accrued interest; (2) our preferred return and capital contributions used to fund infrastructure costs; (3) the partners' preferred returns and capital contributions used to fund all other costs, including the base land value credit, in proportion to the accrued returns and capital accounts; and (4) residual amounts distributed 50% to each member.

For COPT-FD Indian Head, LLC, net cash flows will be distributed to the partners in proportion to their respective ownership interests.

The ventures discussed above include only ones in which parties other than COPLP and COPT own interests. During the periods included herein, we also owned investments in the following consolidated real estate joint ventures:

Arundel Preserve #5, LLC, a joint venture owning property in Hanover Maryland (in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor) and in which we had a 50% nominal ownership interest. On September 17, 2013, we acquired our partner's noncontrolling interest, along with incremental additional land value in the venture, in exchange for 221,501 common units in COPLP valued at \$5.2 million; and

MOR Forbes 2 LLC, a joint venture owning property in Lanham, Maryland (in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor) and in which we had a 50% nominal ownership interest. On December 11, 2013, the joint venture sold the property, after which the proceeds were distributed to the partners and there was substantially no remaining business operations or property.

We consolidate the real estate joint ventures described above because we have: (1) the power to direct the matters that most significantly impact the activities of the joint ventures, including development, leasing and management of the properties constructed by the VIEs; and (2) the right to receive returns on our fundings and, in many cases, the obligation to fund the activities of the ventures to the extent that third-party financing is not obtained, both of which could be potentially significant to the VIEs.

Our commitments and contingencies pertaining to our real estate joint ventures are disclosed in Note 23.

Unconsolidated Real Estate Joint Venture

During the periods included herein, we had a 20% ownership interest in an unconsolidated real estate joint venture that operated 16 operating properties, and in which we had a negative investment balance of \$6.4 million as of December 31, 2012. We historically accounted for the investment in the joint venture using the equity method of accounting primarily because: (1) we shared with our partner the power to direct the matters that most significantly impact the activities of the joint venture, including the management and operations of the properties and disposal rights with respect to such properties; and (2) our partner had the right to receive benefits and absorb losses that could be significant to the VIE through its proportionately larger investment. We deferred gain in a prior period on our initial contribution of property to the joint venture due to certain guarantees described in Note 23, and we subsequently recognized losses in excess of our investment due to such guarantees and our intent to support the joint venture. During the fourth quarter of 2012, the holder of the mortgage debt notified us of the debt's default, initiated foreclosure proceedings and terminated responsibility that we carried for management of the properties; accordingly, we discontinued recognition of losses on this investment under the equity method effective in October 2012 due to our having neither the obligation nor intent to support the joint venture. The carrying amount of our investment in this joint venture was lower than our share of the equity in the joint venture by \$4.5 million as of December 31, 2012 due to our deferral of gain on the contribution by us of real estate into the joint venture upon its formation and our

discontinuance of loss recognition under the equity method effective October 2012.

On December 6, 2013, the holder of mortgage debt encumbering all of the joint venture's properties foreclosed on the properties. As a result, title to the properties was transferred to the mortgage lender and the joint venture was relieved of the debt obligation. The joint venture still had \$5.6 million in nonrecourse mezzanine debt as of December 31, 2013; however, the joint venture no longer holds any property or other assets and has ceased all business operations. We continue to be subject to standard nonrecourse loan guarantees relating to this joint venture that are described further in Note 23; however, we assessed the nature of these guarantees and determined that the likelihood of us incurring any liability from these guarantees was remote. Therefore, we recognized a gain on the substantive disposition of our investment in the joint venture in 2013 of \$6.3 million, which is included in the line entitled "gain on sales of real estate, net of income taxes" on our consolidated statements of operations.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Under the terms of the agreements governing the joint venture, net cash flows were to be distributed to the partners in proportion to their respective ownership interests. We did not recognize fees from the joint venture for property management, construction and leasing services we provided in 2012 and 2011.

The following table sets forth condensed balance sheets for this unconsolidated real estate joint venture as of December 31, 2012 (in thousands):

	December 31, 2012	
Properties, net	\$58,460	
Other assets	4,376	
Total assets	\$62,836	
Liabilities (primarily debt)	\$72,693	
Owners' equity	(9,857)
Total liabilities and owners' equity	\$62,836	

The following table sets forth condensed statements of operations for this unconsolidated real estate joint venture (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenues	\$6,519	\$7,316	\$7,577
Property operating expenses	(2,818	) (2,829	) (3,673
Interest expense	(10,463	) (7,672	) (3,913
Depreciation and amortization expense	(2,067	) (2,283	) (2,463
Gain on early extinguishment of debt	23,013	—	—
Net income (loss)	\$14,184	\$(5,468	) \$(2,472

7. Intangible Assets on Real Estate Acquisitions

Intangible assets on real estate acquisitions consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31, 2013			December 31, 2012		
	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount	Gross Carrying Amount	Accumulated Amortization	Net Carrying Amount
In-place lease value	\$ 125,504	\$ 93,885	\$ 31,619	\$ 134,964	\$ 93,362	\$ 41,602
Tenant relationship value	44,414	25,962	18,452	46,828	23,346	23,482
Below-market cost arrangements	12,416	5,136	7,280	12,416	4,100	8,316
Above-market leases	8,925	7,970	955	8,925	7,432	1,493
Market concentration premium	1,333	381	952	1,333	347	986
	\$ 192,592	\$ 133,334	\$ 59,258	\$ 204,466	\$ 128,587	\$ 75,879

Amortization of the intangible asset categories set forth above totaled: \$16.2 million in 2013; \$21.4 million in 2012; and \$28.3 million in 2011. The approximate weighted average amortization periods of the categories set forth above follow: in-place lease value: six years; tenant relationship value: seven years; below-market cost arrangements: 29 years; above-market leases: three years; and market concentration premium: 29 years. The approximate weighted

average amortization period for all of the categories combined is 10 years. Estimated amortization expense associated with the intangible asset categories set forth above for the next five years is: \$12.2 million for 2014; \$9.9 million for 2015; \$8.9 million for 2016; \$6.7 million for 2017; and \$4.2 million for 2018.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

8. Deferred Leasing and Financing Costs

Deferred leasing and financing costs, net consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Deferred leasing costs	\$ 110,711	\$97,852
Deferred financing costs	36,390	30,520
Accumulated amortization	(80,834	) (68,420
Deferred leasing and financing costs, net	\$66,267	\$59,952

9. Mortgage and Other Investing Receivables

Mortgage and other investing receivables, including accrued interest thereon, consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Notes receivable from City of Huntsville	\$44,055	\$35,654
Mortgage loans receivable	9,608	144
	\$53,663	\$35,798

Our notes receivable from the City of Huntsville funded infrastructure costs in connection with our LW Redstone Company, LLC joint venture (see Note 6). As of December 31, 2013, our mortgage loans receivable reflected above consisted of one loan secured by a property in Greater Baltimore. We did not have an allowance for credit losses in connection with our mortgage and other investing receivables as of December 31, 2013 or December 31, 2012. The fair value of these receivables approximated their carrying amounts as of December 31, 2013 and December 31, 2012.

10. Prepaid Expenses and Other Assets

Prepaid expenses and other assets consisted of the following (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Prepaid expenses	\$19,308	\$19,270
Lease incentives	8,435	5,578
Interest rate derivatives	6,594	—
Furniture, fixtures and equipment, net	6,556	7,991
Deferred tax asset, net (1)	4,305	6,612
Construction contract costs incurred in excess of billings	2,462	—
Other equity method investments	2,258	2,425
Other assets	4,268	2,183
Prepaid expenses and other assets	\$54,186	\$44,059

(1) See Note 19 for further disclosure.

Other assets, as reported above, include operating notes receivable due from tenants with terms exceeding one year totaling \$1.7 million as of December 31, 2013 and \$271,000 as of December 31, 2012; we carried allowances for

estimated losses for \$87,000 of the December 31, 2013 balance and most of the December 31, 2012 balance.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

11. Debt

Debt Summary

Our debt consisted of the following (dollars in thousands):

	Maximum Availability at	Carrying Value at		Scheduled Maturity as of	
	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2013	December 31, 2012	December 31, 2013	
Mortgage and Other Secured Loans:					
Fixed rate mortgage loans (1) (2)		\$675,060	\$ 948,414	3.96% - 7.87% (3)	2014-2024
Variable rate secured loan		37,691	38,475	LIBOR + 2.25% (4)	November 2015
Other construction loan facilities		—	29,557	N/A	N/A
Total mortgage and other secured loans		712,751	1,016,446		
Revolving Credit Facility (5)	\$ 800,000	—	—	LIBOR + 0.975% to 1.75%	July 2017
Term Loan Facilities (5) (6)		620,000	770,000	LIBOR + 1.10% to 2.60% (7)	2015-2019
Unsecured Senior Notes (5)					
3.600% Senior Notes		347,244	—	3.60%	May 2023
5.250% Senior Notes		245,445	—	5.25%	February 2024
Unsecured notes payable		1,700	1,788	0% (8)	2026
4.25% Exchangeable Senior Notes (5)		563	230,934	4.25%	April 2030
Total debt		\$1,927,703	\$ 2,019,168		

(1) Several of the fixed rate mortgages carry interest rates that were above or below market rates upon assumption and therefore were recorded at their fair value based on applicable effective interest rates. The carrying values of these loans reflect net unamortized premiums totaling \$69,000 at December 31, 2013 and \$1.3 million at December 31, 2012.

(2) Includes \$13.9 million balance on construction loans with maximum available borrowings of \$26.2 million.

(3) The weighted average interest rate on these loans was 6.14% at December 31, 2013.

(4) The interest rate on the loan outstanding was 2.42% at December 31, 2013.

(5) Refer to the paragraphs below for further disclosure.

(6) As discussed below, we have the ability to borrow an aggregate of an additional \$180.0 million under these term loan facilities, provided that there is no default under the facilities and subject to the approval of the lenders.

(7) The weighted average interest rate on these loans was 1.79% at December 31, 2013.

(8) These notes carry interest rates that were below market rates upon assumption and therefore were recorded at their fair value based on applicable effective interest rates. The carrying value of these notes reflects an unamortized discount totaling \$761,000 at December 31, 2013 and \$873,000 at December 31, 2012.

All debt is owed by the Operating Partnership. While COPT is not directly obligated by any debt, it has guaranteed our Revolving Credit Facility, Term Loan Facilities, Unsecured Senior Notes and 4.25% Exchangeable Senior Notes.

Certain of our debt instruments require that we comply with a number of restrictive financial covenants, including maximum leverage ratio, unencumbered leverage ratio, minimum net worth, minimum fixed charge coverage, minimum unencumbered interest coverage ratio, minimum debt service and maximum secured indebtedness ratio. In addition, the terms of some of COPLP's debt may limit its ability to make certain types of payments and other distributions to COPT in the event of default or when such payments or distributions may prompt failure of debt covenants. As of December 31, 2013, we were within the compliance requirements of these financial covenants.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Our debt matures on the following schedule (in thousands):

2014	\$89,483	
2015	395,969	(1)
2016	279,339	
2017	405,615	(2)
2018	1,374	
Thereafter	763,938	
Total	\$1,935,718	(3)

(1) Includes \$250.0 million that may be extended for two one-year periods at our option, subject to certain conditions.

(2) Includes \$250.0 million that may be extended for one year at our option, subject to certain conditions.

(3) Represents scheduled principal amortization and maturities only and therefore excludes net discounts of \$8.0 million.

We capitalized interest costs of \$8.8 million in 2013, \$13.9 million in 2012 and \$17.4 million in 2011.

The following table sets forth information pertaining to the fair value of our debt (in thousands):

	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Estimated Fair Value
Fixed-rate debt				
Unsecured Senior Notes	\$592,689	\$575,374	\$—	\$—
4.25% Exchangeable Senior Notes	563	575	230,934	240,282
Other fixed-rate debt	676,760	650,997	950,202	968,180
Variable-rate debt	657,691	657,527	838,032	845,558
	\$1,927,703	\$1,884,473	\$2,019,168	\$2,054,020

Revolving Credit Facility

In 2011, we entered into a credit agreement providing for an unsecured revolving credit facility (the “Revolving Credit Facility”) with a group of lenders for which J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and KeyBanc Capital Markets acted as joint lead arrangers and joint book runners, KeyBank National Association acted as administrative agent and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. and Bank of America, N.A. acted as co-syndication agents. We subsequently amended the Revolving Credit Facility on July 16, 2013. The lenders’ aggregate commitment under the facility is \$800.0 million, with the ability for us to increase the lenders’ aggregate commitment to \$1.3 billion, provided that there is no default under the facility and subject to the approval of the lenders. Amounts available under the facility are computed based on 60% of our unencumbered asset value, as defined in the agreement. The facility matures on July 1, 2017, and may be extended by one year at our option, provided that there is no default under the facility and we pay an extension fee of 0.15% of the total availability under the facility. The interest rate on the facility is based on LIBOR (customarily the 30-day rate) plus 0.975% to 1.750%, as determined by the credit ratings assigned to COPLP by Standard & Poor’s Rating Services, Moody’s Investor Services, Inc. or Fitch Ratings Ltd. (collectively, the “Ratings Agencies”). The facility also carries a quarterly fee that is based on the lenders’ aggregate commitment under the facility multiplied by a per annum rate of 0.125% to 0.350%, as determined by the credit ratings assigned to COPLP by the Ratings Agencies. As of December 31, 2013, the maximum borrowing capacity under this facility totaled \$800.0 million, of which \$784.6 million was available.

Weighted average borrowings under our Revolving Credit Facilities totaled \$55.5 million in 2013 and \$276.5 million in 2012. The weighted average interest rate on our Revolving Credit Facilities was 1.74% in 2013 and 2.27% in 2012.

Term Loan Facilities

Effective September 1, 2011, we entered into an unsecured term loan agreement with the same group of lenders as the Revolving Credit Facility under which we borrowed \$400.0 million, with a right for us to borrow an additional \$100.0 million, provided that there is no default under the agreement and subject to the approval of the lenders. In 2013, we amended this term loan and terminated all but \$250.0 million of the loan balance. The term loan matures on September 1, 2015, and may be extended by two one-year periods at our option, provided that there is no default and we pay an extension fee of 0.15% of the

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

total availability of the agreement. The variable interest rate on the term loan is based on LIBOR rate (customarily the 30-day rate) plus 1.10% to 2.00%, as determined by the credit ratings assigned to COPLP by the Ratings Agencies.

Effective February 14, 2012, we entered into an unsecured term loan agreement with a group of lenders for which J.P. Morgan Securities LLC and KeyBank Capital Markets acted as joint lead arrangers and joint book runners, KeyBank National Association acted as administrative agent and JPMorgan Chase Bank, N.A. acted as syndication agent. We borrowed \$250.0 million under the term loan. In 2013, we amended this term loan. The term loan matures on February 14, 2017, and may be extended by one year at our option, provided that there is no default and we pay an extension fee of 0.15% of the total availability of the agreement. The variable interest rate on the loan is based on the LIBOR rate (customarily the 30-day rate) plus 1.10% to 2.00%, as determined by the credit ratings assigned to COPLP by the Ratings Agencies.

Effective August 3, 2012, we entered into an unsecured term loan agreement with a group of lenders for which Wells Fargo Securities, LLC acted as sole arranger and sole book runner, Wells Fargo Bank, National Association acted as administrative agent and Capital One, N.A. acted as documentation agent. We borrowed \$120.0 million under the term loan, with the ability for us to borrow an additional \$80.0 million, provided that there is no default under the loan and subject to the approval of the lenders. The term loan matures on August 2, 2019. The variable interest rate on the loan is based on the LIBOR rate (customarily the 30-day rate) plus 2.10% to 2.60%, as determined by our leverage levels.

Unsecured Senior Notes

In 2013, we issued the following senior notes:

a \$350.0 million aggregate principal amount of 3.600% Senior Notes at an initial offering price of 99.816% of their face value on May 6, 2013, resulting in proceeds, after deducting discounts of the initial purchasers of the notes, but before other offering expenses, of \$347.1 million. The notes mature on May 15, 2023. The carrying value of these notes reflects an unamortized discount totaling \$2.8 million at December 31, 2013. The effective interest rate under the notes, including amortization of the issuance costs, was 3.70%; and

a \$250.0 million aggregate principal amount of 5.250% Senior Notes at an initial offering price of 98.783% of their face value on September 16, 2013, resulting in proceeds, after deducting underwriting discounts, but before other offering expenses, of \$245.3 million. The notes mature on February 15, 2024. The carrying value of these notes reflects an unamortized discount totaling \$4.6 million at December 31, 2013. The effective interest rate under the notes, including amortization of the issuance costs, was 5.49%.

We may redeem these notes, in whole at any time or in part from time to time, at our option, at a redemption price equal to the greater of (1) the aggregate principal amount of the notes being redeemed and (2) the sum of the present values of the remaining scheduled payments of principal and interest thereon (not including any portion of such payments of interest accrued as of the date of redemption) discounted to its present value, on a semi-annual basis at an adjusted treasury rate plus a spread (30 basis points for the 3.600% Senior Notes and 40 basis points for the 5.250% Senior Notes), plus, in each case, accrued and unpaid interest thereon to the date of redemption. However, in each case, if this redemption occurs on or after three months prior to the maturity date, the redemption price will be equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes being redeemed, plus accrued and unpaid interest thereon to, but not including, the applicable redemption date. These notes are unconditionally guaranteed by COPT.

Exchangeable Senior Notes

In 2010, COPLP issued a \$240.0 million aggregate principal amount of 4.25% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2030. In 2013, we repaid \$239.4 million principal amount of these notes and recognized a \$25.9 million loss on early extinguishment of debt. The carrying value of these notes included a principal amount of \$575,000 and an unamortized discount totaling \$12,000 as of December 31, 2013 and a principal amount of \$240.0 million and an unamortized discount totaling \$9.1 million as of December 31, 2012. Interest on the notes is payable on April 15 and October 15 of each year. These notes have an exchange settlement feature that provides that the notes may, under certain circumstances, be exchangeable for cash and, at COPLP's discretion, COPT common shares at an exchange rate (subject to adjustment) of 20.8513 shares per one thousand dollar principal amount of the notes (exchange rate is as of December 31, 2013 and is equivalent to an exchange price of \$47.96 per common share) (the initial exchange rate of the notes was based on a 20% premium over the closing price on the NYSE on the transaction pricing date). On or after April 20, 2015, COPLP may redeem the notes in cash in whole or in part. The holders of the notes have the right to require us to repurchase the notes in cash in whole or in part on each of April 15, 2015, April 15,

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Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

2020 and April 15, 2025, or in the event of a “fundamental change,” as defined under the terms of the notes, for a repurchase price equal to 100% of the principal amount of the notes plus accrued and unpaid interest. The notes are general unsecured senior obligations of COPLP and rank equally in right of payment with all other senior unsecured indebtedness of COPLP and are guaranteed by COPT. The effective interest rate under the notes, including amortization of the issuance costs, was 6.05%. Because the closing price of COPT’s common shares at December 31, 2013 and 2012 was less than the exchange price per common share applicable to these notes, the if-converted value of the notes did not exceed the principal amount. The table below sets forth interest expense recognized on these notes (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Interest expense at stated interest rate	\$4,208	\$10,200	\$10,200
Interest expense associated with amortization of discount	1,615	3,651	3,437
Total	\$5,823	\$13,851	\$13,637

Until September 15, 2011, COPLP had \$162.5 million aggregate principal amount of 3.50% Exchangeable Senior Notes due 2026. These notes had an exchange settlement feature that provided that the notes were, under certain circumstances, exchangeable for cash (up to the principal amount of the notes) and, with respect to any excess exchange value, were exchangeable into (at our option) cash, our common shares or a combination of cash and our common shares. On September 15, 2011, we repurchased these notes at 100% of the principal amount of \$162.5 million after the holders of such notes surrendered them for repurchase pursuant to the terms of the notes and the related Indenture. The effective interest rate under the notes, including amortization of the issuance costs, was 5.97%. Because the closing price of COPT’s common shares at December 31, 2011 was less than the exchange price per common share applicable to these notes, the if-converted value of the notes did not exceed the principal amount. The table below sets forth interest expense recognized on these notes for 2011:

Interest expense at stated interest rate	\$4,013
Interest expense associated with amortization of discount	2,617
Total	\$6,630

12. Interest Rate Derivatives

The following table sets forth the key terms and fair values of our interest rate swap derivatives (dollars in thousands):

Notional Amount	Fixed Rate	Floating Rate Index	Effective Date	Expiration Date	Fair Value at	
					December 31, 2013	2012
\$100,000	0.6123	% One-Month LIBOR	1/3/2012	9/1/2014	\$(279)	\$(594)
100,000	0.6100	% One-Month LIBOR	1/3/2012	9/1/2014	(277)	(591)
100,000	0.8320	% One-Month LIBOR	1/3/2012	9/1/2015	(861)	(1,313)
100,000	0.8320	% One-Month LIBOR	1/3/2012	9/1/2015	(861)	(1,313)
37,691	(1) 3.8300	% One-Month LIBOR + 2.25%	11/2/2010	11/2/2015	(832)	(1,268)
100,000	0.8055	% One-Month LIBOR	9/2/2014	9/1/2016	(94)	(263)
100,000	0.8100	% One-Month LIBOR	9/2/2014	9/1/2016	(105)	(272)
100,000	1.6730	% One-Month LIBOR	9/1/2015	8/1/2019	3,377	(154)
100,000	1.7300	% One-Month LIBOR	9/1/2015	8/1/2019	3,217	(417)
					\$3,285	\$(6,185)

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

Each of the one-month LIBOR interest rate swaps set forth in the table above was designated as a cash flow hedge of interest rate risk.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The table below sets forth the fair value of our interest rate derivatives as well as their classification on our consolidated balance sheets (in thousands):

Derivatives	December 31, 2013		December 31, 2012	
	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value	Balance Sheet Location	Fair Value
Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges	Prepaid expenses and other assets	\$ 6,594	Prepaid expenses and other assets	\$ —
Interest rate swaps designated as cash flow hedges	Interest rate derivatives	(3,309)	Interest rate derivatives	(6,185)

The table below presents the effect of our interest rate derivatives on our consolidated statements of operations and comprehensive income (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Amount of gains (losses) recognized in accumulated other comprehensive income (loss) ("AOCI") (effective portion)	\$6,791	\$(7,676)	\$(31,531)
Amount of losses reclassified from AOCI into interest expense (effective portion)	(2,740)	(3,697)	(4,601)
Amount of loss reclassified from AOCI to loss on interest rate derivatives upon discontinuing hedge accounting	—	—	28,430
Amount of loss on interest rate derivatives recognized subsequent to such derivatives no longer being designated as hedges	—	—	1,375

Over the next 12 months, we estimate that approximately \$2.7 million will be reclassified from AOCI as an increase to interest expense.

We have agreements with each of our interest rate derivative counterparties that contain provisions under which, if we default or are capable of being declared in default on any of our indebtedness, we could also be declared in default on our derivative obligations. These agreements also incorporate the loan covenant provisions of our indebtedness with a lender affiliate of the derivative counterparties. Failure to comply with the loan covenant provisions could result in our being declared in default on any derivative instrument obligations covered by the agreements. As of December 31, 2013, the fair value of interest rate derivatives in a liability position related to these agreements was \$3.3 million, excluding the effects of accrued interest. As of December 31, 2013, we had not posted any collateral related to these agreements. We are not in default with any of these provisions. If we breached any of these provisions, we could be required to settle our obligations under the agreements at their termination value of \$3.6 million.

13. Redeemable Noncontrolling Interest

The table below sets forth activity in a redeemable noncontrolling interest in a consolidated real estate joint venture described in Note 6 (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Beginning balance	\$10,298	\$8,908	\$9,000
Distribution to noncontrolling interest	(1,037)	—	—
Net income (loss) attributable to noncontrolling interest	1,376	(2,565)	(1,407)
Adjustment to arrive at fair value of interest	7,121	3,955	1,315

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Ending balance	\$17,758	\$10,298	\$8,908
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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

14. Equity - COPT and Subsidiaries

Preferred Shares

As of December 31, 2013, COPT had 25.0 million preferred shares authorized at \$0.01 par value. The table below sets forth additional information pertaining to COPT's outstanding preferred shares (dollars in thousands, except per share data):

Series	# of Shares Issued	Aggregate Liquidation Preference	Month of Issuance	Annual Dividend Yield	Annual Dividend Per Share	Earliest Redemption Date
Series H	2,000,000	\$50,000	December 2003	7.500	% \$1.87500	12/18/2008
Series K	531,667	26,583	January 2007	5.600	% \$2.80000	1/9/2017
Series L	6,900,000	172,500	June 2012	7.375	% \$1.84375	6/27/2017
	9,431,667	\$249,083				

Each series of preferred shares is nonvoting and redeemable for cash in the amount of its liquidation preference at COPT's option on or after the earliest redemption date. The Series K Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares are also convertible, subject to certain conditions, into common shares on the basis of 0.8163 common shares for each preferred share. Holders of all preferred shares are entitled to cumulative dividends, payable quarterly (as and if declared by the Board of Trustees). In the case of each series of preferred shares, there is a series of COPLP preferred units owned by COPT that carries substantially the same terms.

On June 27, 2012, COPT completed the public offering of 6.9 million Series L Cumulative Preferred Shares of beneficial interest ("Series L Preferred Shares") at a price of \$25.00 per share for net proceeds of \$165.7 million after underwriting discounts but before offering expenses. COPT contributed the net proceeds from the sale to COPLP in exchange for 6.9 million Series L Preferred Units. The Series L Preferred Units carry terms that are substantially the same as the Series L Preferred Shares.

During 2012 and 2013, COPT redeemed all of the outstanding shares of its following series of preferred shares:

the 8% Series G Preferred Shares on August 6, 2012 at a price of \$25.00 per share, or \$55.0 million in the aggregate, plus accrued and unpaid dividends thereon through the date of redemption, and recognized a \$1.8 million decrease to net income available to common shareholders pertaining to the shares' original issuance costs at the time of the redemption.

- the 7.625% Series J Preferred Shares on April 22, 2013 at a price of \$25.00 per share, or \$84.8 million in the aggregate, plus accrued and unpaid dividends thereon through the date of redemption, and recognized a \$2.9 million decrease to net income available to common shareholders pertaining to the shares' original issuance costs incurred at the time of the redemption.

Common Shares

During 2012 and 2013, COPT completed the following public offerings of common shares:

8.6 million common shares in October 2012 at a public offering price of \$24.75 per share for net proceeds of \$204.9 million after underwriter discounts but before offering expenses; and

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4.485 million common shares in March 2013 at a public offering price of \$26.34 per share for net proceeds of \$118.1 million after underwriter discounts but before offering expenses.

COPT contributed the net proceeds from these issuances to COPLP in exchange for an equal number of units in COPLP.

In October 2012, COPT established an at-the-market (“ATM”) stock offering program under which it may, from time to time, offer and sell common shares in “at the market” stock offerings having an aggregate gross sales price of up to \$150.0 million. On July 15, 2013, COPT issued 1.5 million common shares at a weighted average price of \$26.05 per share under the ATM program; net proceeds from the shares issued totaled \$38.5 million, after payment of \$586,000 in commissions to sales agents. The proceeds from these shares were contributed to COPLP in exchange for an equal number of common units in COPLP. COPT’s remaining capacity under the ATM Plan is an aggregate gross sales price of \$110.9 million in stock sales.

Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Holders of COPLP common units converted their units into COPT common shares on the basis of one common share for each common unit in the amount of 311,343 in 2013 and 234,246 in 2012.

COPT declared dividends per common share of \$1.10 in 2013, \$1.10 in 2012 and \$1.65 in 2011.

See Note 16 for disclosure of common share activity pertaining to our share-based compensation plans.

15. Equity - COPLP and Subsidiaries

General Partner Preferred Units

The table below sets forth information pertaining to preferred units in COPLP held by COPT at December 31, 2013 (dollars in thousands, except per unit data):

Series	# of Units Issued	Aggregate Liquidation Preference	Month of Issuance	Annual Distribution Yield	Annual Distribution Per Unit	Earliest Redemption Date
Series H	2,000,000	\$50,000	December 2003	7.500	% \$1.87500	12/18/2008
Series K	531,667	26,583	January 2007	5.600	% \$2.80000	1/9/2017
Series L	6,900,000	172,500	June 2012	7.375	% \$1.84375	6/27/2017
	9,431,667	\$249,083				

In the case of each series of preferred units, COPT had preferred shares that carry substantially the same terms. Each series of preferred units are redeemable for cash in the amount of its liquidation preference at our option on or after the earliest redemption date. The Series K Preferred Units are also convertible, subject to certain conditions, into common units on the basis of 0.8163 common units for each preferred unit. COPT, as holder of these preferred units, is entitled to cumulative distributions, payable quarterly (as and if declared by the Board of Trustees).

On June 27, 2012, in connection with COPT's public offering of 6.9 million Series L Preferred Shares at a price of \$25.00 per share for net proceeds of \$165.7 million after underwriting discounts but before offering expenses, COPT contributed the net proceeds from the sale to COPLP in exchange for 6.9 million Series L Preferred Units. The Series L Preferred Units carry terms that are substantially the same as the Series L Preferred Shares.

In 2012 and 2013, COPLP redeemed all of the outstanding units of its following series of preferred units held by COPT:

the 8% Series G Preferred Units on August 6, 2012 at a price of \$25.00 per unit, or \$55.0 million in the aggregate, plus accrued and unpaid distributions thereon through the date of redemption, and recognized a \$1.8 million decrease to net income available to common unitholders pertaining to the units' original issuance costs at the time of the redemption.

the 7.625% Series J Preferred Units on April 22, 2013 at a price of \$25.00 per unit, or \$84.8 million in the aggregate, plus accrued and unpaid distributions thereon through the date of redemption, and recognized a \$2.9 million decrease to net income available to common unitholders pertaining to the units' original issuance costs at the time of the redemption.

Limited Partner Preferred Units

COPLP has 352,000 Series I Preferred Units issued to an unrelated party that have an aggregate liquidation preference of \$8.8 million (\$25.00 per unit), plus any accrued and unpaid distributions of return thereon (as described below), and may be redeemed for cash by COPLP at COPLP's option any time after September 22, 2019. The owner of these units is entitled to a priority annual cumulative return equal to 7.5% of their liquidation preference through September 22, 2019; the annual cumulative preferred return increases for each subsequent five-year period, subject to certain maximum limits. These units are convertible into common units on the basis of 0.5 common units for each Series I Preferred Unit; the resulting common units would then be exchangeable for COPT common shares in accordance with the terms of COPLP's agreement of limited partnership.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Common Units

COPT owned 95.6% of COPLP's common units as of December 31, 2013 and 95.2% as of December 31, 2012. Three of COPT's trustees also controlled, either directly or through ownership by other entities or family members, an additional 3.4% of COPLP's common units as of December 31, 2013.

During 2012 and 2013, COPT acquired additional common units through the following public offerings of common shares:

8.6 million common shares in October 2012 at a public offering price of \$24.75 per share for net proceeds of \$204.9 million (after underwriter discounts but before offering expenses) that were contributed to COPLP in exchange for an equal number of common units in COPLP; and

- 4.485 million common shares in March 2013 at a public offering price of \$26.34 per share for net proceeds of \$118.1 million (after underwriter discounts but before offering expenses) that were contributed to COPLP in exchange for an equal number of common units in COPLP.

On July 15, 2013, COPT issued 1.5 million common shares at a weighted average price of \$26.05 per share, representing its first issuance under the ATM program. Net proceeds from the shares issued totaled \$38.5 million, after payment of \$586,000 in commissions to sales agents. The common shares were contributed to COPLP in exchange for 1.5 million common units.

Limited partners in COPLP holding common units have the right to require COPLP to redeem all or a portion of their common units. COPLP (or COPT as the general partner) has the right, in its sole discretion, to deliver to such redeeming limited partners for each partnership unit either one COPT common share (subject to anti-dilution adjustment) or a cash payment equal to the then fair market value of such share (so adjusted) (based on the formula for determining such value set forth in the partnership agreement). Limited partners holding common units redeemed their units into common shares on the basis of one common share for each common unit in the amount of 311,343 in 2013 and 234,246 in 2012.

We declared distributions per common unit of \$1.10 in 2013, \$1.10 in 2012 and \$1.65 in 2011.

16. Share-Based Compensation and Employee Benefit Plans

Share-Based Compensation Plans

In May 2010, COPT adopted the Amended and Restated 2008 Omnibus Equity and Incentive Plan. COPT may issue equity-based awards under this plan to officers, employees, non-employee trustees and any other key persons of us and our subsidiaries, as defined in the plan. The plan provides for a maximum of 5,900,000 common shares in COPT to be issued in the form of options, share appreciation rights, deferred share awards, restricted share awards, unrestricted share awards, performance shares, dividend equivalent rights and other equity-based awards and for the granting of cash-based awards. The plan expires on May 13, 2020.

In March 1998, COPT adopted a long-term incentive plan for our Trustees and employees. This plan, which expired in March 2008, provided for the award of options, restricted shares and dividend equivalents.

Grants of restricted shares and options under these plans to nonemployee Trustees generally vest on the first anniversary of the grant date provided that the Trustee remains in his or her position. Restricted shares and options granted to employees vest based on increments and over periods of time set forth under the terms of the respective awards provided that the employees remain employed by us. Options expire ten years after the date of grant. Shares for each of the share-based compensation plans are issued under registration statements on Form S-8 that became effective upon filing with the Securities and Exchange Commission. In connection with awards of common shares granted by COPT under such share-based compensation plans, COPLP issues to COPT an equal number of equity instruments with identical terms.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table summarizes restricted share transactions under the share-based compensation plans for 2011, 2012 and 2013:

	Shares	Weighted Average Grant Date Fair Value
Unvested at December 31, 2010	669,858	\$32.77
Granted	320,284	33.68
Forfeited	(18,058)	) 34.23
Vested	(323,706)	) 32.86
Unvested at December 31, 2011	648,378	33.13
Granted	177,662	23.64
Forfeited	(17,019)	) 31.43
Vested	(374,378)	) 32.72
Unvested at December 31, 2012	434,643	29.67
Granted	193,833	25.91
Forfeited	(9,541)	) 27.59
Vested	(241,487)	) 30.97
Unvested at December 31, 2013	377,448	\$26.96
Restricted shares expected to vest	361,064	\$27.02

The aggregate intrinsic value of restricted shares that vested was \$6.3 million in 2013, \$9.0 million in 2012 and \$11.2 million in 2011.

Our Board of Trustees made the following grants of PSUs to executives:

- 100,645 PSUs on March 4, 2010 (the “2010 PSU Grants”) with an aggregate grant date fair value of \$5.4 million. Certain executives voluntarily cancelled 58,105 of these PSUs in 2011; we recognized a non-cash compensation charge of \$1.2 million in 2011 in connection with these PSU cancellations. The remaining PSUs at December 31, 2011 were held by Mr. Randall M. Griffin, our former Chief Executive Officer, and were terminated upon his retirement on March 31, 2012; based on the COPT’s total shareholder return relative to its peer group of companies, there was no payout value in connection with the termination of the PSUs;
- 56,883 PSUs on March 3, 2011 (the “2011 PSU Grants”) with an aggregate grant date fair value of \$2.8 million which were all outstanding at December 31, 2013;
- 54,070 PSUs on March 1, 2012 (the “2012 PSU Grants”) with an aggregate grant date fair value of \$1.8 million which were all outstanding at December 31, 2013; and
- 69,579 PSUs on March 1, 2013, (the “2013 PSU Grants”) with an aggregate grant date fair value of \$1.9 million which were all outstanding at December 31, 2013.

The PSUs have a performance period beginning on the respective grant dates and concluding on the earlier of three years from the respective grant dates or the date of: (1) termination by us without cause, death or disability of the executive or constructive discharge of the executive (collectively, “qualified termination”); or (2) a sale event. The number of PSUs earned (“earned PSUs”) at the end of the performance period will be determined based on the percentile rank of the COPT’s total shareholder return relative to a peer group of companies, as set forth in the following schedule:

Percentile Rank	Earned PSUs Payout %
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75th or greater	200% of PSUs granted
50th or greater	100% of PSUs granted
25th	50% of PSUs granted
Below 25th	0% of PSUs granted

If the percentile rank exceeds the 25th percentile and is between two of the percentile ranks set forth in the table above, then the percentage of the earned PSUs will be interpolated between the ranges set forth in the table above to reflect any performance

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

between the listed percentiles. At the end of the performance period, we, in settlement of the award, will issue a number of fully-vested COPT common shares equal to the sum of:

the number of earned PSUs in settlement of the award plan; plus
the aggregate dividends that would have been paid with respect to the common shares issued in settlement of the earned PSUs through the date of settlement had such shares been issued on the grant date, divided by the share price on such settlement date, as defined under the terms of the agreement.

If a performance period ends due to a sale event or qualified termination, the number of earned PSUs is prorated based on the portion of the three-year performance period that has elapsed. If employment is terminated by the employee or by us for cause, all PSUs are forfeited. PSUs do not carry voting rights.

We computed grant date fair values for PSUs using Monte Carlo models and are recognizing these values over three-year periods that commenced on the respective grant dates. The grant date fair value and certain of the assumptions used in the Monte Carlo models for the PSUs granted in 2011, 2012 and 2013 are set forth below:

	For the Years Ended December 31,				
	2013	2012	2011		
Grant date fair value	\$26.84	\$32.77	\$49.15		
Baseline common share value	\$25.85	\$24.39	\$35.17		
Expected volatility of common shares	29.5	% 43.2	% 61.1	%	%
Risk-free interest rate	0.33	% 0.41	% 1.32	%	%

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table summarizes option transactions under the share-based compensation plans for 2011, 2012 and 2013 (dollars in thousands, except per share data):

	Shares	Range of Exercise Price per Share	Weighted Average Exercise Price per Share	Weighted Average Remaining Contractual Term (in Years)	Aggregate Intrinsic Value
Outstanding at December 31, 2010	1,188,284	\$9.54 - \$57.00	\$33.07	5	\$7,987
Forfeited/Expired – 2011	(51,598)	\$22.49 - \$50.59	\$42.82		
Exercised – 2011	(191,264)	\$9.54 - \$30.25	\$12.82		
Outstanding at December 31, 2011	945,422	\$13.40 - \$57.00	\$36.63	4	\$510
Forfeited/Expired – 2012	(85,588)	\$25.52 - \$57.00	\$42.98		
Exercised – 2012	(61,624)	\$13.40 - \$22.49	\$15.08		
Outstanding at December 31, 2012	798,210	\$13.60 - \$57.00	\$37.62	3	\$325
Forfeited/Expired – 2013	(117,952)	\$18.08 - \$51.62	\$40.91		
Exercised – 2013	(39,331)	\$13.60 - \$26.24	\$19.67		
Outstanding at December 31, 2013	640,927	\$19.63 - \$56.00	\$38.11	2	\$68
Exercisable at December 31, 2011	945,422	(1)	\$36.63		
Exercisable at December 31, 2012	798,210	(2)	\$37.62		
Exercisable at December 31, 2013	640,927	(3)	\$38.11		

53,957 of these options had an exercise price ranging from \$13.40 to \$16.73; 225,903 had an exercise price ranging (1) from \$16.74 to \$30.04; 198,762 had an exercise price ranging from \$30.05 to \$41.28; and 466,800 had an exercise price ranging from \$41.29 to \$57.00.

9,500 of these options had an exercise price ranging from \$13.60 to \$16.73; 204,736 had an exercise price ranging (2) from \$16.74 to \$30.04; 180,962 had an exercise price ranging from \$30.05 to \$41.28; and 403,012 had an exercise price ranging from \$41.29 to \$57.00.

171,288 of these options had an exercise price ranging from \$19.63 to \$30.04; 145,187 had an exercise price (3) ranging from \$30.05 to \$41.28; 160,402 had an exercise price ranging from \$41.29 to \$42.74; and 164,050 had an exercise price ranging from \$42.75 to \$56.00.

The aggregate intrinsic value of options exercised was \$258,000 in 2013, \$553,000 in 2012 and \$4.0 million in 2011.

We own a taxable REIT subsidiary that is subject to Federal and state income taxes. We realized a windfall tax (loss) benefit of \$(122,000) in 2013, \$43,000 in 2012 and \$47,000 in 2011 on options exercised and vesting restricted shares in connection with employees of that subsidiary.

The table below sets forth our reporting for share based compensation expense (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
General, administrative and leasing expenses	\$5,412	\$8,611	\$9,077
Property operating expenses	1,118	1,371	2,843
Capitalized to development activities	1,075	1,202	2,347
Share-based compensation expense	\$7,605	\$11,184	\$14,267

The amounts included in our consolidated statements of operations for share-based compensation reflected an estimate of pre-vesting forfeitures of: 0% for all PSUs; 0% to 5% for restricted shares for 2013 and 2012; and 0% to 4% for restricted shares for 2011.

As of December 31, 2013, all of our options are vested and fully expensed. As of December 31, 2013, there was \$6.1 million of unrecognized compensation cost related to unvested restricted shares that is expected to be recognized over a weighted average period of approximately two years. As of December 31, 2013, there was \$2.1 million of unrecognized

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

compensation cost related to PSUs that is expected to be recognized over a weighted average performance period of approximately two years.

401(k) Plan

We have a 401(k) defined contribution plan covering substantially all of our employees that permits participants to contribute up to 90% of their compensation, as defined in the Plan, per pay period on a before-tax basis or after-tax basis, or a combination of both, subject to limitations under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (the "IRC"), as amended. Participants who are 50 years of age or older by the end of a particular plan year and have contributed the maximum 401(k) deferral amount allowed under the plan for that year are eligible to contribute an additional portion of their annual compensation on a before-tax basis as catch-up contributions, up to the annual limit under the IRC. We match 100% of the first 1% of pre-tax and/or after-tax contributions that participants contribute to the plan and 50% of the next 5% in participant contributions to the plan (representing an aggregate match by us of 3.5% on the first 6% of participant pre-tax and/or after-tax contributions to the plan). Participants' contributions are fully vested. Participants are 50% vested in matching contributions after one year of credited service and 100% vested after two years of credited service. We fund all contributions with cash. In 2013, 2012 and 2011, our matching contributions under the plan totaled approximately \$1.1 million each year. The 401(k) plan is fully funded as of December 31, 2013.

Deferred Compensation Plan

COPT has a non-qualified elective deferred compensation plan for certain members of our management team that permits participants to defer up to 100% of their compensation on a pre-tax basis and receive a tax-deferred return on such deferrals. The balance of the plan, which was fully funded, totaled \$7.5 million as of December 31, 2013 and \$6.8 million as of December 31, 2012, and is included in the accompanying COPT consolidated balance sheets.

17. Operating Leases

We lease our properties to tenants under operating leases with various expiration dates extending to the year 2030. Gross minimum future rentals on noncancelable leases in our properties as of December 31, 2013 were as follows (in thousands):

Year Ending December 31,	
2014	\$344,809
2015	310,035
2016	256,228
2017	213,894
2018	163,011
Thereafter	351,111
	\$1,639,088

Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

18. Information by Business Segment

We have ten reportable operating office property segments (comprised of: the Baltimore/Washington Corridor; Northern Virginia; San Antonio; Huntsville; Washington, DC — Capitol Riverfront; St. Mary's and King George Counties; Greater Baltimore; Greater Philadelphia; Colorado Springs; and Other). We also have an operating wholesale data center segment. In 2013, we made the following revisions to our reportable segments: (1) commenced the reporting of Huntsville (previously grouped into the Other segment) as a separate segment; (2) reclassified certain properties once included in a segment referred to as Suburban Maryland into the Baltimore/Washington Corridor and Other segments; and (3) reclassified a property once previously included in the Colorado Springs segment into the Other segment. Financial information for prior periods has been presented in conformity with these revisions.

The table below reports segment financial information for our reportable segments (in thousands). We measure the performance of our segments through the measure we define as NOI from real estate operations, which is derived by subtracting property operating expenses from revenues from real estate operations.

	Operating Office Property Segments										
	Baltimore/ Washington Corridor	Northern Virginia	San Antonio	Huntsville	Washington DC - Capitol Riverfront	St. Mary's & King George Counties	Greater Baltimore	Greater Philadelphia	Colorado Springs	Other	Opera Whole Data C
Year Ended December 31, 2013											
Revenues from real estate operations	\$237,869	\$92,010	\$33,060	\$5,050	\$16,863	\$16,568	\$42,653	\$11,924	\$25,290	\$10,075	\$7,27
Property operating expenses	80,554	31,973	17,631	1,282	7,844	5,028	16,583	3,431	9,002	1,016	6,360
NOI from real estate operations	\$157,315	\$60,037	\$15,429	\$3,768	\$9,019	\$11,540	\$26,070	\$8,493	\$16,288	\$9,059	\$911
Additions to long-lived assets	\$28,087	\$13,090	\$335	\$3,563	\$2,604	\$2,341	\$2,913	\$406	\$2,940	\$—	\$598
Transfers from non-operating properties	\$50,105	\$61,434	\$—	\$48,799	\$—	\$14	\$360	\$28,034	\$5,438	\$—	\$70,1
Segment assets at December 31, 2013	\$1,243,099	\$616,082	\$118,299	\$77,773	\$98,962	\$96,143	\$303,823	\$104,657	\$—	\$80,002	\$166,
Year Ended December 31, 2012											

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Revenues from real estate operations	\$238,488	\$79,574	\$32,018	\$3,867	\$16,697	\$16,392	\$52,616	\$9,698	\$24,987	\$12,116	\$6,64
Property operating expenses	83,050	29,103	16,499	689	7,555	4,745	19,917	2,562	9,231	2,569	4,815
NOI from real estate operations	\$155,438	\$50,471	\$15,519	\$3,178	\$9,142	\$11,647	\$32,699	\$7,136	\$15,756	\$9,547	\$1,83
Additions to long-lived assets	\$25,921	\$65,157	\$280	\$26	\$317	\$1,844	\$9,690	\$286	\$2,929	\$152	\$199
Transfers from non-operating properties	\$65,108	\$44,250	\$468	\$—	\$—	\$289	\$37,558	\$10,626	\$4,295	\$394	\$58,0
Segment assets at December 31, 2012	\$1,267,357	\$569,860	\$119,369	\$28,730	\$104,544	\$98,027	\$320,548	\$78,798	\$175,830	\$82,090	\$100,
Year Ended December 31, 2011											
Revenues from real estate operations	\$237,162	\$74,214	\$30,066	\$1,368	\$17,878	\$14,366	\$70,668	\$7,458	\$23,675	\$13,923	\$5,05
Property operating expenses	86,782	28,518	14,371	226	6,762	4,142	29,543	1,402	8,758	3,887	3,429
NOI from real estate operations	\$150,380	\$45,696	\$15,695	\$1,142	\$11,116	\$10,224	\$41,125	\$6,056	\$14,917	\$10,036	\$1,62
Additions to long-lived assets	\$33,142	\$14,770	\$—	\$26,837	\$2,794	\$1,638	\$21,086	\$516	\$4,085	\$182	\$59
Transfers from non-operating properties	\$67,752	\$4	\$17,638	\$—	\$—	\$16,858	\$16,307	\$5,446	\$214	\$—	\$20,1
Segment assets at December 31, 2011	\$1,350,678	\$484,392	\$131,412	\$32,341	\$111,318	\$100,818	\$402,067	\$102,572	\$181,384	\$98,808	\$43,6

Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table reconciles our segment revenues to total revenues as reported on our consolidated statements of operations (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Segment revenues from real estate operations	\$498,633	\$493,100	\$495,832
Construction contract and other service revenues	62,363	73,836	84,345
Less: Revenues from discontinued operations (Note 20)	(37,636)	(58,801)	(87,221)
Total revenues	\$523,360	\$508,135	\$492,956

The following table reconciles our segment property operating expenses to property operating expenses as reported on our consolidated statements of operations (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Segment property operating expenses	\$180,704	\$180,735	\$187,820
Less: Property operating expenses from discontinued operations (Note 20)	(13,505)	(21,529)	(33,445)
Total property operating expenses	\$167,199	\$159,206	\$154,375

As previously discussed, we provide real estate services such as property management and construction and development services primarily for our properties but also for third parties. The primary manner in which we evaluate the operating performance of our service activities is through a measure we define as net operating income from service operations (“NOI from service operations”), which is based on the net of revenues and expenses from these activities. Construction contract and other service revenues and expenses consist primarily of subcontracted costs that are reimbursed to us by the customer along with a management fee. The operating margins from these activities are small relative to the revenue. We believe NOI from service operations is a useful measure in assessing both our level of activity and our profitability in conducting such operations. The table below sets forth the computation of our NOI from service operations (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Construction contract and other service revenues	\$62,363	\$73,836	\$84,345
Construction contract and other service expenses	(58,875)	(70,576)	(81,639)
NOI from service operations	\$3,488	\$3,260	\$2,706

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The following table reconciles our NOI from real estate operations for reportable segments and NOI from service operations to income (loss) from continuing operations as reported on the consolidated statements of operations of COPT and subsidiaries (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
NOI from real estate operations	\$317,929	\$312,365	\$308,012
NOI from service operations	3,488	3,260	2,706
Interest and other income	3,834	7,172	5,603
Equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated entities	2,110	(546)	(331)
Income tax (expense) benefit	(1,978)	(381)	6,710
Other adjustments:	—	—	—
Depreciation and other amortization associated with real estate operations	(113,214)	(107,998)	(107,003)
Impairment losses	(5,857)	(43,678)	(83,213)
General, administrative and leasing expenses	(30,869)	(31,900)	(30,306)
Business development expenses and land carry costs	(5,436)	(5,711)	(6,122)
Interest expense on continuing operations	(82,010)	(86,401)	(90,037)
NOI from discontinued operations	(24,131)	(37,272)	(53,776)
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	—	(29,805)
Loss on early extinguishment of debt	(27,030)	(943)	(1,639)
COPT consolidated income (loss) from continuing operations	\$36,836	\$7,967	\$(79,201)

The following table reconciles our segment assets to the consolidated total assets of COPT and subsidiaries (in thousands):

	As of December 31,	
	2013	2012
Segment assets	\$2,905,630	\$2,945,930
Non-operating property assets	517,564	570,402
Other assets	206,758	137,427
Total COPT consolidated assets	\$3,629,952	\$3,653,759

The accounting policies of the segments are the same as those used to prepare our consolidated financial statements, except that discontinued operations are not presented separately for segment purposes. In the segment reporting presented above, we did not allocate interest expense, depreciation and amortization, impairment losses and gain and loss on early extinguishment of debt to our real estate segments since they are not included in the measure of segment profit reviewed by management. We also did not allocate general and administrative expenses, business development expenses and land carry costs, interest and other income, loss on interest rate derivatives, equity in income (loss) of unconsolidated entities, income taxes and noncontrolling interests because these items represent general corporate or non-operating property items not attributable to segments.

19. Income Taxes

COPT elected to be treated as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the Internal Revenue Code. To qualify as a REIT, COPT must meet a number of organizational and operational requirements, including a requirement that it distribute at least 90% of the Company's adjusted taxable income to its shareholders. As a REIT, COPT generally will not be subject to Federal income tax on taxable income that it distributes to its shareholders. If COPT fails to qualify

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as a REIT in any tax year, it will be subject to Federal income tax on its taxable income at regular corporate rates and may not be able to qualify as a REIT for four subsequent tax years.

COPLP is a limited partnership and is not subject to federal income tax. Its partners are required to report their respective share of the Operating Partnership's taxable income on their respective tax returns. COPT's share of the Operating Partnership's taxable income is reported on COPT's income tax return.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The differences between taxable income reported on our income tax returns (estimated 2013 and actual 2012 and 2011) and net income as reported on our consolidated statements of operations are set forth below (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
	(Estimated)		
COPLP consolidated net income (loss)	\$ 101,544	\$ 20,341	\$(127,570)
Adjustments:			
Rental revenue recognition	(973)	(10,794)	(10,708)
Compensation expense recognition	10,051	(2,669)	(1,298)
Operating expense recognition	(1,718)	1,158	751
Gain on sales of properties	(53,545)	(74,858)	1,154
Impairment losses	32,047	66,910	151,021
Loss on interest rate derivatives	—	(29,805)	29,805
Gains from non-real estate investments	—	7,854	4,447
Income from service operations	1,224	1,500	(12,078)
Income tax expense	1,978	381	6,710
Depreciation and amortization	23,824	24,804	44,070
Interest expense	1,159	3,978	5,548
Income from unconsolidated entities	(1,462)	(725)	(374)
COPLP consolidated noncontrolling interests	(3,907)	(636)	(1,919)
Other	(624)	(70)	80
COPLP consolidated taxable income	\$ 109,598	\$ 7,369	\$ 89,639
Noncontrolling interests, other	(4,930)	(622)	(5,583)
Other	—	741	(6)
COPT consolidated taxable income	\$ 104,668	\$ 7,488	\$ 84,050

For Federal income tax purposes, dividends to shareholders may be characterized as ordinary income, capital gains or return of capital. The characterization of dividends declared on COPT's common and preferred shares during each of the last three years was as follows:

	Common Shares			Preferred Shares			
	For the Years Ended December 31,			For the Years Ended December 31,			
	2013	2012	2011	2013	2012	2011	
Ordinary income	71.8	% 33.2	% 56.9	% 76.2	% 100	% 85.9	%
Long-term capital gain	22.4	% 0.0	% 9.4	% 23.8	% 0.0	% 14.1	%
Return of capital	5.8	% 66.8	% 33.7	% 0.0	% 0.0	% 0.0	%

We distributed all of COPT's REIT taxable income in 2013, 2012 and 2011 and, as a result, did not incur Federal income tax in those years on such income.

The net basis of our consolidated assets and liabilities for tax reporting purposes is approximately \$324 million lower than the amount reported on our consolidated balance sheet at December 31, 2013, which is primarily related to differences in basis for net properties, intangible assets on property acquisitions and deferred rent receivable.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

We own a TRS that is subject to Federal and state income taxes. Our TRS had income (loss) before income taxes under GAAP of \$330,000 in 2013, \$11.3 million in 2012 and \$(27.7) million in 2011. Our TRS' provision for income tax consisted of the following (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Deferred			
Federal	\$(1,742)	\$(312)	\$5,510
State	(236)	(69)	1,219
	(1,978)	(381)	6,729
Current			
Federal	—	—	(16)
State	—	—	(3)
	—	—	(19)
Total income tax (expense) benefit	\$(1,978)	\$(381)	\$6,710

A reconciliation of our TRS' Federal statutory rate to the effective tax rate for income tax reported on our statements of operations is set forth below:

	For the Years Ended December 31,			
	2013	2012	2011	
Income taxes at U.S. statutory rate	34.0	% 34.0	% 34.0	%
State and local, net of U.S. Federal tax benefit	4.5	% 4.6	% 4.6	%
Increase in deferred tax asset valuation allowance	562.9	% 0.0	% 0.0	%
Other	(1.1)	% 0.0	% 0.0	%
Effective tax rate	600.3	% 38.6	% 38.6	%

Items in our TRS contributing to temporary differences that lead to deferred taxes include depreciation and amortization, share-based compensation, certain accrued compensation, compensation paid in the form of contributions to a deferred nonqualified compensation plan, impairment losses and net operating losses that are not deductible until future periods. As of December 31, 2013, our TRS had a net operating loss carryforward for federal income tax purposes of approximately \$14 million expiring in 2033.

The table below sets forth the tax effects of temporary differences and carry forwards included in the net deferred tax asset of our TRS (in thousands):

	December 31,	
	2013	2012
Operating loss forward	\$5,382	\$6,014
Share-based compensation	869	904
Accrued payroll	221	12
Property	(105)	(111)
Valuation allowance	(2,062)	(207)
Deferred tax asset, net	\$4,305	\$6,612

We recognize a valuation allowance on our deferred tax asset if we believe all or some portion of the deferred tax asset may not be realized. An increase or decrease in the valuation allowance resulting from a change in circumstances that causes a change in our judgment about the realizability of our deferred tax asset is included in income. In 2013,

we recognized a \$1.9 million increase in our deferred tax asset valuation allowance due to a decrease in future projected operating income in our TRS resulting primarily from our dispositions of certain properties to which the TRS provided amenity services and our planned reduction in amenity services provided by the TRS at certain other properties. We believe it is more likely than not that the results of future operations in our TRS will generate sufficient taxable income to realize our December 31, 2013 net deferred tax asset.

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

We are subject to certain state and local income and franchise taxes. The expense associated with these state and local taxes is included in general and administrative expense and property operating expenses on our consolidated statements of operations. We did not separately state these amounts on our consolidated statements of operations because they are insignificant.

20. Discontinued Operations and Assets Held for Sale

Income from discontinued operations primarily includes revenues and expenses associated with the following:

- 1344 and 1348 Ashton Road and 1350 Dorsey Road in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor that were sold on May 24, 2011;
- 216 Schilling Circle in Greater Baltimore that was sold on August 23, 2011;
- four properties comprising the Towson Portfolio in Greater Baltimore that were sold on September 29, 2011;
- 11011 McCormick Road in Greater Baltimore that was sold on November 1, 2011;
- 10001 Franklin Square Drive in Greater Baltimore that was sold on December 13, 2011;
- 13 properties comprising the Rutherford Business Center portfolio in Greater Baltimore that were sold on December 15, 2011;
- five properties in White Marsh, Maryland (in the Greater Baltimore region) that were sold on January 30, 2012;
- 1101 Sentry Gateway in San Antonio that was sold on January 31, 2012;
- 222 and 224 Schilling Circle in Greater Baltimore that were sold on February 10, 2012;
- 15 and 45 West Gude Drive in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor that were sold on May 2, 2012;
- 1800 Tech Road in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor that was sold on June 14, 2012;
- 400 Professional Drive in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor for which the title to the property was transferred to the mortgage lender on July 2, 2012;
- 23 operating properties primarily in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor and Greater Baltimore regions that were sold on July 24, 2012;
- 920 Elkridge Landing Road in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor that was sold on June 25, 2013 (added to discontinued operations in 2013);
- 4230 Forbes Boulevard in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor that was sold on December 11, 2013;
- 15 operating properties in Colorado Springs that were sold on December 12, 2013; and
- nine operating properties in the Baltimore/Washington Corridor and five operating properties in Colorado Springs for which the title to the properties was transferred to the mortgage lender on December 23, 2013 (added to discontinued operations in 2013).

The table below sets forth the components of discontinued operations reported on our consolidated statements of operations (in thousands):

	For the Years Ended December 31,		
	2013	2012	2011
Revenue from real estate operations	\$37,636	\$58,801	\$87,221
Property operating expenses	(13,505)	(21,529)	(33,445)
Depreciation and amortization	(4,505)	(13,939)	(27,128)
Impairment losses	(26,190)	(23,232)	(67,808)
General, administrative and leasing expenses	(4)	(3)	(20)
Business development and land carry costs	—	(24)	(75)
Interest expense	(8,221)	(10,397)	(14,264)
Gain on sales of real estate	2,671	20,940	4,796

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Gain (loss) on early extinguishment of debt	67,810	1,736	(384)
Discontinued operations	\$55,692	\$12,353	\$(51,107)

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Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

The table below sets forth the components of assets held for sale on our consolidated balance sheets (in thousands):

	December 31, 2012
Properties, net	\$ 128,740
Deferred rent receivable	4,068
Intangible assets on real estate acquisitions, net	4,409
Deferred leasing costs, net	2,923
Lease incentives	89
Assets held for sale, net	\$ 140,229

21. Earnings Per Share (“EPS”) and Earnings Per Unit (“EPU”)

COPT and Subsidiaries EPS

We present both basic and diluted EPS. We compute basic EPS by dividing net income available to common shareholders allocable to unrestricted common shares under the two-class method by the weighted average number of unrestricted common shares outstanding during the period. Our computation of diluted EPS is similar except that:

the denominator is increased to include: (1) the weighted average number of potential additional common shares that would have been outstanding if securities that are convertible into COPT common shares were converted; and (2) the effect of dilutive potential common shares outstanding during the period attributable to share-based compensation using the treasury stock or if-converted methods; and
the numerator is adjusted to add back any changes in income or loss that would result from the assumed conversion into common shares that we added to the denominator.

Corporate Office Properties Trust and Subsidiaries and Corporate Office Properties, L.P. and Subsidiaries
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

Summaries of the numerator and denominator for purposes of basic and diluted EPS calculations are set forth below
(in thousands, except per share data):

For the Years Ended December 31,