

**CommonWealth REIT**  
***2010 Annual Report***

**UNITED STATES  
SECURITIES AND EXCHANGE COMMISSION  
WASHINGTON, DC 20549**

**FORM 10-K**

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

**For the fiscal year ended December 31, 2010**

or

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

**Commission file number 1-9317**

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**

(Exact Name of Registrant as Specified in Its Charter)

**Maryland**

(State of Organization)

**04-6558834**

(IRS Employer Identification No.)

**Two Newton Place, 255 Washington Street, Suite 300, Newton, Massachusetts 02458-1634**

(Address of Principal Executive Offices) (Zip Code)

Registrant's Telephone Number, Including Area Code: 617-332-3990

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

Title Of Each Class	Name of Each Exchange On Which Registered
Common Shares of Beneficial Interest	New York Stock Exchange
7½% Series C Cumulative Redeemable Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest	New York Stock Exchange
6½% Series D Cumulative Convertible Preferred Shares of Beneficial Interest	New York Stock Exchange
7.50% Senior Notes due 2019	New York Stock Exchange

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Large accelerated filer

Accelerated filer

Non-accelerated filer

(Do not check if a smaller reporting company)

Smaller reporting company

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

The aggregate market value of the voting common shares of the registrant held by non-affiliates was \$1.6 billion based on the \$24.84 closing price per common share for such stock on the New York Stock Exchange on June 30, 2010. For purposes of this calculation, an aggregate of 293,577 common shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value, held directly or by affiliates of the trustees and the officers of the registrant, plus 250,000 common shares held by Senior Housing Properties Trust, have been included in the number of common shares held by affiliates.

Number of the registrant's common shares outstanding as of February 23, 2011: 72,138,686.

References in this Annual Report on Form 10-K to the "Company", "CWH", "we", "us" or "our" include consolidated subsidiaries, unless the context indicates otherwise. All share amounts in this Annual Report on Form 10-K give effect to the reverse stock split that resulted in a one for four combination of our common shares effective July 1, 2010.

**DOCUMENTS INCORPORATED BY REFERENCE**

Certain Information required by Items 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 of Part III of this Annual Report on Form 10-K is incorporated herein by reference to our to be filed definitive Proxy Statement for the 2011 Annual Meeting of Shareholders scheduled to be held on May 10, 2011, or our definitive Proxy Statement.

## WARNING CONCERNING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS

THIS ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K CONTAINS STATEMENTS WHICH CONSTITUTE FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE PRIVATE SECURITIES LITIGATION REFORM ACT OF 1995 AND OTHER FEDERAL SECURITIES LAWS. WHENEVER WE USE WORDS SUCH AS “BELIEVE”, “EXPECT”, “ANTICIPATE”, “INTEND”, “PLAN”, “ESTIMATE” OR SIMILAR EXPRESSIONS, WE ARE MAKING FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS. THESE FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS ARE BASED UPON OUR PRESENT INTENT, BELIEFS OR EXPECTATIONS, BUT FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS AND THEIR IMPLICATIONS ARE NOT GUARANTEED TO OCCUR AND MAY NOT OCCUR. FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS IN THIS REPORT RELATE TO VARIOUS ASPECTS OF OUR BUSINESS, INCLUDING:

- THE CREDIT QUALITY OF OUR TENANTS,
- THE LIKELIHOOD THAT OUR TENANTS WILL PAY RENT, RENEW LEASES, SIGN NEW LEASES OR BE AFFECTED BY CYCLICAL ECONOMIC CONDITIONS,
- OUR ACQUISITIONS AND SALES OF PROPERTIES,
- OUR ABILITY TO COMPETE FOR ACQUISITIONS AND TENANCIES EFFECTIVELY,
- OUR ABILITY TO PAY INTEREST ON AND PRINCIPAL OF OUR DEBT,
- OUR ABILITY TO PAY DISTRIBUTIONS TO SHAREHOLDERS, AND THE AMOUNT OF SUCH DISTRIBUTIONS,
- OUR POLICIES AND PLANS REGARDING INVESTMENTS AND FINANCINGS,
- THE FUTURE AVAILABILITY OF BORROWINGS UNDER OUR REVOLVING CREDIT FACILITY,
- OUR TAX STATUS AS A REAL ESTATE INVESTMENT TRUST, OR REIT,
- OUR ABILITY TO RAISE EQUITY OR DEBT CAPITAL,
- OUR EXPECTATION THAT WE WILL BENEFIT FINANCIALLY BY PARTICIPATING IN AFFILIATES INSURANCE COMPANY, OR AIC, WITH REIT MANAGEMENT & RESEARCH LLC, OR RMR, AND COMPANIES TO WHICH RMR PROVIDES MANAGEMENT SERVICES, AND
- OTHER MATTERS.

OUR ACTUAL RESULTS MAY DIFFER MATERIALLY FROM THOSE CONTAINED IN OR IMPLIED BY THE FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS AS A RESULT OF VARIOUS FACTORS. FACTORS THAT COULD HAVE A MATERIAL ADVERSE EFFECT ON OUR FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS AND UPON OUR BUSINESS, RESULTS OF OPERATIONS, FINANCIAL CONDITION, FUNDS FROM OPERATIONS, CASH FLOWS, LIQUIDITY AND PROSPECTS INCLUDE, BUT ARE NOT LIMITED TO:

- THE IMPACT OF CHANGES IN THE ECONOMY AND THE CAPITAL MARKETS ON US AND OUR TENANTS,
- COMPETITION WITHIN THE REAL ESTATE INDUSTRY OR THOSE INDUSTRIES IN WHICH OUR TENANTS OPERATE,
- ACTUAL AND POTENTIAL CONFLICTS OF INTEREST WITH OUR MANAGING TRUSTEES, GOVERNMENT PROPERTIES INCOME TRUST, OR GOV, SENIOR HOUSING PROPERTIES TRUST, OR SNH, AND RMR AND ITS RELATED ENTITIES AND CLIENTS,

- COMPLIANCE WITH, AND CHANGES TO, FEDERAL, STATE AND LOCAL LAWS AND REGULATIONS, ACCOUNTING RULES, TAX RATES AND SIMILAR MATTERS, AND
- LIMITATIONS IMPOSED ON OUR BUSINESS AND OUR ABILITY TO SATISFY COMPLEX RULES IN ORDER FOR US TO QUALIFY AS A REIT FOR U.S. FEDERAL INCOME TAX PURPOSES.

FOR EXAMPLE:

- THE CURRENT HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IN THE U.S. MAY CONTINUE FOR A LONG TIME OR BECOME WORSE IN THE FUTURE. SUCH CIRCUMSTANCES MAY FURTHER REDUCE DEMAND FOR LEASING OFFICE AND INDUSTRIAL SPACE. IF THE DEMAND FOR LEASING OFFICE AND INDUSTRIAL SPACE BECOMES SERIOUS OR FURTHER DEPRESSED, OCCUPANCY AND OPERATING RESULTS OF OUR PROPERTIES MAY DECLINE,
- CONTINGENCIES IN OUR ACQUISITION AND SALE AGREEMENTS MAY CAUSE THESE TRANSACTIONS NOT TO OCCUR OR TO BE DELAYED,
- OUR ABILITY TO MAKE FUTURE DISTRIBUTIONS DEPENDS UPON A NUMBER OF FACTORS, INCLUDING OUR FUTURE EARNINGS. WE MAY BE UNABLE TO MAINTAIN OUR CURRENT RATE OF DISTRIBUTIONS ON OUR COMMON SHARES OR PREFERRED SHARES AND FUTURE DISTRIBUTIONS MAY BE SUSPENDED OR PAID AT A LESSER RATE THAN THE DISTRIBUTIONS WE NOW PAY,
- OUR ABILITY TO GROW OUR BUSINESS AND INCREASE OUR DISTRIBUTIONS DEPENDS IN LARGE PART UPON OUR ABILITY TO BUY PROPERTIES AND LEASE THEM FOR RENTS THAT EXCEED OUR CAPITAL COSTS. WE MAY BE UNABLE TO IDENTIFY PROPERTIES THAT WE WANT TO ACQUIRE OR TO NEGOTIATE ACCEPTABLE PURCHASE PRICES, ACQUISITION FINANCING OR LEASE TERMS FOR NEW PROPERTIES,
- SOME OF OUR TENANTS MAY NOT RENEW EXPIRING LEASES, AND WE MAY BE UNABLE TO LOCATE NEW TENANTS TO MAINTAIN THE HISTORICAL OCCUPANCY RATES OF, OR RENTS FROM, OUR PROPERTIES,
- IF THE AVAILABILITY OF DEBT CAPITAL BECOMES RESTRICTED, WE MAY BE UNABLE TO REFINANCE OR REPAY OUR DEBT OBLIGATIONS WHEN THEY BECOME DUE OR ON TERMS WHICH ARE AS FAVORABLE AS WE NOW HAVE,
- THE DISTRIBUTIONS WE RECEIVE FROM GOV MAY DECLINE OR WE MAY BE UNABLE TO SELL OUR GOV SHARES FOR AN AMOUNT EQUAL TO OUR CARRYING VALUE OF THOSE SHARES, AND
- OUR INVESTMENT IN AIC INVOLVES POTENTIAL FINANCIAL RISKS AND REWARDS TYPICAL OF THE FINANCIAL RISKS AND REWARDS ASSOCIATED WITH INSURANCE COMPANIES. WHILE WE CURRENTLY EXPECT TO IMPROVE OUR FINANCIAL RESULTS BY OBTAINING IMPROVED INSURANCE COVERAGES AT LOWER COSTS THAN MAY BE OTHERWISE AVAILABLE TO US AND/OR BY PARTICIPATING IN THE PROFITS WHICH WE MAY REALIZE AS AN OWNER OF AIC, OUR EXPECTED FINANCIAL BENEFITS FROM OUR INVESTMENT IN, AND PURCHASING INSURANCE FROM, AIC MAY NOT OCCUR.

THESE RESULTS COULD OCCUR DUE TO MANY DIFFERENT CIRCUMSTANCES, SOME OF WHICH ARE BEYOND OUR CONTROL, SUCH AS NATURAL DISASTERS OR CHANGES IN OUR TENANTS' FINANCIAL CONDITIONS OR THE MARKET DEMAND FOR LEASED SPACE, OR CHANGES IN CAPITAL MARKETS OR THE ECONOMY GENERALLY.

THE INFORMATION CONTAINED ELSEWHERE IN THIS ANNUAL REPORT ON FORM 10-K, INCLUDING UNDER THE CAPTION "RISK FACTORS", OR INCORPORATED HEREIN

IDENTIFIES OTHER IMPORTANT FACTORS THAT COULD CAUSE DIFFERENCES FROM OUR FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS.

YOU SHOULD NOT PLACE UNDUE RELIANCE UPON OUR FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS.

EXCEPT AS REQUIRED BY LAW, WE DO NOT INTEND TO UPDATE OR CHANGE ANY FORWARD LOOKING STATEMENTS AS A RESULT OF NEW INFORMATION, FUTURE EVENTS OR OTHERWISE.

#### **STATEMENT CONCERNING LIMITED LIABILITY**

THE AMENDED AND RESTATED DECLARATION OF TRUST ESTABLISHING COMMONWEALTH REIT, DATED JULY 1, 1994, AS AMENDED AND SUPPLEMENTED, AS FILED WITH THE STATE DEPARTMENT OF ASSESSMENTS AND TAXATION OF MARYLAND, PROVIDES THAT NO TRUSTEE, OFFICER, SHAREHOLDER, EMPLOYEE OR AGENT OF COMMONWEALTH REIT SHALL BE HELD TO ANY PERSONAL LIABILITY, JOINTLY OR SEVERALLY, FOR ANY OBLIGATION OF, OR CLAIM AGAINST, COMMONWEALTH REIT. ALL PERSONS DEALING WITH COMMONWEALTH REIT IN ANY WAY SHALL LOOK ONLY TO THE ASSETS OF COMMONWEALTH REIT FOR THE PAYMENT OF ANY SUM OR THE PERFORMANCE OF ANY OBLIGATION.

**CommonWealth REIT**  
**2010 FORM 10-K ANNUAL REPORT**

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\* Incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement.

## PART I

### Item 1. Business.

*The Company.* We are a real estate investment trust, or REIT, formed in 1986 under the laws of the State of Maryland. Our primary business is the ownership and operation of real estate, including office and industrial buildings and leased industrial land. For a discussion and information regarding our operating segments, see our financial statements beginning on page F-1.

As of December 31, 2010, we owned 481 properties for a total investment of \$6.4 billion at cost (less impairments), and a depreciated book value of \$5.5 billion, excluding properties classified as held for sale. Our portfolio, exclusive of properties held for sale, includes 303 office properties with 33.6 million square feet and 178 industrial & other properties with 30.4 million square feet. Our 178 industrial & other properties include 17.9 million square feet of leased industrial and commercial lands in Oahu, Hawaii. Also, 11 of our total properties with 1.8 million square feet are located in Australia. In addition, we owned 9,950,000, or 24.6%, at December 31, 2010, of the common shares of beneficial interest of Government Properties Income Trust, or GOV, a former subsidiary that is now separately listed on the New York Stock Exchange, or the NYSE. GOV is a REIT that owns properties that are majority leased to government tenants.

Our principal executive offices are located at Two Newton Place, 255 Washington Street, Suite 300, Newton, Massachusetts 02458-1634, and our telephone number is (617) 332-3990.

Our investment, financing and disposition policies are established by our Board of Trustees and may be changed by our Board of Trustees at any time without shareholder approval. Our investment goals are current income for distribution to shareholders and capital growth from appreciation in the value of properties. Our income is derived primarily from rents.

*Investment Policies.* In evaluating potential investments and asset sales, we consider various factors, including but not limited to, the following:

- the historic and projected rents received and likely to be received from the property;
- the historic and expected operating expenses, including real estate taxes, incurred and expected to be incurred at the properties;
- the growth, tax and regulatory environments of the market in which the property is located;
- the quality, experience, and credit worthiness of the property's tenants;
- occupancy and demand for similar properties in the same or nearby markets;
- the construction quality, physical condition and design of the property;
- the geographic area and type of property; and
- the pricing of comparable properties as evidenced by recent arm's length market sales.

We attempt to acquire properties which will enhance the diversity of our portfolio with respect to tenants and locations. However, we have no policies which specifically limit the percentage of our assets which may be invested in any individual property, in any one type of property, in properties in one geographic area, in properties leased to any one tenant or in properties leased to an affiliated group of tenants. We have, however, entered into separate agreements with two of our former wholly owned subsidiaries, GOV and Senior Housing Properties Trust, or SNH, that place certain restrictions on our ability to invest, in the case of GOV's agreement, in properties majority leased to government tenants or, in the case of SNH's agreement, in medical office, clinic and biomedical, pharmaceutical and laboratory buildings (subject, in the case of mixed use buildings, to our retaining the right to invest in any mixed use building for which the rentable square footage is less than 50% medical office, clinic

and biomedical, pharmaceutical and laboratory use). We do not believe that these restrictions limit our ability to achieve a diverse portfolio with respect to tenants.

We prefer wholly owned investments in fee interests. However, circumstances may arise in which we may invest in leaseholds, joint ventures, mortgages and other real estate interests. We may invest in real estate joint ventures if we conclude that by doing so we may benefit from the participation of co-venturers or that our opportunity to participate in the investment is contingent on the use of a joint venture structure. We may invest in participating, convertible or other types of mortgages if we conclude that by doing so we may benefit from the cash flow or appreciation in the value of a property which is not available for purchase.

In the past, we have considered the possibility of entering into mergers or strategic combinations with other companies. We may undertake such considerations in the future. A principal goal of any such transaction will be to increase our revenues and profits and diversify their sources.

*Disposition Policies.* From time to time we consider the sale of properties or investments. Disposition decisions are made based on a number of factors including those set forth above under Investment Policies and the following:

- the proposed sale price;
- the strategic fit of the property or investment with the rest of our portfolio; and
- the existence of alternative sources, uses or needs for capital.

*Financing Policies.* We currently have a \$750.0 million revolving credit facility (which is guaranteed by most of our subsidiaries) that we use for working capital and general business purposes and for acquisition funding on an interim basis until we refinance with equity or long term debt. This credit facility matures in August 2013, and includes an option for us to extend the facility for one year to August 2014. The annual interest payable for amounts drawn under the facility is LIBOR plus 200 basis points, subject to adjustments based on our credit ratings. At December 31, 2010, zero was outstanding under our revolving credit facility.

Our revolving credit facility and term loan agreements and our senior note indenture and its supplements contain financial covenants that, among other things, restrict our ability to incur indebtedness and require us to maintain certain financial ratios and a minimum net worth. Our Board of Trustees may determine to replace our current credit facility or to seek additional capital through equity offerings, debt financings, retention of cash flows in excess of distributions to shareholders or a combination of these methods. Some of our properties are encumbered by mortgages. To the extent that our Board of Trustees decides to obtain additional debt financing, we may do so on an unsecured basis or a secured basis, subject to limitations in existing financing or other contractual arrangements; we may seek to obtain other lines of credit or to issue securities senior to our common and/or preferred shares, including preferred shares or debt securities which may be convertible into common shares or be accompanied by warrants to purchase common shares; or we may engage in transactions which involve a sale or other conveyance of properties to affiliated or unaffiliated entities. We may finance acquisitions by an exchange of properties, by borrowing under our credit facility or by the issuance of additional equity or debt securities. The proceeds from any of our financings may be used to pay distributions, to provide working capital, to refinance existing indebtedness or to finance acquisitions and expansions of existing or new properties.

The borrowing guidelines established by our Board of Trustees and covenants in various debt agreements prohibit us from maintaining a debt to total asset value, as defined, of greater than 60%. Our declaration of trust also limits our borrowings. We may from time to time re-evaluate and modify our financing policies in light of then current market conditions, relative availability and costs of debt



and equity capital, market values of properties, growth and acquisition opportunities and other factors, and we may increase or decrease our ratio of debt to total capitalization accordingly.

*Manager.* Our day to day operations are conducted by Reit Management & Research LLC, or RMR. RMR originates and presents investment and divestment opportunities to our Board of Trustees and provides management and administrative services to us. RMR is a Delaware limited liability company beneficially owned by Barry M. Portnoy and Adam D. Portnoy, our Managing Trustees. Adam D. Portnoy is also our President. RMR has a principal place of business at Two Newton Place, 255 Washington Street, Suite 300, Newton Massachusetts, 02458-1634, and its telephone number is (617) 796-8390. RMR also acts as the manager to GOV, Hospitality Properties Trust, or HPT, and SNH, and provides management services to other public and private companies, including Five Star Quality Care, Inc., or Five Star, and TravelCenters of America LLC, or TA. Barry M. Portnoy is the Chairman of RMR, and its other directors are Adam D. Portnoy, Gerard M. Martin, formerly one of our Managing Trustees, and David J. Hegarty. The executive officers of RMR are: Adam D. Portnoy, President and Chief Executive Officer; Jennifer B. Clark, Executive Vice President and General Counsel; David J. Hegarty, Executive Vice President and Secretary; Mark L. Kleifges, Executive Vice President; John A. Mannix, Executive Vice President; John G. Murray, Executive Vice President; Thomas M. O'Brien, Executive Vice President; John C. Popeo, Executive Vice President, Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer; David M. Blackman, Senior Vice President; Ethan S. Bornstein, Senior Vice President; Richard A. Doyle, Senior Vice President; Paul V. Hoagland, Senior Vice President; David M. Lepore, Senior Vice President; Bruce J. Mackey Jr., Senior Vice President; and Andrew J. Rebholz, Senior Vice President. Adam D. Portnoy, David M. Lepore and John C. Popeo are also our executive officers, and John A. Mannix was our President and Chief Operating Officer until January 2011. Other executive officers of RMR also serve as officers of other companies to which RMR provides management services.

*Employees.* We have no employees. Services which would be provided by employees are provided by RMR and by our Managing Trustees and officers. As of February 23, 2011, RMR had approximately 650 full time employees, including a headquarters staff and regional offices and personnel located throughout the United States.

*Competition.* Investing in and operating office and industrial real estate is a very competitive business. We compete against other REITs, numerous financial institutions, individuals and public and private companies who are actively engaged in this business. Also, we compete for tenants and investments based on a number of factors including pricing, underwriting criteria and reputation. Our ability to successfully compete is also impacted by economic and population trends, availability of acceptable investment opportunities, our ability to negotiate beneficial leasing and investment terms, availability and cost of capital and new and existing laws and regulations. We do not believe we have a dominant position in any of the geographic markets in which we operate, but some of our competitors are dominant in selected markets. Many of our competitors have greater financial and other resources than we have. We believe the geographic diversity of our investments, the experience and abilities of our management, the quality of our assets and the financial strength of many of our tenants affords us some competitive advantages which have and will allow us to operate our business successfully despite the competitive nature of our business.

For additional information on competition and the risks associated with our business, please see "Risk Factors" of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

*Environmental and Climate Change Matters.* Under various laws, owners as well as tenants and operators of real estate may be required to investigate and clean up or remove hazardous substances present at or migrating from properties they own, lease or operate and may be held liable for property damage or personal injuries that result from hazardous substances. These laws also expose us to the possibility that we may become liable to reimburse governments for damages and costs they incur in

connection with hazardous substances. We estimate the cost to remove hazardous substances at some of our properties based in part on environmental surveys of the properties we own prior to their purchase and we considered those costs when determining an acceptable purchase price. Estimated liabilities related to hazardous substances at properties we own are reflected in our consolidated balance sheets and included in the cost of the real estate acquired. Some of our industrial lands in Oahu, HI have been historically used for environmentally dangerous purposes; and we may have to engage in potentially expensive environmental clean up at these properties in the future, especially if we change the use of these properties. Certain of our buildings contain asbestos. We believe any asbestos in our buildings is contained in accordance with current regulations, and we have no current plans to remove it, other than at one building in Monroeville, PA where we plan to remediate asbestos when we renovate the property in 2011 for new tenants. If we remove the asbestos or renovate or demolish these properties, certain environmental regulations govern the manner in which the asbestos must be handled and removed. We do not believe that there are environmental conditions at any of our properties that have had or will have a material adverse effect on us. However, no assurances can be given that conditions are not present at our properties or that costs we may be required to incur in the future to remediate contamination will not have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition.

The current political debate about climate change has resulted in various treaties, laws and regulations which are intended to limit carbon emissions. We believe these laws being enacted or proposed may cause energy costs at our properties to increase, but we do not expect the direct impact of these increases to be material to our results of operations because the increased costs either would be the responsibility of our tenants directly or in large part may be passed through by us to our tenants as additional lease payments. Although we do not believe it is likely in the foreseeable future, laws enacted to mitigate climate change may make some of our buildings obsolete or cause us to make material investments in our properties which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition.

*Internet Website.* Our internet website address is [www.cwhreit.com](http://www.cwhreit.com). Copies of our governance guidelines, or Governance Guidelines, code of business conduct and ethics, or Code of Conduct, policy outlining procedures for handling concerns or complaints about accounting, internal accounting controls or auditing matters, and the charters of our audit, compensation and nominating and governance committees are posted on our website and may be obtained free of charge by writing to our Secretary, Commonwealth REIT, Two Newton Place, 255 Washington Street, Suite 300, Newton, Massachusetts, 02458-1634. We make available, free of charge, on our website, our Annual Reports on Form 10-K, Quarterly Reports on Form 10-Q, Current Reports on Form 8-K and amendments to these reports filed or furnished pursuant to Section 13(a) or 15(d) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended, or the Exchange Act, as soon as reasonably practicable after these forms are filed with, or furnished to, the Securities and Exchange Commission, or SEC. Any shareholder or other interested party who desires to communicate with our non-management Trustees, individually or as a group, may do so by filling out a report on our website. Our Board of Trustees also provides a process for security holders to send communications to the entire Board of Trustees. Information about the process for sending communications to our Board of Trustees can be found on our website. Our website address is included several times in this Annual Report on Form 10-K as a textual reference only and the information in the website is not incorporated by reference into this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

## FEDERAL INCOME TAX CONSIDERATIONS

The following summary of federal income tax considerations is based on existing law, and is limited to investors who own our shares as investment assets rather than as inventory or as property used in a trade or business. The summary does not discuss all of the particular tax consequences that might be relevant to you if you are subject to special rules under federal income tax law, for example if you are:

- a bank, life insurance company, regulated investment company, or other financial institution;
- a broker, dealer or trader in securities or foreign currency;
- a person who has a functional currency other than the U.S. dollar;
- a person who acquires our shares in connection with employment or other performance of services;
- a person subject to alternative minimum tax;
- a person who owns our shares as part of a straddle, hedging transaction, constructive sale transaction, constructive ownership transaction, or conversion transaction; or
- except as specifically described in the following summary, a tax-exempt entity or a foreign person.

The Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, or the IRC, sections that govern federal income tax qualification and treatment of a REIT and its shareholders are complex. This presentation is a summary of applicable IRC provisions, related rules and regulations and administrative and judicial interpretations, all of which are subject to change, possibly with retroactive effect. Future legislative, judicial, or administrative actions or decisions could also affect the accuracy of statements made in this summary. We have not received a ruling from the Internal Revenue Service, or the IRS, with respect to any matter described in this summary, and we cannot assure you that the IRS or a court will agree with the statements made in this summary. The IRS or a court could, for example, take a different position from that described in this summary with respect to our acquisitions, operations, restructurings or other matters, which, if successful, could result in significant tax liabilities for applicable parties. In addition, this summary is not exhaustive of all possible tax consequences, and does not discuss any estate, gift, state, local, or foreign tax consequences. For all these reasons, we urge you and any prospective acquiror of our shares to consult with a tax advisor about the federal income tax and other tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our shares. Our intentions and beliefs described in this summary are based upon our understanding of applicable laws and regulations that are in effect as of the date of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. If new laws or regulations are enacted which impact us directly or indirectly, we may change our intentions or beliefs.

Your federal income tax consequences may differ depending on whether or not you are a “U.S. shareholder.” For purposes of this summary, a “U.S. shareholder” is:

- a citizen or resident of the United States, including an alien individual who is a lawful permanent resident of the United States or meets the substantial presence residency test under the federal income tax laws;
- an entity treated as a corporation for federal income tax purposes that is created or organized in or under the laws of the United States, any state thereof or the District of Columbia;
- an estate the income of which is subject to federal income taxation regardless of its source; or
- a trust if a court within the United States is able to exercise primary supervision over the administration of the trust and one or more United States persons have the authority to control

all substantial decisions of the trust, or an electing trust in existence on August 20, 1996, to the extent provided in Treasury regulations;

whose status as a U.S. shareholder is not overridden by an applicable tax treaty. Conversely, a “non-U.S. shareholder” is a beneficial owner of our shares who is not a U.S. shareholder. If a partnership (including any entity treated as a partnership for federal income tax purposes) is a beneficial owner of our shares, the tax treatment of a partner in the partnership generally will depend upon the status of the partner and the activities of the partnership. A beneficial owner that is a partnership and partners in such a partnership should consult their tax advisors about the federal income tax consequences of the acquisition, ownership and disposition of our shares.

### **Taxation as a REIT**

We have elected to be taxed as a REIT under Sections 856 through 860 of the IRC, commencing with our taxable year ending December 31, 1987. Our REIT election, assuming continuing compliance with the then applicable qualification tests, continues in effect for subsequent taxable years. Although no assurance can be given, we believe that we have been organized and have operated, and will continue to be organized and to operate, in a manner that qualified and will continue to qualify us to be taxed under the IRC as a REIT.

As a REIT, we generally are not subject to federal income tax on our net income distributed as dividends to our shareholders. Distributions to our shareholders generally are included in their income as dividends to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. Our dividends are not generally entitled to the favorable 15% rate on qualified dividend income (scheduled to increase to ordinary income rates for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012), but a portion of our dividends may be treated as capital gain dividends, all as explained below. No portion of any of our dividends is eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders. Distributions in excess of current or accumulated earnings and profits generally are treated for federal income tax purposes as return of capital to the extent of a recipient shareholder’s basis in our shares, and will reduce this basis. Our current or accumulated earnings and profits are generally allocated first to distributions made on our preferred shares, and thereafter to distributions made on our common shares. For all these purposes, our distributions include both cash distributions and any in kind distributions of property that we might make.

The conversion formula of our series D cumulative convertible preferred shares may be adjusted under a number of circumstances; adjustments may include changes in the type or amount of consideration a shareholder receives upon conversion. Section 305 of the IRC treats some of these adjustments as constructive distributions, in which case they would be taxable in a similar manner to actual distributions. In general, a shareholder that holds our series D cumulative convertible preferred shares would be deemed to receive a constructive distribution if the conversion price is adjusted for a taxable distribution to the holders of common shares. Such a shareholder’s adjusted tax basis in series D cumulative convertible preferred shares would be increased by constructive distributions that are taxable as dividends or gain, and would be unaffected by constructive distributions that are nontaxable returns of capital. Conversely, a failure to appropriately adjust the conversion price of the series D cumulative convertible preferred shares could result in a constructive distribution to shareholders that hold our common shares, which would be taxable to them in a similar manner as actual distributions. A shareholder may also receive a constructive distribution if a conversion of its series D cumulative convertible preferred shares is accompanied by a change in the conversion formula.

If a shareholder actually or constructively owns none or a small percentage of our common shares, and such shareholder surrenders its preferred shares to us to be repurchased for cash only, then the repurchase of the preferred shares is likely to qualify for sale or exchange treatment because the repurchase would not be “essentially equivalent to a dividend” as defined by the IRC. More

specifically, a cash repurchase of preferred shares will be treated under Section 302 of the IRC as a distribution, and hence taxable as a dividend to the extent of our allocable current or accumulated earnings and profits, as discussed above, unless the repurchase satisfies one of the tests set forth in Section 302(b) of the IRC and is therefore treated as a sale or exchange of the repurchased shares. The repurchase will be treated as a sale or exchange if it (1) is “substantially disproportionate” with respect to the surrendering shareholder’s ownership in us, (2) results in a “complete termination” of the surrendering shareholder’s common and preferred share interest in us, or (3) is “not essentially equivalent to a dividend” with respect to the surrendering shareholder, all within the meaning of Section 302(b) of the IRC. In determining whether any of these tests have been met, a shareholder must generally take into account our common and preferred shares considered to be owned by such shareholder by reason of constructive ownership rules set forth in the IRC, as well as our common and preferred shares actually owned by such shareholder. In addition, if a repurchase is treated as a distribution under the preceding tests, then a shareholder’s tax basis in the repurchased preferred shares generally will be transferred to the shareholder’s remaining shares of our common or preferred shares, if any, and if such shareholder owns no other shares of our common or preferred shares, such basis generally may be transferred to a related person or may be lost entirely. Because the determination as to whether a shareholder will satisfy any of the tests of Section 302(b) of the IRC depends upon the facts and circumstances at the time that the preferred shares are repurchased, we encourage you to consult your own tax advisor to determine your particular tax treatment.

Our counsel, Sullivan & Worcester LLP, has opined that we have been organized and have qualified as a REIT under the IRC for our 1987 through 2010 taxable years, and that our current investments and plan of operation enable us to continue to meet the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT under the IRC. Our continued qualification and taxation as a REIT will depend upon our compliance with various qualification tests imposed under the IRC and summarized below. While we believe that we will satisfy these tests, our counsel does not review compliance with these tests on a continuing basis. If we fail to qualify as a REIT, we will be subject to federal income taxation as if we were a C corporation and our shareholders will be taxed like shareholders of C corporations. In this event, we could be subject to significant tax liabilities, and the amount of cash available for distribution to our shareholders could be reduced or eliminated.

If we qualify as a REIT and meet the tests described below, we generally will not pay federal income tax on amounts we distribute to our shareholders. However, even if we qualify as a REIT, we may be subject to federal tax in the following circumstances:

- We will be taxed at regular corporate rates on any undistributed “real estate investment trust taxable income,” including our undistributed net capital gains.
- If our alternative minimum taxable income exceeds our taxable income, we may be subject to the corporate alternative minimum tax on our items of tax preference.
- If we have net income from the disposition of “foreclosure property” that is held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business or from other nonqualifying income from foreclosure property, we will be subject to tax on this income at the highest regular corporate rate, currently 35%.
- If we have net income from prohibited transactions, including dispositions of inventory or property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business other than foreclosure property, we will be subject to tax on this income at a 100% rate.
- If we fail to satisfy the 75% gross income test or the 95% gross income test discussed below, but nonetheless maintain our qualification as a REIT, we will be subject to tax at a 100% rate on the greater of the amount by which we fail the 75% or the 95% test, with adjustments, multiplied by a fraction intended to reflect our profitability.

- If we fail to distribute for any calendar year at least the sum of 85% of our REIT ordinary income for that year, 95% of our REIT capital gain net income for that year, and any undistributed taxable income from prior periods, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax on the excess of the required distribution over the amounts actually distributed.
- If we acquire an asset from a corporation in a transaction in which our basis in the asset is determined by reference to the basis of the asset in the hands of a present or former C corporation, and if we subsequently recognize gain on the disposition of this asset during a specified period (generally, ten years) beginning on the date on which the asset ceased to be owned by the C corporation, then we will pay tax at the highest regular corporate tax rate, which is currently 35%, on the lesser of the excess of the fair market value of the asset over the C corporation's basis in the asset on the date the asset ceased to be owned by the C corporation, or the gain we recognize in the disposition.
- If we acquire a corporation, to preserve our status as a REIT we must generally distribute all of the C corporation earnings and profits inherited in that acquisition, if any, not later than the end of the taxable year of the acquisition. However, if we fail to do so, relief provisions would allow us to maintain our status as a REIT provided we distribute any subsequently discovered C corporation earnings and profits and pay an interest charge in respect of the period of delayed distribution. As discussed below, we have acquired C corporations in connection with our acquisition of real estate. In each such acquisition, we have either made an election under Section 338 of the IRC to purge the earnings and profits of the acquired C corporation, or investigated the acquired C corporation and found that it did not have undistributed earnings and profits that we inherited but failed to timely distribute. However, upon review or audit, the IRS may disagree.
- As summarized below, REITs are permitted within limits to own stock and securities of a "taxable REIT subsidiary." A taxable REIT subsidiary is separately taxed on its net income as a C corporation, and is subject to limitations on the deductibility of interest expense paid to its REIT parent. In addition, its REIT parent is subject to a 100% tax on the difference between amounts charged and redetermined rents and deductions, including excess interest.

In 2010, we acquired office and industrial properties in Australia. Our profits from properties outside of the United States will generally be subject to tax in the local jurisdictions. Under currently applicable law and through available tax concessions, for which we have received a favorable Australian private letter ruling, we have minimized the Australian income taxes we must pay, but there can be no assurance that existing law or concessions will be available to us in the future to minimize taxes. If we continue to operate as we do, then we will distribute our taxable income to our shareholders each year and we will generally not pay federal income tax. As a result, we cannot recover the cost of foreign income taxes imposed on our foreign investments by claiming foreign tax credits against our federal income tax liability. Also, we cannot pass through to our shareholders any foreign tax credits.

If we fail to qualify or elect not to qualify as a REIT, we will be subject to federal income tax in the same manner as a C corporation. Distributions to our shareholders if we do not qualify as a REIT will not be deductible by us nor will distributions be required under the IRC. In that event, distributions to our shareholders will generally be taxable as ordinary dividends potentially eligible for the 15% income tax rate (scheduled to increase to ordinary income rates for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012) discussed below in "Taxation of U.S. Shareholders" and, subject to limitations in the IRC, will be eligible for the dividends received deduction for corporate shareholders. Also, we will generally be disqualified from qualification as a REIT for the four taxable years following disqualification. If we do not qualify as a REIT for even one year, this could result in reduction or elimination of distributions to our shareholders, or in our incurring substantial indebtedness or liquidating substantial investments in order to pay the resulting corporate-level taxes. The IRC provides

certain relief provisions under which we might avoid automatically ceasing to be a REIT for failure to meet certain REIT requirements, all as discussed in more detail below.

### **REIT Qualification Requirements**

*General Requirements.* Section 856(a) of the IRC defines a REIT as a corporation, trust or association:

- (1) that is managed by one or more trustees or directors;
- (2) the beneficial ownership of which is evidenced by transferable shares or by transferable certificates of beneficial interest;
- (3) that would be taxable, but for Sections 856 through 859 of the IRC, as a C corporation;
- (4) that is not a financial institution or an insurance company subject to special provisions of the IRC;
- (5) the beneficial ownership of which is held by 100 or more persons;
- (6) that is not “closely held” as defined under the personal holding company stock ownership test, as described below; and
- (7) that meets other tests regarding income, assets and distributions, all as described below.

Section 856(b) of the IRC provides that conditions (1) through (4) must be met during the entire taxable year and that condition (5) must be met during at least 335 days of a taxable year of 12 months, or during a pro rata part of a taxable year of less than 12 months. Section 856(h)(2) of the IRC provides that neither condition (5) nor (6) need be met for our first taxable year as a REIT. We believe that we have met conditions (1) through (7) during each of the requisite periods ending on or before the close of our most recently completed taxable year, and that we can continue to meet these conditions in future taxable years. There can, however, be no assurance in this regard.

By reason of condition (6), we will fail to qualify as a REIT for a taxable year if at any time during the last half of a year more than 50% in value of our outstanding shares is owned directly or indirectly by five or fewer individuals. To help comply with condition (6), our declaration of trust and bylaws restrict transfers of our shares. In addition, if we comply with applicable Treasury regulations to ascertain the ownership of our shares and do not know, or by exercising reasonable diligence would not have known, that we failed condition (6), then we will be treated as having met condition (6). However, our failure to comply with these regulations for ascertaining ownership may result in a penalty of \$25,000, or \$50,000 for intentional violations. Accordingly, we have complied and will continue to comply with these regulations, including requesting annually from record holders of significant percentages of our shares information regarding the ownership of our shares. Under our declaration of trust and bylaws, our shareholders are required to respond to these requests for information.

For purposes of condition (6), the term “individuals” is defined in the IRC to include natural persons, supplemental unemployment compensation benefit plans, private foundations and portions of a trust permanently set aside or used exclusively for charitable purposes, but not other entities or qualified pension plans or profit-sharing trusts. As a result, REIT shares owned by an entity that is not an “individual” are considered to be owned by the direct and indirect owners of the entity that are individuals (as so defined), rather than to be owned by the entity itself. Similarly, REIT shares held by a qualified pension plan or profit-sharing trust are treated as held directly by the individual beneficiaries in proportion to their actuarial interests in such plan or trust. Consequently, five or fewer such trusts could own more than 50% of the interests in an entity without jeopardizing that entity’s federal income tax qualification as a REIT. However, as discussed below, if a REIT is a “pension-held

REIT,” each qualified pension plan or profit-sharing pension trust owning more than 10% of the REIT’s shares by value generally may be taxed on a portion of the dividends it receives from the REIT.

The IRC provides that we will not automatically fail to be a REIT if we do not meet conditions (1) through (6), provided we can establish reasonable cause for any such failure. Each such excused failure will result in the imposition of a \$50,000 penalty instead of REIT disqualification. It is impossible to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to the benefit of this relief provision. This relief provision applies to any failure of the applicable conditions, even if the failure first occurred in a prior taxable year.

*Our Wholly-Owned Subsidiaries and Our Investments through Partnerships.* Except in respect of taxable REIT subsidiaries as discussed below, Section 856(i) of the IRC provides that any corporation, 100% of whose stock is held by a REIT and its disregarded subsidiaries, is a qualified REIT subsidiary and shall not be treated as a separate corporation. The assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of a qualified REIT subsidiary are treated as the REIT’s. We believe that each of our direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries, other than the taxable REIT subsidiaries discussed below, will be either a qualified REIT subsidiary within the meaning of Section 856(i) of the IRC, or a noncorporate entity that for federal income tax purposes is not treated as separate from its owner under regulations issued under Section 7701 of the IRC. Thus, except for the taxable REIT subsidiaries discussed below, in applying all the federal income tax REIT qualification requirements described in this summary, all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of our direct and indirect wholly-owned subsidiaries are treated as ours.

We have invested and may invest in real estate through one or more limited or general partnerships or limited liability companies that are treated as partnerships for federal income tax purposes. In the case of a REIT that is a partner in a partnership, regulations under the IRC provide that, for purposes of the REIT qualification requirements regarding income and assets discussed below, the REIT is deemed to own its proportionate share of the assets of the partnership corresponding to the REIT’s proportionate capital interest in the partnership and is deemed to be entitled to the income of the partnership attributable to this proportionate share. In addition, for these purposes, the character of the assets and gross income of the partnership generally retain the same character in the hands of the REIT. Accordingly, our proportionate share of the assets, liabilities, and items of income of each partnership in which we are a partner is treated as ours for purposes of the income tests and asset tests discussed below. In contrast, for purposes of the distribution requirement discussed below, we must take into account as a partner our share of the partnership’s income as determined under the general federal income tax rules governing partners and partnerships under Sections 701 through 777 of the IRC.

*Taxable REIT Subsidiaries.* We are permitted to own any or all of the securities of a “taxable REIT subsidiary” as defined in Section 856(l) of the IRC, provided that no more than 25% of our assets, at the close of each quarter, is comprised of our investments in the stock or securities of our taxable REIT subsidiaries. (For our 2001 through 2008 taxable years, no more than 20% of our assets, at the close of each quarter, was permitted to be comprised of our investments in the stock or securities of our taxable REIT subsidiaries; before the introduction of taxable REIT subsidiaries in 2001, our ability to own separately taxable corporate subsidiaries was more limited.) Among other requirements, a taxable REIT subsidiary must:

- (1) be a non-REIT corporation for federal income tax purposes in which we directly or indirectly own shares;
- (2) join with us in making a taxable REIT subsidiary election;
- (3) not directly or indirectly operate or manage a lodging facility or a health care facility; and



- (4) not directly or indirectly provide to any person, under a franchise, license, or otherwise, rights to any brand name under which any lodging facility or health care facility is operated, except that in limited circumstances a subfranchise, sublicense or similar right can be granted to an independent contractor to operate or manage a lodging facility or, after our 2008 taxable year, a health care facility.

In addition, a corporation other than a REIT in which a taxable REIT subsidiary directly or indirectly owns more than 35% of the voting power or value will automatically be treated as a taxable REIT subsidiary. Subject to the discussion below, we believe that we and each of our taxable REIT subsidiaries have complied with, and will continue to comply with, the requirements for taxable REIT subsidiary status at all times during which we intend for the subsidiary's taxable REIT subsidiary election to be in effect, and we believe that the same will be true for any taxable REIT subsidiary that we later form or acquire.

Our ownership of stock and securities in taxable REIT subsidiaries is exempt from the 10% and 5% REIT asset tests discussed below. Also, as discussed below, taxable REIT subsidiaries can perform services for our tenants without disqualifying the rents we receive from those tenants under the 75% or 95% gross income tests discussed below. Moreover, because taxable REIT subsidiaries are taxed as C corporations that are separate from us, their assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit generally are not imputed to us for purposes of the REIT qualification requirements described in this summary. Therefore, taxable REIT subsidiaries can generally undertake third-party management and development activities and activities not related to real estate.

Restrictions are imposed on taxable REIT subsidiaries to ensure that they will be subject to an appropriate level of federal income taxation. For example, a taxable REIT subsidiary may not deduct interest paid in any year to an affiliated REIT to the extent that the interest payments exceed, generally, 50% of the taxable REIT subsidiary's adjusted taxable income for that year. However, the taxable REIT subsidiary may carry forward the disallowed interest expense to a succeeding year, and deduct the interest in that later year subject to that year's 50% adjusted taxable income limitation. In addition, if a taxable REIT subsidiary pays interest, rent, or other amounts to its affiliated REIT in an amount that exceeds what an unrelated third party would have paid in an arm's length transaction, then the REIT generally will be subject to an excise tax equal to 100% of the excessive portion of the payment. Finally, if in comparison to an arm's length transaction, a tenant has overpaid rent to the REIT in exchange for underpaying the taxable REIT subsidiary for services rendered, then the REIT may be subject to an excise tax equal to 100% of the overpayment. There can be no assurance that arrangements involving our taxable REIT subsidiaries will not result in the imposition of one or more of these deduction limitations or excise taxes, but we do not believe that we are or will be subject to these impositions.

*Income Tests.* There are two gross income requirements for qualification as a REIT under the IRC:

- At least 75% of our gross income (excluding: (a) gross income from sales or other dispositions of property held primarily for sale; (b) any income arising from "clearly identified" hedging transactions that we enter into after July 30, 2008 to manage interest rate or price fluctuations with respect to borrowings we incur to acquire or carry real estate assets; (c) any income arising from "clearly identified" hedging transactions that we enter into after July 30, 2008 primarily to manage risk of currency fluctuations relating to any item that qualifies under the 75% or 95% gross income tests; (d) real estate foreign exchange gain (as defined in Section 856(n)(2) of the IRC) that we recognize after July 30, 2008; and (e) income from the repurchase or discharge of indebtedness) must be derived from investments relating to real property, including "rents from real property" as defined under Section 856 of the IRC, interest and gain from mortgages on real property, income and gain from foreclosure property, or dividends and gain from shares in

other REITs. When we receive new capital in exchange for our shares or in a public offering of five-year or longer debt instruments, income attributable to the temporary investment of this new capital in stock or a debt instrument, if received or accrued within one year of our receipt of the new capital, is generally also qualifying income under the 75% gross income test.

- At least 95% of our gross income (excluding: (a) gross income from sales or other dispositions of property held primarily for sale; (b) any income arising from “clearly identified” hedging transactions that we enter into to manage interest rate or price fluctuations with respect to borrowings we incur to acquire or carry real estate assets; (c) any income arising from “clearly identified” hedging transactions that we enter into after July 30, 2008 primarily to manage risk of currency fluctuations relating to any item that qualifies under the 75% or 95% gross income tests; (d) passive foreign exchange gain (as defined in Section 856(n)(3) of the IRC) that we recognize after July 30, 2008; and (e) income from the repurchase or discharge of indebtedness) must be derived from a combination of items of real property income that satisfy the 75% gross income test described above, dividends, interest, or gains from the sale or disposition of stock, securities, or real property.
- For purposes of the 75% and 95% gross income tests outlined above, income derived from a “shared appreciation provision” in a mortgage loan is generally treated as gain recognized on the sale of the property to which it relates. Although we will use our best efforts to ensure that the income generated by our investments will be of a type that satisfies both the 75% and 95% gross income tests, there can be no assurance in this regard.

In order to qualify as “rents from real property” under Section 856 of the IRC, several requirements must be met:

- The amount of rent received generally must not be based on the income or profits of any person, but may be based on receipts or sales.
- Rents do not qualify if the REIT owns 10% or more by vote or value of the tenant, whether directly or after application of attribution rules. While we intend not to lease property to any party if rents from that property would not qualify as rents from real property, application of the 10% ownership rule is dependent upon complex attribution rules and circumstances that may be beyond our control. For example, an unaffiliated third party’s ownership directly or by attribution of 10% or more by value of our shares, as well as an ownership position in the stock of one of our tenants which, when added to our own ownership position in that tenant, totals 10% or more by vote or value of the stock of that tenant, would result in that tenant’s rents not qualifying as rents from real property. Our declaration of trust and bylaws disallow transfers or purported acquisitions, directly or by attribution, of our shares to the extent necessary to maintain our REIT status under the IRC. Similarly, for as long as we own more than 9.8% of GOV’s outstanding shares, we and GOV have agreed to limit ownership in any of our tenants to no more than 4.9% by each party, so that our combined ownership will remain under 10%, and we have also agreed to take reasonable actions to facilitate the REIT status under the IRC of the other. Nevertheless, there can be no assurance that these provisions in our declaration of trust and bylaws and in our agreement with GOV will be effective to prevent our REIT status from being jeopardized under the 10% affiliated tenant rule. Furthermore, there can be no assurance that we will be able to monitor and enforce these restrictions, nor will our shareholders necessarily be aware of ownership of shares attributed to them under the IRC’s attribution rules.
- There is a limited exception to the above prohibition on earning “rents from real property” from a 10% affiliated tenant, if the tenant is a taxable REIT subsidiary. If at least 90% of the leased space of a property is leased to tenants other than taxable REIT subsidiaries and 10% affiliated tenants, and if the taxable REIT subsidiary’s rent for space at that property is substantially

comparable to the rents paid by nonaffiliated tenants for comparable space at the property, then otherwise qualifying rents paid by the taxable REIT subsidiary to the REIT will not be disqualified on account of the rule prohibiting 10% affiliated tenants.

- In order for rents to qualify, we generally must not manage the property or furnish or render services to the tenants of the property, except through an independent contractor from whom we derive no income or through one of our taxable REIT subsidiaries. There is an exception to this rule permitting a REIT to perform customary tenant services of the sort that a tax-exempt organization could perform without being considered in receipt of “unrelated business taxable income” as defined in Section 512(b)(3) of the IRC. In addition, a *de minimis* amount of noncustomary services will not disqualify income as “rents from real property” so long as the value of the impermissible services does not exceed 1% of the gross income from the property.
- If rent attributable to personal property leased in connection with a lease of real property is 15% or less of the total rent received under the lease, then the rent attributable to personal property will qualify as “rents from real property”; if this 15% threshold is exceeded, the rent attributable to personal property will not so qualify. The portion of rental income treated as attributable to personal property is determined according to the ratio of the fair market value of the personal property to the total fair market value of the real and personal property that is rented.

We believe that all or substantially all our rents have qualified and will qualify as rents from real property for purposes of Section 856 of the IRC.

In order to qualify as mortgage interest on real property for purposes of the 75% test, interest must derive from a mortgage loan secured by real property with a fair market value, at the time the loan is made, at least equal to the amount of the loan. If the amount of the loan exceeds the fair market value of the real property, the interest will be treated as interest on a mortgage loan in a ratio equal to the ratio of the fair market value of the real property to the total amount of the mortgage loan.

We have maintained, and will continue to maintain, appropriate books and records for our Australian properties in Australian dollars. Accordingly, for federal income tax purposes, including presumably the 75% and 95% gross income tests summarized above, our income, gains, and losses from our Australian operations will generally be calculated first in Australian dollars, and then translated into United States dollars at appropriate exchange rates. On the periodic repatriation of monies from our Australian operations to the United States, we will be required to recognize foreign exchange gains or losses; however, any foreign exchange gains we recognize from repatriation are expected to constitute “real estate foreign exchange gains” under Section 856(n)(2) of the IRC, and thus be excluded from the 75% and 95% gross income tests summarized above.

Absent the “foreclosure property” rules of Section 856(e) of the IRC, a REIT’s receipt of business operating income from a property would not qualify under the 75% and 95% gross income tests. But as foreclosure property, gross income from such a business operation would so qualify. In the case of property leased by a REIT to a tenant, foreclosure property is defined under applicable Treasury regulations to include generally the real property and incidental personal property that the REIT reduces to possession upon a default or imminent default under the lease by the tenant, and as to which a foreclosure property election is made by attaching an appropriate statement to the REIT’s federal income tax return. Any gain that a REIT recognizes on the sale of foreclosure property held as inventory or primarily for sale to customers, plus any income it receives from foreclosure property that would not qualify under the 75% gross income test in the absence of foreclosure property treatment, reduced by expenses directly connected with the production of those items of income, would be subject to income tax at the maximum corporate rate, currently 35%, under the foreclosure property income tax rules of Section 857(b)(4) of the IRC. Thus, if a REIT should lease foreclosure property in

exchange for rent that qualifies as “rents from real property” as described above, then that rental income is not subject to the foreclosure property income tax.

Other than sales of foreclosure property, any gain we realize on the sale of property held as inventory or other property held primarily for sale to customers in the ordinary course of business will be treated as income from a prohibited transaction that is subject to a penalty tax at a 100% rate. This prohibited transaction income also may adversely affect our ability to satisfy the 75% and 95% gross income tests for federal income tax qualification as a REIT. We cannot provide assurances as to whether or not the IRS might successfully assert that one or more of our dispositions is subject to the 100% penalty tax. However, we believe that dispositions of assets that we have made or that we might make in the future will not be subject to the 100% penalty tax, because we intend to:

- own our assets for investment with a view to long-term income production and capital appreciation;
- engage in the business of developing, owning and managing our existing properties and acquiring, developing, owning and managing new properties; and
- make occasional dispositions of our assets consistent with our long-term investment objectives.

If we fail to satisfy one or both of the 75% or the 95% gross income tests in any taxable year, we may nevertheless qualify as a REIT for that year if we satisfy the following requirements:

- our failure to meet the test is due to reasonable cause and not due to willful neglect, and
- after we identify the failure, we file a schedule describing each item of our gross income included in the 75% or 95% gross income tests for that taxable year.

It is impossible to state whether in all circumstances we would be entitled to the benefit of this relief provision for the 75% and 95% gross income tests. Even if this relief provision does apply, a 100% tax is imposed upon the greater of the amount by which we failed the 75% test or the 95% test, with adjustments, multiplied by a fraction intended to reflect our profitability. This relief provision applies to any failure of the applicable income tests, even if the failure first occurred in a prior taxable year.

*Asset Tests.* At the close of each quarter of each taxable year, we must also satisfy the following asset percentage tests in order to qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes:

- At least 75% of our total assets must consist of real estate assets, cash and cash items, shares in other REITs, government securities, and temporary investments of new capital (that is, stock or debt instruments purchased with proceeds of a stock offering or a public offering of our debt with a term of at least five years, but only for the one-year period commencing with our receipt of the offering proceeds).
- Not more than 25% of our total assets may be represented by securities other than those securities that count favorably toward the preceding 75% asset test.
- Of the investments included in the preceding 25% asset class, the value of any one non-REIT issuer’s securities that we own may not exceed 5% of the value of our total assets. In addition, we may not own more than 10% of the vote or value of any one non-REIT issuer’s outstanding securities, unless that issuer is our taxable REIT subsidiary or the securities are “straight debt” securities or otherwise excepted as discussed below.
- Our stock and securities in a taxable REIT subsidiary are exempted from the preceding 10% and 5% asset tests. However, no more than 25% (for our 2008 taxable year and earlier, 20%) of our total assets may be represented by stock or securities of taxable REIT subsidiaries.

When a failure to satisfy the above asset tests results from an acquisition of securities or other property during a quarter, the failure can be cured by disposition of sufficient nonqualifying assets within 30 days after the close of that quarter.

In addition, if we fail the 5% value test or the 10% vote or value tests at the close of any quarter and do not cure such failure within 30 days after the close of that quarter, that failure will nevertheless be excused if (a) the failure is de minimis and (b) within 6 months after the last day of the quarter in which we identify the failure, we either dispose of the assets causing the failure or otherwise satisfy the 5% value and 10% vote and value asset tests. For purposes of this relief provision, the failure will be “de minimis” if the value of the assets causing the failure does not exceed the lesser of (a) 1% of the total value of our assets at the end of the relevant quarter or (b) \$10,000,000. If our failure is not de minimis, or if any of the other REIT asset tests have been violated, we may nevertheless qualify as a REIT if (a) we provide the IRS with a description of each asset causing the failure, (b) the failure was due to reasonable cause and not willful neglect, (c) we pay a tax equal to the greater of (1) \$50,000 or (2) the highest rate of corporate tax imposed (currently 35%) on the net income generated by the assets causing the failure during the period of the failure, and (d) within 6 months after the last day of the quarter in which we identify the failure, we either dispose of the assets causing the failure or otherwise satisfy all of the REIT asset tests. These relief provisions apply to any failure of the applicable asset tests, even if the failure first occurred in a prior taxable year.

The IRC also provides an excepted securities safe harbor to the 10% value test that includes among other items (a) “straight debt” securities, (b) certain rental agreements in which payment is to be made in subsequent years, (c) any obligation to pay rents from real property, (d) securities issued by governmental entities that are not dependent in whole or in part on the profits of or payments from a nongovernmental entity, and (e) any security issued by another REIT.

We have maintained and will continue to maintain records of the value of our assets to document our compliance with the above asset tests, and intend to take actions as may be required to cure any failure to satisfy the tests within 30 days after the close of any quarter.

*Annual Distribution Requirements.* In order to qualify for taxation as a REIT under the IRC, we are required to make annual distributions other than capital gain dividends to our shareholders in an amount at least equal to the excess of:

- (A) the sum of 90% of our “real estate investment trust taxable income,” as defined in Section 857 of the IRC, computed by excluding any net capital gain and before taking into account any dividends paid deduction for which we are eligible, and 90% of our net income after tax, if any, from property received in foreclosure, over
- (B) the sum of our qualifying noncash income, *e.g.*, imputed rental income or income from transactions inadvertently failing to qualify as like-kind exchanges.

The distributions must be paid in the taxable year to which they relate, or in the following taxable year if declared before we timely file our tax return for the earlier taxable year and if paid on or before the first regular distribution payment after that declaration. If a dividend is declared in October, November, or December to shareholders of record during one of those months, and is paid during the following January, then for federal income tax purposes the dividend will be treated as having been both paid and received on December 31 of the prior taxable year. A distribution which is not pro rata within a class of our beneficial interests entitled to a distribution, or which is not consistent with the rights to distributions among our classes of beneficial interests, is a preferential distribution that is not taken into consideration for purposes of the distribution requirements, and accordingly the payment of a preferential distribution could affect our ability to meet the distribution requirements. Taking into account our distribution policies, including the dividend reinvestment plan we have adopted, we do not believe that we have made or will make any preferential distributions. The distribution requirements

may be waived by the IRS if a REIT establishes that it failed to meet them by reason of distributions previously made to meet the requirements of the 4% excise tax discussed below. To the extent that we do not distribute all of our net capital gain and all of our real estate investment trust taxable income, as adjusted, we will be subject to tax on undistributed amounts.

In addition, we will be subject to a 4% nondeductible excise tax to the extent we fail within a calendar year to make required distributions to our shareholders of 85% of our ordinary income and 95% of our capital gain net income plus the excess, if any, of the “grossed up required distribution” for the preceding calendar year over the amount treated as distributed for that preceding calendar year. For this purpose, the term “grossed up required distribution” for any calendar year is the sum of our taxable income for the calendar year without regard to the deduction for dividends paid and all amounts from earlier years that are not treated as having been distributed under the provision. We will be treated as having sufficient earnings and profits to treat as a dividend any distribution by us up to the amount required to be distributed in order to avoid imposition of the 4% excise tax.

If we do not have enough cash or other liquid assets to meet the 90% distribution requirements, we may find it necessary and desirable to arrange for new debt or equity financing to provide funds for required distributions in order to maintain our REIT status. We can provide no assurance that financing would be available for these purposes on favorable terms.

We may be able to rectify a failure to pay sufficient dividends for any year by paying “deficiency dividends” to shareholders in a later year. These deficiency dividends may be included in our deduction for dividends paid for the earlier year, but an interest charge would be imposed upon us for the delay in distribution.

In addition to the other distribution requirements above, to preserve our status as a REIT we are required to timely distribute C corporation earnings and profits that we inherit from acquired corporations.

### **Our Relationship with GOV**

Our formation of GOV, followed by GOV’s issuance of its shares to the public in its initial public offering, or IPO, impacted our own REIT qualification and taxation under the IRC in the following manner.

*Formation of GOV.* Prior to its IPO, GOV and its wholly-owned subsidiaries were wholly owned by us. During this period, GOV and its subsidiaries were disregarded as entities separate from us for federal income tax purposes, either under the regulations issued under Section 7701 of the IRC or under the qualified REIT subsidiary rules of Section 856(i), all as described above. Accordingly, all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of GOV and its subsidiaries during this period, including in particular the outstanding indebtedness on the GOV credit facility, were treated as ours. Under the transaction agreement we entered into with GOV at the time of GOV’s initial public offering, which we refer to as the transaction agreement, the federal income tax liabilities and federal income tax filings for GOV and its subsidiaries for this period are our responsibility.

*Our Taxation upon GOV’s IPO.* When GOV first issued shares to persons other than us (the “Effective Time”), GOV ceased to be wholly owned by us. As a consequence, GOV and its subsidiaries ceased to be our disregarded entities for federal income tax purposes. Instead, at that time, GOV became regarded as a separate corporation that we believe satisfied the requirements for qualification and taxation as a REIT under the IRC, and its subsidiaries ceased to be treated as part of us and became disregarded entities treated as part of the newly separate GOV. In particular, there was a

“Deemed Exchange” for federal income tax purposes at the time when GOV ceased to be wholly owned by us, and this Deemed Exchange encompassed the following features:

- The cash, assets, and liabilities distributed from GOV to us prior to its issuance of shares in the IPO were treated as cash, assets, and liabilities retained by us and not included in the Deemed Exchange.
- The assets retained by GOV were treated as though contributed by us to GOV in the Deemed Exchange.
- The liabilities retained by GOV (other than the approximately \$6 million reimbursement obligation to us), including in particular the outstanding balance on the GOV credit facility, were treated as liabilities of ours that were assumed by GOV in the Deemed Exchange.
- We were treated as receiving, as consideration in the Deemed Exchange, (1) the GOV shares that we owned immediately after the Effective Time, (2) the liabilities retained by GOV and treated as assumed by it from us in the Deemed Exchange, plus (3) GOV’s obligation to reimburse us for approximately \$6 million that we advanced to GOV.
- For the Deemed Exchange to have been nontaxable to us for federal income tax purposes (except up to the extent of the approximately \$6 million reimbursement obligation to us from GOV), each of the three issues discussed below must be concluded upon favorably. Based on representations from us and from GOV, our tax counsel, Sullivan & Worcester LLP, opined that the Deemed Exchange should be governed by Sections 351(a) and 357(a) of the IRC, except for up to approximately \$6 million of gain recognized by us under Section 351(b) of the IRC in respect of GOV’s obligation to reimburse us for specified amounts that we advanced to GOV, all for the reasons discussed below.

First, Section 351(e) of the IRC must not have applied to the Deemed Exchange, or else it would have disqualified the Deemed Exchange from Sections 351(a) and 351(b) treatment altogether. Section 351(e) and applicable regulations provide that, if our contribution of assets to GOV in the Deemed Exchange resulted, directly or indirectly, in diversification for us, then Sections 351(a) and 351(b) would not apply to the Deemed Exchange. Because we believe GOV was a REIT beginning with its taxable year that commenced at the Effective Time and because the public was viewed as having contributed cash to GOV in the Deemed Exchange, our contribution of assets to GOV in the Deemed Exchange was automatically treated as resulting in diversification for us unless the assets we contributed to GOV in the Deemed Exchange were already a diversified portfolio. That is, if the GOV portfolio was already a diversified portfolio, then the Deemed Exchange did not result in diversification for us, and thus Section 351(e) did not apply. Regulations under Section 351(e) provide a diversification standard for investment securities, including a provision that treats federal government securities as automatically diversified; but these regulations do not provide a diversification standard for real estate. Still, the IRS has over the years issued several private letter rulings on diversified real estate portfolios, in each instance concluding that the real estate portfolio in question was a diversified portfolio and thus that Section 351(e) was inapplicable. These private letter rulings do not consistently cite the same diversification factors, but cumulatively they reference similar factors such as geographic diversity, tenant diversity, lease length diversity and asset type diversity. Although private letter rulings are not precedential and cannot be relied upon by taxpayers other than the ones to whom they are addressed, they do provide insight into how the IRS interprets and applies the federal income tax law.

We believe that the GOV real estate portfolio at the Effective Time was diversified for Section 351(e) purposes, given the properties' diversity in geography, size, age, operating history and remaining lease length. We believe that having the federal government as the principal tenant in most of the GOV portfolio did not detract from the diversified nature of these properties for several reasons, including:

- notwithstanding the presence or absence of tenant diversification, the owner of the portfolio continued to have an economic stake in each individual property through its residual interest in each property at the expiration of each property's lease(s);
- the portfolio's modest number of tenants was consistent with the business model of other publicly traded REITs and with prudent real estate practices generally;
- tenant diversity may be a proxy for diverse outcomes as to lease renewals, and the GOV portfolio's outcomes as to lease renewals were sufficiently diversified because the properties were leased to many different government agencies, some of which may have had renewal needs and others of which may not have;
- tenant diversity may also be a proxy for exposure to diverse credit profiles, but as with federal government securities, which are treated as automatically diversified in the context of an investment securities portfolio, presumably on the theory that there is little or no credit risk, so too should real estate tenanted by the federal government be treated as automatically diversified in the context of a real estate portfolio.

Based on the above analysis, we believe that Section 351(e) did not apply to the Deemed Exchange.

Second, Section 357(a) provides that liabilities assumed by a transferee from a transferor, in connection with a transfer of assets from the transferor to the transferee governed by Sections 351(a) and 351(b), will not be taxable consideration to the transferor. However, Section 357(b) provides that Section 357(a) will not apply, and thus all assumed liabilities will constitute taxable consideration (up to the amount of actual realized gains), if any liability assumption in the transaction was made either with a purpose to avoid federal income tax or without a bona fide business purpose. In Revenue Ruling 79-258, 1979-2 C.B. 143, and in several subsequent private letter rulings, the IRS applied Sections 357(a) and 357(b) to conclude that a proportional part of the total debt of a parent corporation can be allocated to the properties and assets contributed to a new subsidiary and that this proportional part can be assigned to and assumed by the subsidiary as follows: the subsidiary may assume a new debt, the loan proceeds of which are used by the parent to pay down the parent's other, older debt. In effect, the new debt is successor indebtedness of the parent which has been proportionately assigned to and assumed by the subsidiary. We and GOV attempted to structure the Deemed Exchange so as to come within the principles articulated in these published and private rulings, and we believe that we did so. For example, based on our computations, in the Deemed Exchange we and GOV believe that we allocated, and therefore that GOV assumed in the form of the GOV credit facility and GOV's other liabilities, no more than a proportional part of our overall indebtedness prior to the Deemed Exchange. Accordingly, we believe that GOV's assumption of liabilities from us in the Deemed Exchange was nontaxable consideration to us under Section 357(a) of the Code.

Third, related to but perhaps distinct from the preceding issue under Sections 357(a) and 357(b) of the IRC, *Waterman Steamship v. Commissioner*, 430 F.2d 1185 (5th Cir. 1970), and subsequent tax cases apply a judicial recharacterization rule to pre-transaction dividends funded from newly borrowed proceeds. Under this case law, part or all of a pre-transaction dividend funded from a new borrowing is recharacterized as a taxable sale for cash, if the borrowing is paid off post-transaction with proceeds from cash investors, and if the new borrowing is temporary and supported by the impending cash investment. This case law, to the extent it was applicable to our transactions with GOV, would have



overturned our nontaxable treatment of the debt funded, cash dividend paid by GOV to us prior to the Deemed Exchange, and instead would have recharacterized that cash flow as our cash sale of a portion of GOV to the new public shareholders of GOV, a characterization which would have rendered Sections 351(a) and 351(b) of the IRC inapplicable. For a number of reasons, we believe that this case law did not apply to our transactions with GOV, and thus that the Deemed Exchange was properly governed by Sections 351(a), 351(b) and 357(a) of the IRC. As discussed above, under the authority of Revenue Ruling 79-258, 1979-2 C.B. 143, and subsequent private letter rulings, the GOV credit facility and the dividend to us funded from that credit facility were not properly viewed as a new borrowing and associated dividend, but instead as the mechanism by which no more than a proportional amount of our overall debt was fairly assigned to and assumed by GOV. Further, the GOV credit facility and the associated dividend were put in place and completed before the outcome of GOV's IPO was known. In our view, this timing not only demonstrates that the GOV credit facility and associated dividend were a separate, independent step from the IPO for federal income tax purposes, but also demonstrates that the lenders underwriting GOV's credit facility, which had a four-year term inclusive of renewal options, looked to the security of GOV's portfolio and revenues rather than the success of GOV's IPO. In addition, when the GOV credit facility was put in place, the amount of cash that might have been raised in a potential IPO was not known, and thus that cash amount could have been greater than or less than the amount outstanding on the GOV credit facility at the Effective Time. Finally, the case law at issue involves pre-transaction dividends where the underlying transaction is already a sale of subsidiary stock between a seller and a buyer, typically for cash, and so the effect of the judicial recharacterization is merely to convert the subject dividend proceeds into additional sale proceeds. However, our transactions with GOV and the Deemed Exchange were different because there was no sale by us to the public of GOV shares included in the baseline set of transactions, and we thus believe it would have been improper to recharacterize a pre-transaction dividend as a sale in circumstances in which no sale is formally occurring.

*Consequences if Deemed Exchange Were Taxable.* Based on representations from us and from GOV, our tax counsel, Sullivan & Worcester LLP, opined that the Deemed Exchange should be governed by Sections 351(a) and 357(a) of the IRC, except for up to approximately \$6 million of gain recognized by us under Section 351(b) of the IRC in respect of GOV's obligation to reimburse us for specified amounts that we advanced to GOV. However, upon review the IRS or a court might conclude otherwise. For example, contrary to Sullivan & Worcester LLP's opinion and our belief, the IRS or a court might take one or more of the following views: that the GOV portfolio was not a diversified portfolio for purposes of Section 351(e) of the IRC; that the assumption of liabilities by GOV from us in the Deemed Exchange was governed by Section 357(b) rather than Section 357(a) of the IRC; or that the debt funded, cash dividend paid by GOV to us was properly recharacterized as sale proceeds that preclude the application of Sections 351(a) and 351(b) of the IRC. If we were unsuccessful in challenging any such adverse determination, then we would recognize most or all of the taxable gain in the GOV portfolio, computed as discussed below. We expect that any taxable gain that we recognized or may be required to recognize, including the up to approximately \$6 million of gain we recognized under Section 351(b), would be treated as capital gain, subject to ordinary income treatment for any depreciation recaptured under Sections 1245 and 1250 of the IRC.

If the Deemed Exchange were not governed by Sections 351(a), 351(b) and 357(a), our recognized taxable gain in the GOV portfolio would generally have equaled our aggregate amount realized in the Deemed Exchange, minus our aggregate adjusted tax basis in the GOV portfolio immediately before the Effective Time. Our aggregate amount realized in the Deemed Exchange equaled the sum of (1) the fair market value of the GOV shares that we owned immediately after the Effective Time, (2) the liabilities that GOV was treated as assuming from us in the Deemed Exchange, and (3) the approximately \$6 million reimbursement obligation from GOV to us. Employing the valuation methodologies described below, we estimate that, if contrary to our expectation we recognized

significant gain as a result of the Deemed Exchange, then this taxable gain would have been approximately \$85 million.

In computing our aggregate amount realized, we were required to value for federal income tax purposes the GOV shares that we owned immediately after the Effective Time. Under applicable judicial precedent, it is possible that the following two valuations may differ for federal income tax purposes: (1) the per share fair market value of the GOV shares that we owned immediately after the Effective Time, versus (2) the average of the reported high and low trading prices for the GOV shares in the public market on the date of the Effective Time (called the “Initial Price”). Because of the factual nature of the value of GOV shares, Sullivan & Worcester LLP is unable to render an opinion on the valuation of GOV shares generally, or on the valuation of the GOV shares that we owned immediately after the Effective Time. Nevertheless, we believe that the per share fair market value of any and all GOV shares at the Effective Time was properly valued at the Initial Price for federal income tax purposes. Accordingly, the Initial Price will be used for all of our tax reporting, including for purposes of computing any gain we may have recognized in the Deemed Exchange.

Prior to the Deemed Exchange, we held the assets comprising the GOV portfolio for investment with a view to long-term income production and capital appreciation, and the conversion of GOV into a separate REIT by means of its IPO represented a new, unique opportunity to realize the value of that investment. Accordingly, we believe that any gains we recognized in the GOV portfolio as a result of the Deemed Exchange, including in any event the up to approximately \$6 million recognized as a result of Section 351(b), would not have been subject to the 100% penalty tax of Section 857(b)(6) of the IRC, described above, applicable to gains from the disposition of inventory or other property held primarily for sale to customers. Moreover, we believe that any such recognized gains from the Deemed Exchange qualified as gains from disposition of real property, and therefore counted favorably toward our compliance with the 75% and 95% gross income tests, as described above.

If in a later year it is ultimately determined, contrary to our expectation, that we recognized additional gain or income as a result of the Deemed Exchange not qualifying under Sections 351(a), 351(b) or 357(a) of the IRC, then we may be required to amend our tax reports, including those sent to our shareholders, and we will owe federal income tax on the undistributed gain and income unless we elect to pay a sufficient deficiency dividend to our shareholders. As discussed above, deficiency dividends may be included in our deduction for dividends paid for the year in which such gain or income is recognized, but an interest charge would be imposed upon us for the delay in distribution.

*Our Investment in GOV.* Following the Effective Time, we owned and continue to own a significant amount, in excess of 10%, of GOV shares. In general, our aggregate initial tax basis in these shares equaled our aggregate adjusted tax basis in the GOV portfolio immediately before the Effective Time, minus the liabilities accrued for federal income tax purposes and assumed by GOV from us in the Deemed Exchange, plus any gain we recognized in the Deemed Exchange, minus the approximately \$6 million reimbursement obligation received by us from GOV. As discussed above, we believe that we did not recognize, and our counsel Sullivan & Worcester LLP opined that we should not have recognized, any gain in the Deemed Exchange, except up to the extent of GOV’s approximately \$6 million reimbursement obligation to us.

For any of our taxable years in which GOV qualifies as a REIT, our investment in GOV will count as a qualifying REIT asset toward the REIT gross asset tests and our gains and dividends from GOV shares will count as qualifying income under the 75% and 95% gross income tests, all as described above. However, because we cannot control GOV’s compliance with the federal income tax requirements for REIT qualification and taxation, we joined with GOV in filing a protective taxable REIT subsidiary election under Section 856(l) of the IRC, effective June 9, 2009, and we have reaffirmed this protective election with GOV every January 1 thereafter, and may continue to do so, unless and until our ownership of GOV falls below 9.8%. Pursuant to this protective taxable REIT

subsidiary election, we believe that even if GOV is not a REIT for some reason, then it would instead be considered one of our taxable REIT subsidiaries and treated in the manner described above. As one of our taxable REIT subsidiaries, we believe that GOV's failure to qualify as a REIT would not jeopardize our own qualification as a REIT even though we own more than 10% of it.

As discussed above, the transaction agreement contains provisions that require GOV and us, due to our ongoing affiliation, to refrain from taking actions that may jeopardize the other's qualifications as a REIT under the IRC. For example, each of us is obligated to limit its investment in any tenant of the other, so that neither owns more than 4.9% of any such tenant, and each of us is obligated to cooperate reasonably with the other's requests motivated by REIT qualification and taxation.

### **Acquisition of C Corporations**

On July 17, 2008, we acquired a C corporation in a transaction where the C corporation was ultimately merged into our disregarded entity under Treasury regulations issued under Section 7701 of the IRC, all as described in Section 381(a) of the IRC. Thus, after the acquisition, all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of the acquired corporation, and a proportionate share of the assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of the partnership in which the acquired corporation was a partner, have been treated as ours for purposes of the various REIT qualification tests described above. In addition, we generally were treated as the successor to the acquired corporate entity's federal income tax attributes, such as the entity's adjusted tax bases in its assets and its depreciation schedules; we were also treated as the successor to the acquired corporate entity's earnings and profits for federal income tax purposes.

On October 7, 2010, we purchased office and industrial properties in Australia. In order to acquire the Australian properties, we acquired all of the beneficial interests of an Australian trust that owned those properties as its primary assets. Upon our acquisition, the acquired entity became either our qualified REIT subsidiary under Section 856(i) of the IRC or our disregarded entity (or, at a minimum, our almost wholly owned partnership) under Treasury regulations issued under Section 7701 of the IRC. Thus, after the 2010 acquisition, we have treated and will treat all assets, liabilities and items of income, deduction and credit of the acquired Australian trust as ours for purposes of the various REIT qualification tests described above. To address the possibility that the acquired trust was properly classified as a C corporation for federal tax purposes prior to our acquisition, we made an election under Section 338(g) of the IRC in respect of the acquired Australian trust. Accordingly, regardless of the Australian trust's proper federal tax classification prior to our acquisition, our initial federal income tax basis in the acquired assets is our cost for acquiring them, and we neither succeeded to any C corporation earnings and profits in this acquisition nor acquired any built-in gain in former C corporation assets.

*Built-in Gains from C Corporations.* As described above, notwithstanding our qualification and taxation as a REIT, we may still be subject to corporate taxation in particular circumstances. Specifically, if we acquire an asset from a corporation in a transaction in which our adjusted tax basis in the asset is determined by reference to the adjusted tax basis of that asset in the hands of a present or former C corporation, and if we subsequently recognize gain on the disposition of that asset during the ten year period beginning on the date on which the asset ceased to be owned by the C corporation, then we will generally pay tax at the highest regular corporate tax rate, currently 35%, on the lesser of (1) the excess, if any, of the asset's fair market value over its adjusted tax basis, each determined as of the time the asset ceased to be owned by the C corporation, or (2) our gain recognized in the disposition. Accordingly, any taxable disposition of an asset so acquired during the applicable ten year period could be subject to tax under these rules. However, we have not disposed, and have no present plan or intent to dispose, of any material assets acquired in such transactions.

To the extent of our gains in a taxable year that are subject to the built-in gains tax described above, net of any taxes paid on such gains with respect to that taxable year, our taxable dividends paid to you in the following year are eligible for treatment as qualified dividends that are taxed to our noncorporate shareholders at the maximum capital gain rate of 15% (scheduled to expire for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012).

*Earnings and Profits.* A REIT may not have any undistributed C corporation earnings and profits at the end of any taxable year. Upon the closing of the July 17, 2008 transaction, we succeeded to the undistributed earnings and profits, if any, of the acquired corporate entity. Thus, we needed to distribute any such earnings and profits no later than the end of the applicable tax year. If we failed to do so, we would not qualify to be taxed as a REIT for that year and a number of years thereafter, unless we are able to rely on the relief provision described below.

Although Sullivan & Worcester LLP is unable to render an opinion on factual determinations such as the amount of undistributed earnings and profits, we retained accountants to compute the amount of undistributed earnings and profits that we inherited in the July 17, 2008 transaction. Based on these calculations, we believe that we did not inherit any undistributed earnings and profits that remained undistributed at the end of the applicable tax year. However, there can be no assurance that the IRS would not, upon subsequent examination, propose adjustments to our calculation of the undistributed earnings and profits that we inherited, including adjustments that might be deemed necessary by the IRS as a result of its examination of the companies we acquired. In any such examination, the IRS might consider all taxable years of the acquired subsidiaries as open for review for purposes of its proposed adjustments. If it is subsequently determined that we had undistributed earnings and profits as of the end of the applicable tax year, we may be eligible for a relief provision similar to the “deficiency dividends” procedure described above. To utilize this relief provision, we would have to pay an interest charge for the delay in distributing the undistributed earnings and profits; in addition, we would be required to distribute to our shareholders, in addition to our other REIT distribution requirements, the amount of the undistributed earnings and profits less the interest charge paid.

### **Depreciation and Federal Income Tax Treatment of Leases**

Our initial tax bases in our assets will generally be our acquisition cost. We will generally depreciate our real property on a straight-line basis over 40 years and our personal property over the applicable shorter periods. These depreciation schedules may vary for properties that we acquire through tax-free or carryover basis acquisitions.

We are entitled to depreciation deductions from our facilities only if we are treated for federal income tax purposes as the owner of the facilities. This means that the leases of the facilities must be classified for federal income tax purposes as true leases, rather than as sales or financing arrangements, and we believe this to be the case. In the case of sale-leaseback arrangements, the IRS could assert that we realized prepaid rental income in the year of purchase to the extent that the value of a leased property, at the time of purchase, exceeded the purchase price for that property. While we believe that the value of leased property at the time of purchase did not exceed purchase prices, because of the lack of clear precedent we cannot provide assurances as to whether the IRS might successfully assert the existence of prepaid rental income in any of our sale-leaseback transactions.

### **Like-Kind Exchanges**

In May 2008, we entered into a series of agreements to sell 48 medical office, clinic and biotech laboratory buildings to SNH; each of these properties was sold during 2008 or 2009 except for one, which is no longer subject to an agreement for sale. In June 2010, we entered into a series of agreements to sell 15 properties to GOV; each of these properties was sold during 2010. In November 2010, we entered into a series of agreements to sell 27 medical office, clinic and biotech laboratory

buildings to SNH; each of these properties was sold during 2010 or 2011. On advice of counsel, we believe that each of the closings for our disposed properties should be viewed as a separate transaction for federal income tax purposes. We therefore entered into IRC Section 1031 like-kind exchanges for some, but not all, of the closings and reported those transactions as dispositions and exchanges separate from each other and from any cash sales.

If, contrary to our view, the IRS recharacterizes our separate closings as one or more composite transactions, then some or all of our realized gain on the several dispositions that were intended to be like-kind exchanges may, contrary to our expectation of nonrecognition, be recognized in full. In that event, we may not have distributed all of our capital gain for 2008 through 2011, and we may owe federal income tax on the undistributed capital gain unless we elect to pay deficiency dividends to our shareholders. As discussed above, deficiency dividends may be included in our deduction for dividends paid for the year in which such gain is recognized, but an interest charge would be imposed upon us for the delay in distribution.

### **Taxation of U.S. Shareholders**

The maximum individual federal income tax rate for long-term capital gains is generally 15% (scheduled to increase to 20% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012) and for most corporate dividends is generally also 15% (scheduled to increase to ordinary income rates for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012). However, because we are not generally subject to federal income tax on the portion of our REIT taxable income or capital gains distributed to our shareholders, dividends on our shares generally are not eligible for such 15% tax rate on dividends while that rate is in effect. As a result, our ordinary dividends continue to be taxed at the higher federal income tax rates applicable to ordinary income. However, the favorable federal income tax rates for long-term capital gains, and while in effect, for dividends, generally apply to:

- (1) your long-term capital gains, if any, recognized on the disposition of our shares;
- (2) our distributions designated as long-term capital gain dividends (except to the extent attributable to real estate depreciation recapture, in which case the distributions are subject to a maximum 25% federal income tax rate);
- (3) our dividends attributable to dividends, if any, received by us from non-REIT corporations such as taxable REIT subsidiaries; and
- (4) our dividends to the extent attributable to income upon which we have paid federal corporate income tax.

As long as we qualify as a REIT for federal income tax purposes, a distribution to our U.S. shareholders (including any constructive distributions on our common shares or on our series D cumulative convertible preferred shares) that we do not designate as a capital gain dividend will be treated as an ordinary income dividend to the extent of our current or accumulated earnings and profits. Distributions made out of our current or accumulated earnings and profits that we properly designate as capital gain dividends will be taxed as long-term capital gains, as discussed below, to the extent they do not exceed our actual net capital gain for the taxable year. However, corporate shareholders may be required to treat up to 20% of any capital gain dividend as ordinary income under Section 291 of the IRC.

In addition, we may elect to retain net capital gain income and treat it as constructively distributed. In that case:

- (1) we will be taxed at regular corporate capital gains tax rates on retained amounts;
- (2) each U.S. shareholder will be taxed on its designated proportionate share of our retained net capital gains as though that amount were distributed and designated a capital gain dividend;

- (3) each U.S. shareholder will receive a credit for its designated proportionate share of the tax that we pay;
- (4) each U.S. shareholder will increase its adjusted basis in our shares by the excess of the amount of its proportionate share of these retained net capital gains over its proportionate share of the tax that we pay; and
- (5) both we and our corporate shareholders will make commensurate adjustments in our respective earnings and profits for federal income tax purposes.

If we elect to retain our net capital gains in this fashion, we will notify our U.S. shareholders of the relevant tax information within 60 days after the close of the affected taxable year.

As discussed above, for noncorporate U.S. shareholders, long-term capital gains are generally taxed at maximum rates of 15% (scheduled to increase to 20% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012) or 25%, depending upon the type of property disposed of and the previously claimed depreciation with respect to this property. If for any taxable year we designate capital gain dividends for U.S. shareholders, then a portion of the capital gain dividends we designate will be allocated to the holders of a particular class of shares on a percentage basis equal to the ratio of the amount of the total dividends paid or made available for the year to the holders of that class of shares to the total dividends paid or made available for the year to holders of all classes of our shares. We will similarly designate the portion of any capital gain dividend that is to be taxed to noncorporate U.S. shareholders at the maximum rates of 15% (scheduled to increase to 20% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012) or 25% so that the designations will be proportionate among all classes of our shares.

Distributions in excess of current or accumulated earnings and profits will not be taxable to a U.S. shareholder to the extent that they do not exceed the shareholder's adjusted tax basis in the shareholder's shares, but will reduce the shareholder's basis in those shares. To the extent that these excess distributions exceed the adjusted basis of a U.S. shareholder's shares, they will be included in income as capital gain, with long-term gain generally taxed to noncorporate U.S. shareholders at a maximum rate of 15% (scheduled to increase to 20% for taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012). No U.S. shareholder may include on his federal income tax return any of our net operating losses or any of our capital losses.

If a dividend is declared in October, November, or December to shareholders of record during one of those months, and is paid during the following January, then for federal income tax purposes the dividend will be treated as having been both paid and received on December 31 of the prior taxable year. Also, items that are treated differently for regular and alternative minimum tax purposes are to be allocated between a REIT and its shareholders under Treasury regulations which are to be prescribed. It is possible that these Treasury regulations will require tax preference items to be allocated to our shareholders with respect to any accelerated depreciation or other tax preference items that we claim.

A U.S. shareholder will generally recognize gain or loss equal to the difference between the amount realized and the shareholder's adjusted basis in our shares that are sold or exchanged. This gain or loss will be capital gain or loss, and will be long-term capital gain or loss if the shareholder's holding period in the shares exceeds one year. In addition, any loss upon a sale or exchange of our shares held for six months or less will generally be treated as a long-term capital loss to the extent of our long-term capital gain dividends during the holding period.

In contrast to the typical redemption of preferred shares for cash only, discussed above, if a U.S. shareholder receives a number of our common shares as a result of a conversion or repurchase of series D cumulative convertible preferred shares, then the transaction will be treated as a recapitalization. As such, the shareholder would recognize income or gain only to the extent of the

lesser of (1) the excess, if any, of the value of the cash and common shares received over such shareholder's adjusted tax basis in its series D cumulative convertible preferred shares surrendered or (2) the cash received. Any cash a shareholder receives, up to the amount of income or gain recognized, would generally be characterized as a dividend to the extent that a surrender of series D cumulative convertible preferred shares to us for cash only would be taxable as a dividend, taking into account the surrendering shareholder's continuing actual or constructive ownership interest in our shares, if any, as discussed above, and the balance of the recognized amount, if any, will be gain. A U.S. shareholder's basis in its common shares received would be equal to the basis for the series D cumulative convertible preferred shares surrendered less any cash received plus any income or gain recognized. A U.S. shareholder's holding period in the common shares received would be the same as the holding period for the series D cumulative convertible preferred shares surrendered. If, in addition to common shares, upon conversion or repurchase a U.S. shareholder receives rights or warrants to acquire our common shares or other of our securities, then the receipt of the rights or warrants may be taxable, and we encourage you to consult your tax advisor as to the consequences of the receipt of rights or warrants upon conversion or repurchase.

A U.S. shareholder generally will not recognize any income, gain or loss upon conversion of series D cumulative convertible preferred shares into common shares except with respect to cash, if any, received in lieu of a fractional common share. A U.S. shareholder's basis in its common shares received would be equal to the basis for the series D cumulative convertible preferred shares surrendered less any basis allocable to any fractional share exchanged for cash. A U.S. shareholder's holding period in the common shares received would be the same as the holding period for the series D cumulative convertible preferred shares surrendered. Any cash received in lieu of a fractional common share upon conversion will be treated as a payment in exchange for the fractional common share. Accordingly, receipt of cash in lieu of a fractional share generally will result in capital gain or loss, measured by the difference between the cash received for the fractional share and the adjusted tax basis attributable to the fractional share. If, in addition to common shares, upon conversion a U.S. shareholder receives rights or warrants to acquire our common shares or other of our securities, then the receipt of the rights or warrants may be taxable, and we encourage you to consult your tax advisor as to the consequences of the receipt of rights or warrants upon conversion.

Effective July 1, 2010, our reverse stock split resulted in a one for four combination of our common shares. The reverse stock split was a tax-free recapitalization to us and to our U.S. shareholders pursuant to Section 368(a)(1)(E) of the IRC. Thus, none of our U.S. shareholders would have recognized gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of exchanging pre-combination common shares for post-combination common shares pursuant to the reverse stock split. The holding period of the post-combination common shares received by a U.S. shareholder pursuant to the reverse stock split includes the holding period of the pre-combination common shares surrendered therefor, provided that the surrendered pre-combination common shares were held as a capital asset on the date of the split. The aggregate tax basis of the post-combination common shares received by a shareholder pursuant to the reverse stock split equals the aggregate tax basis of the pre-combination common shares surrendered therefor.

For taxable years beginning after December 31, 2012, U.S. holders who are individuals, estates or trusts will generally be required to pay a new 3.8% Medicare tax on their net investment income (including dividends on and gains from the sale or other disposition of our shares), or in the case of estates and trusts on their net investment income that is not distributed, in each case to the extent that their total adjusted income exceeds applicable thresholds.

The IRC imposes a penalty for the failure to properly disclose a "reportable transaction." A reportable transaction currently includes, among other things, a sale or exchange of our shares resulting in a tax loss in excess of (a) \$10 million in any single year or \$20 million in any combination of years in the case of our shares held by a C corporation or by a partnership with only C corporation partners or

(b) \$2 million in any single year or \$4 million in any combination of years in the case of our shares held by any other partnership or an S corporation, trust or individual, including losses that flow through pass through entities to individuals. A taxpayer discloses a reportable transaction by filing IRS Form 8886 with its federal income tax return and, in the first year of filing, a copy of Form 8886 must be sent to the IRS's Office of Tax Shelter Analysis. The penalty for failing to disclose a reportable transaction is generally \$10,000 in the case of a natural person and \$50,000 in any other case.

Noncorporate U.S. shareholders who borrow funds to finance their acquisition of our shares could be limited in the amount of deductions allowed for the interest paid on the indebtedness incurred. Under Section 163(d) of the IRC, interest paid or accrued on indebtedness incurred or continued to purchase or carry property held for investment is generally deductible only to the extent of the investor's net investment income. A U.S. shareholder's net investment income will include ordinary income dividend distributions received from us and, if an appropriate election is made by the shareholder, capital gain dividend distributions received from us; however, distributions treated as a nontaxable return of the shareholder's basis will not enter into the computation of net investment income.

### **Taxation of Tax-Exempt Shareholders**

In Revenue Ruling 66-106, the IRS ruled that amounts distributed by a REIT to a tax-exempt employees' pension trust did not constitute "unrelated business taxable income," even though the REIT may have financed some of its activities with acquisition indebtedness. Although revenue rulings are interpretive in nature and subject to revocation or modification by the IRS, based upon the analysis and conclusion of Revenue Ruling 66-106, our distributions made to shareholders that are tax-exempt pension plans, individual retirement accounts, or other qualifying tax-exempt entities should not constitute unrelated business taxable income, provided that the shareholder has not financed its acquisition of our shares with "acquisition indebtedness" within the meaning of the IRC, and provided further that, consistent with our present intent, we do not hold a residual interest in a real estate mortgage investment conduit.

Tax-exempt pension trusts that own more than 10% by value of a "pension-held REIT" at any time during a taxable year may be required to treat a percentage of all dividends received from the pension-held REIT during the year as unrelated business taxable income. This percentage is equal to the ratio of:

- (1) the pension-held REIT's gross income derived from the conduct of unrelated trades or businesses, determined as if the pension-held REIT were a tax-exempt pension fund, less direct expenses related to that income, to
- (2) the pension-held REIT's gross income from all sources, less direct expenses related to that income,

except that this percentage shall be deemed to be zero unless it would otherwise equal or exceed 5%. A REIT is a pension-held REIT if:

- the REIT is "predominantly held" by tax-exempt pension trusts; and
- the REIT would fail to satisfy the "closely held" ownership requirement discussed above if the stock or beneficial interests in the REIT held by tax-exempt pension trusts were viewed as held by tax-exempt pension trusts rather than by their respective beneficiaries.

A REIT is predominantly held by tax-exempt pension trusts if at least one tax-exempt pension trust owns more than 25% by value of the REIT's stock or beneficial interests, or if one or more tax-exempt pension trusts, each owning more than 10% by value of the REIT's stock or beneficial interests, own in the aggregate more than 50% by value of the REIT's stock or beneficial interests. Because of the share



ownership concentration restrictions in our declaration of trust and bylaws, we believe that we are not and will not be a pension-held REIT. However, because our shares are publicly traded, we cannot completely control whether or not we are or will become a pension-held REIT.

Social clubs, voluntary employee benefit associations, supplemental unemployment benefit trusts and qualified group legal services plans exempt from federal income taxation under Sections 501(c)(7), (c)(9), (c)(17) and (c)(20) of the IRC, respectively, are subject to different unrelated business taxable income rules, which generally will require them to characterize distributions from a REIT as unrelated business taxable income. In addition, these prospective investors should consult their own tax advisors concerning any “set aside” or reserve requirements applicable to them.

### **Taxation of Non-U.S. Shareholders**

The rules governing the United States federal income taxation of non-U.S. shareholders are complex, and the following discussion is intended only as a summary of these rules. If you are a non-U.S. shareholder, we urge you to consult with your own tax advisor to determine the impact of United States federal, state, local, and foreign tax laws, including any tax return filing and other reporting requirements, with respect to your investment in our shares.

In general, a non-U.S. shareholder will be subject to regular United States federal income tax in the same manner as a U.S. shareholder with respect to its investment in our shares if that investment is effectively connected with the non-U.S. shareholder’s conduct of a trade or business in the United States (and, if provided by an applicable income tax treaty, is attributable to a permanent establishment or fixed base the non-U.S. shareholder maintains in the United States). In addition, a corporate non-U.S. shareholder that receives income that is or is deemed effectively connected with a trade or business in the United States may also be subject to the 30% branch profits tax under Section 884 of the IRC, which is payable in addition to regular United States federal corporate income tax. The balance of this discussion of the United States federal income taxation of non-U.S. shareholders addresses only those non-U.S. shareholders whose investment in our shares is not effectively connected with the conduct of a trade or business in the United States.

A distribution by us to a non-U.S. shareholder that is not attributable to gain from the sale or exchange of a United States real property interest and that is not designated as a capital gain dividend will be treated as an ordinary income dividend to the extent that it is made out of current or accumulated earnings and profits. A distribution of this type will generally be subject to United States federal income tax and withholding at the rate of 30%, or at a lower rate if the non-U.S. shareholder has in the manner prescribed by the IRS demonstrated its entitlement to benefits under a tax treaty. In the case of any in kind distributions of property, we or other applicable withholding agents will collect the amount required to be withheld by reducing to cash for remittance to the IRS a sufficient portion of the property that the non-U.S. shareholder would otherwise receive, and the non-U.S. shareholder may bear brokerage or other costs for this withholding procedure. Because we cannot determine our current and accumulated earnings and profits until the end of the taxable year, withholding at the rate of 30% or applicable lower treaty rate will generally be imposed on the gross amount of any distribution to a non-U.S. shareholder that we make and do not designate a capital gain dividend. Notwithstanding this withholding on distributions in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits, these distributions are a nontaxable return of capital to the extent that they do not exceed the non-U.S. shareholder’s adjusted basis in our shares, and the nontaxable return of capital will reduce the adjusted basis in these shares. To the extent that distributions in excess of current and accumulated earnings and profits exceed the non-U.S. shareholder’s adjusted basis in our shares, the distributions will give rise to tax liability if the non-U.S. shareholder would otherwise be subject to tax on any gain from the sale or exchange of these shares, as discussed below. A non-U.S. shareholder may seek a refund from the IRS of amounts withheld on distributions to him in excess of our current and accumulated earnings and profits.

From time to time, some of our distributions may be attributable to the sale or exchange of United States real property interests. However, capital gain dividends that are received by a non-U.S. shareholder, including dividends attributable to our sales of United States real property interests, will be subject to the taxation and withholding regime applicable to ordinary income dividends and the branch profits tax will not apply, provided that (1) the capital gain dividends are received with respect to a class of shares that is “regularly traded” on a domestic “established securities market” such as the NYSE both as defined by applicable Treasury regulations, and (2) the non-U.S. shareholder does not own more than 5% of that class of shares at any time during the one-year period ending on the date of distribution of the capital gain dividends. If both of these provisions are satisfied, qualifying non-U.S. shareholders will not be subject to withholding on capital gain dividends as though those amounts were effectively connected with a United States trade or business, and qualifying non-U.S. shareholders will not be required to file United States federal income tax returns or pay branch profits tax in respect of these capital gain dividends. Instead, these dividends will be subject to United States federal income tax and withholding as ordinary dividends, currently at a 30% tax rate unless reduced by applicable treaty, as discussed below. Although there can be no assurance in this regard, we believe that our common shares and each class of our preferred shares have been and will remain “regularly traded” on a domestic “established securities market” within the meaning of applicable Treasury regulations; however, we can provide no assurance that our shares will continue to be “regularly traded” on a domestic “established securities market” in future taxable years.

Except as discussed above, for any year in which we qualify as a REIT, distributions that are attributable to gain from the sale or exchange of a United States real property interest are taxed to a non-U.S. shareholder as if these distributions were gains effectively connected with a trade or business in the United States conducted by the non-U.S. shareholder. Accordingly, a non-U.S. shareholder that does not qualify for the special rule above will be taxed on these amounts at the normal capital gain rates applicable to a U.S. shareholder, subject to any applicable alternative minimum tax and to a special alternative minimum tax in the case of nonresident alien individuals; such a non-U.S. shareholder will be required to file a United States federal income tax return reporting these amounts, even if applicable withholding is imposed as described below; and such a non-U.S. shareholder that is also a corporation may owe the 30% branch profits tax under Section 884 of the IRC in respect of these amounts. We or other applicable withholding agents will be required to withhold from distributions to such non-U.S. shareholders, and remit to the IRS, 35% of the maximum amount of any distribution that could be designated as a capital gain dividend. In addition, for purposes of this withholding rule, if we designate prior distributions as capital gain dividends, then subsequent distributions up to the amount of the designated prior distributions will be treated as capital gain dividends. The amount of any tax withheld is creditable against the non-U.S. shareholder’s United States federal income tax liability, and the non-U.S. shareholder may file for a refund from the IRS of any amount of withheld tax in excess of that tax liability.

A special “wash sale” rule applies to a non-U.S. shareholder who owns any class of our shares if (1) the shareholder owns more than 5% of that class of shares at any time during the one-year period ending on the date of the distribution described below, or (2) that class of our shares is not, within the meaning of applicable Treasury regulations, “regularly traded” on a domestic “established securities market” such as the NYSE. Although there can be no assurance in this regard, we believe that our common shares and each class of our preferred shares have been and will remain “regularly traded” on a domestic “established securities market” within the meaning of applicable Treasury regulations, all as discussed above; however, we can provide no assurance that our shares will continue to be “regularly traded” on a domestic “established securities market” in future taxable years. We thus anticipate this wash sale rule to apply, if at all, only to a non-U.S. shareholder that owns more than 5% of either our common shares or any class of our preferred shares. Such a non-U.S. shareholder will be treated as having made a “wash sale” of our shares if it (1) disposes of an interest in our shares during the 30 days preceding the ex-dividend date of a distribution by us that, but for such disposition, would have

been treated by the non-U.S. shareholder in whole or in part as gain from the sale or exchange of a United States real property interest, and then (2) acquires or enters into a contract to acquire a substantially identical interest in our shares, either actually or constructively through a related party, during the 61-day period beginning 30 days prior to the ex-dividend date. In the event of such a wash sale, the non-U.S. shareholder will have gain from the sale or exchange of a United States real property interest in an amount equal to the portion of the distribution that, but for the wash sale, would have been a gain from the sale or exchange of a United States real property interest. As discussed above, a non-U.S. shareholder's gain from the sale or exchange of a United States real property interest can trigger increased United States taxes, such as the branch profits tax applicable to non-U.S. corporations, and increased United States tax filing requirements.

If for any taxable year we designate capital gain dividends for our shareholders, then a portion of the capital gain dividends we designate will be allocated to the holders of a particular class of shares on a percentage basis equal to the ratio of the amount of the total dividends paid or made available for the year to the holders of that class of shares to the total dividends paid or made available for the year to holders of all classes of our shares.

Tax treaties may reduce the withholding obligations on our distributions. Under some treaties, however, rates below 30% that are applicable to ordinary income dividends from United States corporations may not apply to ordinary income dividends from a REIT or may apply only if the REIT meets certain additional conditions. You must generally use an applicable IRS Form W-8, or substantially similar form, to claim tax treaty benefits. If the amount of tax withheld with respect to a distribution to a non-U.S. shareholder exceeds the shareholder's United States federal income tax liability with respect to the distribution, the non-U.S. shareholder may file for a refund of the excess from the IRS. The 35% withholding tax rate discussed above on some capital gain dividends corresponds to the maximum income tax rate applicable to corporate non-U.S. shareholders but is higher than the current 15% and 25% maximum rates on capital gains generally applicable to noncorporate non-U.S. shareholders. Treasury regulations also provide special rules to determine whether, for purposes of determining the applicability of a tax treaty, our distributions to a non-U.S. shareholder that is an entity should be treated as paid to the entity or to those owning an interest in that entity, and whether the entity or its owners are entitled to benefits under the tax treaty. In the case of any in kind distributions of property, we or other applicable withholding agents will have to collect the amount required to be withheld by reducing to cash for remittance to the IRS a sufficient portion of the property that the non-U.S. shareholder would otherwise receive, and the non-U.S. shareholder may bear brokerage or other costs for this withholding procedure.

If our shares are not "United States real property interests" within the meaning of Section 897 of the IRC, then a non-U.S. shareholder's gain on sale of these shares (including for this purpose a conversion of our series D cumulative convertible preferred shares into common shares) generally will not be subject to United States federal income taxation, except that a nonresident alien individual who was in the United States for 183 days or more during the taxable year may be subject to a 30% tax on this gain. Our shares will not constitute a United States real property interest if we are a "domestically controlled REIT." A domestically controlled REIT is a REIT in which at all times during the preceding five-year period less than 50% in value of its shares is held directly or indirectly by foreign persons. We believe that we have been and will remain a domestically controlled REIT and thus a non-U.S. shareholder's gain on sale of our shares will not be subject to United States federal income taxation. However, because our shares are publicly traded, we can provide no assurance that we have been or will remain a domestically controlled REIT. If we are not a domestically controlled REIT, a non-U.S. shareholder's gain on sale of our shares will not be subject to United States federal income taxation as a sale of a United States real property interest if that class of shares is "regularly traded," as defined by applicable Treasury regulations, on an established securities market like the NYSE, and the non-U.S. shareholder has at all times during the preceding five years owned 5% or less by value of that class of

shares. In this regard, because the shares of others may be redeemed, and in the case of the series D cumulative convertible preferred shares, are convertible, a non-U.S. shareholder's percentage interest in a class of our shares may increase even if it acquires no additional shares in that class. If the gain on the sale of our shares were subject to United States federal income taxation, the non-U.S. shareholder will generally be subject to the same treatment as a U.S. shareholder with respect to its gain, will be required to file a United States federal income tax return reporting that gain, and a corporate non-U.S. shareholder might owe branch profits tax under Section 884 of the IRC. A purchaser of our shares from a non-U.S. shareholder will not be required to withhold on the purchase price if the purchased shares are regularly traded on an established securities market or if we are a domestically controlled REIT. Otherwise, a purchaser of our shares from a non-U.S. shareholder may be required to withhold 10% of the purchase price paid to the non-U.S. shareholder and to remit the withheld amount to the IRS.

Effective July 1, 2010, our reverse stock split resulted in a one for four combination of our common shares. The reverse stock split was a tax-free recapitalization to us pursuant to Section 368(a)(1)(E) of the IRC. Provided that we were at the time of the reverse stock split a domestically controlled REIT, as discussed above, or alternatively that our common shares at the time of the reverse stock split were "regularly traded" and a non-U.S. shareholder at all times during the preceding five years owned 5% or less by value of our common shares, each as discussed above, then the reverse stock split was also a tax-free recapitalization to the non-U.S. shareholder pursuant to Section 368(a)(1)(E) of the IRC. In that event, the non-U.S. shareholder would not have recognized gain or loss for federal income tax purposes as a result of exchanging pre-combination common shares for post-combination common shares pursuant to the reverse stock split; the holding period of the post-combination common shares received by a non-U.S. shareholder pursuant to the reverse stock split would include the holding period of the pre-combination common shares surrendered therefor, provided that the surrendered pre-combination common shares were held as a capital asset on the date of the split; and, the aggregate tax basis of the post-combination common shares received by a non-U.S. shareholder pursuant to the reverse stock split would equal the aggregate tax basis of the pre-combination common shares surrendered therefor. However, at the time of the reverse stock split, if we were not a domestically controlled REIT and if either our common shares were not "regularly traded" or a non-U.S. shareholder exceeded the above 5% ownership limitation, then the non-U.S. shareholder may be required to file a U.S. federal income tax return for the taxable year of the reverse stock split in order to avoid recognition of gain on the reverse stock split; we urge any such situated non-U.S. shareholder to consult with its own tax advisor regarding the consequences of our 2010 reverse stock split.

### **Withholding and Information Reporting**

Information reporting and backup withholding may apply to distributions or proceeds paid to our shareholders under the circumstances discussed below. The backup withholding rate is currently 28% and is scheduled to increase to 31% after 2012. Amounts withheld under backup withholding are generally not an additional tax and may be refunded by the IRS or credited against the shareholder's federal income tax liability. In the case of any in kind distributions of property by us to a shareholder, we or other applicable withholding agents will have to collect any applicable backup withholding by reducing to cash for remittance to the IRS a sufficient portion of the property that our shareholder would otherwise receive, and the shareholder may bear brokerage or other costs for this withholding procedure.

A U.S. shareholder will be subject to backup withholding when it receives distributions on our shares or proceeds upon the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition of our shares,

unless the U.S. shareholder properly executes, or has previously properly executed, under penalties of perjury an IRS Form W-9 or substantially similar form that:

- provides the U.S. shareholder's correct taxpayer identification number; and
- certifies that the U.S. shareholder is exempt from backup withholding because it comes within an enumerated exempt category, it has not been notified by the IRS that it is subject to backup withholding, or it has been notified by the IRS that it is no longer subject to backup withholding.

If the U.S. shareholder has not provided and does not provide its correct taxpayer identification number on the IRS Form W-9 or substantially similar form, it may be subject to penalties imposed by the IRS, and we or other applicable withholding agents may have to withhold a portion of any distributions or proceeds paid to such U.S. shareholder. Unless the U.S. shareholder has established on a properly executed IRS Form W-9 or substantially similar form that it comes within an enumerated exempt category, distributions or proceeds on our shares paid to it during the calendar year, and the amount of tax withheld, if any, will be reported to it and to the IRS.

Distributions on our shares to a non-U.S. shareholder during each calendar year and the amount of tax withheld, if any, will generally be reported to the non-U.S. shareholder and to the IRS. This information reporting requirement applies regardless of whether the non-U.S. shareholder is subject to withholding on distributions on our shares or whether the withholding was reduced or eliminated by an applicable tax treaty. Also, distributions paid to a non-U.S. shareholder on our shares may be subject to backup withholding, unless the non-U.S. shareholder properly certifies its non-U.S. shareholder status on an IRS Form W-8 or substantially similar form in the manner described above. Similarly, information reporting and backup withholding will not apply to proceeds a non-U.S. shareholder receives upon the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition of our shares, if the non-U.S. shareholder properly certifies its non-U.S. shareholder status on an IRS Form W-8 or substantially similar form. Even without having executed an IRS Form W-8 or substantially similar form, however, in some cases information reporting and backup withholding will not apply to proceeds that a non-U.S. shareholder receives upon the sale, exchange, redemption, retirement or other disposition of our shares if the non-U.S. shareholder receives those proceeds through a broker's foreign office.

After December 31, 2012, the reporting obligations of non-United States financial institutions and other non-United States entities for purposes of identifying accounts and investments held directly or indirectly by United States persons are increased. The failure to comply with these additional information reporting, certification and other specified requirements could result in withholding tax being imposed on payments of dividends and sales proceeds to applicable shareholders or intermediaries. Specifically, a 30% withholding tax is imposed on dividends on and gross proceeds from the sale or other disposition of our shares paid to a foreign financial institution or to a foreign nonfinancial entity, unless (1) the foreign financial institution undertakes applicable diligence and reporting obligations or (2) the foreign nonfinancial entity either certifies it does not have any substantial United States owners or furnishes identifying information regarding each substantial United States owner. In addition, if the payee is a foreign financial institution, it generally must enter into an agreement with the United States Treasury that requires, among other things, that it undertake to identify accounts held by applicable United States persons or United States-owned foreign entities, annually report specified information about such accounts, and withhold 30% on payments to noncertified holders. If you hold our shares through a non-United States intermediary or if you are a non-United States person, we urge you to consult your own tax advisor regarding foreign account tax compliance.

## **Other Tax Consequences**

Our tax treatment and that of our shareholders may be modified by legislative, judicial, or administrative actions at any time, which actions may be retroactive in effect. The rules dealing with federal income taxation are constantly under review by the Congress, the IRS and the Treasury Department, and statutory changes, new regulations, revisions to existing regulations, and revised interpretations of established concepts are issued frequently. Likewise, the rules regarding taxes other than federal income taxes may also be modified. No prediction can be made as to the likelihood of passage of new tax legislation or other provisions, or the direct or indirect effect on us and our shareholders. Revisions to tax laws and interpretations of these laws could adversely affect the tax or other consequences of an investment in our shares. We and our shareholders may also be subject to taxation by state, local or other jurisdictions, including those in which we or our shareholders transact business or reside. These tax consequences may not be comparable to the federal income tax consequences discussed above.

## **ERISA PLANS, KEOGH PLANS AND INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT ACCOUNTS**

### **General Fiduciary Obligations**

Fiduciaries of a pension, profit-sharing or other employee benefit plan subject to Title I of the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974, as amended, or ERISA, must consider whether:

- their investment in our shares satisfies the diversification requirements of ERISA;
- the investment is prudent in light of possible limitations on the marketability of our shares;
- they have authority to acquire our shares under the applicable governing instrument and Title I of ERISA; and
- the investment is otherwise consistent with their fiduciary responsibilities.

Trustees and other fiduciaries of an ERISA plan may incur personal liability for any loss suffered by the plan on account of a violation of their fiduciary responsibilities. In addition, these fiduciaries may be subject to a civil penalty of up to 20% of any amount recovered by the plan on account of a violation. Fiduciaries of any IRA, Roth IRA, tax-favored account (such as an Archer MSA, Coverdell education savings account or health savings account), Keogh Plan or other qualified retirement plan not subject to Title I of ERISA, or non-ERISA plans, should consider that a plan may only make investments that are authorized by the appropriate governing instrument.

Fiduciaries considering an investment in our securities should consult their own legal advisors if they have any concern as to whether the investment is consistent with the foregoing criteria or is otherwise appropriate. The sale of our securities to a plan is in no respect a representation by us or any underwriter of the securities that the investment meets all relevant legal requirements with respect to investments by plans generally or any particular plan, or that the investment is appropriate for plans generally or any particular plan.

### **Prohibited Transactions**

Fiduciaries of ERISA plans and persons making the investment decision for an IRA or other non-ERISA plan should consider the application of the prohibited transaction provisions of ERISA and the IRC in making their investment decision. Sales and other transactions between an ERISA or non-ERISA plan, and persons related to it, are prohibited transactions. The particular facts concerning the sponsorship, operations and other investments of an ERISA plan or non-ERISA plan may cause a wide range of other persons to be treated as disqualified persons or parties in interest with respect to it. A prohibited transaction, in addition to imposing potential personal liability upon fiduciaries of ERISA plans, may also result in the imposition of an excise tax under the IRC or a penalty under

ERISA upon the disqualified person or party in interest with respect to the plan. If the disqualified person who engages in the transaction is the individual on behalf of whom an IRA or Roth IRA is maintained or his beneficiary, the IRA or Roth IRA may lose its tax-exempt status and its assets may be deemed to have been distributed to the individual in a taxable distribution on account of the prohibited transaction, but no excise tax will be imposed. Fiduciaries considering an investment in our securities should consult their own legal advisors as to whether the ownership of our securities involves a prohibited transaction.

#### **“Plan Assets” Considerations**

The U.S. Department of Labor, which has administrative responsibility over ERISA plans as well as non-ERISA plans, has issued a regulation defining “plan assets.” The regulation generally provides that when an ERISA or non-ERISA plan acquires a security that is an equity interest in an entity and that security is neither a “publicly offered security” nor a security issued by an investment company registered under the Investment Company Act of 1940, as amended, the ERISA plan’s or non-ERISA plan’s assets include both the equity interest and an undivided interest in each of the underlying assets of the entity, unless it is established either that the entity is an operating company or that equity participation in the entity by benefit plan investors is not significant.

Each class of our shares (that is, our common shares and any class of preferred shares that we have issued or may issue) must be analyzed separately to ascertain whether it is a publicly offered security. The regulation defines a publicly offered security as a security that is “widely held,” “freely transferable” and either part of a class of securities registered under the Exchange Act, or sold under an effective registration statement under the Securities Act of 1933, as amended, provided the securities are registered under the Exchange Act within 120 days after the end of the fiscal year of the issuer during which the offering occurred. Each class of our outstanding shares has been registered under the Exchange Act within the necessary time frame to satisfy the foregoing condition.

The regulation provides that a security is “widely held” only if it is part of a class of securities that is owned by 100 or more investors independent of the issuer and of one another. However, a security will not fail to be “widely held” because the number of independent investors falls below 100 subsequent to the initial public offering as a result of events beyond the issuer’s control. We believe our common shares and our preferred shares are and will remain widely held, and we expect the same to be true of any additional class of preferred shares that we may issue, but we can give no assurances in this regard.

The regulation provides that whether a security is “freely transferable” is a factual question to be determined on the basis of all relevant facts and circumstances. The regulation further provides that, where a security is part of an offering in which the minimum investment is \$10,000 or less, some restrictions on transfer ordinarily will not, alone or in combination, affect a finding that these securities are freely transferable. The restrictions on transfer enumerated in the regulation as not affecting that finding include:

- any restriction on or prohibition against any transfer or assignment which would result in a termination or reclassification for federal or state tax purposes, or would otherwise violate any state or federal law or court order;
- any requirement that advance notice of a transfer or assignment be given to the issuer and any requirement that either the transferor or transferee, or both, execute documentation setting forth representations as to compliance with any restrictions on transfer which are among those enumerated in the regulation as not affecting free transferability, including those described in the preceding clause of this sentence;

- any administrative procedure which establishes an effective date, or an event prior to which a transfer or assignment will not be effective; and
- any limitation or restriction on transfer or assignment that is not imposed by the issuer or a person acting on behalf of the issuer.

We believe that the restrictions imposed under our declaration of trust and bylaws on the transfer of shares do not result in the failure of our shares to be “freely transferable.” Furthermore, we believe that there exist no other facts or circumstances limiting the transferability of our shares which are not included among those enumerated as not affecting their free transferability under the regulation, and we do not expect or intend to impose in the future, or to permit any person to impose on our behalf, any limitations or restrictions on transfer which would not be among the enumerated permissible limitations or restrictions.

Assuming that each class of our shares will be “widely held” and that no other facts and circumstances exist which restrict transferability of these shares, we have received an opinion of our counsel, Sullivan & Worcester LLP, that our shares will not fail to be “freely transferable” for purposes of the regulation due to the restrictions on transfer of the shares under our declaration of trust and bylaws and that under the regulation each class of our currently outstanding shares is publicly offered and our assets will not be deemed to be “plan assets” of any ERISA plan or non-ERISA plan that invests in our shares.

#### **Item 1A. Risk Factors.**

Our business faces many risks. The risks described below may not be the only risks we face but are the risks we know of that we believe may be material at this time. Additional risks that we do not yet know of, or that we currently think are immaterial, may also impair our business operations or financial results. If any of the events or circumstances described in the following risks occurs, our business, financial condition or results of operations could suffer and the trading price of our securities could decline. Investors and prospective investors should consider the following risks and the information contained under the heading “Warning Concerning Forward Looking Statements” before deciding whether to invest in our securities.

##### ***Risks Related to Our Business***

#### **If the current high unemployment rate in the U.S. continues or worsens, the occupancy and rents at our properties may decline.**

If the current high unemployment rate in the U.S. worsens or continues for a prolonged period, the demand to lease office and industrial space may decline. Reductions in tenant demand to lease space are likely to result in reduced occupancy and rents at our properties. Many of our operating costs, such as utilities, real estate taxes, insurance, etc., are fixed. If our rents decline our income and cash flow available for distribution will decline and we may become unable to maintain our current rate of distributions to shareholders.

#### **Financial markets are still recovering from a period of disruption and recession, and we are unable to predict if the economy will continue to improve.**

The financial markets are still recovering from a recession, which created volatile market conditions, resulted in a decrease in availability of business credit and led to the insolvency, closure or acquisition of a number of financial institutions. While the markets showed signs of stabilization in 2009 and improvement in 2010, it remains unclear when the economy will fully recover to pre-recession levels. Continued weakness in the U.S. economy generally or a new recession would likely adversely



affect our financial condition and that of our tenants and could impact the ability of our tenants to pay rent to us.

**We may be unable to access the capital necessary to repay debts, invest in our properties or fund acquisitions.**

To retain our status as a REIT, we are required to distribute at least 90% of our annual REIT taxable income (excluding capital gains) and satisfy a number of organizational and operational requirements to which REITs are subject. Accordingly, we are generally not able to retain sufficient cash from operations to repay debts, invest in our properties and fund acquisitions. Our business and growth strategies depend, in part, upon our ability to raise additional capital at reasonable costs to repay our debts, invest in our properties and fund new acquisitions. Because of the significant reduction in the past two years in the amount of capital available to businesses on a global basis, our ability to raise reasonably priced capital is not guaranteed; we may be unable to raise reasonably priced capital because of reasons related to our business or for reasons beyond our control, such as market conditions. If we are unable to raise reasonably priced capital, our business and growth strategies may fail and we may be unable to remain a REIT.

**We are currently dependent upon economic conditions in our five core markets: Metro Philadelphia, Pennsylvania; Oahu, Hawaii; Metro Denver, Colorado; Metro Washington, DC and Metro Boston, Massachusetts.**

Approximately 40.2% of our revenues in fiscal year 2010 were derived from properties located in our five core markets: Metro Philadelphia, PA; Oahu, HI; Metro Denver, CO; Metro Washington, DC and Metro Boston, MA. A continued slowing in economic conditions in these markets will likely result in reduced demand from tenants for our properties. A significant economic downturn in one or more of these areas could adversely affect our results of operations.

**We face significant competition.**

All of our properties face competition for tenants. Some competing properties may be newer, better located and more attractive to tenants. Competing properties may have lower rates of occupancy than our properties, which may result in competing owners leasing available space at lower effective rents than we offer at our properties. This competition may affect our ability to attract and retain tenants and may reduce the rents we are able to charge.

Also, we face competition for acquisition opportunities from other investors, and this competition may subject us to the following risks:

- we may be unable to acquire a desired property because of competition from other well capitalized real estate investors, including other REITs, numerous financial institutions, individuals and public and private companies who are actively engaged in our business; and
- competition from other real estate investors, which may increase if access to credit becomes more readily available and lending terms become more lenient, may significantly increase the purchase price we must pay to acquire properties.

**Increasing interest rates may adversely affect us and the value of an investment in our shares.**

There are three principal ways that increasing interest rates may adversely affect us and the value of an investment in our shares:

- Funds borrowed under our revolving credit facility and certain of our other debt bear interest at variable rates. As of December 31, 2010, we had approximately \$568.2 million of debt outstanding at variable interest rates. If interest rates increase, so will our interest costs, which

could adversely affect our cash flow, our ability to pay principal and interest on our debt, our cost of refinancing our debt when it becomes due and our ability to pay distributions.

- An increase in interest rates could decrease the amount buyers may be willing to pay for our properties, thereby reducing the market value of our properties and limiting our ability to sell properties or to obtain mortgage financing secured by our properties.
- We expect to pay regular distributions on our shares. When interest rates on investments available to investors rise, the market prices of distribution paying securities often decline. Accordingly, if interest rates rise, the market price of our shares may decline.

**Changes in the government's requirements for leased space may adversely affect us.**

Approximately 2% of our total rents pursuant to signed leases as of December 31, 2010, come from government tenants. Including rents from properties which we continue to own and our 24.6% ownership of GOV as of December 31, 2010, approximately 5% of our total rents pursuant to signed leases as of December 31, 2010, were directly or indirectly from governments. Many of our leases with government agencies allow the tenants to vacate the leased premises before the stated term expires with little or no liability. Historically, our government tenants have only rarely exercised lease termination rights and have regularly renewed leases. Nonetheless, for fiscal policy reasons, security concerns or otherwise, some or all of our government tenants may decide to vacate our properties. If a significant number of such terminations occur, our income and cash flow may materially decline and our ability to pay regular distributions to shareholders may be jeopardized.

**Our acquisitions may not be successful.**

Our business strategy contemplates acquisitions of additional properties. We cannot assure you that acquisitions we make will prove to be successful. We might encounter unanticipated difficulties and expenditures relating to any acquired properties. Newly acquired properties might require significant management attention that would otherwise be devoted to our ongoing business. We might never realize the anticipated benefits of our acquisitions. Notwithstanding pre-acquisition due diligence, we do not believe that it is possible to fully understand a property before it is owned and operated for an extended period of time. For example, we could acquire a property that contains undisclosed defects in design or construction. In addition, after our acquisition of a property, the market in which the acquired property is located may experience unexpected changes that adversely affect the property's value. Also, property operating costs for acquisitions may be higher than we anticipate and acquisitions of properties may not yield the returns we expect and, if financed using debt or new equity issuances, may result in shareholder dilution. For these reasons, among others, our property acquisitions may cause us to experience losses.

**Acquisition and ownership of real estate is subject to environmental and climate change risks.**

Acquisition and ownership of real estate is subject to risks associated with environmental hazards. We may be liable for environmental hazards at our properties, including those created by prior owners or occupants, existing tenants, abutters or other persons. Our properties may be subject to environmental laws for certain hazardous substances used to maintain these properties, such as chemicals used to clean, pesticides and lawn maintenance materials, and for other conditions, such as the presence of harmful mold. Various federal and state laws impose environmental liabilities upon property owners, such as us, for any environmental damages arising on properties they own or occupy, and we are not assured that we will not be held liable for environmental clean up at our properties, including environmental damages at sites we own and lease to our tenants. As an owner or previous owner of properties which contain environmental hazards, we also may be liable to pay damages to governmental agencies or third parties for costs and damages they incur arising from environmental

hazards at the properties. Moreover, the costs and damages which may arise from environmental hazards are often difficult to project.

The current political debate about climate change has resulted in various treaties, laws and regulations which are intended to limit carbon emissions. We believe these laws being enacted or proposed may cause energy costs at our properties to increase, but we do not expect the direct impact of these increases to be material to our results of operations because the increased costs either would be the responsibility of our tenants directly or in large part may be passed through by us to our tenants as additional lease payments. Although we do not believe it is likely in the foreseeable future, laws enacted to mitigate climate change may make some of our buildings obsolete or cause us to make material investments in our properties which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition.

**Real estate ownership creates risks and liabilities.**

Our business is subject to risks associated with real estate ownership, including:

- increased supply of similar properties in our markets;
- leases which are not renewed at expiration and may be relet at lower rents;
- defaults and bankruptcies by our tenants;
- the illiquid nature of real estate markets, which limits our ability to sell our assets rapidly to respond to changing market conditions;
- property and casualty losses, some of which may be uninsured;
- costs that may be incurred relating to property maintenance and repair, and the need to make expenditures due to changes in governmental regulations, including the Americans with Disabilities Act; and
- asbestos/lead related liabilities and costs of containment or removal and other environmental hazards at our properties for which we may be liable, including those created by prior owners or occupants, existing tenants, adjacent properties or other parties.

**We have substantial debt obligations and may incur additional debt.**

As of December 31, 2010, we had \$3.2 billion in debt outstanding, which was 50.6% of our total book capitalization. Our note indenture, revolving credit facility and term loan permit us and our subsidiaries to incur additional debt, including secured debt. If we default in paying any of our debts or honoring our debt covenants, it may create one or more cross defaults, our debts may be accelerated and we could be forced to liquidate our assets for less than the values we would receive in a more orderly process.

***Risks Related to Our Organization and Structure***

**Ownership limitations and anti-takeover provisions in our declaration of trust, bylaws and rights agreement, as well as certain provisions of Maryland and other laws, may prevent shareholders from receiving a takeover premium or implementing changes.**

Our declaration of trust or bylaws prohibit any shareholder other than RMR and its affiliates from owning more than 9.8% of any class or series of our outstanding shares. These provisions may assist with our REIT compliance under the IRC. However, these provisions may also inhibit acquisitions of a significant stake in us and may prevent a change in our control. Additionally, many provisions contained in our declaration of trust and bylaws and under Maryland and other laws may further deter

persons from attempting to acquire control of us and implement changes that may be considered beneficial by some shareholders, including, for example, provisions relating to:

- the division of our Trustees into three classes, with the term of one class expiring each year and, in each case, until a successor is elected and qualifies, which could delay a change in our control;
- required qualifications for an individual to serve as a Trustee and a requirement that certain of our Trustees be “Managing Trustees” and other Trustees be “Independent Trustees”;
- limitations on the ability of shareholders to propose nominees for election as Trustees and propose other business for a meeting of shareholders;
- the two-thirds shareholder vote required for removal of Trustees;
- the authority of our Board of Trustees, and not our shareholders, to adopt, amend or repeal our bylaws;
- the fact that only the chief executive officer, a majority of the Independent Trustees, the Board of Trustees or the holders of a majority of our shares entitled to vote at such meeting may call shareholder meetings;
- because of our ownership of Affiliates Insurance Company, or AIC, we are an insurance holding company under applicable state law; accordingly, anyone who intends to solicit proxies for a person to serve as one of our Trustees or for another proposal of business not approved by our Board of Trustees may be required to receive pre-clearance from the concerned insurance regulators;
- a requirement that a shareholder who desires to nominate a person for election as Trustee or to propose other business not approved by our Board of Trustees at a meeting of our shareholders that would cause a breach or default of any debt instrument or agreement or other material agreement of ours, to provide (i) evidence of the lender’s or contracting party’s willingness to waive the breach of covenant or default or (ii) a detailed plan for repayment of the applicable indebtedness or curing the contractual breach or default and satisfying any resulting damage, in each case, satisfactory to our Board of Trustees; and
- the authority of our Board of Trustees to adopt certain amendments to our declaration of trust without shareholder approval, including the authority to increase or decrease the aggregate number of authorized shares, to create new classes or series of shares (including a class or series of shares that could delay or prevent a transaction or a change in our control that might involve a premium for our shares), to increase or decrease the authorized number of shares of any class or series, and to classify or reclassify any unissued shares from time to time by setting or changing the preferences, conversion or other rights, voting powers, restrictions, limitations as to distributions, qualifications or terms or conditions of redemption of our shares or any new class of shares created by our Board of Trustees.

We maintain a rights agreement whereby, in the event a person or group of persons acquires 10% or more of our outstanding common shares, our shareholders, other than such person or group, will be entitled to purchase additional shares or other securities or property at a discount. In addition, certain provisions of Maryland law may have an anti-takeover effect. For all of these reasons, our shareholders may be unable to realize a change of control premium for any of our shares they own or otherwise effect a change of our policies.

**We may change our operational and investment policies without shareholder approval.**

Our Board of Trustees determines our operational and investment policies and may amend or revise our policies, including our policies with respect to our intention to qualify for taxation as a REIT, acquisitions, dispositions, growth, operations, indebtedness, capitalization and distributions, or approve transactions that deviate from these policies, without a vote of, or notice to, our shareholders. Such policy changes could adversely affect the market value of our shares and our ability to make distributions to you.

**Our rights and the rights of our shareholders to take action against our Trustees and officers are limited.**

Our declaration of trust limits the liability of our Trustees and officers to us and our shareholders for money damages to the maximum extent permitted under Maryland law. Under current Maryland law, our Trustees and officers will not have any liability to us and our shareholders for money damages other than liability resulting from:

- actual receipt of an improper benefit or profit in money, property or services; or
- active and deliberate dishonesty by the Trustee or officer that was established by a final judgment as being material to the cause of action adjudicated.

Our declaration of trust and indemnity contracts require us to indemnify our Trustees and officers for actions taken by them in those capacities to the maximum extent permitted by Maryland law. In addition, we may be obligated to pay or reimburse the expenses incurred by our present and former Trustees and officers without requiring a preliminary determination of their ultimate entitlement to indemnification. As a result, we and our shareholders may have more limited rights against our present and former Trustees and officers than might otherwise exist absent the provisions in our declaration of trust and indemnity contracts or that might exist with other companies, which could limit your recourse in the event of actions not in your best interest.

**Disputes with GOV, SNH and RMR and shareholder litigation against us or our Trustees and officers may be referred to arbitration proceedings.**

Our contracts with GOV, SNH and RMR provide that any dispute arising under those contracts may be referred to binding arbitration proceedings. Similarly, our bylaws provide that actions by our shareholders against us or against our Trustees and officers, including derivative and class actions, may be referred to binding arbitration proceedings. As a result, we and our shareholders would not be able to pursue litigation for these disputes in courts against GOV, SNH, RMR or our Trustees and officers if the disputes were referred to arbitration. In addition, the ability to collect attorneys' fees or other damages may be limited in the arbitration proceedings, which may discourage attorneys from agreeing to represent parties wishing to commence such a proceeding.

***Risks Related to Our Taxation***

**The loss of our tax status as a REIT for U.S. federal income tax purposes could have significant adverse consequences.**

As a REIT, we generally do not pay federal and state income taxes. However, actual qualification as a REIT depends on satisfying complex statutory requirements, for which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations. We believe we have been organized and have operated, and will continue to be organized and to operate, in a manner that qualified and will continue to qualify us to be taxed under the IRC as a REIT. However, we cannot be certain that, upon review or audit, the IRS will agree with this conclusion. If we cease to be a REIT, then our ability to raise capital might be adversely affected, we will be in breach under our revolving credit facility, we may be subject to

material amounts of federal and state income taxes and the value of our securities likely would decline. In addition, if we lose or revoke our tax status as a REIT for a taxable year, we will generally be prevented from requalifying as a REIT for the next four taxable years. Similarly, our Australian operations benefit from locally available tax concessions which require us to satisfy complex requirements as to which there are only limited judicial and administrative interpretations. We believe that we have operated, and are operating, in compliance with the requirements for these Australian tax concessions. However, we cannot be certain that, upon review or audit, the local tax authority will agree. If we cease to be eligible for these Australian tax concessions, then we may be subject to material amounts of Australian income taxes and the value of our securities likely would decline; in addition, we could be precluded from requalifying for these Australian tax concessions again.

**Distributions to shareholders generally will not qualify for reduced tax rates.**

The maximum tax rate for dividends payable by U.S. corporations to individual stockholders is 15% through 2012. Distributions paid by REITs, however, generally are not eligible for this reduced rate. The more favorable rates for corporate dividends could cause investors to perceive that investment in REITs is less attractive than investment in non-REIT entities that pay dividends, thereby reducing the demand and market price of our shares.

***Risks Related to Our Relationship with RMR***

**Our management structure and our manager's other activities may create conflicts of interest.**

We have no employees. Personnel and services that we require are provided to us under contract by RMR. RMR is authorized to follow broad operating and investment guidelines and, therefore, has great latitude in determining the properties that will be proper investments for us, as well as making individual investment decisions for us. Our Board of Trustees periodically reviews our operating and investment guidelines and our properties, but it does not review or approve each decision made by RMR on our behalf. In addition, in conducting periodic reviews, our Board of Trustees relies primarily on information provided to it by RMR. RMR is beneficially owned by our Managing Trustees, Barry Portnoy and Adam Portnoy. Barry Portnoy is Chairman and Adam Portnoy is President, Chief Executive Officer and a director, of RMR. Adam Portnoy is also our President. All of the members of our Board of Trustees, including our Independent Trustees, are members of one or more boards of trustees or directors of other companies managed by RMR. All of our executive officers are also executive officers of RMR. The foregoing individuals may hold equity in or positions with other companies managed by RMR. Such equity ownership and positions by our trustees and officers could create, or appear to create, conflicts of interest with respect to matters involving us, RMR and its affiliates.

RMR also acts as the manager for three other publicly traded REITs: SNH, which primarily owns healthcare, senior living properties and medical office buildings; HPT, which owns hotels and travel centers; and GOV, which owns properties that are majority leased to government tenants. RMR also provides management services to other public and private companies, including Five Star, which operates senior living communities, including independent living and congregate care communities, assisted living communities, nursing homes and hospitals, and TA, which operates and franchises travel centers. These multiple responsibilities to public companies and RMR's other businesses could create competition for the time and efforts of RMR and Messrs. Barry and Adam Portnoy.

**Our management agreements with RMR were negotiated between affiliated parties and may not be as favorable to us as they would have been if negotiated between unaffiliated parties.**

We pay RMR business management fees based upon the historical cost of our investments (including acquisition costs) which at any time may be more or less than the fair market value thereof,

plus an incentive fee based upon increases in our funds from operations, as defined in our business management agreement with RMR. We also pay RMR property management fees based in part upon the gross rents we collect from tenants and the cost of construction we incur. For more information, see “Business—Manager.” Our fee arrangements with RMR could encourage RMR to advocate acquisitions of properties, to undertake unnecessary construction activities or to overpay for acquisitions or construction. These arrangements may also encourage RMR to discourage sales of properties by us. Although we believe we benefit from our management by RMR, our management agreements were negotiated between affiliated parties, and the terms, including the fees payable to RMR, may not be as favorable to us as they would have been were they negotiated on an arm’s length basis between unaffiliated parties.

**Our management agreements with RMR may discourage our change of control.**

Termination of our management agreements with RMR would be a default under our revolving credit facility and our term loan unless approved by a majority of our lenders. The quality and depth of management available to us by contracting with RMR may not be able to be duplicated by our being a self managed company or by our contracting with unrelated third parties, without considerable cost increases. For these reasons, our management agreements may discourage a change of control of us.

**The potential for conflicts of interest as a result of our management structure may provoke dissident shareholder activities that result in significant costs.**

In the past, in particular following periods of financial distress or volatility in the market price of a company’s securities, shareholder litigation, dissident trustee nominations and dissident proposals have often been instituted against companies alleging conflicts of interest in business dealings with trustees, affiliated persons and entities. Our relationship with RMR, with Messrs. Barry and Adam Portnoy and with RMR affiliates may precipitate such activities. These activities, if instituted against us, could result in substantial costs and a diversion of our management’s attention and resources, even if they are without merit.

**We depend upon RMR to manage our business and implement our growth strategy.**

Our ability to achieve our business objectives depends on RMR and its ability to manage our properties, source and complete new acquisitions for us on favorable terms and to execute our financing strategy on favorable terms. Because we are externally managed, our business is dependent upon RMR’s business contacts, its ability to successfully hire, train, supervise and manage its personnel and its ability to maintain its operating systems. If we lose the services provided by RMR or its key personnel, our business and growth prospects may decline. We may be unable to duplicate the quality and depth of management available to us by becoming a self managed company or by hiring another manager. Also, in the event RMR is unwilling or unable to continue to provide management services to us, our cost of obtaining substitute services may be greater than the management fees we pay RMR, and as a result our earnings and cash flows may decline.

**Provisions in RMR’s management agreements with us and with other entities managed by RMR and in transaction agreements between us and certain of those entities may restrict our investing activities and create conflicts of interest.**

RMR’s management agreements with us and with other entities managed by RMR restrict our ability to make investments in properties that are within the investment focus of another business now or in the future managed by RMR. In addition, RMR has discretion to determine whether a particular investment opportunity is within our investment focus or that of another business managed by RMR. In addition, our transaction agreements with SNH and GOV have restrictions on our right to make investments in properties that are within the investment focus of those other businesses. As a result of

these contractual provisions, we have limited ability to invest in properties that are within the investment focus of other businesses managed by RMR. These agreements do not restrict our ability, or the ability of other businesses managed by RMR, to lease properties to any particular tenant, and, as a result, we may compete with other businesses managed by RMR for tenants. Our management agreements afford RMR discretion to determine which leasing opportunities to present to us or to other businesses managed by RMR. Accordingly, we may compete with other businesses managed by RMR for investments in properties that are not within the investment focus of us or another business managed by RMR and for tenants. There is no assurance that any conflicts of interest created by such competition will be resolved in our favor.

**We may experience losses from our business dealings with Affiliates Insurance Company.**

We have invested approximately \$5.2 million in AIC, we have purchased substantially all our property insurance in a program designed and reinsured in part by AIC, and we are currently investigating the possibilities to expand our relationship with AIC to other types of insurance. Our principal reason for investing in AIC and for purchasing insurance in these programs is to seek to improve our financial results by obtaining improved insurance coverages at lower costs than may be otherwise available to us or by participating in any profits which we may realize as an owner of AIC. AIC's business involves the risks typical of insurance businesses. Accordingly, our anticipated financial benefits from our business dealings with AIC may be delayed or not achieved, and we may experience losses from these dealings.

***Risks Related to Our Securities***

**Any notes we may issue will be effectively subordinated to the debts of our subsidiaries and to our secured debt.**

We conduct substantially all of our business through, and substantially all of our properties are owned by, subsidiaries. Consequently, our ability to pay debt service on our outstanding notes and any notes we issue in the future will be dependent upon the cash flow of our subsidiaries and payments by those subsidiaries to us as dividends or otherwise. Our subsidiaries are separate legal entities and have their own liabilities. Payments due on our outstanding notes, and any notes we may issue, are, or will be, effectively subordinated to liabilities of our subsidiaries, including guaranty liabilities. Substantially all of our subsidiaries have guaranteed our revolving credit facility and term loan; none of our subsidiaries guaranty our outstanding notes. In addition, as of December 31, 2010, our subsidiaries had \$351.5 million of secured debt. Our outstanding notes are, and any notes we may issue will be, effectively subordinated to any secured debt with regard to our assets pledged to secure those debts.

**Our notes may permit redemption before maturity, and our noteholders may be unable to reinvest proceeds at the same or a higher rate.**

The terms of our notes may permit us to redeem all or a portion of our outstanding notes after a certain amount of time, or up to a certain percentage of the notes prior to certain dates. Generally, the redemption price will equal the principal amount being redeemed, plus accrued interest to the redemption date, plus any applicable premium. If a redemption occurs, our noteholders may be unable to reinvest the money they receive in the redemption at a rate that is equal to or higher than the rate of return on the applicable notes.

**There may be no public market for notes we may issue and one may not develop.**

Generally, any notes we may issue will be a new issue for which no trading market currently exists. We may not list our notes on any securities exchange or seek approval for price quotations to be made available through any automated quotation system. There is no assurance that an active trading market



for any of our notes will exist in the future. Even if a market develops, the liquidity of the trading market for any of our notes and the market price quoted for any such notes may be adversely affected by changes in the overall market for fixed income securities, by changes in our financial performance or prospects, or by changes in the prospects for REITs or for the real estate industry generally.

**Conversion of our series D preferred shares will dilute the ownership interests of existing shareholders.**

The conversion of some or all of our series D preferred shares, including a conversion upon exercise of a “fundamental change” (as such term is defined in the applicable articles supplementary), will dilute the ownership interests of existing shareholders. Any sales in the public market of the common shares issuable upon such conversion could adversely affect prevailing market prices of our common shares. In addition, the existence of the series D preferred shares may encourage short selling by market participants because the conversion of the series D preferred shares could depress the price of our common shares or for other reasons.

**There is no assurance that we will continue to make distributions.**

We intend to continue to pay regular quarterly distributions to our shareholders. However:

- our ability to pay distributions will be adversely affected if any of the risks described herein occur;
- our payment of distributions is subject to compliance with restrictions contained in our revolving credit facility and term loan agreements and our debt indenture; and
- any distributions will be made in the discretion of our Board of Trustees and will depend upon various factors that our Board of Trustees deems relevant, including our financial condition, maintenance of our REIT tax status, and our ability to access capital. There are no assurances of our ability to pay distributions or regarding the form of distributions in the future. In addition, our distributions in the past have included, and may in the future include, a return of capital.

For these reasons, among others, our distribution rate may decline or we may cease making distributions.

**Rating agency downgrades may increase our cost of capital.**

Both our senior notes and our preferred stock are rated by two rating agencies. These rating agencies may elect to downgrade their ratings on our senior notes and our preferred stock at any time. Such downgrades may negatively affect our access to the capital markets and increase our cost of capital, including the interest rate and fees payable under our revolving credit facility and term loan agreements.

***Risks Related to Investing in Foreign Countries***

**We are subject to social, political and economic risks of doing business in other countries.**

We conduct a portion of our business in Australia since our acquisition in October 2010 of MacarthurCook Industrial Property Fund, or MIF, an Australian listed property trust that owned at the time ten industrial properties. We also acquired an office property in Sydney, Australia in December 2010. As of December 31, 2010, we owned 11 properties with 1.8 million square feet in various locations in Australia. Circumstances and developments related to these international operations that

could negatively affect our business, financial condition or results of operations include, but are not limited to, the following factors:

- difficulties and costs of staffing and managing international operations;
- currency restrictions, which may prevent the transfer of capital and profits to the United States;
- unexpected changes in regulatory requirements;
- potentially adverse tax consequences;
- the impact of country-specific business cycles and economic instability; and
- foreign ownership restrictions with respect to operations in countries.

Although we have committed significant resources to expand our Australian business activities, if we are unable to successfully manage the risks associated with our foreign business, our out of U.S. investments could produce losses.

**The depreciation in the value of the foreign currency in countries where we have a significant investment may adversely affect our results of operations and financial position.**

We have pursued, and intend to continue to pursue, growth opportunities in Australia where the U.S. dollar is not the national currency. At December 31, 2010, approximately 4% of our total assets were invested in Australian dollars, and we do not currently borrow in Australian dollars or enter currency derivative contracts to mitigate any foreign currency risk. As a result, we are subject to foreign currency risk due to potential fluctuations in exchange rates between the Australian and U.S. dollars. More specifically, a significant change in the value of the Australian dollar may have an adverse effect on our results of operations and financial position in the future. In the future, we may try to mitigate this foreign currency risk by borrowing under debt agreements denominated in Australian dollars and, on occasion and when deemed appropriate, using derivative contracts. However, we have no present intention to do so, and if we engage in such mitigation strategies, we cannot assure you that those attempts to mitigate foreign currency risk would be successful.

**Item 1B. Unresolved Staff Comments.**

None.

## Item 2. Properties.

*General.* At December 31, 2010, we had real estate investments totaling approximately \$6.4 billion in 481 properties, excluding properties classified as held for sale, that were leased to approximately 2,000 tenants. Our properties are located in both suburban and central business district, or CBD, areas. We have concentrations of properties in five major geographic segments: Metro Philadelphia, PA; Oahu, HI; Metro Denver, CO; Metro Washington, DC and Metro Boston, MA. For further information by geographic segment, see Note 11 to our consolidated financial statements included in “Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

The locations of our owned real estate at December 31, 2010, excluding properties held for sale, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

<u>Location</u>	<u>Number of Properties</u>	<u>Investment Amount<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Net Book Value<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Rent<sup>(2)</sup></u>
United States:				
Alabama . . . . .	9	\$ 118,610	\$ 115,697	\$ 17,533
Arizona . . . . .	6	86,030	67,333	12,895
California . . . . .	54	295,626	273,741	37,295
Colorado . . . . .	9	305,001	278,710	45,989
Connecticut . . . . .	16	134,248	116,640	15,169
Delaware . . . . .	1	54,407	38,601	5,238
District of Columbia . . . . .	3	123,214	103,982	13,987
Florida . . . . .	2	48,848	45,978	7,659
Georgia . . . . .	33	248,822	192,575	25,605
Hawaii . . . . .	57	646,555	638,463	76,673
Illinois . . . . .	9	224,465	208,906	35,604
Indiana . . . . .	4	98,228	86,151	13,859
Iowa . . . . .	2	21,874	20,431	1,948
Kansas . . . . .	41	117,705	112,771	17,235
Kentucky . . . . .	1	11,981	9,898	1,296
Maryland . . . . .	9	270,576	221,385	37,111
Massachusetts . . . . .	12	209,344	167,620	33,118
Michigan . . . . .	2	54,098	53,412	9,944
Minnesota . . . . .	12	115,814	88,025	14,349
Missouri . . . . .	7	58,685	51,847	9,117
New Jersey . . . . .	5	168,139	154,190	28,498
New Mexico . . . . .	8	49,649	39,814	7,596
New York . . . . .	47	351,208	292,155	48,253
North Carolina . . . . .	2	44,637	44,306	7,351
Ohio . . . . .	20	202,775	184,062	30,807
Pennsylvania . . . . .	32	1,066,114	815,009	150,979
South Carolina . . . . .	10	65,376	59,050	7,070
Tennessee . . . . .	3	52,428	46,385	6,562
Texas . . . . .	26	398,514	302,213	38,690
Virginia . . . . .	9	102,997	83,170	15,106
Washington . . . . .	17	213,860	201,091	28,753
Wisconsin . . . . .	2	124,037	120,353	21,909
Australia . . . . .	11	273,393	273,033	32,516
Total real estate . . . . .	<u>481</u>	<u>\$6,357,258</u>	<u>\$5,506,997</u>	<u>\$855,714</u>

(1) Excludes purchase price allocations for acquired real estate leases.

- (2) Rent is pursuant to signed leases as of December 31, 2010, plus estimated expense reimbursements; includes some triple net lease rents and excludes lease value amortization. Excludes properties classified in discontinued operations.

At December 31, 2010, 15 properties with an aggregate cost of \$599.2 million were encumbered by mortgage notes payable totaling \$351.5 million.

**Item 3. Legal Proceedings.**

In August 2009, we commenced litigation in the U.S. District Court for the District of Hawaii to declare Hawaii state legislation which seeks to limit rent increases at certain of our leased industrial and commercial lands in Hawaii to be in violation of the United States Constitution. In May 2010, the U.S. District Court in Hawaii ruled that the law intended to limit the rents we may charge violates the U.S. Constitution and is unenforceable and a judgment was entered in our favor on June 1, 2010. During June 2010, the State of Hawaii appealed this judgment to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the 9<sup>th</sup> Circuit. In October 2010, we entered a settlement agreement with the State of Hawaii pursuant to which the State’s appeal was dismissed with prejudice and we agreed not to seek recovery of our attorneys’ fees from the State. Our settlement with the State preserves our ability to seek recovery of our attorneys’ fees from a tenants’ organization which sponsored this unconstitutional legislation and then intervened in this litigation. We are now pursuing this claim to recover our attorneys’ fees.

In the ordinary course of business we are involved in litigation incidental to our business; however, we are not aware of any pending legal proceeding affecting us or any of our properties for which we might become liable or the outcome of which we expect to have a material impact on us.

**Item 4. [Removed and Reserved.]**

**PART II**

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

Our common shares are traded on the NYSE (symbol: CWH). The following table sets forth for the periods indicated the high and low sale prices for our common shares as reported by the NYSE composite transactions reports:

	<u>High</u>	<u>Low</u>
<b>2009</b>		
First Quarter . . . . .	\$16.76	\$ 9.92
Second Quarter . . . . .	20.52	12.00
Third Quarter . . . . .	32.52	15.80
Fourth Quarter . . . . .	30.20	24.16
<b>2010</b>		
First Quarter . . . . .	\$32.56	\$25.24
Second Quarter . . . . .	33.00	24.60
Third Quarter . . . . .	28.00	22.89
Fourth Quarter . . . . .	26.70	23.85

The closing price of our common shares on the NYSE on February 18, 2011, was \$28.52 per share. The share prices in the tables above reflect the one for four combination of our common shares effective July 1, 2010.

As of February 18, 2011, there were approximately 1,840 shareholders of record, and we estimate that as of such date there were in excess of 66,680 beneficial owners of our common shares.

In July 2010, we declared a new quarterly common share dividend rate of \$0.50 per share (\$2.00 per share per year). Information about distributions paid to common shareholders is summarized in the table below and reflect the one for four combination of our common shares effective July 1, 2010. Common share distributions are generally paid in the quarter following the quarter to which they relate.

	<b>Cash Distributions Per Common Share</b>	
	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>
First Quarter . . . . .	\$0.48	\$0.48
Second Quarter . . . . .	0.48	0.48
Third Quarter . . . . .	0.48	0.50
Fourth Quarter . . . . .	0.48	0.50
Total . . . . .	<u>\$1.92</u>	<u>\$1.96</u>

All common share distributions shown in the table above have been paid in cash. We currently intend to continue to declare and pay common share distributions on a quarterly basis in cash. However, the amount and form of distributions are made at the discretion of our Board of Trustees and depend on our earnings, cash available for distribution, financial condition, capital market conditions, growth prospects and other factors which our Board of Trustees deems relevant. Therefore, there can be no assurance that we will continue to pay distributions in the future in cash or that the amount of any distributions we do pay will not decrease.

## Item 6. Selected Financial Data.

The following table sets forth selected financial data for the periods and dates indicated. This data should be read in conjunction with, and is qualified in its entirety by reference to, “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations” and the consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included in “Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules” of this Annual Report on Form 10-K. Amounts are in thousands, except per share data.

<u>Income Statement Data</u>	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>				
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Total revenues . . . . .	\$793,370	\$770,941	\$752,110	\$699,717	\$668,312
Income from continuing operations . . . . .	79,751	78,931	61,731	68,141	199,475
Net income <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	135,409	164,674	244,645	124,255	250,580
Net income available for common shareholders <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	81,755	114,006	193,977	59,453	198,974
Common distributions declared . . . . .	99,374	134,741	190,302	136,239	220,481
Weighted average common shares outstanding—basic . . . . .	64,703	56,055	56,617	53,590	52,491
Weighted average common shares outstanding—diluted . . . . .	72,001	63,353	63,915	60,888	54,131
Earnings per common share:					
Income from continuing operations available for common shareholders—basic and diluted . . . . .	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.06	\$ 2.82
Net income available for common shareholders—basic and diluted <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	\$ 1.26	\$ 2.03	\$ 3.43	\$ 1.11	\$ 3.79
Common distributions declared . . . . .	\$ 1.48	\$ 2.40 <sup>(3)</sup>	\$ 3.36	\$ 2.52	\$ 4.20
	<u>December 31,</u>				
<u>Balance Sheet Data</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2007</u>	<u>2006</u>
Real estate properties <sup>(4)</sup> . . . . .	\$6,357,258	\$6,323,681	\$6,242,257	\$6,156,294	\$5,762,273
Equity investments . . . . .	171,464	158,822	—	—	—
Total assets . . . . .	6,588,520	6,121,321	6,016,099	5,859,332	5,575,949
Total indebtedness, net . . . . .	3,206,066	2,992,650	2,889,918	2,774,160	2,397,231
Total shareholders’ equity . . . . .	3,131,690	2,889,066	2,921,112	2,902,883	2,950,768

(1) Changes in net income result from property acquisitions and sales during all periods presented, net gains aggregating \$206.9 million recognized in 2010 from the sale of properties and the issuance of common shares by GOV, losses aggregating \$154.3 million recognized in 2010 from asset impairment and accelerated depreciation, the contribution of 29 properties to GOV during 2009, gains aggregating \$99.8 million recognized in 2009 from the sale of properties and early extinguishment of debt, losses aggregating \$31.9 million recognized in 2009 from asset impairment, gains of \$137.2 million recognized in 2008 from the sale of properties and gains of \$116.3 million recognized in 2006 from our sale of all 7.7 million SNH common shares and 4.0 million HPT common shares we owned.

(2) Net income available for common shareholders is net income reduced by preferred distributions and the excess redemption price paid over the carrying value of preferred shares.

(3) Includes a \$0.48 per common share distribution which was declared on December 11, 2009, and paid on January 29, 2010, to shareholders of record as of the close of business on December 21, 2009. This “pull back dividend” was with respect to earnings in the three months ended December 31, 2009, but was declared in December 2009 and paid in 2010 to comply with REIT distribution requirements of the IRC.

(4) Excludes value of acquired real estate leases.

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

The following information should be read in conjunction with our consolidated financial statements and accompanying notes included elsewhere in this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

### OVERVIEW

We primarily own office and industrial buildings located throughout the United States and, beginning in 2010, Australia. We also own 17.9 million square feet of leased industrial and commercial lands located in Oahu, Hawaii.

### Property Operations

As of December 31, 2010, 87.7% of our total square feet was leased, compared to 88.8% leased as of December 31, 2009. These results reflect a 1.9 percentage point decrease in occupancy at properties we owned continuously since January 1, 2009, partially offset by property acquisitions. Occupancy data for 2010 and 2009 is as follows (square feet in thousands):

	All Properties <sup>(1)</sup>		Comparable Properties <sup>(2)</sup>	
	As of the Year Ended December 31,		As of the Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009	2010	2009
Total properties	481	462	429	429
Total square feet	64,018	60,647	55,372	55,372
Percent leased <sup>(3)</sup>	87.7%	88.8%	86.6%	88.5%

<sup>(1)</sup> Excludes properties classified in discontinued operations as of December 31, 2010.

<sup>(2)</sup> Based on properties owned continuously since January 1, 2009, and excludes properties classified in discontinued operations as of December 31, 2010.

<sup>(3)</sup> Percent leased includes (i) space being fitted out for occupancy pursuant to signed leases and (ii) space which is leased, but is not occupied or is being offered for sublease by tenants.

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we signed lease renewals for 4.9 million square feet and new leases for 2.1 million square feet, at weighted average rental rates that were 1% below rents previously charged for the same space. Average lease terms for leases signed during 2010 were 6.1 years. Commitments for tenant improvement and leasing costs for leases signed during 2010 totaled \$77.6 million, or \$11.06 per square foot on average (approximately \$1.81/sq. ft. per year of the lease term).

During the past twelve months, leasing market conditions in the majority of our markets appear to be stabilizing, but remain weak. As a result, the amount of leasing activity within our portfolio has slowed and our occupancy has declined. Required landlord funded tenant build outs and leasing commissions payable to tenant brokers for new leases and lease renewals have increased in certain markets since 2008. These build out costs and leasing commissions are generally amortized as a reduction of our income during the terms of the affected leases. We believe that the current high unemployment rate and weak leasing market conditions in the U.S. may lead to a continued decrease in occupancy and effective rents at our properties through the end of 2011, but we expect our occupancy may begin to improve in late 2011 and 2012. However, there are too many variables for us to reasonably project what the financial impact of changing market conditions will be on our occupancy or financial results for future periods.

We review all of our long lived assets used in operations for possible impairments following the end of each quarter and when there is an event or change in circumstances that indicates an

impairment in value may have occurred. During 2010, we determined the carrying value of 36 properties exceeded their estimated fair value based on agreed upon sales prices, broker valuations and an analysis of property level cash flows, resulting in impairment charges aggregating \$129.3 million.

Approximately 19.4% of our leased square feet and 22.0% of our rents are included in leases scheduled to expire through December 31, 2012. Lease renewals and rental rates at which available space may be relet in the future will depend on prevailing market conditions at the times these renewals are negotiated. Lease expirations by year, as of December 31, 2010, are as follows (square feet and dollars in thousands):

<u>Year</u>	<u>Square Feet Expiring<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>% of Square Feet Expiring</u>	<u>Cumulative % of Square Feet Expiring</u>	<u>Annualized Rental Income Expiring<sup>(2)</sup></u>	<u>% of Annualized Rental Income Expiring</u>	<u>Cumulative % of Annualized Rental Income Expiring</u>
2011 .....	5,827	10.4%	10.4%	\$ 93,780	11.0%	11.0%
2012 .....	5,045	9.0%	19.4%	94,230	11.0%	22.0%
2013 .....	5,442	9.7%	29.1%	96,515	11.3%	33.3%
2014 .....	4,242	7.5%	36.6%	68,298	8.0%	41.3%
2015 .....	3,676	6.5%	43.1%	74,934	8.8%	50.1%
2016 .....	4,358	7.8%	50.9%	64,911	7.5%	57.6%
2017 .....	2,875	5.1%	56.0%	76,590	8.9%	66.5%
2018 .....	2,812	5.0%	61.0%	58,959	6.9%	73.4%
2019 .....	3,401	6.1%	67.1%	42,778	5.0%	78.4%
2020 .....	2,483	4.4%	71.5%	59,810	7.0%	85.4%
Thereafter .....	16,004	28.5%	100.0%	124,909	14.6%	100.0%
	<u>56,165</u>	<u>100.0%</u>		<u>\$855,714</u>	<u>100.0%</u>	
Weighted average remaining lease term (in years): .....	<u>8.0</u>			<u>6.1</u>		

(1) Square feet is pursuant to signed leases as of December 31, 2010, and includes (i) space being fitted out for occupancy and (ii) space which is leased, but is not occupied or is being offered for sublease by tenants. Excludes properties classified in discontinued operations.

(2) Annualized rental income is rents pursuant to signed leases as of December 31, 2010, plus estimated expense reimbursements; includes some triple net lease rents and excludes lease value amortization. Excludes properties classified in discontinued operations.



Our principal source of funds for our operations is rents from tenants at our properties. Rents are generally received from our tenants monthly in advance, except from our government tenants, who pay rents monthly in arrears. As of December 31, 2010, tenants responsible for 1% or more of our total rent were as follows (square feet in thousands):

Tenant	Square Feet <sup>(1)</sup>	% of Total Square Feet <sup>(1)</sup>	% of Annualized Rental Income <sup>(2)</sup>	Expiration
1. Telstra Corporation Limited . . . . .	311	0.6%	2.3%	2020
2. Expedia, Inc. . . . .	354	0.6%	2.1%	2018
3. PNC Financial Services Group . . . . .	613	1.1%	1.8%	2012 to 2021
4. John Wiley & Sons, Inc. . . . .	342	0.6%	1.8%	2017
5. GlaxoSmithKline plc . . . . .	608	1.1%	1.7%	2013
6. U. S. Government <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .	476	0.8%	1.6%	2011 to 2031
7. Wells Fargo Bank . . . . .	461	0.8%	1.4%	2011 to 2017
8. Jones Day (law firm) . . . . .	407	0.7%	1.3%	2012 and 2019
9. The Bank of New York Mellon Corp. . . . .	390	0.7%	1.2%	2011, 2012, 2015, 2020
10. Ballard Spahr Andrews & Ingersoll, LLP (law firm)	269	0.5%	1.2%	2011, 2012, 2015
11. Flextronics International Ltd. . . . .	894	1.6%	1.1%	2014
12. JDA Software Group, Inc. . . . .	283	0.5%	1.1%	2012
13. ING . . . . .	410	0.7%	1.1%	2011 and 2018
14. Towers Watson . . . . .	334	0.6%	1.0%	2011 to 2020
15. SunGard Capital Corporation . . . . .	201	0.4%	1.0%	2011, 2016, 2017
Total . . . . .	<u>6,353</u>	<u>11.3%</u>	<u>21.7%</u>	

- <sup>(1)</sup> Square feet is pursuant to signed leases as of December 31, 2010, and includes (i) space being fitted out for occupancy and (ii) space which is leased, but is not occupied or is being offered for sublease by tenants. Excludes properties classified in discontinued operations.
- <sup>(2)</sup> Annualized rental income is rents pursuant to signed leases as of December 31, 2010, plus estimated expense reimbursements; includes some triple net lease rents and excludes lease value amortization. Excludes properties classified in discontinued operations.
- <sup>(3)</sup> Including our 24.6% pro rata ownership of GOV as of December 31, 2010: the U.S. Government represents 1,754 square feet, or 3.1% of our total square feet, and 4.9% of our total rental income.

**Investment Activities**

Since January 1, 2010, we have acquired 47 office and industrial properties with a combined 6.4 million square feet for \$1.1 billion, excluding closing costs. At the time of acquisition, these properties were 93.9% leased at rents which yielded approximately 9.5% of the aggregate gross purchase price, based on estimated annual net operating income, or NOI, which we define as rental income less property operating expenses on the date of closing.

Since January 1, 2010, we have sold 45 office and industrial properties with a combined 5.3 million square feet for \$713.7 million, excluding closing costs, and recognized net gains of approximately \$206.6 million. In one of the sale transactions, we provided mortgage financing to the buyer, a not for

profit hospital entity, totaling \$8.3 million at 4.75% for ten years. Included in these sales were two portfolio transactions involving affiliated companies:

- In June 2010, we entered agreements to sell 15 properties to GOV that contain approximately 1.9 million square feet for aggregate sales prices of \$231.0 million, excluding closing costs. We sold all 15 of these properties during 2010 and we recognized total gains of \$34.3 million, exclusive of deferred gains of \$14.6 million attributable to our ownership interest in GOV. The net book value for four of these properties sold to GOV in September 2010 exceeded their allocated sales prices, and we recorded impairment charges of \$21.5 million during the second quarter of 2010.
- In November 2010, we entered into various purchase and sale agreements to sell 27 properties, which are majority leased as medical office, clinic and biotech laboratory buildings, to SNH for aggregate sales prices of \$470.0 million, excluding closing costs. In 2010, we sold 21 of these properties containing approximately 2.1 million square feet for \$374.1 million, excluding closing costs, and recognized net gains totaling \$133.3 million. In January 2011, we sold the remaining six properties containing approximately 737,000 square feet for aggregate sales prices of \$95.9 million, excluding closing costs, and we expect to recognize gains totaling approximately \$34.5 million. In addition, SNH has rights of first refusal to purchase from us any of 19 additional buildings that are leased to tenants in medical related businesses which we continue to own.

In January 2010, GOV issued 9,775,000 common shares in a public offering for \$21.50 per common share, raising net proceeds of approximately \$199.3 million. In August 2010, GOV issued an additional 9,200,000 common shares in a public offering for \$25.00 per common share, raising net proceeds of approximately \$219.9 million. As a result of these transactions, our ownership percentage in GOV was reduced from 46.3% prior to these transactions to 24.6% after these transactions, and we recognized gains totaling \$34.8 million.

### *Financing Activities*

In March and September 2010, we issued 8,625,000 and 7,500,000 common shares, respectively, in underwritten public offerings, raising net proceeds aggregating \$430.8 million. We used the net proceeds from these offerings to repay amounts then outstanding under our revolving credit facility and for general business purposes, including property acquisitions and debt repayments.

In August 2010, we entered into a new \$750.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility that we use for acquisitions, working capital and general business purposes. The new facility replaced our previous \$750.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility which had a maturity date of August 22, 2010. The maturity date of the new facility is August 8, 2013, and includes an option for us to extend the facility for one year to August 8, 2014. Interest paid under the new facility is set at LIBOR plus 200 basis points, subject to adjustments based on our credit ratings.

In August 2010, we repaid at maturity all \$30.0 million of our 8.875% senior notes due 2010. We also prepaid at par \$266.7 million of mortgage debt that was scheduled to mature in 2011 and 2029. We funded these payments with borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

In September 2010, we issued \$250.0 million of unsecured senior notes in a public offering, raising net proceeds of approximately \$242.5 million. These notes bear interest at 5.875% per annum, require semi-annual interest payments and mature in September 2020. Net proceeds from these notes were used to repay amounts then outstanding under our revolving credit facility.

In October 2010, we repaid at maturity all \$20.0 million of our 8.625% senior notes due in 2010 using cash on hand.

In October 2010, we redeemed the remaining 7,000,000 shares of our 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% series B preferred shares for \$25.00 per share plus accrued and unpaid distributions, using borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

In December 2010, we entered into a \$400.0 million five year unsecured term loan with a group of banks. The term loan matures on December 15, 2015 and can be prepaid without penalty beginning December 16, 2012. Interest paid under the term loan is set at LIBOR plus 200 basis points, subject to adjustments based on our credit ratings. Net proceeds from the term loan were used to repay amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility and for general business purposes, including acquisitions.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

*Year Ended December 31, 2010, Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2009*

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2010	2009	\$ Change	% Change
	(in thousands, except per share data)			
Rental income . . . . .	\$ 793,370	\$ 770,941	\$ 22,429	2.9%
Expenses:				
Operating expenses . . . . .	333,889	323,255	10,634	3.3%
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .	207,884	177,019	30,865	17.4%
General and administrative . . . . .	39,646	36,575	3,071	8.4%
Acquisition related costs . . . . .	21,560	4,298	17,262	401.6%
Total expenses . . . . .	602,979	541,147	61,832	11.4%
Operating income . . . . .	190,391	229,794	(39,403)	(17.1)%
Interest and other income . . . . .	3,159	1,194	1,965	164.6%
Interest expense . . . . .	(179,642)	(166,855)	12,787	7.7%
Loss on asset impairment . . . . .	(30,811)	(11,699)	19,112	163.4%
(Loss) gain on early extinguishment of debt . . . . .	(796)	20,686	(21,482)	(103.8)%
Equity in earnings of investees . . . . .	8,464	6,546	1,918	29.3%
Gain on issuance of shares by an equity investee . . . . .	34,808	—	34,808	100.0%
Gain on sale of properties . . . . .	34,336	—	34,336	100.0%
Gain on asset acquisition . . . . .	20,392	—	20,392	100.0%
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense . . .	80,301	79,666	635	0.8%
Income tax expense . . . . .	(550)	(735)	(185)	(25.2)%
Income from continuing operations . . . . .	79,751	78,931	820	1.0%
Discontinued operations:				
Income from discontinued operations . . . . .	16,591	26,793	(10,202)	(38.1)%
Loss on asset impairment . . . . .	(98,453)	(20,183)	78,270	387.8%
Loss on early extinguishment of debt . . . . .	(248)	—	248	100.0%
Net gain on sale of properties . . . . .	137,768	79,133	58,635	74.1%
Net income . . . . .	135,409	164,674	(29,265)	(17.8)%
Preferred distributions . . . . .	(47,733)	(50,668)	(2,935)	(5.8)%
Excess redemption price paid over carrying value of preferred shares . . . . .	(5,921)	—	5,921	100.0%
Net income available for common shareholders . . . . .	\$ 81,755	\$ 114,006	\$ (32,251)	(28.3)%
Weighted average common shares outstanding—basic . . . . .	64,703	56,055	8,648	15.4%
Weighted average common shares outstanding—diluted . . . . .	72,001	63,353	8,648	13.7%
Basic and diluted earnings per common share:				
Income from continuing operations available for common shareholders . . . . .	\$ 0.40	\$ 0.50	\$ (0.10)	(20.0)%
Income from discontinued operations . . . . .	\$ 0.86	\$ 1.53	\$ (0.67)	(43.8)%
Net income available for common shareholders . . . . .	\$ 1.26	\$ 2.03	\$ (0.77)	(37.9)%

*Rental income.* Rental income increased for the year ended December 31, 2010, compared to the same period in 2009, primarily due to an increase in rental income from our Other Markets and Metro Denver, CO segments, offset by decreases in rental income from our Metro Washington, DC and Metro Boston, MA segments, as described in the segment information note to our consolidated financial statements. The aggregate increase primarily reflects the acquisition of 52 properties in 2009 and 2010, offset by a decrease in rental income from the contribution of 29 properties to GOV in 2009, the sale of 15 properties to GOV in 2010 and the decline in occupancy in 2010. Rental income from our Other Markets segment increased \$23.7 million, or 5.3%, primarily reflecting the acquisition of 46 properties during 2009 and 2010, offset by a \$26.3 million decrease in rental income resulting from the contribution of 22 properties to GOV in June 2009 and the sale of 11 properties to GOV in 2010, and the decline in occupancy primarily from properties we owned continuously since January 1, 2009. Rental income from our Metro Denver, CO segment increased by \$14.2 million, or 50.8%, primarily reflecting the acquisition of two properties in 2009 and 2010, offset by the contribution of three properties to GOV in June 2009. Rental income from our Metro Washington, DC segment decreased by \$12.9 million, or 22.0%, primarily reflecting the contribution of four properties to GOV in June 2009 and the sale of two properties to GOV in 2010, offset by an increase in rental income from two properties acquired during 2009 and two properties acquired during 2010. Rental income from our Metro Boston, MA segment decreased \$4.0 million, or 10.3%, primarily reflecting the sale of two properties to GOV in 2010 and the decline in occupancy in 2010. Rental income includes non-cash straight line rent adjustments totaling \$11.4 million in 2010 and \$12.8 million in 2009 and amortization of acquired real estate leases and obligations totaling (\$6.9) million in 2010 and (\$9.0) million in 2009. Rental income also includes lease termination fees totaling \$2.1 million in 2010 and \$1.2 million in 2009.

*Total expenses.* The increase in total expenses primarily reflects the acquisition of properties during 2009 and 2010, offset by the contribution of 29 properties to GOV in June 2009 and the sale of 15 properties to GOV during 2010. The increase in depreciation and amortization is also attributable to accelerated depreciation of \$25.0 million on eight properties that we expect to take out of service and raze in 2011. The increase in general and administrative expenses is also due to an increase in legal fees associated with our industrial and commercial land in Hawaii and other litigation costs. The increase in acquisition related costs reflects taxes and fees related to properties acquired in Australia during 2010.

*Interest and other income.* The increase in interest and other income in 2010 primarily reflects a \$750,000 nonrefundable deposit that was forfeited by the buyer of one of our properties when the buyer was unable to meet its obligation to purchase the property in January 2010 and \$376,000 of interest income from our investment in marketable pass through certificates redeemed in August 2010.

*Interest expense.* The increase in interest expense in 2010 primarily reflects the issuance of \$250.0 million of 5.875% unsecured senior notes in 2010, \$125.0 million of 7.50% unsecured senior notes and \$175.0 million of mortgage debt with a current interest rate of 5.66% during 2009, offset by the repurchase and retirement of \$109.5 million of our debt in 2009, the prepayment of \$182.4 million of mortgage debt and the repayment of \$30.0 million of 8.875% and \$20.0 million of 8.625% unsecured senior notes in 2010.

*Loss on asset impairment in continuing operations.* The loss on asset impairment in 2010 reflects the write down to estimated fair value of four office properties that we sold to GOV totaling \$21.5 million, four industrial & other properties located in our Other Markets segment totaling \$5.1 million and one office property located in our Metro Boston, MA segment totaling \$4.2 million. The loss on asset impairment in 2009 reflects the write down to estimated fair value of two office properties and three industrial & other properties located in our Other Markets segment.

*(Loss) gain on early extinguishment of debt.* The loss on early extinguishment of debt in 2010 reflects the write off of unamortized discounts and deferred financing fees associated with the prepayment of \$182.4 million of mortgage debt in August 2010. The gain on early extinguishment of debt in 2009 relates to the repurchase and retirement of \$31.8 million of our floating rate senior notes due in 2011 for \$24.2 million, \$49.3 million of our 6.95% senior notes due in 2012 for \$41.5 million, \$9.0 million of our 6.50% senior notes due in 2013 for \$7.3 million, \$5.3 million of our 5.75% senior notes due in 2014 for \$4.3 million and \$14.0 million of our 6.40% senior notes due in 2015 for \$11.0 million, net of unamortized deferred financing fees and note discounts.

*Equity in earnings of investees.* Equity in earnings of investees represents our proportionate share of earnings (loss) from AIC and from GOV. The increase in earnings of investees primarily reflects our ownership interest in GOV since its formation in June 2009.

*Gain on issuance of shares by an equity investee.* The gain on issuance of shares by an equity investee reflects the issuance of 9,775,000 common shares by GOV in January 2010 and the issuance of 9,200,000 common shares by GOV in August 2010 at prices above our per share carrying value.

*Gain on sale of properties in continuing operations.* Net sales proceeds and gains from the sale of 15 office properties to GOV in 2010 were \$229.4 million and \$34.3 million, respectively.

*Gain on asset acquisition.* The gain on asset acquisition in 2010 represents the excess of the fair value of the assets we acquired when we purchased MIF over the price we paid.

*Income from discontinued operations.* Income from discontinued operations reflects operating results from 20 office properties and three industrial properties sold in 2010, ten office properties sold in 2009 and 12 office properties and 22 industrial & other properties classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2010. The properties contributed or sold to GOV are not considered discontinued operations because of our continuing ownership of GOV.

*Loss on asset impairment in discontinued operations.* The loss on asset impairment in discontinued operations in 2010 reflects the write down to estimated fair value of six office properties and 21 industrial & other properties located in our Other Markets and Metro Boston, MA segments that we are currently marketing for sale. The loss on asset impairment in discontinued operations in 2009 reflects the write down to estimated fair value of two office properties and one industrial property located in our Other Markets segment. Two of these properties were sold during 2010 and one property is being marketed for sale.

*Net gain on sale of properties from discontinued operations.* Net sales proceeds and net gains from the sale of 20 office properties and three industrial & other properties in 2010 were \$374.4 million and \$137.8 million, respectively. Net sales proceeds and gain from the sale of ten office properties in 2009 were \$212.0 million and \$79.1 million, respectively.

*Net income and net income available for common shareholders.* The decrease in net income and net income available for common shareholders is due primarily to losses on asset impairment and accelerated depreciation in 2010, gain on the early extinguishment of debt recognized in 2009, a decrease in rents resulting from the contribution of 29 properties to GOV in June 2009, a decrease in rents from properties sold in 2009 and 2010, an increase in interest expense and the decline in occupancy in 2010, offset by the net gain recognized on sales of properties and the issuance of common shares by GOV, and income from acquisitions made during 2009 and 2010. Net income available for common shareholders is net income reduced by preferred distributions and the excess redemption price paid over the carrying value of our 8¾% series B preferred shares that we redeemed in October 2010.

## RESULTS OF OPERATIONS

Year Ended December 31, 2009, Compared to Year Ended December 31, 2008

	Year Ended December 31,			
	2009	2008	\$ Change	% Change
	(in thousands, except per share data)			
Rental income . . . . .	\$ 770,941	\$ 752,110	\$ 18,831	2.5%
Expenses:				
Operating expenses . . . . .	323,255	314,109	9,146	2.9%
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .	177,019	167,298	9,721	5.8%
General and administrative . . . . .	36,575	33,891	2,684	7.9%
Acquisition related costs . . . . .	4,298	—	4,298	100.0%
Total expenses . . . . .	541,147	515,298	25,849	5.0%
Operating income . . . . .	229,794	236,812	(7,018)	(3.0)%
Interest and other income . . . . .	1,194	1,442	(248)	(17.2)%
Interest expense . . . . .	(166,855)	(173,467)	(6,612)	(3.8)%
Loss on asset impairment . . . . .	(11,699)	(2,283)	9,416	412.4%
Gain on early extinguishment of debt . . . . .	20,686	—	20,686	100.0%
Equity in earnings of investees . . . . .	6,546	—	6,546	100.0%
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense . . . . .	79,666	62,504	17,162	27.5%
Income tax expense . . . . .	(735)	(773)	(38)	(4.9)%
Income from continuing operations . . . . .	78,931	61,731	17,200	27.9%
Discontinued operations:				
Income from discontinued operations . . . . .	26,793	45,740	(18,947)	(41.4)%
Loss on asset impairment . . . . .	(20,183)	—	20,183	100.0%
Gain on sale of properties . . . . .	79,133	137,174	(58,041)	(42.3)%
Net income . . . . .	164,674	244,645	(79,971)	(32.7)%
Preferred distributions . . . . .	(50,668)	(50,668)	—	—%
Net income available for common shareholders . . . . .	\$ 114,006	\$ 193,977	\$ (79,971)	(41.2)%
Weighted average common shares outstanding—basic . . . . .	56,055	56,617	(562)	(1.0)%
Weighted average common shares outstanding—diluted . . . . .	63,353	63,915	(562)	(0.9)%
Basic and diluted earnings per common share:				
Income from continuing operations available for common shareholders . . . . .	\$ 0.50	\$ 0.20	\$ 0.30	(150.0)%
Income from discontinued operations . . . . .	\$ 1.53	\$ 3.23	\$ (1.70)	(52.6)%
Net income available for common shareholders . . . . .	\$ 2.03	\$ 3.43	\$ (1.40)	(40.8)%

*Rental income.* Rental income increased for the year ended December 31, 2009, compared to the same period in 2008, primarily due to increases in rental income from our Other Markets, Metro Denver, CO and Oahu, HI segments, offset by a decrease in rental income from our Washington, DC market segment, as described in the segment information note to our consolidated financial statements. The aggregate increase reflects property acquisitions offset by a decrease in rental income from the contribution of 29 properties to GOV and the decline in occupancy. Rental income from our Other Markets segment increased \$15.6 million, or 3.6%, reflecting the acquisition of eight properties during

2009 and 54 properties during 2008, offset by a \$25.6 million decrease in rental income from the contribution of 22 properties to GOV in June 2009, and the decline in occupancy primarily from properties we owned continuously since January 1, 2008. Rental income from our Metro Denver, CO segment increased \$8.0 million, or 39.7%, primarily reflecting the acquisition of one property during 2009, offset by a \$3.3 million decrease in rental income from the contribution of three properties to GOV in June 2009. Rental income from our Oahu, HI segment increased \$5.7 million, or 8.6%, primarily because of an increase in weighted average rental rates for new leases and lease renewals signed during 2008 and 2009. Rental income from our Washington, DC segment decreased by \$12.0 million, or 17%, primarily reflecting the contribution of four properties to GOV in June 2009. Rental income includes non-cash straight line rent adjustments totaling \$12.8 million in 2009 and \$16.6 million in 2008 and amortization of acquired real estate leases and obligations totaling (\$9.0) million in 2009 and (\$8.0) million in 2008. Rental income also includes lease termination fees totaling \$1.2 million in 2009 and \$1.3 million in 2008.

*Total expenses.* The increase in total expenses primarily reflects our acquisition of properties since January 1, 2008, offset by the contribution of 29 properties to GOV in June 2009. The increase in depreciation and amortization expense also reflects building and tenant improvement costs incurred throughout our portfolio since January 1, 2008. Acquisition costs in 2009 include certain costs related to property acquisitions that we now expense since our adoption of the Business Combinations Topic of The FASB Accounting Standards Codification™ in January 2009.

*Interest expense.* The decrease in interest expense in 2009 primarily reflects a decrease in interest rates on our floating rate debt and the repurchase and retirement of \$109.5 million of our senior notes.

*Loss on asset impairment in continuing operations.* The loss on asset impairment in 2009 reflects the write down of the net book value of two office and three industrial properties located in our Other Markets segment to their estimated fair value. These properties have low current occupancy levels and low long term leasing or releasing prospects. The loss on asset impairment in 2008 reflects the write off of the net book value of three industrial properties located in our Other Markets segment, that were taken out of service in December 2008.

*Gain on early extinguishment of debt.* The gain on early extinguishment of debt in 2009 relates to the repurchase and retirement of \$31.8 million of our floating rate senior notes due in 2011 for \$24.2 million, \$49.3 million of our 6.95% senior notes due in 2012 for \$41.5 million, \$9.0 million of our 6.50% senior notes due in 2013 for \$7.3 million, \$5.3 million of our 5.75% senior notes due in 2014 for \$4.3 million, and \$14.0 million of our 6.40% senior notes due in 2015 for \$11.0 million, net of unamortized deferred financing fees and note discounts.

*Equity in earnings of investees.* Equity in earnings of investees represents our proportionate share of earnings (loss) from AIC since our investment in this company in February 2009 and from GOV since its initial public offering in June 2009.

*Income from continuing operations.* The increase in income from continuing operations is due primarily to the decrease in floating interest rates and the repurchase and retirement of some of our senior notes, the gain on early extinguishment of debt and income from acquisitions in 2009 and 2008, offset by the loss on asset impairment in continuing operations recognized in 2009, the decline in occupancy in 2009, the increase in depreciation and amortization expense, and the contribution of 29 properties to GOV in June 2009.

*Income from discontinued operations.* Income from discontinued operations reflects operating results from 20 office properties and three industrial properties sold in 2010, ten office properties sold in 2009, 37 office properties sold during 2008 and 12 office properties and 22 industrial & other

properties classified as held for sale as of December 31, 2010. The properties contributed or sold to GOV are not considered discontinued operations because of our continuing ownership of GOV.

*Loss on asset impairment in discontinued operations.* The loss on asset impairment in discontinued operations in 2009 reflects the write down of the net book value of two office properties and one industrial property located in our Other Markets segment to their estimated fair value. Two of these properties were sold during 2010 and the other property was classified as held for sale and included in discontinued operations as of December 31, 2010.

*Gain on sale of properties in discontinued operations.* Net sales proceeds and gain from the sale of ten office properties in 2009 were \$212.0 million and \$79.1 million, respectively. Net sales proceeds and gain from the sale of 37 office properties in 2008 were \$333.6 million and \$137.2 million, respectively.

*Net income and net income available for common shareholders.* The decrease in net income and net income available for common shareholders is due primarily to the decline in gains recognized on the sale of properties, the loss on asset impairment recognized in 2009, the decline in occupancy in 2009, a decrease in rents from the contribution of 29 properties to GOV in June 2009, a decrease in rents from properties sold in 2009 and 2008, and an increase in depreciation and amortization expense, offset by the gain on early extinguishment of debt, the decrease in floating interest rates and the repurchase and retirement of some of our senior notes and income from acquisitions in 2009 and 2008. Net income available for common shareholders is net income reduced by preferred distributions.

## **LIQUIDITY AND CAPITAL RESOURCES**

### ***Our Operating Liquidity and Resources***

Our principal source of funds to pay operating expenses, debt obligations and distributions on our common and preferred shares is rental income from our properties and distributions from our equity investment in GOV. This flow of funds has historically been sufficient for us to pay our operating expenses, debt service and distributions to shareholders. We believe that our operating cash flow will be sufficient to meet our operating expenses, debt service and distribution payments for the foreseeable future. Our future cash flows from operating activities will depend primarily upon our:

- ability to maintain or improve the occupancy of, and the current rent rates at, our properties;
- ability to control operating cost increases at our properties;
- receipt of distributions from our equity investment in GOV; and
- ability to purchase additional properties which produce positive cash flows from operations.

We believe that present leasing market conditions in the majority of areas where our properties are located may result in decreases in occupancies and effective rents, or gross rents less amortization of landlord funded tenant improvements and leasing costs. Also, volatility in energy costs may also cause our future operating costs to fluctuate; however, the impact of these fluctuations is expected to be partially offset by the pass throughs of operating costs to our tenants pursuant to lease terms. We generally do not purchase turnaround properties or properties which do not generate positive cash flows. Our future purchases of properties which generate positive cash flows cannot be accurately projected because such purchases depend upon available opportunities which come to our attention.

Cash flows provided by (used in) operating, investing and financing activities were \$252.1 million, (\$353.5) million and \$274.9 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2010, and \$297.0 million, (\$465.3) million and \$170.9 million, respectively, for the year ended December 31, 2009. Changes in all three categories between 2010 and 2009 are primarily related to property acquisitions and sales, repayments and issuances of debt obligations in 2009 and 2010, the redemption of our



series B preferred shares in 2010 and net proceeds received from the issuance of 16,125,000 of our common shares during 2010.

***Our Investment and Financing Liquidity and Resources***

In order to fund acquisitions and to accommodate cash needs that may result from timing differences between our receipt of rents and our desire or need to make distributions or pay operating or capital expenses, we maintain a \$750.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility with a group of institutional lenders. In August 2010, we entered a new \$750.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility. The new facility replaced our previous \$750.0 million unsecured revolving credit facility, which had a maturity date of August 22, 2010. The maturity date of the new facility is August 8, 2013 and includes an option for us to extend the facility for one year to August 8, 2014. The new facility also includes a feature under which the maximum borrowing may be increased to up to \$1.5 billion in certain circumstances. At December 31, 2010, zero was outstanding and \$750.0 million was available under our revolving credit facility. We also had cash and cash equivalents of \$194.0 million, reflecting excess proceeds received from our new \$400.0 million term loan and sale of properties to SNH in December 2010. We expect to use cash balances, borrowings under our credit facility, proceeds from the sale of properties, distributions from our equity investment in GOV and net proceeds from offerings of equity or debt securities to fund our continuing operations, debt repayments and future property acquisitions.

As of February 23, 2011, there was zero outstanding and \$750.0 million available under our revolving credit facility.

Our outstanding debt maturities and weighted average interest rates as of December 31, 2010, were as follows (dollars in thousands):

Year	Scheduled Principal Payments During Period				Weighted Average Interest Rate
	Unsecured Floating Rate Debt	Unsecured Fixed Rate Debt	Secured Fixed Rate Debt	Total <sup>(2)</sup>	
2011	\$168,219	\$ —	\$ 33,631	\$ 201,850	2.0%
2012	—	150,680	31,492	182,172	7.0%
2013	—	190,980	5,779	196,759	6.5%
2014	—	244,655	17,876	262,531	5.7%
2015	400,000	436,000	13,543	849,543	4.3%
2016	—	400,000	59,768	459,768	6.2%
2017	—	250,000	4,939	254,939	6.2%
2018	—	250,000	5,283	255,283	6.6%
2019	—	125,000	166,359 <sup>(1)</sup>	291,359	6.5%
2020 and thereafter	—	250,000	18,136	268,136	5.9%
	<u>\$568,219</u>	<u>\$2,297,315</u>	<u>\$356,806</u>	<u>\$3,222,340</u>	<u>5.5%</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> We have a mortgage loan for \$175.0 million secured by one property located in Philadelphia, PA that matures in 2019. Interest on this loan is payable at a spread over LIBOR but has been fixed for the first seven years with a cash flow hedge that sets the rate at approximately 5.66% per year.

<sup>(2)</sup> Total debt as of December 31, 2010, net of unamortized premiums and discounts, equals \$3,206,066.

In August 2010, we repaid at maturity all \$30.0 million of our 8.875% senior notes due in 2010. We also prepaid at par \$266.7 million of mortgage debt that was scheduled to mature in 2011 and 2029. In connection with the prepayment of this mortgage debt, we recorded a loss on early extinguishment of debt of \$1.0 million from the write off of unamortized discounts and deferred financing fees in 2010. We funded these payments with borrowings under our revolving credit facility. In October 2010, we repaid at maturity all \$20.0 million of our 8.625% senior notes due in 2010 using cash on hand.

In September 2010, we issued \$250.0 million of unsecured senior notes in a public offering, raising net proceeds of approximately \$242.5 million. These notes bear interest at 5.875% per annum, require semi-annual interest payments and mature in September 2020. Net proceeds from these notes were used to repay amounts then outstanding under our revolving credit facility.

In October 2010, we redeemed the remaining 7,000,000 shares of our series B preferred shares for \$25.00 per share plus accrued and unpaid distributions, using borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

In December 2010, we entered into a \$400.0 million five year unsecured term loan with a group of banks. The term loan matures on December 15, 2015 and can be prepaid without penalty beginning December 16, 2012. Interest paid under the term loan is set at LIBOR plus 200 basis points, subject to adjustments based on our credit ratings. Net proceeds from the term loan were used to repay amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility and for general business purposes, including acquisitions.

When significant amounts are outstanding under our revolving credit facility or as the maturity dates of our revolving credit facility and term debts approach, we explore alternatives for the repayment of amounts due. Such alternatives may include incurring additional debt and issuing new equity securities. We have an effective shelf registration statement that allows us to issue public securities on an expedited basis, but it does not assure that there will be buyers for such securities.

We believe we will have access to various types of financings, including debt or equity offerings, to fund our future acquisitions and to pay our debts and other obligations as they become due. The completion and the costs of our future debt transactions will depend primarily upon market conditions and our credit ratings. We have no control over market conditions. Our credit ratings depend upon evaluations by credit rating agencies of our business practices and plans and, in particular, whether we appear to have the ability to maintain our earnings, to space our debt maturities and to balance our use of debt and equity capital so that our financial performance and leverage ratios afford us flexibility to withstand any reasonably anticipatable adverse changes. We intend to conduct our business activities in a manner which will continue to afford us reasonable access to capital for investment and financing activities. However, there can be no assurance that we will be able to complete any debt or equity offerings or that our cost of any future public or private financings will not increase.

On June 14, 2010, our Board of Trustees approved a reverse stock split that resulted in a one for four combination of our common shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value per share, effective July 1, 2010. The reverse stock split reduced the number of our then issued and outstanding common shares from 258,385,241 to 64,596,311. The number of our authorized common shares did not change. Common share amounts presented for all periods have been restated to reflect the reverse stock split. As a result of the reverse stock split, the conversion rate of our 15,180,000 outstanding series D cumulative convertible preferred shares, or series D preferred shares, automatically changed from 1.9231 common shares per series D preferred share to 0.480775 common share per series D preferred share (the equivalent of a change in conversion price from \$13.00 per common share to \$52.00 per common share).

During the year ended December 31, 2010, we received cash distributions totaling \$16.1 million from GOV. At December 31, 2010, we owned 9,950,000, or 24.6%, of the common shares of beneficial interest of GOV with a carrying value of \$166.4 million and a market value, based on quoted market

prices, of \$266.6 million (\$26.79 per share). During 2010, GOV completed public offerings of 18,975,000 common shares at per share prices above our carrying value per share, reducing our ownership percentage in GOV from 46.3% to 24.6%, and we recognized gains totaling \$34.8 million.

In June 2010, we entered agreements to sell 15 properties to GOV with approximately 1.9 million square feet. We sold all 15 of these properties during 2010 for aggregate sales prices of \$231.0 million, excluding closing costs, and recognized gains totaling \$34.3 million, exclusive of deferred gains of \$14.6 million attributable to our ownership interest in GOV. In connection with GOV's initial public offering in June 2009, we and GOV entered into a transaction agreement in which, among other things, we granted GOV the right of first refusal to acquire any property owned by us that we determine to divest if the property is then majority leased to a government tenant, including these 15 properties. These transactions were negotiated by special committees of our and GOV's boards of trustees composed solely of Independent Trustees who are not also Trustees of the other company.

In September 2010, we sold an office property located in Irondequoit (Rochester), NY with approximately 310,000 square feet for \$9.8 million, excluding closing costs. In connection with this sale, we provided mortgage financing to the buyer, a not for profit hospital entity, totaling \$8.3 million at 4.75% per annum and recognized a gain on sale of \$4.6 million in 2010.

In November 2010, we sold an industrial property located in Cleveland, OH with approximately 168,000 square feet for \$700,000, excluding closing costs, and recognized a loss of \$72,000.

In November 2010, we entered into various purchase and sale agreements to sell 27 properties which are majority leased as medical office, clinic and biotech laboratory buildings to SNH for aggregate sales prices of \$470.0 million, excluding closing costs. In 2010, we sold 21 of these properties containing approximately 2.1 million square feet for \$374.1 million, excluding closing costs, and recognized net gains totaling \$133.3 million. In January 2011, we sold the remaining six properties containing approximately 737,000 square feet for aggregate sales prices of \$95.9 million, excluding closing costs, and we expect to recognize gains totaling approximately \$34.5 million. In addition, SNH has rights of first refusal to purchase from us any of 19 additional buildings that are majority leased to tenants in medical related businesses which we continue to own. Because we and SNH have three trustees in common and we are both managed by RMR, the terms of these transactions were negotiated and approved by special committees of our and SNH's boards of trustees composed solely of Independent Trustees who were not also Independent Trustees of both companies.

In February 2011, we sold an industrial property located in Adairsville, GA with approximately 101,000 square feet for \$2.3 million, excluding closing costs.

As of December 31, 2010, we had 12 office properties with a combined 1.6 million square feet and 22 industrial & other properties with a combined 2.2 million square feet classified as held for sale in our consolidated balance sheet. We are actively marketing these properties for sale and expect to sell them within the next year.

Since January 1, 2010, we acquired 47 properties with a combined 6.4 million square feet for aggregate purchase prices of \$1.1 billion, excluding closing costs, using cash on hand, borrowings under our revolving credit facility, proceeds from senior notes offerings, proceeds from our term loan, property sales and proceeds from the issuance of our common shares. We also entered agreements to acquire six additional properties with 1.2 million square feet for aggregate purchase prices of \$162.2 million, excluding closing costs and including the assumption of approximately \$15.3 million of mortgage debt that is not currently prepayable. Details of these transactions are as follows:

In April 2010, we acquired an office property located in Denver, CO with 248,493 square feet. This property is 100% leased to RE/MAX Realty as its corporate headquarters through April 2028. The purchase price was \$75.0 million, excluding closing costs.

In April 2010, we acquired an office property located in Colorado Springs, CO with 77,411 square feet. The property is 100% leased to two tenants for a weighted (by rents) average lease term of 4.7 years. The purchase price was \$10.8 million, excluding closing costs.

In June 2010, we acquired two office properties located in Ann Arbor, MI with a combined 410,410 square feet. These properties are 88% leased to 16 tenants for a weighted (by rents) average lease term of 7.6 years. The aggregate purchase price was \$65.2 million, excluding closing costs.

In June 2010, we acquired two office properties located in Carson, CA with a combined 212,000 square feet. These properties are 100% leased to Northrop Grumman for 6.2 years. The aggregate purchase price was \$27.9 million, excluding closing costs.

In July 2010, we acquired two office properties located in Stafford, VA with a combined 117,949 square feet. These properties are 90% leased to ten tenants for a weighted (by rents) average lease term of 2.8 years. The aggregate purchase price was \$18.8 million, excluding closing costs.

In August 2010, we acquired one office property located in Milwaukee, WI with 432,092 square feet. This property is 93% leased to 29 tenants for a weighted (by rents) average lease term of 4.3 years. The purchase price was \$80.2 million, excluding closing costs.

In August 2010, we acquired seven properties located in Monterey, CA. These properties are 100% leased to The Wine Group for 16.0 years. The aggregate purchase price was \$28.0 million, excluding closing costs.

In September 2010, we acquired one office property located in Greensboro, NC with 323,773 square feet. This property is 86% leased to 21 tenants for an average lease term of 5.0 years. The purchase price was \$44.7 million, excluding closing costs.

In October 2010, we acquired MIF, an Australian property trust that owned at the time 10 industrial properties with approximately 1.4 million square feet. These properties are 90% leased to 14 tenants for a weighted (by rents) average lease term of 4.7 years. The MIF properties are located in five Australian states: New South Wales (3 properties), Victoria (2 properties), Western Australia (2 properties), Tasmania (2 properties) and Queensland (1 property). The aggregate purchase price for these properties was \$84.8 million, excluding acquired positive working capital and closing costs.

In October 2010, we acquired three office properties located in Carson, CA with a combined 190,000 square feet. These properties are 100% leased to Northrop Grumman for 6.0 years. The aggregate purchase price was \$22.7 million, excluding closing costs.

In October 2010, we acquired a two tower office property located in Chicago, IL with 631,445 square feet. This property is 90% leased to 33 tenants for a weighted (by rents) average lease term of 7.3 years. The purchase price was \$96.3 million, excluding closing costs.

In December 2010, we acquired seven office properties located in Birmingham, AL with a combined 904,109 square feet. These properties are 95% leased to 40 tenants for a weighted (by rents) average lease term of 4.5 years. The aggregate purchase price was \$92.5 million, excluding closing costs.

In December 2010, we acquired an office property located in Folsom, CA with 96,022 square feet. This property is 100% leased to Micron Technology, Inc. for 9.3 years. The purchase price was \$32.3 million, excluding closing costs.

In December 2010, we acquired an office property located in Sydney, Australia with 313,865 square feet. This property is 100% leased to Telstra Corporation Limited for 9.3 years. The purchase price was \$191.1 million, excluding closing costs.

In January 2011, we acquired three office properties located in Boca Raton, FL with a combined 639,830 square feet. These properties are 100% leased to Office Depot for 12.8 years. The aggregate purchase price was \$171.0 million, excluding closing costs.

In January 2011, we acquired an office property located in Columbia, SC with 115,028 square feet. This property is 99% leased to six tenants for a weighted (by rents) average lease term of 4.8 years. The purchase price was \$12.0 million, excluding closing costs.

In January 2011, we acquired an office property located in Chelmsford, MA with 98,048 square feet. This property is 100% leased to Comcast Corporation for 5.2 years. The purchase price was \$10.0 million, excluding closing costs.

In February 2011, we acquired an office property located in Montvale, NJ with 119,089 square feet. This property is 100% leased to three tenants for a weighted (by rents) average lease term of 6.4 years. The purchase price was \$20.6 million, excluding closing costs.

In November 2010, we entered a purchase and sale agreement to acquire four office properties located in Stafford, VA with a combined 149,023 square feet. The aggregate purchase price is \$25.7 million, excluding closing costs. These properties are 100% leased to ten tenants for a weighted (by rents) average lease term of 1.7 years. We expect to acquire these properties and assume approximately \$15.3 million of mortgage debt during the first quarter of 2011; however, this acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions and no assurance can be given that this acquisition will be consummated in that time period or at all.

In February 2011, we entered a purchase and sale agreement to acquire two mixed use office properties located in Phoenix, AZ with a combined 1,063,364 square feet. These properties are 92% leased to 44 tenants for a weighted (by rents) average lease term of 9.8 years. The aggregate purchase price is \$136.5 million, excluding closing costs. We expect to acquire these properties during the first quarter of 2011; however, this acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions and no assurance can be given that this acquisition will be consummated in that time period or at all.

During the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, cash expenditures made and capitalized for tenant improvements, leasing costs, building improvements and development and redevelopment activities were as follows (amounts in thousands):

	Year Ended December 31,	
	2010	2009
Tenant improvements . . . . .	\$39,772	\$30,426
Leasing costs . . . . .	25,970	14,561
Building improvements <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	15,068	15,220
Development and redevelopment activities <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	22,751	13,172

<sup>(1)</sup> Building improvements generally include construction costs, expenditures to replace obsolete building components, and expenditures that extend the useful life of existing assets.

<sup>(2)</sup> Development, redevelopment and other activities generally include non-recurring expenditures or expenditures that we believe increase the value of our existing properties.

Commitments made for expenditures in connection with leasing space during the year ended December 31, 2010, are as follows (amounts in thousands, except as noted):

	<u>New Leases<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Renewals<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Total</u>
Square feet leased during the year . . . . .	2,115	4,903	7,018
Total commitments for tenant improvements and leasing costs . . . . .	\$47,537	\$30,106	\$77,643
Leasing costs per square foot (whole dollars) . . . . .	\$ 22.48	\$ 6.14	\$ 11.06
Average lease term (years) . . . . .	6.8	5.8	6.1
Leasing costs per square foot per year (whole dollars) . . . . .	\$ 3.31	\$ 1.06	\$ 1.81

<sup>(1)</sup> Excludes properties classified in discontinued operations.

As of December 31, 2010, our contractual obligations were as follows (dollars in thousands):

<u>Contractual Obligations</u>	<u>Payment Due by Period</u>				
	<u>Total</u>	<u>Less than 1 year</u>	<u>1-3 years</u>	<u>3-5 years</u>	<u>More than 5 years</u>
Long term debt obligations . . . . .	\$3,222,340	\$201,850	\$378,931	\$1,112,074	\$1,529,485
Purchase obligations <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	162,225	162,225	—	—	—
Tenant related obligations <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	40,065	39,045	33	295	692
Projected interest expense <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .	957,550	174,367	318,339	253,151	211,693
Ground lease obligation <sup>(4)</sup> . . . . .	143,260	1,456	2,917	2,954	135,933
Total . . . . .	<u>\$4,525,440</u>	<u>\$578,943</u>	<u>\$700,220</u>	<u>\$1,368,474</u>	<u>\$1,877,803</u>

<sup>(1)</sup> Represents the purchase price to acquire four office properties for \$25.7 million pursuant to an executed purchase agreement on December 31, 2010, and two mixed used office properties for \$136.5 million pursuant to an agreement we entered in February 2011.

<sup>(2)</sup> Committed tenant related obligations include leasing commissions and tenant improvements and are based on leases executed through December 31, 2010.

<sup>(3)</sup> Projected interest expense is attributable to only the long term debt obligations listed above at existing rates and is not intended to project future interest costs which may result from debt prepayments, new debt issuances or changes in interest rates.

<sup>(4)</sup> Ground lease obligation represents payments due by us pursuant to an operating ground lease at one of our properties under which we are the lessee.

We have no commercial paper, swaps, hedges, or off balance sheet arrangements as of December 31, 2010, other than the cash flow hedge on a \$175.0 million mortgage loan, discussed above under “Our Investment and Financing Liquidity and Resources”. None of our debt documentation requires us to provide collateral security in the event of a ratings downgrade.

***Debt Covenants***

Our principal debt obligations at December 31, 2010, were our unsecured revolving credit facility, our unsecured term loan and our \$2.5 billion of publicly issued unsecured term debt. Our publicly issued debt is governed by an indenture. Our public debt indenture and related supplements and our revolving credit facility and term loan agreements contain a number of financial ratio covenants which generally restrict our ability to incur debts, including debts secured by mortgages on our properties, in excess of calculated amounts, require us to maintain a minimum net worth, restrict our ability to make distributions under certain circumstances and require us to maintain other financial ratios. At

December 31, 2010, we believe we were in compliance with all of our covenants under our indenture and related supplements and our revolving credit facility and term loan agreements.

In addition to our unsecured debt obligations, we had \$351.5 million of mortgage notes outstanding at December 31, 2010.

None of our indenture and related supplements, our revolving credit facility, our term loan agreement or our mortgage notes contains provisions for acceleration or requires us to provide collateral security which could be triggered by our debt ratings. However, our senior debt rating is used to determine the interest rate and the fees payable under our revolving credit facility and our term loan agreement.

Our public debt indenture and related supplements contain cross default provisions to any other debts of \$20.0 million or more. Similarly, our revolving credit facility and term loan agreements contain cross default provisions. Any termination of our business management agreement with RMR would cause a default under our revolving credit facility and term loan, if not approved by a majority of our lenders.

### ***Related Person Transactions***

We have adopted written Governance Guidelines which address, among other things, the consideration and approval of any related person transactions. Under these Governance Guidelines, we may not enter into any transaction in which any Trustee or executive officer, any member of the immediate family of any Trustee or executive officer or any other related person, has or will have a direct or indirect material interest unless that transaction has been disclosed or made known to our Board of Trustees and our Board of Trustees reviews, authorizes and approves or ratifies the transaction by the affirmative vote of a majority of the disinterested Trustees, even if the disinterested Trustees constitute less than a quorum. If there are no disinterested Trustees, the transaction shall be reviewed, authorized and approved or ratified by both (1) the affirmative vote of a majority of our entire Board of Trustees and (2) the affirmative vote of a majority of our Independent Trustees. The Governance Guidelines further provide that, in determining whether to approve or ratify a transaction, our Board of Trustees, or disinterested Trustees or Independent Trustees, as the case may be, shall act in accordance with any applicable provisions of our declaration of trust, consider all of the relevant facts and circumstances, and approve only those transactions that are fair and reasonable to us. All related person transactions described below were reviewed and approved or ratified by a majority of the disinterested Trustees or otherwise in accordance with our policies described above. In the case of transactions with us by RMR employees (other than our Trustees and executive officers) subject to our Code of Conduct, the employee must seek approval from an executive officer who has no interest in the matter for which approval is being requested.

We have two agreements with RMR to provide management and administrative services to us: a business management agreement and a property management agreement. One of our Managing Trustees, Mr. Barry Portnoy, is Chairman and majority owner of RMR. Our other Managing Trustee, Mr. Adam Portnoy, who is also our President, is the son of Mr. Barry Portnoy and an owner, President, Chief Executive Officer and a Director of RMR. Each of our other executive officers is also an officer of RMR. Additionally, Mr. Barry Portnoy's son-in-law, who is Mr. Adam Portnoy's brother-in-law, is an officer of RMR. RMR has approximately 650 employees and provides management services to other companies in addition to us, and an affiliate of RMR is a registered investment advisor that manages two mutual funds.

Our business management agreement provides for compensation to RMR at an annual rate equal to 0.7% of the average historical cost of our real estate investments, as described in the business management agreement, located in the United States, Puerto Rico or Canada, for the first \$250.0 million of such investments, and 0.5% thereafter, and 1.0% of the average historical cost of our

real estate investments located outside the United States, Puerto Rico and Canada. In addition, RMR receives an incentive fee based upon increases in our FFO Per Share, as defined in the business management agreement. The incentive fee is paid in our common shares. No incentive fees were earned by RMR in 2010. The property management agreement provides for a management fee equal to 3.0% of gross rents and a construction supervision fee equal to 5.0% of construction costs.

In connection with the closing of GOV's initial public offering on June 8, 2009, which is described below, we entered into an amended and restated business management agreement with RMR to provide that our investment in GOV would not be counted for purposes of determining the business management fees payable by us to RMR for periods following the completion of such offering. In August 2010, we entered into another amendment to the business management agreement. This amendment adjusted the determination of the incentive fee payable to RMR under the business management agreement to give proportional effect to splits, dividends, subdivisions, combinations, consolidations or recapitalizations of our common shares. In October 2010, we entered into another amendment to the business management agreement that provides that, beginning on the date that we completed our acquisition of MIF, we will pay RMR a business management fee equal to 1.0% of the historical cost of properties we acquire located outside the United States, Puerto Rico and Canada; however, RMR has agreed to waive half of this fee and half of the other fees payable by us under the property management agreement for so long as the business and property management agreement with MacarthurCook Fund Management Limited, or the MCK agreement, is in effect and we or any of our subsidiaries are paying the fees under that agreement. The MCK agreement relates to the properties we acquired upon our acquisition of MIF in 2010 and other properties which our Australian subsidiary may acquire from time to time. The MCK agreement requires that we pay MacarthurCook Fund Management Limited management fees equal to the fees waived by RMR. The aggregate business management and property management fees payable to RMR for 2010, 2009 and 2008 were \$62.2 million, \$62.6 million (which amount includes \$2.4 million allocated to GOV before GOV became a separate public company) and \$63.2 million, respectively. In addition, MacarthurCook Fund Management Limited earned \$185,000 in 2010 with respect to our Australian properties, which amount is equal to the fees waived by RMR and excluded from the amounts paid to RMR.

Our Board of Trustees has given our Compensation Committee, which is comprised exclusively of our Independent Trustees, authority to act with respect to our management agreements with RMR. The charter of our Compensation Committee requires the Committee annually to review the terms of the agreements, evaluate RMR's performance under the agreements and renew, terminate or allow to expire the management agreements.

RMR also provides internal audit services to us in return for our pro rata share of the total internal audit costs incurred by RMR for us and other companies managed by RMR and its affiliates, which amounts are subject to determination by our Compensation Committee. Our Audit Committee appoints our Director of Internal Audit. Our pro rata share of RMR's costs in providing this internal audit function was approximately \$213,000, \$220,000 and \$222,000 for 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. These allocated costs are in addition to the business and property management fees we paid to RMR. We are generally responsible for all of our operating expenses, including certain expenses incurred by RMR on our behalf; however, we are not responsible for payment of RMR's employment, office or administration expenses incurred to provide management services to us, except for our pro rata share of the employment and related expenses of RMR employees who provide on-site property management services and the staff employed by RMR who perform our internal audit function.

Both the business management agreement and the property management agreement automatically renew for successive one year terms unless we or RMR give notice of non-renewal before the end of an applicable term. We or RMR may terminate either agreement upon 60 days prior written notice. RMR may also terminate the property management agreement upon five business days notice if we



undergo a change of control, as defined in the property management agreement. The current terms for these agreements expire on December 31, 2011, and will be automatically renewed unless earlier terminated.

Under our business management agreement with RMR, we acknowledge that RMR manages other businesses, including SNH, HPT, GOV, TA and Five Star, and RMR is not required to present us with opportunities to invest in properties that are primarily of a type that are within the investment focus of another business now or in the future managed by RMR. Each of the business management agreement and the property management agreement also includes arbitration provisions for the resolution of disputes, claims and controversies.

RMR also leases from us approximately 25,000 square feet of office space for nine regional offices. We earned approximately \$498,000, \$531,000 and \$630,000 in rental income from RMR in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, which we believe is a commercially reasonable rental rate for this office space.

Pursuant to our business management agreement, RMR may from time to time negotiate on our behalf with third party vendors and suppliers for the procurement of services to us. As part of this arrangement, we may enter agreements with RMR and other companies to which RMR provides management services for the purpose of obtaining more favorable terms from such vendors and suppliers.

As part of our annual restricted share grants under our 2003 Incentive Share Award Plan, we typically grant restricted shares to certain employees of RMR, some of whom are our executive officers. In 2010, we granted a total of 42,375 restricted shares to such persons, which had an aggregate value of \$1.2 million based upon the closing price of our common shares on the NYSE on the date of grant. One fifth of those restricted shares vested on the grant date and one fifth vests on each of the next four anniversaries of the grant date. These share grants to RMR employees are in addition to the fees we pay to RMR.

SNH was formerly our 100% owned subsidiary. It was spun off to our shareholders in 1999. At the time of SNH's spin off, we and SNH entered into a transaction agreement pursuant to which, among other things, we and SNH agreed that so long as we own 10% or more of SNH's common shares, we and SNH engage the same manager or we and SNH have any common managing trustees: (1) we will not make any investment in senior apartments, congregate communities, assisted living properties, nursing homes or other healthcare properties, but excluding medical office properties, medical clinics and clinical laboratory buildings, without the prior approval of a majority of SNH's Independent Trustees, and (2) SNH will not make any investment in office buildings, warehouses or malls, including medical office properties and clinical laboratory buildings without the prior approval of a majority of our Independent Trustees.

In May 2008, concurrently with our agreements to sell 47 medical office, clinic and biotech laboratory buildings to SNH for \$562.0 million, we and SNH entered into an amendment to the transaction agreement to permit SNH, rather than us, to invest in medical office, clinic and biomedical, pharmaceutical and laboratory buildings. At the same time, we also granted SNH a right of first refusal to purchase up to 45 additional identified properties that we own and which are leased to tenants in medical related businesses in the event that we determine to sell such properties or in the event of an indirect sale as a result of a change of control of us or a change of control of our subsidiaries which own those properties.

In November 2010, we entered into a series of agreements to sell 27 properties which are majority leased as medical office, clinic and biotech laboratory buildings to SNH for an aggregate sales price of \$470.0 million, excluding closing costs. The properties include approximately 2.8 million square feet and included properties that were subject to the right of first refusal referred to above. As of January 26, 2011, we had completed the sale of all 27 of these properties and recognized net gains totaling

approximately \$167.8 million. We continue to own 19 properties that remain subject to SNH's right of first refusal. Our various agreements with SNH include arbitration provisions for the resolution of disputes, claims and controversies.

As of February 24, 2011, SNH owned 250,000 of our common shares. Both we and SNH are managed by RMR; Barry Portnoy and Adam Portnoy are Managing Trustees of both us and SNH; and Frederick N. Zeytoonjian is an Independent Trustee of both us and SNH. Also, all of our and SNH's officers are employees of RMR. Accordingly, the sale and amendment agreements between us and SNH described above were negotiated and approved by special committees of each company's board of trustees comprised solely of Independent Trustees who were not also Independent Trustees of the other company.

GOV was formerly our 100% owned subsidiary. In June 2009, GOV completed an initial public offering. In connection with this offering, we and GOV entered a transaction agreement which governs our separation and relationship with GOV. Pursuant to this transaction agreement, among other things, we and GOV agreed that so long as we own in excess of 10% of GOV's outstanding common shares, we and GOV engage the same manager or we and GOV have any common managing trustees: (1) we will not acquire ownership of properties which are majority leased to government tenants, unless a majority of GOV's Independent Trustees who are not also our Trustees have determined not to make the acquisition, (2) GOV will not acquire ownership of office or industrial properties which are not majority leased to government tenants, unless a majority of our Independent Trustees who are not also GOV's Trustees have determined not to make the acquisition, and (3) GOV will have a right of first refusal to purchase any property owned by us that we determine to divest if the property is then majority leased to government tenants, which right of first refusal will also apply in the event of an indirect sale of any such properties resulting from a change of control of us. The provisions described in (1) and (2) above do not prevent GOV from continuing to own and lease its current properties or properties otherwise acquired by GOV that cease to be majority leased to government tenants following the termination of government tenancies; and, similarly, the provisions described in (1) and (2) also do not prohibit us from leasing our current or future properties to government tenants. We and GOV also agreed that disputes, claims and controversies arising under the transaction agreement may be referred to binding arbitration proceedings.

In June 2010, we entered into a series of agreements to sell 15 properties to GOV (approximately 1.9 million rentable square feet) which are majority leased to government tenants. We completed the sale of all 15 of these properties in 2010 for an aggregate sales price of \$231.0 million, excluding closing costs, and recognized gains totaling approximately \$34.3 million, exclusive of deferred gains of \$14.6 million attributable to our ownership interest in GOV. These 15 properties were subject to the right of first refusal we granted to GOV in the transaction agreement described above.

As of February 23, 2011, we owned 9,950,000 common shares of GOV, which represented approximately 24.6% of GOV's outstanding common shares. Both we and GOV are managed by RMR, Barry Portnoy and Adam Portnoy are Managing Trustees of both us and GOV and Adam Portnoy is our President and was the President of GOV from its formation in 2009 until January 2011 when he became our President. Also, all of our officers and GOV's officers are also officers of RMR. Accordingly, the purchase and sale agreements between us and GOV described above and the transactions contemplated by those agreements were negotiated and approved by special committees of each company's board of trustees, comprised solely of Independent Trustees who are not also Independent Trustees of the other party to these agreements.

Our Independent Trustees also serve as directors or trustees of other public companies to which RMR provides management services. Mr. Barry Portnoy serves as a managing director or managing trustee of those companies, including SNH, GOV, HPT, Five Star, and TA, and Mr. Adam Portnoy serves as a managing trustee of some of those companies, including SNH, GOV and HPT. We understand that these other companies to which RMR provides management services also have relationships with each other, including business and property management agreements and lease arrangements. In addition, officers of RMR serve as officers of those companies. We understand that further information regarding those relationships is provided in the applicable periodic reports and proxy statements filed by those other companies with the SEC. Mr. Barry Portnoy, Mr. Adam Portnoy and certain Independent Trustees or Directors of GOV, SNH, HPT and TA are also Trustees of mutual funds managed by RMR Advisors, Inc., an SEC registered investment advisor which is affiliated with RMR and owned by Barry and Adam Portnoy.

We, RMR, SNH, GOV, HPT, Five Star and TA each currently own approximately 14.3% of AIC, an Indiana insurance company. All of our Trustees and nearly all of the trustees and directors of the other shareholders of AIC currently serve on the board of directors of AIC. RMR, in addition to being a shareholder, provides management and administrative services to AIC pursuant to a management and administrative services agreement with AIC. Our Governance Guidelines provide that any material transaction between us and AIC shall be reviewed, authorized and approved or ratified by both the affirmative vote of a majority of our entire Board of Trustees and the affirmative vote of a majority of our Independent Trustees. The shareholders agreement among us, the other shareholders of AIC and AIC includes arbitration provisions for the resolution of disputes, claims and controversies.

As of February 23, 2011, we have invested \$5.2 million in AIC since its formation in November 2008. We may invest additional amounts in AIC in the future if the expansion of this insurance business requires additional capital, but we are not obligated to do so. For 2010 and 2009, we recognized losses of (\$771) and (\$133,000), respectively, related to our investment in AIC. In 2010, we and the other shareholders of AIC purchased property insurance pursuant to a combined insurance program arranged by AIC and with respect to which AIC is a reinsurer of certain coverage amounts. Our annual premium for this property insurance was approximately \$5.3 million. We are currently investigating the possibilities to expand our insurance relationships with AIC to include other types of insurance. By participating in this insurance business with RMR and the other companies to which RMR provides management services, we expect that we may benefit financially by possibly reducing our insurance expenses or by realizing our pro-rata share of any profits of this insurance business.

The foregoing descriptions of our agreements with RMR, SNH, GOV and AIC and certain individuals and companies related to us and them are summaries and are qualified in their entirety by the terms of the agreements which are among the exhibits listed in Item 15 of this Annual Report and incorporated herein by reference. In addition, copies of certain of these agreements are filed with the SEC and may be obtained from the SEC's website at [www.sec.gov](http://www.sec.gov).

We believe that our agreements with RMR, SNH, GOV and AIC are on commercially reasonable terms. We also believe that our relationships with RMR, SNH, GOV and AIC benefit us, and, in fact, provide us with competitive advantages in operating and growing our business.

### ***Critical Accounting Policies***

Our critical accounting policies are those that will have the most impact on the reporting of our financial condition and results of operations and those requiring significant judgments and estimates. We believe that our judgments and estimates are consistently applied and produce financial information

that fairly presents our results of operations. Our most critical accounting policies involve our investments in real property. These policies affect our:

- allocation of purchase price among various asset categories and the related impact on the recognition of rental income and depreciation and amortization expense;
- assessment of the carrying values and impairments of long lived assets;
- classification of leases; and
- investments in GOV and AIC.

We allocate the consideration paid, generally cash plus the fair value of any assumed liabilities, among land, building and improvements and identified intangible assets and liabilities, consisting of the value of above market and below market leases, the value of in place leases and the value of tenant relationships. Purchase price allocations and the determination of useful lives are based on our estimates and, under some circumstances, studies from independent real estate appraisal firms to provide market information and evaluations that are relevant to our purchase price allocations and determinations of useful lives; however, we are ultimately responsible for the purchase price allocations and determination of useful lives.

We allocate the consideration to land, building and improvements based on a determination of the relative fair values of these assets assuming the property is vacant. We determine the fair value of a property using methods that we believe are similar to those used by independent appraisers. Purchase price allocations to above market and below market leases are based on the estimated present value (using an interest rate which reflects our assessment of the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (1) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in place leases and (2) our estimate of fair market lease rates for the corresponding leases, measured over a period equal to the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases. Purchase price allocations to in place leases and tenant relationships are determined as the excess of (1) the purchase price paid for a property after adjusting existing in place leases to estimated market rental rates over (2) the estimated fair value of the property as if vacant. We aggregate this value between in place lease values and tenant relationships based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease; however, the value of tenant relationships has not been separated from in place lease value for our properties because we believe such value and related amortization expense is immaterial for acquisitions reflected in our historical financial statements. We consider certain factors in performing these analyses including estimates of carrying costs during the expected lease up periods, including real estate taxes, insurance and other operating income and expenses and costs to execute similar leases in current market conditions, such as leasing commissions, legal and other related costs. If we believe the value of tenant relationships are material in the future, those amounts will be separately allocated and amortized over the estimated lives of the relationships. We recognize the excess, if any, of the consideration paid over amounts allocated to land, buildings and improvements and identified intangible assets and liabilities as goodwill and we recognize gains if amounts allocated exceed the consideration paid.

We compute depreciation expense using the straight line method over estimated useful lives of up to 40 years for buildings and improvements, and up to 12 years for personal property. We do not depreciate the allocated cost of land. We amortize capitalized above market lease values (included in acquired real estate leases) as a reduction to rental income over the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases. We amortize capitalized below market lease values (presented as acquired real estate lease obligations) as an increase to rental income over the remaining terms of the respective leases. We amortize the value of in place leases exclusive of the value of above market and below market in place leases to expense over the remaining non-cancelable periods of the respective leases. If a lease is terminated prior to its stated expiration, all unamortized amounts relating to that lease are written off. Purchase price allocations require us to make certain assumptions and estimates. Incorrect

assumptions and estimates may result in inaccurate depreciation and amortization charges over future periods.

We periodically evaluate our properties for possible impairments. Impairment indicators may include declining tenant occupancy, lack of progress releasing vacant space, tenant bankruptcies, low long term prospects for improvement in property performance, weak or declining tenant profitability, cash flow or liquidity, our decision to dispose of an asset before the end of its estimated useful life and legislative, market or industry changes that could permanently reduce the value of a property. If indicators of impairment are present, we evaluate the carrying value of the related property by comparing it to the expected future undiscounted cash flows to be generated from that property. If the sum of these expected future cash flows is less than the carrying value, we reduce the net carrying value of the property to its estimated fair value. This analysis requires us to judge whether indicators of impairment exist and to estimate likely future cash flows. If we misjudge or estimate incorrectly or if future tenant operations, market or industry factors differ from our expectations we may record an impairment charge that is inappropriate or fail to record a charge when we should have done so, or the amount of any such charges may be inaccurate.

Each time we enter a new lease or materially modify an existing lease we evaluate its classification as either a capital or operating lease. The classification of a lease as capital or operating affects the carrying value of a property, as well as our recognition of rental payments as revenue. These evaluations require us to make estimates of, among other things, the remaining useful life and fair market value of a leased property, appropriate discount rates and future cash flows. Incorrect assumptions or estimates may result in misclassification of our leases.

These policies involve significant judgments made based upon experience, including judgments about current valuations, ultimate realizable value, estimated useful lives, salvage or residual value, the ability and willingness of our tenants to perform their obligations to us, current and future economic conditions and competitive factors in the markets in which our properties are located. Competition, economic conditions and other factors may cause occupancy declines in the future. In the future, we may need to revise our carrying value assessments to incorporate information which is not now known, and such revisions could increase or decrease our depreciation expense related to properties we own, result in the classification of our leases as other than operating leases or decrease the carrying values of our assets.

Our investments in GOV and AIC are accounted for using the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, we record our percentage share of net earnings from GOV and AIC in our consolidated statements of income. We use the income statement method to account for issuance of common shares of beneficial interest by GOV and shares of common stock by AIC. Under this method, gains and losses reflecting changes in the value of our investments at the date of issuance of additional common shares by GOV or AIC are recognized in our consolidated statements of income. Under the equity method, accounting policy judgments made by GOV and AIC could have a material effect on our net income. Also, if we determine there is an “other than temporary” decline in the fair value of these investments, their cost basis would be written down to fair value and the amount of the write down would be included in our earnings. In evaluating the fair value of these investments, we have considered, among other things, quoted market prices for GOV, the financial condition and near term prospects of each investee, earnings trends, asset quality, asset valuation models, and the financial condition and prospects for their respective industries generally.

## **IMPACT OF INFLATION**

Inflation might have both positive and negative impacts upon us. Inflation might cause the value of our real estate to increase. Inflation might also cause our costs of equity and debt capital and other

operating costs to increase. An increase in our capital costs or in our operating costs will result in decreased earnings unless it is offset by increased revenues.

To mitigate the adverse impact of increased costs of debt capital in the event of material inflation, we may enter into additional interest rate hedge arrangements in the future. The decision to enter into these agreements will be based on the amount of our floating rate debt outstanding, our belief that material interest rate increases are likely to occur and upon requirements of our borrowing arrangements.

In periods of rapid inflation, our tenants' operating costs may increase faster than revenues and this fact may have an adverse impact upon us if our tenants' operating income becomes insufficient to pay our rent. To mitigate the adverse impact of tenant financial distress upon us, we require some of our tenants to provide guarantees or security for our rent.

### **IMPACT OF CLIMATE CHANGE**

The current political debate about climate change has resulted in various treaties, laws and regulations which are intended to limit carbon emissions. We believe these laws being enacted or proposed may cause energy costs at our properties to increase, but we do not expect the direct impact of these increases to be material to our results of operations because the increased costs either would be the responsibility of our tenants directly or in large part may be passed through by us to our tenants as additional lease payments. Although we do not believe it is likely in the foreseeable future, laws enacted to mitigate climate change may make some of our buildings obsolete or cause us to make material investments in our properties which could materially and adversely affect our financial condition.

## Item 7A. Quantitative and Qualitative Disclosures About Market Risk.

We are exposed to risks associated with market changes in interest rates and, beginning in 2010, foreign-exchange related variability and earnings volatility on our investments in Australia.

### *Interest Rate Risk*

We manage our exposure to interest rate risk by monitoring available financing alternatives. Our strategy to manage exposure to changes in interest rates is unchanged from December 31, 2009. Other than as described below, we do not foresee any significant changes in our exposure to fluctuations in interest rates or in how we manage this exposure in the near future.

At December 31, 2010, our total outstanding fixed rate term debt consisted of the following fixed rate notes:

<u>Amount</u>	<u>Coupon</u>	<u>Maturity</u>
<b>Unsecured senior notes:</b>		
\$150.7 million	6.950%	2012
\$191.0 million	6.500%	2013
\$244.7 million	5.750%	2014
\$186.0 million	6.400%	2015
\$250.0 million	5.750%	2015
\$400.0 million	6.250%	2016
\$250.0 million	6.250%	2017
\$250.0 million	6.650%	2018
\$125.0 million	7.500%	2019
\$250.0 million	5.875%	2020

No principal repayments are due under the unsecured senior notes until maturity.

### **Secured notes:**

\$29.4 million	7.435%	2011
\$23.5 million	8.050%	2012
\$4.8 million	6.000%	2012
\$12.9 million	4.950%	2014
\$8.8 million	5.990%	2015
\$8.2 million	5.760%	2016
\$41.6 million	6.030%	2016
\$12.2 million	7.360%	2016
\$175.0 million	2.885% <sup>(1)</sup>	2019
\$4.3 million	6.750%	2022
\$14.4 million	6.140%	2023
\$8.4 million	5.710%	2026
\$13.4 million	6.060%	2027

<sup>(1)</sup> Interest on this loan is payable at a spread over LIBOR but has been fixed for the first seven years to 2016 by a cash flow hedge which sets the rate at approximately 5.66%. The coupon rate represents the floating interest rate at December 31, 2010.

Our secured notes are secured by 15 of our properties and require principal and interest payments through maturity pursuant to amortization schedules. We have interest rate swap agreements to manage our interest rate risk exposure on \$175.0 million of mortgage notes due 2019, which require interest at a spread over LIBOR. The interest rate swap agreements utilized by us effectively modify our exposure

to interest rate risk arising from this floating rate mortgage loan by converting this floating rate debt to a fixed rate through December 1, 2016, thus reducing the impact of interest rate changes on future interest expense. These agreements involve the receipt of floating rate amounts in exchange for fixed rate interest payments over the life of the agreements. Approximately 5.4% (\$175.0 million) of our total outstanding debt had interest payments designated as hedged transactions to interest rate swap agreements at December 31, 2010. The total notional amounts of our receive variable/pay fixed interest rate swaps designated as hedging instruments was \$175.0 million. As of December 31, 2010, the fair value of our derivative instruments included in accounts payable and accrued expenses and accumulated other comprehensive income in our consolidated balance sheet totaled (\$7.0) million.

Because our fixed rate unsecured and secured notes bear interest at fixed rates, changes in market interest rates during the term of these debts will not affect our operating results. If all of our fixed rate unsecured and secured notes outstanding at December 31, 2010, were to be refinanced at interest rates which are 10% higher or lower than shown above, our per annum interest cost would increase or decrease, respectively, by approximately \$16.6 million.

Changes in market interest rates would affect the fair value of our fixed rate debt obligations; increases in market interest rates decrease the fair value of our fixed rate debt, while decreases in market interest rates increase the value of our fixed rate debt. Based on the balances outstanding at December 31, 2010, and discounted cash flow analyses, a hypothetical immediate 10% change in interest rates would change the fair value of our fixed rate unsecured and secured debt obligations by approximately \$63 million.

Each of our fixed rate unsecured and secured debt arrangements allows us to make repayments earlier than the stated maturity date. In some cases, we are not allowed to make early repayment prior to a cutoff date and in most cases we are allowed to make prepayments only at a premium equal to a make whole amount, as defined, generally designed to preserve a stated yield to the note holder. These prepayment rights may afford us the opportunity to mitigate the risk of refinancing at maturity at higher rates by refinancing prior to maturity. The majority of our fixed rate senior unsecured notes are publicly traded; and we have in the past and may in the future occasionally take advantage of market opportunities to repurchase notes which will also mitigate future refinancing risks.

Although we have no present plans to do so, we may in the future enter other hedge arrangements to mitigate our exposure to changes in interest rates.

At December 31, 2010, zero was outstanding and \$750.0 million was available for drawing under our unsecured revolving credit facility, \$168.2 million of our floating rate senior unsecured notes were outstanding and we had \$400.0 million of floating rate term debt outstanding. Our floating rate senior unsecured notes mature in March 2011. Our revolving credit facility matures in August 2013 and includes an option for us to extend the maturity by one year to August 2014. Repayments under our revolving credit facility may be made at any time without penalty. Repayments under our floating rate senior unsecured notes may also be made without penalty. Our \$400.0 million term loan matures in December 2015 and may be prepaid without penalty beginning December 16, 2012. We borrow in U.S. dollars and borrowings under our revolving credit facility, our floating rate senior unsecured notes and our term loan require interest at LIBOR plus a premium. Accordingly, we are vulnerable to changes in U.S. dollar based short term rates, specifically LIBOR. For example, the weighted average interest rate payable on our revolving credit facility, floating rate senior unsecured notes and term loan was 1.3% during the year ended December 31, 2010. A change in interest rates would not affect the value of these floating rate unsecured debts but would affect our operating results. The following table presents



the impact a 10% change in interest rates would have on our floating rate interest expense as of December 31, 2010 (dollars in thousands):

	Impact of Changes in Interest Rates		
	Interest Rate Per Year	Outstanding Debt	Total Interest Expense Per Year
At December 31, 2010 . . . . .	1.3%	\$568,219	\$7,387
10% reduction . . . . .	1.2%	\$568,219	\$6,819
10% increase . . . . .	1.4%	\$568,219	\$7,955

The foregoing table shows the impact of an immediate change in floating interest rates. If interest rates were to change gradually over time, the impact would be spread over time. Our exposure to fluctuations in floating interest rates will increase or decrease in the future with increases or decreases in the outstanding amount of our revolving credit facility or other floating rate debt.

**Foreign Currency Risk**

Foreign currency risk is the possibility that our financial results are affected by changes in currency exchange rates. Our primary exposure to foreign currency exchange rates relates to the translation of the operating results of our Australian subsidiary from Australian dollars into U.S. dollars. To mitigate our foreign currency exchange exposure in the future, depending on the relative significance of our business activities in Australia at that time, we may borrow in Australian currency. We also may use foreign currency derivative contracts to manage foreign currency exchange rate risk associated with the projected net operating income of our Australian operations. At December 31, 2010 and at February 23, 2011, we had no borrowings in Australian dollars and no derivative contracts outstanding and no present intention to borrow in Australian currency or otherwise to hedge our foreign currency risks. Accordingly, we may experience future fluctuations in our earnings as a result of changes in foreign currency exchange rates. A 10% change in foreign currency exchange rates used to convert our 2010 Australian operating results to U.S. dollars would not be material to our current year consolidated earnings.

**Item 8. Financial Statements and Supplementary Data.**

The information required by this item is included in Item 15 of this Annual Report on Form 10-K.

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

None.

**Item 9A. Controls and Procedures.**

As of the end of the period covered by this report, our management carried out an evaluation, under the supervision and with the participation of our Managing Trustees, our President and our Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer, of the effectiveness of our disclosure controls and procedures pursuant to Exchange Act Rules 13a-15 and 15d-15. Based upon that evaluation, our Managing Trustees, our President and our Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer concluded that our disclosure controls and procedures are effective.

There have been no changes in our internal control over financial reporting during the quarter ended December 31, 2010, that have materially affected, or are reasonably likely to materially affect, our internal control over financial reporting.

## **Management Report on Assessment of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting**

We are responsible for establishing and maintaining adequate internal control over financial reporting. Our internal control system is designed to provide reasonable assurance to our management and Board of Trustees regarding the preparation and fair presentation of published financial statements. All internal control systems, no matter how well designed, have inherent limitations. Therefore, even those systems determined to be effective can provide only reasonable assurance with respect to financial statement preparation and presentation.

Our management assessed the effectiveness of our internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010. In making this assessment, it used the criteria set forth by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission in *Internal Control—Integrated Framework*. Based on our assessment, we believe that, as of December 31, 2010, our internal control over financial reporting is effective.

Ernst & Young LLP, the independent registered public accounting firm that audited our 2010 consolidated financial statements included in this Annual Report on Form 10-K, has issued an attestation report on our internal control over financial reporting. The report appears elsewhere herein.

### **Item 9B. Other Information.**

None.

## **PART III**

### **Item 10. Directors, Executive Officers and Corporate Governance.**

Our Code of Conduct applies to all our representatives, including our officers and Trustees and employees of RMR. Our Code of Conduct is posted on our website, [www.cwhreit.com](http://www.cwhreit.com). A printed copy of our Code of Conduct is also available free of charge to any person who requests a copy by writing to our Secretary, Commonwealth REIT, Two Newton Place, 255 Washington Street, Suite 300, Newton, MA 02458-1634. We intend to disclose any amendments or waivers to our Code of Conduct applicable to our principal executive officer, principal financial officer, principal accounting officer or controller (or any person performing similar functions) on our website.

The remainder of the information required by Item 10 is incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement.

### **Item 11. Executive Compensation.**

The information required by Item 11 is incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement.

**Item 12. Security Ownership of Certain Beneficial Owners and Management and Related Stockholder Matters.**

*Equity Compensation Plan Information.* We may grant common shares to our officers and other employees of RMR under the 2003 Plan. In addition, each of our Trustees receives 1,250 shares per year under the 2003 Plan as part of their annual compensation for serving as a trustee. The terms of grants made under the 2003 Plan are determined by our Board of Trustees, or a committee thereof, at the time of the grant. The following table is as of December 31, 2010.

<u>Plan Category</u>	<u>Number of securities to be issued upon exercise of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Weighted average exercise price of outstanding options, warrants and rights</u>	<u>Number of securities remaining available for future issuance under equity compensation plans (excluding securities reflected in column (a))</u>
	(a)	(b)	(c)
Equity compensation plans approved by security holders . . . . .	None.	None.	None.
Equity compensation plans not approved by security holders—2003 Plan . . . . .	None.	None.	1,419,010 <sup>(1)</sup>
Total . . . . .	None.	None.	1,419,010 <sup>(1)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Pursuant to the terms of the 2003 Plan, in no event shall the number of shares issued under the 2003 Plan exceed 1,611,495. Since the 2003 Plan was established, 192,485 share awards have been granted. Share amounts have been adjusted to give effect to the reverse stock split that resulted in a one for four combination of our common shares effective July 1, 2010.

Payments by us to RMR are described in “Management’s Discussion and Analysis of Financial Condition and Results of Operations—Liquidity and Capital Resources—Related Person Transactions”. The remainder of the information required by Item 12 is incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement.

**Item 13. Certain Relationships and Related Transactions, and Director Independence.**

The information required by Item 13 is incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement.

**Item 14. Principal Accountant Fees and Services.**

The information required by Item 14 is incorporated by reference to our definitive Proxy Statement.

## PART IV

### Item 15. Exhibits and Financial Statement Schedules.

#### (a) Index to Financial Statements and Financial Statement Schedules

The following consolidated financial statements and financial statement schedules of Commonwealth REIT are included on the pages indicated:

	<u>Page</u>
Reports of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm . . . . .	F-1
Consolidated Balance Sheets as of December 31, 2010 and 2009 . . . . .	F-3
Consolidated Statements of Income for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 . . . . .	F-4
Consolidated Statements of Shareholders' Equity for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 . . . . .	F-5
Consolidated Statements of Cash Flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010 . . . . .	F-6
Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements . . . . .	F-7

All other schedules for which provision is made in the applicable accounting regulations of the SEC are not required under the related instructions, or are inapplicable, and therefore have been omitted.

#### (b) Exhibits

Exhibits to our Annual Report on Form 10-K for the year ended December 31, 2010 have been included only with the version of that Annual Report on Form 10-K filed with the SEC. A copy of that Annual Report on Form 10-K, including a list of exhibits, is available free of charge upon written request to: Investor Relations, Commonwealth REIT, Two Newton Place, 255 Washington Street, Suite 300, Newton, MA 02458-1634, telephone (617) 796-8222.

## **Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm**

To the Trustees and Shareholders of CommonWealth REIT

We have audited the accompanying consolidated balance sheets of CommonWealth REIT (the “Company”) as of December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the related consolidated statements of income, shareholders’ equity, and cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010. Our audits also included the financial statement schedules listed in the Index at Item 15(a). These financial statements and schedules are the responsibility of the Company’s management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these financial statements and schedules based on our 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 audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free of material misstatement. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall financial statement presentation. We believe that our audits provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the consolidated financial position of CommonWealth REIT at December 31, 2010 and 2009, and the consolidated results of its operations and its cash flows for each of the three years in the period ended December 31, 2010, in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles. Also, in our opinion, the related financial statement schedules, when considered in relation to the basic financial statements taken as a whole, present fairly in all material respects the information set forth therein.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), CommonWealth REIT’s internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission and our report dated February 25, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Boston, Massachusetts  
February 25, 2011

## Report of Independent Registered Public Accounting Firm

To the Trustees and Shareholders of CommonWealth REIT

We have audited CommonWealth REIT's internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on criteria established in Internal Control—Integrated Framework issued by the Committee of Sponsoring Organizations of the Treadway Commission (the COSO criteria). CommonWealth REIT's management is responsible 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 Report on Assessment of Internal Control Over Financial Reporting. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the company's internal control over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States). Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether effective internal control over financial reporting was maintained in all material respects. Our audit included obtaining an understanding of internal control over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk, and performing such other procedures as we considered necessary in the circumstances. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

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 (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) 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 (3) 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.

In our opinion, CommonWealth REIT maintained, in all material respects, effective internal control over financial reporting as of December 31, 2010, based on the COSO criteria.

We also have audited, in accordance with the standards of the Public Company Accounting Oversight Board (United States), the 2010 consolidated financial statements of CommonWealth REIT and our report dated February 25, 2011 expressed an unqualified opinion thereon.

/s/ Ernst & Young LLP

Boston, Massachusetts  
February 25, 2011

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS**  
(amounts in thousands, except share data)

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
<b>ASSETS</b>		
Real estate properties:		
Land . . . . .	\$ 1,339,133	\$ 1,237,808
Buildings and improvements . . . . .	5,018,125	5,085,873
	6,357,258	6,323,681
Accumulated depreciation . . . . .	(850,261)	(884,421)
	5,506,997	5,439,260
Properties held for sale . . . . .	114,426	8,263
Acquired real estate leases, net . . . . .	233,913	166,453
Equity investments . . . . .	171,464	158,822
Cash and cash equivalents . . . . .	194,040	18,204
Restricted cash . . . . .	5,082	11,662
Rents receivable, net of allowance for doubtful accounts of \$12,550 and \$10,945, respectively . . . . .	191,237	194,358
Other assets, net . . . . .	171,361	124,299
Total assets . . . . .	\$ 6,588,520	\$ 6,121,321
<b>LIABILITIES AND SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY</b>		
Revolving credit facility . . . . .	\$ —	\$ 110,000
Senior unsecured debt, net . . . . .	2,854,540	2,258,466
Mortgage notes payable, net . . . . .	351,526	624,184
Other liabilities related to properties held for sale . . . . .	1,492	14
Accounts payable and accrued expenses . . . . .	123,823	103,608
Acquired real estate lease obligations, net . . . . .	65,940	47,348
Distributions payable . . . . .	—	26,863
Rent collected in advance . . . . .	27,988	30,366
Security deposits . . . . .	22,523	23,097
Due to affiliates . . . . .	8,998	8,309
Total liabilities . . . . .	3,456,830	3,232,255
Commitments and contingencies		
Shareholders' equity:		
Preferred shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value:		
50,000,000 shares authorized;		
Series B preferred shares; 8¾% cumulative redeemable at par on or after September 12, 2007; zero and 7,000,000 shares issued and outstanding, respectively, aggregate liquidation preference \$175,000 . . . . .	—	169,079
Series C preferred shares; 7⅞% cumulative redeemable at par on or after February 15, 2011; 6,000,000 shares issued and outstanding, aggregate liquidation preference \$150,000 . . . . .	145,015	145,015
Series D preferred shares; 6½% cumulative convertible; 15,180,000 shares issued and outstanding, aggregate liquidation preference \$379,500 . . . . .	368,270	368,270
Common shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value:		
350,000,000 shares authorized; 72,138,686 and 55,965,061 shares issued and outstanding, respectively . . . . .	721	560
Additional paid in capital . . . . .	3,348,849	2,925,845
Cumulative net income . . . . .	2,372,337	2,236,928
Cumulative common distributions . . . . .	(2,675,956)	(2,576,582)
Cumulative preferred distributions . . . . .	(432,252)	(382,596)
Cumulative other comprehensive income . . . . .	4,706	2,547
Total shareholders' equity . . . . .	3,131,690	2,889,066
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity . . . . .	\$ 6,588,520	\$ 6,121,321

See accompanying notes

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF INCOME**  
(amounts in thousands, except per share data)

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Rental income . . . . .	\$ 793,370	\$ 770,941	\$ 752,110
Expenses:			
Operating expenses . . . . .	333,889	323,255	314,109
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .	207,884	177,019	167,298
General and administrative . . . . .	39,646	36,575	33,891
Acquisition related costs . . . . .	21,560	4,298	—
Total expenses . . . . .	<u>602,979</u>	<u>541,147</u>	<u>515,298</u>
Operating income . . . . .	190,391	229,794	236,812
Interest and other income . . . . .	3,159	1,194	1,442
Interest expense (including net amortization of debt discounts, premiums and deferred financing fees of \$7,150, \$6,124 and \$4,821, respectively) . . . . .	(179,642)	(166,855)	(173,467)
Loss on asset impairment . . . . .	(30,811)	(11,699)	(2,283)
(Loss) gain on early extinguishment of debt . . . . .	(796)	20,686	—
Equity in earnings of investees . . . . .	8,464	6,546	—
Gain on issuance of shares by an equity investee . . . . .	34,808	—	—
Gain on sale of properties . . . . .	34,336	—	—
Gain on asset acquisition . . . . .	20,392	—	—
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense . . .	80,301	79,666	62,504
Income tax expense . . . . .	(550)	(735)	(773)
Income from continuing operations . . . . .	79,751	78,931	61,731
Discontinued operations:			
Income from discontinued operations . . . . .	16,591	26,793	45,740
Loss on asset impairment . . . . .	(98,453)	(20,183)	—
Loss on early extinguishment of debt . . . . .	(248)	—	—
Net gain on sale of properties . . . . .	137,768	79,133	137,174
Net income . . . . .	135,409	164,674	244,645
Preferred distributions . . . . .	(47,733)	(50,668)	(50,668)
Excess redemption price paid over carrying value of preferred shares . . . . .	(5,921)	—	—
Net income available for common shareholders . . . . .	<u>\$ 81,755</u>	<u>\$ 114,006</u>	<u>\$ 193,977</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding—basic . . . . .	<u>64,703</u>	<u>56,055</u>	<u>56,617</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding—diluted . . . . .	<u>72,001</u>	<u>63,353</u>	<u>63,915</u>
Basic and diluted earnings per common share:			
Income from continuing operations available for common shareholders . . . . .	<u>\$ 0.40</u>	<u>\$ 0.50</u>	<u>\$ 0.20</u>
Income from discontinued operations . . . . .	<u>\$ 0.86</u>	<u>\$ 1.53</u>	<u>\$ 3.23</u>
Net income available for common shareholders . . . . .	<u>\$ 1.26</u>	<u>\$ 2.03</u>	<u>\$ 3.43</u>

See accompanying notes



**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF SHAREHOLDERS' EQUITY**  
(amounts in thousands, except share data)

	Preferred Shares						Common Shares					Cumulative Other Comprehensive Income (Loss)	Total	
	Series B		Series C		Series D		Cumulative Preferred Distributions	Number of Shares	Common Shares	Cumulative Common Distributions	Additional Paid in Capital			Cumulative Net Income
	Number of Shares	Preferred Shares	Number of Shares	Preferred Shares	Number of Shares	Preferred Shares								
Balance at December 31, 2007 . . . . .	7,000,000	\$ 169,079	6,000,000	\$145,015	15,180,000	\$368,270	\$(281,260)	56,361,125	\$564	\$(2,251,539)	\$2,925,145	\$1,827,609	\$ —	\$2,902,883
Issuance of shares, net . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	538,485	5	—	14,168	—	—	14,173
Stock grants . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	33,375	—	—	381	—	—	381
Net income . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	244,645	—	244,645
Distributions . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	(50,668)	—	—	(190,302)	—	—	—	(240,970)
Balance at December 31, 2008 . . . . .	7,000,000	169,079	6,000,000	145,015	15,180,000	368,270	(331,928)	56,932,985	569	(2,441,841)	2,939,694	2,072,254	—	2,921,112
Comprehensive income:														
Net income . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	164,674	—	164,674
Unrealized gain on derivative instrument . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2,547	2,547
Total comprehensive income . . . . .														167,221
Issuance of shares, net . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	326	—	—	9	—	—	9
Repurchase and retirement of common shares . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(1,012,500)	(10)	—	(14,476)	—	—	(14,486)
Stock grants . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	44,250	1	—	618	—	—	619
Distributions . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	(50,668)	—	—	(134,741)	—	—	—	(185,409)
Balance at December 31, 2009 . . . . .	7,000,000	169,079	6,000,000	145,015	15,180,000	368,270	(382,596)	55,965,061	560	(2,576,582)	2,925,845	2,236,928	2,547	2,889,066
Comprehensive income (loss):														
Net income . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	135,409	—	135,409
Unrealized loss on derivative instrument . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(9,501)	(9,501)
Unrealized income on investment in available for sale securities . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	19
Foreign currency translation adjustments . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11,641	11,641
Total comprehensive income . . . . .														137,568
Issuance of shares, net . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16,125,000	161	—	430,617	—	—	430,778
Redemption of shares . . . . .	(7,000,000)	(169,079)	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(5,921)	—	—	(175,000)
Stock grants . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	48,625	—	—	896	—	—	896
Distributions . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	(49,656)	—	—	(99,374)	—	—	—	(149,030)
Purchase of noncontrolling equity interest . . . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	(2,588)	—	—	(2,588)
Balance at December 31, 2010 . . . . .	—	\$ —	6,000,000	\$145,015	15,180,000	\$368,270	\$(432,252)	72,138,686	\$721	\$(2,675,956)	\$3,348,849	\$2,372,337	\$ 4,706	\$3,131,690

See accompanying notes

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS**  
**(amounts in thousands)**

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Net income	\$ 135,409	\$ 164,674	\$ 244,645
Adjustments to reconcile net income to cash provided by operating activities:			
Depreciation	180,619	155,341	155,026
Net amortization of debt discounts, premiums and deferred financing fees	7,534	6,782	5,458
Amortization of acquired real estate leases	34,032	35,174	29,937
Other amortization	16,324	15,206	16,440
Loss on asset impairment	129,264	31,882	2,283
Loss (gain) on early extinguishment of debt	1,044	(20,686)	—
Equity in earnings of investees	(8,464)	(6,546)	—
Gain on issuance of shares by an equity investee	(34,808)	—	—
Distributions of earnings from investees	8,465	4,975	—
Net gain on sale of properties	(172,104)	(79,133)	(137,174)
Gain on asset acquisition	(20,392)	—	—
Change in assets and liabilities:			
Decrease (increase) in restricted cash	6,580	(825)	7,190
Increase in rents receivable and other assets	(34,675)	(19,018)	(46,043)
Increase in accounts payable and accrued expenses	3,104	2,797	12,003
(Decrease) increase in rent collected in advance	(1,200)	2,983	2,618
Increase in security deposits	719	5,162	6,385
Increase (decrease) in due to affiliates	683	(1,764)	(326)
Cash provided by operating activities	<u>252,134</u>	<u>297,004</u>	<u>298,442</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Real estate acquisitions and improvements	(972,913)	(665,410)	(416,461)
Proceeds from investment in marketable pass through certificates	8,000	—	—
Investment in marketable pass through certificates	—	(6,760)	—
Proceeds from sale of properties, net	603,800	212,048	333,614
Distributions in excess of earnings from investees	7,654	—	—
Investment in Affiliates Insurance Company	(76)	(5,133)	—
Cash used in investing activities	<u>(353,535)</u>	<u>(465,255)</u>	<u>(82,847)</u>
<b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Proceeds from issuance of common shares, net	430,778	—	—
Redemption of preferred shares	(175,000)	—	—
Repurchase and retirement of common shares	—	(14,486)	—
Repurchase and retirement of outstanding debt securities	—	(88,251)	—
Proceeds from borrowings	1,828,632	1,082,000	406,000
Payments on borrowings	(1,618,101)	(632,059)	(384,159)
Deferred financing fees	(13,055)	(17,721)	(827)
Distributions to common shareholders	(126,237)	(107,878)	(190,302)
Distributions to preferred shareholders	(49,656)	(50,668)	(50,668)
Purchase of noncontrolling equity interest	(2,500)	—	—
Cash provided by (used in) financing activities	<u>274,861</u>	<u>170,937</u>	<u>(219,956)</u>
Effect of exchange rate changes on cash	<u>2,376</u>	<u>—</u>	<u>—</u>
Increase (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	175,836	2,686	(4,361)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of period	18,204	15,518	19,879
Cash and cash equivalents at end of period	<u>\$ 194,040</u>	<u>\$ 18,204</u>	<u>\$ 15,518</u>
<b>SUPPLEMENTAL CASH FLOW INFORMATION:</b>			
Interest paid	\$ 173,221	\$ 166,771	\$ 172,244
Taxes paid	\$ 690	\$ 711	\$ 883
<b>NON-CASH INVESTING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Real estate acquisitions	\$ —	\$ (9,078)	\$(125,569)
Investment in real estate mortgage receivable	(8,288)	—	—
Real estate sales	—	—	10,782
Net assets transferred to Government Properties Income Trust	—	395,317	—
Working capital acquired	1,153	—	—
<b>NON-CASH FINANCING ACTIVITIES:</b>			
Issuance of common shares	\$ 896	\$ 628	\$ 14,554
Assumption of mortgage notes payable	—	9,069	111,396
Mortgage notes related to properties sold	—	—	(10,782)
Secured credit facility and related deferred financing fees transferred to Government Properties Income Trust	—	(243,199)	—
Common distributions declared	(26,863)	26,863	—

See accompanying notes

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements**  
**(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

**Note 1. Organization**

Commonwealth REIT (formerly named HRPT Properties Trust) is a Maryland real estate investment trust, or REIT, which was organized on October 9, 1986. At December 31, 2010, we had investments, excluding properties held for sale, in 481 office, industrial & other properties with a total of approximately 64,018,000 square feet of leasable space, including 57 properties with approximately 17,914,000 square feet of leased industrial and commercial lands in the U.S. and 11 properties with approximately 1,756,000 square feet located in various locations in Australia. In addition, we owned 24.6% of the common shares of Government Properties Income Trust, or GOV, a REIT that owns properties that are majority leased to government tenants. GOV was our wholly owned subsidiary until its initial public offering, or IPO, in June 2009 when it became a separate public entity.

**Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

*Basis of Presentation.* The consolidated financial statements include our investments in 100% owned subsidiaries. All intercompany transactions have been eliminated.

We account for our investments in 50% or less owned companies, including our investments in GOV and Affiliates Insurance Company, or AIC, over which we can exercise influence, but do not control, using the equity method of accounting. Significant influence is present through common representation on the boards of trustees or directors of us and each of GOV and AIC. Our two Managing Trustees are also Managing Trustees of GOV and owners of Reit Management & Research LLC, or RMR, which is the manager of us, GOV and AIC, and each of our Trustees is a director of AIC. We use the income statement method to account for issuance of common shares of beneficial interest by GOV and shares of common stock by AIC. Under this method, gains and losses reflecting changes in the value of our investments at the date of issuance of additional common shares by GOV or AIC are recognized in our income statement.

*Real Estate Properties.* We record real estate properties at cost. We depreciate real estate investments on a straight line basis over estimated useful lives of up to 40 years for buildings and improvements, and up to 12 years for personal property.

We allocate the consideration paid, generally cash plus the fair value of any assumed liabilities, for our properties among land, building and improvements and identified intangible assets and liabilities, consisting of the value of above market and below market leases, the value of in place leases and the value of tenant relationships. Purchase price allocations and the determination of useful lives are based on our estimates and, under some circumstances, studies from independent real estate appraisal firms to provide market information and evaluations that are relevant to our purchase price allocations and determinations of useful lives; however, we are ultimately responsible for the purchase price allocations and determination of useful lives.

We allocate the consideration to land, building and improvements based on a determination of the relative fair values of these assets assuming the property is vacant. We determine the fair value of a property using methods that we believe are similar to those used by independent appraisers. Purchase price allocations to above market and below market leases are based on the estimated present value (using an interest rate which reflects our assessment of the risks associated with the leases acquired) of the difference between (1) the contractual amounts to be paid pursuant to the in place leases and (2) our estimate of fair market lease rates for the corresponding leases, measured over a period equal

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

**Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

to the remaining non-cancelable terms of the respective leases. Purchase price allocations to in place leases and tenant relationships are determined as the excess of (1) the purchase price paid for a property after adjusting existing in place leases to estimated market rental rates over (2) the estimated fair value of the property as if vacant. We aggregate this value between in place lease values and tenant relationships based on our evaluation of the specific characteristics of each tenant's lease; however, the value of tenant relationships has not been separated from in place lease value for our properties because we believe such value and related amortization expense is immaterial for acquisitions reflected in our historical financial statements. We consider certain factors in performing these analyses including estimates of carrying costs during the expected lease up periods, including real estate taxes, insurance and other operating income and expenses and costs to execute similar leases in current market conditions, such as leasing commissions, legal and other related costs. If we believe the value of tenant relationships is material in the future, those amounts will be separately allocated and amortized over the estimated lives of the relationships. We recognize the excess, if any, of the consideration paid over amounts allocated to land, buildings and improvements and identified intangible assets and liabilities as goodwill and we recognize gains if amounts allocated exceed the consideration paid.

We amortize capitalized above market lease values (presented in our consolidated balance sheets as acquired real estate leases) as a reduction to rental income over the remaining terms of the respective leases. We amortize capitalized below market lease values (presented in our consolidated balance sheets as acquired real estate lease obligations) as an increase to rental income over the remaining terms of the respective leases. Such amortization resulted in changes to rental income of (\$6,887), (\$8,965) and (\$8,015) during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively, and changes to income from discontinued operations of (\$561), (\$1,075) and (\$783), for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. We amortize the value of in place leases exclusive of the value of above market and below market in place leases to expense over the remaining terms of the respective leases. The amount of such amortization included in depreciation and amortization totaled \$25,586, \$23,265 and \$19,093 during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. The amount of such amortization included in income from discontinued operations totaled \$997, \$1,869 and \$2,045 during the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. If a lease is terminated prior to its stated expiration, the unamortized amount relating to that lease is written off.

Intangible lease assets and liabilities recorded by us for properties acquired in 2010 totaled \$111,614 and \$27,133, respectively. Intangible lease assets and liabilities recorded by us for properties acquired in 2009 totaled \$57,935 and \$11,406, respectively. Accumulated amortization of capitalized above market lease values was \$96,195 and \$91,573 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, for properties held and used in operations, and \$7,152 and \$0 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, for properties held for sale. Accumulated amortization of capitalized below market lease values was \$47,541 and \$42,639 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, for properties held and used in operations, and \$1,627 and \$0 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, for properties held for sale. Accumulated amortization of the value of in place leases exclusive of the value of above and below market in place leases was \$126,049 and \$111,904 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, for properties held and used in operations, and \$6,364 and \$0, at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, for properties held for sale. Future amortization of intangible lease assets and liabilities to be recognized by us during the current terms of our leases as of December 31, 2010, excluding

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

**Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

properties held for sale, are approximately \$32,337 in 2011, \$26,354 in 2012, \$22,796 in 2013, \$18,827 in 2014, \$15,783 in 2015 and \$51,876 thereafter.

We recognize impairment losses on investments when indicators of impairment are present and the estimated undiscounted cash flow from our investments is less than the carrying amount of such investments. Impairment indicators may include declining tenant occupancy, lack of progress releasing vacant space, tenant bankruptcies, low long term prospects for improvement in property performance, weak or declining tenant profitability, cash flow or liquidity, our decision to dispose of an asset before the end of its estimated useful life and legislative, market or industry changes that could permanently reduce the value of a property. We review our properties for impairment quarterly, or whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If indicators of impairment are present, we evaluate the carrying value of the related property by comparing it to the expected future undiscounted cash flows to be generated from that property. If the sum of these expected future cash flows is less than the carrying value, we reduce the net carrying value of the property to its estimated fair value. The determination of undiscounted cash flow includes consideration of many factors including income to be earned from the investment, holding costs (exclusive of interest), estimated selling prices, and prevailing economic and market conditions. During 2010, we recorded losses on asset impairment totaling \$129,264 reflecting the write down to estimated fair value of 36 properties based on agreed upon sales prices, broker valuations and an analysis of property level cash flows. In addition, we recognized \$24,997, or \$0.39 per share, of accelerated depreciation on eight properties that we expect to take out of service and raze in 2011. Seven of these eight properties were taken out of service during the fourth quarter of 2010 and fully depreciated as of December 31, 2010. We expect one of these properties to be taken out of service during the first quarter of 2011; the estimated useful life of this property was changed to three months as of December 31, 2010.

Certain of our real estate assets contain hazardous substances, including asbestos. We believe the asbestos at our properties is contained in accordance with current environmental regulations and we have no current plans to remove it, other than at one building in Monroeville, PA where we plan to remediate asbestos when we renovate the property in 2011 for new tenants. If these properties were demolished today, certain environmental regulations specify the manner in which the asbestos must be removed. Certain of our industrial lands in Hawaii may require expensive environmental remediation, especially if the use of those lands is changed; however, we do not have any present plans to change those land uses or to undertake this environmental clean up. We do not believe that there are other environmental conditions at any of our properties that have a material adverse effect on us. However, no assurances can be given that such conditions are not present in our properties or that other costs we incur to remediate contamination will not have a material adverse effect on our business or financial condition. As of December 31, 2010 and 2009, accrued environmental remediation costs totaling \$16,465 and \$12,422, respectively, were included in accounts payable and accrued expenses in our consolidated balance sheets.

*Cash and Cash Equivalents.* We carry cash and short term investments with original maturities of three months or less at the date of purchase at cost plus accrued interest.

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

**Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

*Restricted Cash.* Restricted cash consists of amounts escrowed for future real estate taxes, insurance, leasing costs, capital expenditures and debt service, as required by some of our mortgage debts, as well as security deposits paid to us by some of our tenants.

*Other Assets, Net.* Other assets consist principally of deferred financing fees, deferred leasing costs and prepaid property operating expenses. Deferred financing fees include issuance costs related to borrowings and are capitalized and amortized on a straight line basis over the terms of the respective loans. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, deferred financing fees totaled \$40,661 and \$48,658, respectively, and accumulated amortization for deferred financing fees totaled \$11,459 and \$26,912, respectively. Deferred leasing costs include brokerage, legal and other fees associated with the successful negotiation of leases and are amortized on a straight line basis over the terms of the respective leases. Deferred leasing costs for properties held and used in operations totaled \$116,959 and \$119,169 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and accumulated amortization for deferred leasing costs for properties held and used in operations totaled \$42,512 and \$46,439, respectively. Deferred leasing costs for properties held for sale totaled \$2,703 and \$31 at December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively, and accumulated amortization for deferred leasing costs for properties held for sale totaled \$1,018 and \$19, respectively. Future amortization of deferred financing fees and leasing costs to be recognized by us during the current terms of our loans and leases as of December 31, 2010, excluding properties held for sale, are approximately \$20,116 in 2011, \$18,302 in 2012, \$15,377 in 2013, \$12,383 in 2014, \$10,771 in 2015 and \$26,700 thereafter.

Until August 2, 2010, we held \$8,000 of marketable commercial mortgage pass through certificates, or certificates, which were backed by our mortgage notes payable due January 2011 that were purchased in 2009 for \$6,760. We classified these certificates as investments held to maturity rather than available for sale or trading because we had the intent and ability to hold these certificates until maturity. We followed the amortized cost method of accounting for these certificates. Under this method, we amortized the difference between the face value of the certificates and their purchase price to income using the interest method over the expected remaining term of the certificates. As of December 31, 2009, these certificates had a carrying value of \$7,267 and were included in other assets in our consolidated balance sheet. At December 31, 2009, these certificates had an estimated fair market value of \$7,443. On August 2, 2010, we prepaid the underlying mortgage notes payable, received \$8,000 from our investment in these certificates and recorded a gain of \$376 from the recognition of unamortized interest income. This gain is included in interest and other income in our consolidated statements of income.

*Accounting Policy for Derivative Instruments.* The Derivatives and Hedging Topic of *The FASB Accounting Standards Codification<sup>TM</sup>*, or the Codification, requires companies to recognize all their derivative instruments as either assets or liabilities in the statement of financial position at fair value. The accounting for changes in the fair value of a derivative instrument depends on whether it has been designated and qualifies as part of a hedging relationship and further, on the type of hedging relationship. For those derivative instruments that are designated and qualify as hedging instruments, we must designate the hedging instrument, based upon the exposure being hedged, as a fair value hedge, cash flow hedge or a hedge of a net investment in a foreign operation. In December 2009, we entered into interest rate swap agreements that qualify as cash flow hedges. As of December 31, 2010, the fair value of our derivative instrument of (\$6,956) was included in accounts payable and accrued

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

**Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

expenses and cumulative other comprehensive income in our consolidated balance sheet. As of December 31, 2009, the fair value of our derivative instruments of \$2,547 was included in other assets and cumulative other comprehensive income in our consolidated balance sheet.

We are exposed to certain risks relating to our ongoing business operations. The primary risk managed by using derivative instruments is interest rate risk. Interest rate swaps are entered into to manage interest rate risk associated with our floating rate borrowings. We designate certain interest rate swaps as cash flow hedges of floating rate borrowings.

*Revenue Recognition.* Rental income from operating leases is recognized on a straight line basis over the life of the lease agreements.

*Allowance for Doubtful Accounts.* We maintain an allowance for doubtful accounts for estimated losses resulting from the inability or unwillingness of certain tenants to make payments required under their leases. The computation of the allowance is based on the tenants' payment histories and current credit profiles, as well as other considerations.

*Earnings Per Common Share.* Earnings per common share, or EPS, is computed using the weighted average number of common shares outstanding during the period. Diluted EPS reflects the potential dilution that could occur if our series D convertible preferred shares were converted into our common shares, where such conversion would result in a lower EPS amount. The effect of our series D convertible preferred shares on income from continuing operations and net income available for common shareholders is anti-dilutive for all periods presented.

*Reclassifications.* Reclassifications have been made to the prior years' financial statements and notes to conform to the current year's presentation.

*Income Taxes.* We are a real estate investment trust under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended and, are generally not subject to federal and state income taxes provided we distribute our taxable income to our shareholders and meet other requirements for qualifying as a real estate investment trust. However, we are subject to certain state, local and Australian taxes without regard to our REIT status.

The Income Taxes Topic of the Codification prescribes how we should recognize, measure and present in our financial statements uncertain tax positions that have been taken or are expected to be taken in a tax return. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is "more likely than not" that a particular tax position will be sustained upon examination or audit. To the extent the "more likely than not" standard has been satisfied, the benefit associated with a tax position is measured as the largest amount that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon settlement. We classify interest and penalties related to uncertain tax positions, if any, in our financial statements as a component of general and administrative expense.

*Use of Estimates.* Preparation of these financial statements in conformity with U.S. generally accepted accounting principles requires us to make estimates and assumptions that may affect the amounts reported in these financial statements and related notes. The actual results could differ from these estimates.

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

**Note 2. Summary of Significant Accounting Policies (Continued)**

*Foreign Operations.* The U.S. dollar is the functional currency for our consolidated subsidiaries operating in the United States. The functional currency for our consolidated subsidiaries in countries other than the United States is the principal currency in which the entity's assets, liabilities, income and expenses are denominated. The functional currency of our consolidated subsidiary that operates in Australia is the Australian dollar. We translate our Australian subsidiary's financial statements into U.S. dollars when we consolidate that subsidiary's financial statements. Generally, we translate assets and liabilities at the exchange rate in effect as of the balance sheet date. The resulting translation adjustments are included in cumulative other comprehensive income in our consolidated balance sheet. We translate income statement accounts using the average exchange rate for the period and income statement accounts that include significant non-recurring transactions at the rate in effect as of the date of the transaction. We are subject to foreign currency risk due to potential fluctuations in exchange rates between Australian and U.S. currencies. A significant change in the value of Australian currency compared to U.S. currency would have an effect on future reported results of operations and financial position. We do not currently borrow in Australian dollars or enter currency derivative contracts to mitigate foreign currency risk.

*New Accounting Pronouncements.* In January 2010, the Financial Accounting Standards Board, or the FASB, issued an accounting standards update requiring additional disclosures regarding fair value measurements. The update requires entities to disclose additional information regarding assets and liabilities that are transferred between levels within the fair value hierarchy. The update also clarifies the level of disaggregation at which fair value disclosures should be made and the requirements to disclose information about the valuation techniques and inputs used in estimating Level 2 and Level 3 fair values. The update is effective for interim and annual reporting periods beginning after December 15, 2009 except for the requirement to separately disclose purchases, sales, issuances and settlements in the Level 3 roll forward that becomes effective for fiscal periods beginning after December 15, 2010. The adoption of this update did not, and is not expected to, cause any material changes to the disclosures in our consolidated financial statements.

**Note 3. Real Estate Properties**

During 2010, we acquired 41 properties with approximately 5,392,000 square feet for aggregate purchase prices of \$870,013, excluding closing costs, and sold 38 properties with approximately 4,417,000 square feet for aggregate sales prices of \$615,580, excluding closing costs. We also funded \$77,591 of improvements to our owned properties during 2010. Since January 1, 2011, we acquired six additional properties with 971,995 square feet for aggregate purchase prices of \$213,625, excluding closing costs, and sold seven properties with approximately 838,000 square feet for aggregate sales prices of \$98,145, excluding closing costs. We also entered agreements to acquire six properties with 1,212,387 square feet for aggregate purchase prices of \$162,225, excluding closing costs. Details of our completed and pending acquisitions and sales during 2010 and since then are as follows:

In April 2010, we acquired an office property located in Denver, CO with 248,493 square feet. The purchase price was \$75,000, excluding closing costs. We allocated \$4,720 to land, \$58,890 to buildings and improvements and \$11,390 to acquired real estate leases.

In April 2010, we acquired an office property located in Colorado Springs, CO with 77,411 square feet. The purchase price was \$10,800, excluding closing costs. We allocated \$1,250 to land, \$7,982 to



**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

**Note 3. Real Estate Properties (Continued)**

buildings and improvements, \$1,576 to acquired real estate leases and \$8 to acquired real estate lease obligations.

In June 2010, we acquired two office properties located in Ann Arbor, MI with a combined 410,410 square feet. The aggregate purchase price was \$65,200, excluding closing costs. We allocated \$6,760 to land, \$46,988 to buildings and improvements, \$11,875 to acquired real estate leases and \$423 to acquired real estate lease obligations.

In June 2010, we acquired two office properties located in Carson, CA with a combined 212,000 square feet. The aggregate purchase price was \$27,925, excluding closing costs. We allocated \$7,460 to land, \$18,033 to buildings and improvements, \$3,415 to acquired real estate leases and \$983 to acquired real estate lease obligations.

In July 2010, we acquired two office properties located in Stafford, VA with a combined 117,949 square feet. The aggregate purchase price was \$18,750, excluding closing costs. We allocated \$1,929 to land, \$15,656 to buildings and improvements, \$1,182 to acquired real estate leases and \$17 to acquired real estate lease obligations.

In August 2010, we acquired one office property located in Milwaukee, WI with 432,092 square feet. The purchase price was \$80,200, excluding closing costs. We allocated \$3,150 to land, \$70,124 to buildings and improvements, \$7,795 to acquired real estate leases and \$869 to acquired real estate lease obligations.

In August 2010, we acquired seven properties located in Monterey, CA, consisting of approximately 1,155 acres of triple net leased agricultural land and related fixtures and improvements. The aggregate purchase price was \$28,000, excluding closing costs. Upon receipt of an evaluation by an independent real estate appraisal firm that was finalized during the fourth quarter of 2010, we allocated \$18,940 to land and \$9,060 to fixtures and improvements.

In September 2010, we acquired one office property located in Greensboro, NC with 323,773 square feet. The purchase price was \$44,650, excluding closing costs. We allocated \$2,070 to land, \$37,073 to buildings and improvements, \$5,663 to acquired real estate leases and \$156 to acquired real estate lease obligations.

In October 2010, we acquired MacarthurCook Industrial Property Fund, an Australian property trust that owned at that time 10 industrial properties with approximately 1,400,000 square feet. The purchase price for these properties was approximately \$84,778, excluding acquired positive working capital and closing costs. We allocated \$50,165 to land, \$46,978 to buildings and improvements, \$7,103 to acquired real estate leases, \$1,178 to deferred tax assets and \$254 to acquired real estate lease obligations. In addition, we determined the fair value of these properties exceeded our purchase price for these properties and recognized a gain on asset acquisition of \$20,392 during the fourth quarter of 2010.

In October 2010, we acquired three office properties located in Carson, CA with a combined 190,000 square feet. The aggregate purchase price was \$22,650, excluding closing costs. We allocated \$7,740 to land, \$13,559 to buildings and improvements, \$3,126 to acquired real estate leases and \$1,775 to acquired real estate lease obligations.

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

**Note 3. Real Estate Properties (Continued)**

In October 2010, we acquired a two tower office property located in Chicago, IL with 631,445 square feet. The purchase price was \$96,250, excluding closing costs. We allocated \$6,600 to land, \$75,248 to buildings and improvements, \$15,667 to acquired real estate leases and \$1,265 to acquired real estate lease obligations.

In December 2010, we acquired seven office properties located in Birmingham, AL with a combined 904,109 square feet. The aggregate purchase price was \$92,500, excluding closing costs. We allocated \$12,734 to land, \$70,476 to buildings and improvements, \$16,201 to acquired real estate leases and \$6,911 to acquired real estate lease obligations.

In December 2010, we acquired an office property located in Folsom, CA with 96,022 square feet. The purchase price was \$32,250, excluding closing costs. We allocated \$3,450 to land, \$25,504 to buildings and improvements and \$3,296 to acquired real estate leases.

In December 2010, we acquired an office property located in Sydney, Australia with 313,865 square feet. The purchase price was \$191,060, excluding closing costs. We allocated \$63,271 to land, \$104,587 to buildings and improvements, \$23,325 to acquired real estate leases, \$14,472 to acquired real estate lease obligations and \$14,349 to capitalized lease incentive.

In January 2011, we acquired three office properties located in Boca Raton, FL with a combined 639,830 square feet. The aggregate purchase price was \$171,000, excluding closing costs.

In January 2011, we acquired an office property located in Columbia, SC with 115,028 square feet. The purchase price was \$12,025, excluding closing costs.

In January 2011, we acquired an office property located in Chelmsford, MA with 98,048 square feet. The purchase price was \$10,000, excluding closing costs.

In February 2011, we acquired an office property located in Montvale, NJ with 119,089 square feet. The purchase price was \$20,600, excluding closing costs.

In June 2010, we entered agreements to sell 15 properties to our former subsidiary, GOV, that contain approximately 1,900,000 square feet for aggregate sales prices of \$231,000, excluding closing costs. We sold all 15 of these properties during 2010 and we recognized total gains of \$34,336, exclusive of deferred gains of \$14,588 attributable to our ownership interest in GOV. In addition, the net book value for four of these properties sold to GOV in September 2010 exceeded their allocated sales prices, and we recorded impairment charges of \$21,491 during the second quarter of 2010.

In September 2010, we sold an office property located in Irondequoit (Rochester), NY with approximately 310,000 square feet for \$9,750, excluding closing costs. In connection with this sale, we provided mortgage financing to the buyer, a not for profit hospital entity, totaling \$8,288 at 4.75% per annum and recognized a gain on sale of \$4,568.

In November 2010, we sold an industrial property located in Cleveland, OH with approximately 168,000 square feet for \$700, excluding closing costs, and recognized a loss of \$72.

In November 2010, we entered into various agreements to sell 27 properties which are majority leased as medical office, clinic and biotech laboratory buildings to Senior Housing Properties Trust, or SNH, for aggregate sales prices of \$470,000, excluding closing costs. In 2010, we sold 21 of these

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

**Note 3. Real Estate Properties (Continued)**

properties containing approximately 2,066,000 square feet for \$374,130, excluding closing costs, and recognized net gains totaling \$133,272. In January 2011, we sold the remaining six properties containing approximately 737,000 square feet for aggregate sales prices of \$95,870, excluding closing costs. In addition, SNH has rights of first refusal to purchase from us any of 19 additional buildings that are leased to tenants in medical related businesses which we continue to own.

In February 2011, we sold an industrial property located in Adairsville, GA with approximately 101,000 square feet for \$2,275, excluding closing costs.

In November 2010, we entered a purchase and sale agreement to acquire four office properties located in Stafford, VA with a combined 149,023 square feet. The aggregate purchase price is \$25,725, excluding closing costs and including the assumption of approximately \$15,300 of mortgage debt. We expect to acquire these properties during the first quarter of 2011; however, this acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions and no assurance can be given that this acquisition will be consummated in that time period or at all.

In February 2011, we entered a purchase and sale agreement to acquire two mixed use office properties located in Phoenix, AZ with a combined 1,063,364 square feet. The aggregate purchase price is \$136,500, excluding closing costs. We expect to acquire these properties during the first quarter of 2011; however, this acquisition is subject to customary closing conditions and no assurance can be given that this acquisition will be consummated in that time period or at all.

As of December 31, 2010, we had 12 office properties with a combined 1,556,000 square feet and 22 industrial & other properties with a combined 2,171,000 square feet classified as held for sale in our consolidated balance sheet. We are actively marketing these properties for sale and expect to sell them within the next year.

As of December 31, 2009, we had one office property located in Los Angeles, CA with approximately 79,000 square feet classified as held for sale in our consolidated balance sheet. This property was under contract for sale since June 2008; however, the purchase contract expired and we recognized the \$750 nonrefundable deposit previously paid by the buyer in other income when the buyer was unable to meet its obligation to close on January 26, 2010. We continue to actively market this property for sale and classify this property as held for sale in our consolidated balance sheet.

We classify all properties actively marketed, under contract, in active negotiations or otherwise probable for sale within one year as held for sale in our consolidated balance sheets. Results of operations for properties sold or held for sale are included in discontinued operations in our consolidated statements of income, except for properties sold to GOV. Properties sold to GOV are not considered discontinued operations under U.S. generally accepted accounting principles, or GAAP, because of our retained equity interest in this former subsidiary. Summarized balance sheet information

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

**Note 3. Real Estate Properties (Continued)**

for all properties classified as held for sale and income statement information for properties sold or held for sale, other than properties sold to GOV, is as follows:

Balance Sheet:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Real estate properties . . . . .	\$105,291	\$8,192
Acquired real estate leases . . . . .	1,104	—
Rents receivable . . . . .	4,446	—
Other assets, net . . . . .	3,585	71
Properties held for sale . . . . .	<u>\$114,426</u>	<u>\$8,263</u>
Acquired real estate lease obligations . . . . .	\$ 7	\$ —
Rent collected in advance . . . . .	1,187	14
Security deposits . . . . .	298	—
Other liabilities related to properties held for sale . . . . .	<u>\$ 1,492</u>	<u>\$ 14</u>

Income Statement:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Rental income . . . . .	\$ 69,910	\$ 90,745	\$129,365
Operating expenses . . . . .	(30,962)	(35,391)	(46,626)
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .	(15,644)	(18,662)	(25,307)
General and administrative . . . . .	(2,925)	(3,296)	(4,611)
Operating income . . . . .	20,379	33,396	52,821
Interest income . . . . .	3	—	5
Interest expense . . . . .	(3,791)	(6,603)	(7,086)
Income from discontinued operations . . . . .	<u>\$ 16,591</u>	<u>\$ 26,793</u>	<u>\$ 45,740</u>

Our real estate properties are generally leased on gross lease, modified gross lease or triple net lease bases pursuant to non-cancelable, fixed term operating leases expiring between 2011 to 2051. The triple net leases generally require the lessee to pay all property operating costs. Our gross leases and modified gross leases require us to pay all or some property operating expenses and to provide all or some property management services.

We committed \$77,643 for expenditures related to 7,018,000 square feet of leases executed during 2010. Committed but unspent tenant related obligations based on executed leases as of December 31, 2010, were \$40,065.

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

**Note 3. Real Estate Properties (Continued)**

The future minimum lease payments scheduled to be received by us during the current terms of our leases as of December 31, 2010, excluding properties held for sale, are as follows:

2011 .....	\$ 634,062
2012 .....	578,773
2013 .....	507,415
2014 .....	441,656
2015 .....	391,131
Thereafter .....	<u>1,778,407</u>
	<u>\$4,331,444</u>

One of our real estate properties purchased during 2009 is subject to a ground lease. The land on this property is leased pursuant to a non-cancelable, fixed term operating ground lease that expires in 2098.

The future minimum lease payments scheduled to be paid by us during the current terms of this ground lease under which we are the lessee, as of December 31, 2010, are as follows:

2011 .....	\$ 1,456
2012 .....	1,456
2013 .....	1,461
2014 .....	1,477
2015 .....	1,477
Thereafter .....	<u>135,933</u>
	<u>\$143,260</u>

The amount of ground lease expense included in operating expenses during the year ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, totaled \$1,844 and \$718, respectively.

**Note 4. Equity Investments**

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, we had the following equity investments:

	<u>Ownership Percentage</u>		<u>Equity in Earnings (Loss)</u>			<u>Equity Investments</u>	
	<u>December 31,</u>		<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>			<u>December 31,</u>	
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>
GOV .....	24.6%	46.3%	\$8,465	\$6,679	\$—	\$166,388	\$153,822
AIC .....	14.3	14.3	(1)	(133)	—	5,076	5,000
			<u>\$8,464</u>	<u>\$6,546</u>	<u>\$—</u>	<u>\$171,464</u>	<u>\$158,822</u>

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

**Note 4. Equity Investments (Continued)**

At December 31, 2010, we owned 9,950,000, or approximately 24.6%, of the common shares of beneficial interest of GOV, with a carrying value of \$166,388 and a market value, based on quoted market prices, of \$266,561 (\$26.79 per share). GOV is a REIT which owns properties that are majority leased to government tenants and was our wholly owned subsidiary until its IPO in June 2009 when it became a separate public entity. In January 2010, GOV issued 9,775,000 common shares in a public offering for \$21.50 per common share, raising net proceeds of approximately \$199,300. As a result of this transaction at a price per share above our per share carrying value, our ownership percentage in GOV was reduced from 46.3% prior to this transaction to 31.8% after this transaction, and we recognized a gain of \$16,418. In August 2010, GOV issued an additional 9,200,000 common shares in a public offering for \$25.00 per common share, raising net proceeds of approximately \$219,900. As a result of this transaction at a price per share above our per share carrying value, our ownership percentage in GOV was reduced from 31.8% prior to this transaction to 24.6% after this transaction, and we recognized a gain of \$18,390.

Since GOV's IPO, our investment in it has been accounted for using the equity method. Under the equity method, we record our percentage share of net earnings of GOV in our consolidated statements of income. Prior to GOV's IPO, the operating results and investments of GOV were included in our results of operations and financial position. The market value of our GOV common shares on the date of the GOV IPO exceeded our carrying value by \$13,824. The difference between the carrying value and our share of the underlying equity of GOV is being amortized over a 30 year period, which approximates the remaining useful lives of the properties initially contributed to GOV. If we determine there is an "other than temporary" decline in the fair value of this investment, we would record a charge to earnings.

In connection with GOV's IPO, we and GOV entered into a transaction agreement in which, among other things, we granted GOV the right of first refusal to acquire any property owned by us that we determine to divest, if the property is then majority leased to a government tenant, including the 15 properties we sold to GOV during 2010.

During the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, we received cash distributions from GOV totaling \$16,119 and \$4,975, respectively.

The following summarized financial data of GOV, as reported in its Annual Report on Form 10-K, includes results of operations prior to June 8, 2009 (the date GOV became a separate public company), which are included in our consolidated results of operations when GOV was our wholly owned subsidiary. References in these financial statements to the Annual Report on Form 10-K for GOV are

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

**Note 4. Equity Investments (Continued)**

included as textual references only, and the information in GOV's Annual Report is not incorporated by reference into these financial statements.

	<b>December 31,</b>		
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	
Real estate properties, net . . . . .	\$846,447	\$463,730	
Acquired real estate leases, net . . . . .	60,097	15,310	
Cash and cash equivalents . . . . .	2,437	1,478	
Rents receivable . . . . .	19,200	13,544	
Other assets, net . . . . .	23,107	20,751	
Total assets . . . . .	<u>\$951,288</u>	<u>\$514,813</u>	
Mortgage notes payable . . . . .	\$ 46,428	\$ —	
Revolving credit facility . . . . .	118,000	144,375	
Acquired real estate lease obligations, net . . . . .	13,679	3,566	
Other liabilities . . . . .	15,784	14,822	
Shareholders' equity . . . . .	757,397	352,050	
Total liabilities and shareholders' equity . . . . .	<u>\$951,288</u>	<u>\$514,813</u>	
	<b>Year Ended December 31,</b>		
	<b>2010</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2008</b>
Rental income . . . . .	\$116,768	\$ 78,957	\$ 75,425
Operating expenses . . . . .	(40,727)	(27,103)	(26,348)
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .	(24,239)	(15,172)	(14,182)
Acquisition related costs . . . . .	(5,750)	(1,032)	—
General and administrative . . . . .	(7,055)	(4,058)	(2,984)
Operating income . . . . .	38,997	31,592	31,911
Interest and other income . . . . .	103	53	37
Interest expense . . . . .	(7,351)	(5,556)	(141)
Loss on extinguishment of debt . . . . .	(3,786)	—	—
Equity in losses of an investee . . . . .	(1)	(15)	—
Income before income tax expense . . . . .	27,962	26,074	31,807
Income tax expense . . . . .	(167)	(93)	—
Net income . . . . .	<u>\$ 27,795</u>	<u>\$ 25,981</u>	<u>\$ 31,807</u>
Weighted average common shares outstanding . . . . .	<u>34,341</u>	<u>15,082</u>	<u>—</u>
Net income per common share . . . . .	<u>\$ 0.81</u>	<u>\$ 1.72</u>	<u>\$ —</u>

As of December 31, 2010, we have invested \$5,209 in AIC, an insurance company organized by RMR and companies to which RMR provides management services. We may invest additional amounts in AIC in the future if the expansion of this insurance business requires additional capital, but we are not obligated to do so. At December 31, 2010, we own approximately 14.3% of AIC with a current

## COMMONWEALTH REIT

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

#### Note 4. Equity Investments (Continued)

carrying value of \$5,076. Although we own less than 20% of AIC, we use the equity method to account for this investment because we believe that we have significant influence over AIC because each of our Trustees is a director of AIC. Under the equity method, we record our percentage share of net earnings from AIC in our consolidated statements of income. If we determine there is an “other than temporary” decline in the fair value of this investment, we would record a charge to earnings. In evaluating the fair value of this investment, we have considered, among other things, the assets and liabilities held by AIC, AIC’s overall financial condition, and the financial condition and prospects for AIC’s insurance business.

In June 2010, we, and the other shareholders of AIC purchased property insurance pursuant to a combined insurance program arranged by AIC and with respect to which AIC is a reinsurer of certain coverage amounts. Our annual premium for this property insurance of approximately \$5,328 was paid in June 2010. We are currently investigating the possibilities to expand our insurance relationships with AIC to include other types of insurance.

#### Note 5. Real Estate Mortgage Receivable

We provided mortgage financing totaling \$8,288 at 4.75% per annum in connection with an office property sold in September 2010. This real estate mortgage requires monthly principal and interest payments and matures on September 30, 2020. As of December 31, 2010, this mortgage had a carrying value of \$8,183 and was included in other assets in our consolidated balance sheet.

#### Note 6. Shareholders’ Equity

On June 14, 2010, our Board of Trustees approved a reverse stock split that resulted in a one for four combination of our common shares of beneficial interest, \$0.01 par value per share, effective July 1, 2010. The reverse stock split reduced the number of our issued and outstanding common shares from 258,385,241 to 64,596,311. The number of our authorized common shares did not change. As required, common share amounts presented for all periods have been restated to reflect the reverse stock split. As a result of the reverse stock split, the conversion rate of our 15,180,000 outstanding series D cumulative convertible preferred shares, or series D preferred shares, automatically changed from 1.9231 common shares per series D preferred share to 0.480775 common share per series D preferred share (the equivalent of a change in conversion price from \$13.00 per common share to \$52.00 per common share).

We have common shares available for issuance under the terms of our award plan adopted in 2003, or the 2003 Plan. During the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, 42,375 common shares with an aggregate market value of \$1,157, 38,000 common shares with an aggregate market value of \$1,143 and 28,375 common shares with an aggregate market value of \$641, respectively, were awarded to our officers and certain employees of RMR pursuant to this plan. All of our Trustees were each awarded 1,250 common shares in 2010 with an aggregate market value of \$203 (\$41 per Trustee), 1,250 common shares in 2009 with an aggregate market value of \$101 (\$20 per Trustee) and 1,000 common shares in 2008 with an aggregate market value of \$146 (\$29 per Trustee), as part of their annual fees. The shares awarded to our Trustees vested immediately. The shares awarded to our officers and certain employees of RMR vest in five annual installments beginning on the date of grant. We include the value of awarded common shares in general and administrative expenses at the time the



**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

**Note 6. Shareholders' Equity (Continued)**

awards vest. At December 31, 2010, 1,419,010 of our common shares remain available for issuance under the 2003 Plan.

In January 2011, we declared a distribution of \$0.50 per common share, or \$36,070, which we paid on February 22, 2011 to shareholders of record on January 21, 2011. Cash distributions per common share paid or accrued by us in 2010, 2009 and 2008, were \$1.48, \$2.40 and \$3.36, respectively. The characterization of our distributions paid or accrued in 2010, 2009 and 2008 was 82.82%, 96.75% and 63.33% ordinary income, respectively, 0%, 0% and 6.92% qualified dividend, respectively, 17.18%, 0% and 0% return of capital, respectively, 0%, 3.25% and 9.65% Internal Revenue Code section 1250 gain, respectively, and 0%, 0% and 20.10% capital gain, respectively. In December 2009, we declared and accrued a distribution of \$0.48 per common share which was paid on January 29, 2010, to shareholders of record on December 21, 2009; this distribution was effective for the tax year 2009. Our credit facility and term loan agreements contain a number of financial and other covenants, including a covenant which restricts our ability to make distributions under certain circumstances.

Our 7,000,000 series B cumulative redeemable preferred shares required dividends of \$2.1875, 8<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>% per annum, payable in equal quarterly payments and had a liquidation preference of \$25.00 each plus accrued and unpaid dividends until they were redeemed for \$25.00 each plus accrued and unpaid dividends in October 2010. Our 6,000,000 series C cumulative redeemable preferred shares carry dividends of \$1.78125, 7<sup>1</sup>/<sub>8</sub>%, per annum, payable in equal quarterly payments. Each series C preferred share has a liquidation preference of \$25.00 and is redeemable, at our option, for \$25.00 each plus accrued and unpaid dividends at any time on or after February 15, 2011.

Our 15,180,000 series D cumulative convertible preferred shares carry dividends of \$1.625, 6<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub>%, per annum, payable in equal quarterly payments. Our series D preferred shares are convertible, at the holder's option, into our common shares at an initial conversion rate of 0.480775 common shares per series D preferred share, which is equivalent to an initial conversion price of \$52.00 per common share, or 7,298,165 additional common shares at December 31, 2010. On or after November 20, 2011, if our common shares trade at or above the then applicable conversion price, we may, at our option, convert some or all of the series D preferred shares into common shares at the then applicable conversion rate. If a fundamental change occurs, which generally will be deemed to occur upon a change in control or a termination of trading of our common shares (or other equity securities into which our series D preferred shares are then convertible), holders of our series D preferred shares will have a special right to convert their series D preferred shares into a number of our common shares per \$25.00 liquidation preference, plus accrued and unpaid distributions, divided by 98% of the market price, as defined, of our common shares, unless we exercise our right to repurchase these series D preferred shares for cash, at a purchase price equal to 100% of their liquidation preference, plus accrued and unpaid distributions.

We have adopted a Shareholders Rights Plan pursuant to which a right to purchase securities is distributable to shareholders in certain circumstances. Each right entitles the holder to purchase or to receive securities or other assets of ours upon the occurrence of certain events. The rights expire on October 17, 2014, and are redeemable at our option.

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

**Note 7. Income Taxes**

Our provision for income taxes consists of the following:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Current:			
State .....	\$520	\$735	\$773
Foreign .....	102	—	—
	622	735	773
Deferred:			
State .....	—	—	—
Foreign .....	(72)	—	—
	(72)	—	—
Income tax provision .....	\$550	\$735	\$773

A reconciliation of our effective tax rate and the U.S. Federal statutory income tax rate is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Taxes at statutory U.S. federal income tax rate .....	35.0%	35.0%	35.0%
Dividends paid deduction .....	(35.0)%	(35.0)%	(35.0)%
State, local, and foreign income taxes, net of federal tax benefit .....	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%
Effective tax rate .....	0.4%	0.4%	0.5%

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities represent the tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and for income tax purposes and are determined using tax rates expected to be in effect when the deferred income tax assets and liabilities are anticipated to be paid or recovered. At December 31, 2010, we had net deferred tax assets of \$1,250 of which \$1,178 related to different carrying amounts for financial reporting and for Australian income tax purposes of our properties in Australia. Because we are uncertain of our ability to realize the future benefit of certain Australian loss carry forwards, we have reduced our net deferred income tax assets by a valuation allowance of \$160 as of December 31, 2010. At December 31, 2009, we had no net deferred tax assets.

**Note 8. Related Person Transactions**

We have two agreements with RMR to originate and present investment and divestment opportunities to us and to provide property management and administrative services to us: a business management agreement and a property management agreement. Renewals or extensions of the business management agreement and the property management agreement are subject to the periodic review by our Independent Trustees. Any termination of the business management agreement with RMR would cause a default under our revolving credit facility and term loan, if not approved by a majority of

## COMMONWEALTH REIT

### Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

#### Note 8. Related Person Transactions (Continued)

lenders. RMR is beneficially owned by Barry M. Portnoy and Adam D. Portnoy, who are our Managing Trustees. Adam D. Portnoy is also our President. Each of our other executive officers is also an officer of RMR.

RMR is compensated under the business management agreement at an annual rate equal to 0.7% of the average historical cost of our real estate investments, as defined in the business management agreement, located in the United States, Puerto Rico or Canada, for the first \$250,000 of such investments and 0.5% thereafter, and 1% of the average historical cost of our real estate investments located outside the United States, Puerto Rico and Canada. In addition, RMR receives an incentive fee based upon increases in our funds from operations per common share, as defined in the business management agreement. The incentive fee to RMR is paid in our common shares. No incentive fees were earned for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008. The property management agreement provides for management fees equal to 3.0% of gross rents and construction supervision fees equal to 5.0% of construction costs. RMR also provides the internal audit function for us and for other companies to which it provides management services. Our audit committee appoints our director of internal audit, and our compensation committee approves his salary. Our compensation committee also approves the costs which we pay with respect to our internal audit function. Our pro rata share of RMR's costs in providing that function was approximately \$213, \$220 and \$222 in 2010, 2009 and 2008, respectively. Business management fees, incentive fees and internal audit costs are included in general and administrative expenses in our consolidated statements of income. Property management fees and construction supervision fees are included in operating expenses or have been capitalized, as appropriate, in our consolidated financial statements.

In August 2010, we amended the business management agreement. The amendment adjusted the determination of the incentive fee payable to RMR under the business management agreement to give effect to splits, dividends, subdivisions, combinations, consolidations or recapitalizations of our common shares. In October 2010, we entered into another amendment to the business management agreement that provides that, beginning on the date that we completed our acquisition of MacarthurCook Industrial Property Fund, we will pay RMR a business management fee equal to 1.0% of the historical cost of properties we acquire located outside the United States, Puerto Rico and Canada. However, RMR has agreed to waive half of this fee and half of the other fees payable by us under the property management agreement with respect to our properties in Australia for so long as the business and property management agreement with MacarthurCook Fund Management Limited, or the MCK agreement, is in effect and we or any of our subsidiaries are paying the fees under that agreement. The MCK agreement relates to the properties we acquired upon our acquisition of MacarthurCook Industrial Property Fund in 2010 and other properties which our Australian subsidiary may acquire from time to time. The MCK agreement requires us to pay MacarthurCook Fund Management Limited amounts equal to the amounts waived by RMR, or \$185 in 2010.

RMR also leases approximately 25,000 square feet of office space from us at rental rates which we believe to be commercially reasonable. All transactions between us and RMR and affiliates are approved by our Independent Trustees. Our audit and compensation committees are composed of our Independent Trustees.

GOV is a REIT which owns properties that are majority leased to government tenants and was our wholly owned subsidiary until its IPO in June 2009 when it became a separate publicly owned

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

**Note 8. Related Person Transactions (Continued)**

entity. As discussed in Note 4, we own 9,950,000, or approximately 24.6%, of the common shares of beneficial interest of GOV, with a carrying value of \$166,388 and a market value, based on quoted market prices, of \$266,561 (\$26.79 per share) as of December 31, 2010. In connection with GOV's IPO, we and GOV entered into a transaction agreement in which, among other things, we granted GOV the right of first refusal to acquire any property owned by us that we determine to divest, if the property is then majority leased to a government tenant, including any indirect sale as a result of a change of control of us or the subsidiaries which own such properties.

In June 2010, we entered agreements to sell 15 properties that contain approximately 1,900,000 square feet to GOV. We sold all 15 of these properties during 2010 for aggregate sales prices of \$231,000, excluding closing costs. These properties were subject to GOV's right of first refusal referred to above. Both we and GOV are managed by RMR and Barry Portnoy and Adam Portnoy are Managing Trustees of us and GOV. Accordingly, the terms of these sales were negotiated by special committees of our and GOV's boards of trustees composed solely of Independent Trustees who are not also trustees of the other party.

SNH was formerly our 100% owned subsidiary. It was spun off to our shareholders in 1999. At the time of SNH's spin off, we and SNH entered into a transaction agreement which, among other things, prohibited SNH from purchasing medical office, clinic and biotech laboratory buildings. In May 2008, we agreed to sell 47 medical office, clinic and biomedical laboratory buildings (approximately 2,161,000 square feet of rental space) to SNH for \$562,000, and we and SNH entered into an amendment to the transaction agreement to permit SNH, rather than us, to invest in medical office, clinic and biomedical, pharmaceutical and laboratory buildings. We also entered into a right of first refusal agreement under which we granted SNH a right of first refusal to purchase up to 45 additional identified properties (approximately 4,598,000 square feet of rental space) that we owned and which are leased to tenants in medical related businesses in the event that we determine to sell those properties or in the event of an indirect sale as a result of a change of control of us or a change of control of our subsidiaries which own those properties.

In November 2010, we agreed to sell 27 properties (approximately 2,803,000 square feet of rental space) which are majority leased as medical office, clinic and biotech laboratory buildings to SNH for an aggregate sales price of \$470,000, excluding closing costs. These properties were subject to the right of first refusal referred to above. As of January 26, 2011, we had completed the sale of all 27 of these properties. We continue to own 19 properties that remain subject to SNH's right of first refusal.

Both we and SNH are managed by RMR; Barry Portnoy and Adam Portnoy are Managing Trustees of both us and SNH; and Frederick N. Zeytoonjian is an Independent Trustee of both us and SNH. As a result, the 2008 and 2010 transactions between us and SNH described above were negotiated and approved by special committees of each company's board of trustees comprised solely of Independent Trustees who were not also Independent Trustees of the other company.

Our various agreements with SNH and GOV include arbitration provisions for the resolution of disputes, claims and controversies.

As of December 31, 2010, we invested \$5,209 in AIC, an insurance company that is owned by RMR and companies to which RMR provides management services. We own approximately 14.3% of AIC which has a carrying value of \$5,076 as of December 31, 2010. In 2010, we, RMR and other

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

**Note 8. Related Person Transactions (Continued)**

owners of AIC purchased property insurance pursuant to a combined program arranged and partially reinsured by AIC.

Amounts resulting from transactions with related persons for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, are as follows:

	<u>Year Ended December 31,</u>		
	<u>2010</u>	<u>2009</u>	<u>2008</u>
Business management fees, incentive fees and internal audit costs to RMR . . . . .	\$ 34,947	\$ 33,817	\$ 33,638
Distributions paid to beneficial owners of RMR and their affiliates . .	732	714	1,243
Rental income received from RMR . . . . .	498	531	630
Property management fees to RMR . . . . .	27,498	28,966	29,805
Net assets transferred to GOV . . . . .	—	395,317	—
Secured credit facility and related deferred financing fees transferred to GOV, net . . . . .	—	243,199	—
Distributions received from GOV . . . . .	16,119	4,975	—
Gross proceeds of property sales to GOV . . . . .	231,000	—	—
Gross proceeds of property sales to SNH . . . . .	374,130	214,585	346,759
Gains on property sales to GOV, net . . . . .	34,336	—	—
Gains on property sales to SNH, net . . . . .	133,272	79,133	137,174
Investment in AIC . . . . .	76	5,133	—
Property insurance purchased under an AIC program . . . . .	5,328	—	—
Earnings from investment in GOV . . . . .	8,465	6,679	—
Losses from investment in AIC . . . . .	(1)	(133)	—

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

**Note 9. Indebtedness**

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, our outstanding indebtedness included the following:

	December 31,	
	2010	2009
Unsecured revolving credit facility, due August 2013, at LIBOR plus a premium . . . . .	\$ —	\$ 110,000
Unsecured term loan, due December 2015, at LIBOR plus a premium . . . . .	400,000	—
Unsecured floating rate senior notes, due March 2011, at LIBOR plus a premium . . . . .	168,219	168,219
Senior Notes, due 2010 at 8.875% . . . . .	—	30,000
Senior Notes, due 2010 at 8.625% . . . . .	—	20,000
Senior Notes, due 2012 at 6.95% . . . . .	150,680	150,680
Senior Notes, due 2013 at 6.50% . . . . .	190,980	190,980
Senior Notes, due 2014 at 5.75% . . . . .	244,655	244,655
Senior Notes, due 2015 at 6.40% . . . . .	186,000	186,000
Senior Notes, due 2015 at 5.75% . . . . .	250,000	250,000
Senior Notes, due 2016 at 6.25% . . . . .	400,000	400,000
Senior Notes, due 2017 at 6.25% . . . . .	250,000	250,000
Senior Notes, due 2018 at 6.65% . . . . .	250,000	250,000
Senior Notes, due 2019 at 7.50% . . . . .	125,000	125,000
Senior Notes, due 2020 at 5.875% . . . . .	250,000	—
Mortgage Notes Payable, due 2011 at 6.814% . . . . .	—	230,507
Mortgage Notes Payable, due 2011 at 7.435% . . . . .	29,421	29,937
Mortgage Notes Payable, due 2012 at 8.05% . . . . .	23,466	23,945
Mortgage Notes Payable, due 2012 at 6.0% . . . . .	4,795	4,946
Mortgage Notes Payable, due 2014 at 4.95% . . . . .	12,940	13,212
Mortgage Notes Payable, due 2015 at 5.99% . . . . .	8,793	9,031
Mortgage Notes Payable, due 2016 at 5.76% . . . . .	8,172	8,492
Mortgage Notes Payable, due 2016 at 6.03% . . . . .	41,600	41,600
Mortgage Notes Payable, due 2016 at 7.36% . . . . .	12,196	12,597
Mortgage Notes Payable, due 2019 at LIBOR plus a premium . . . . .	175,000	175,000
Mortgage Notes Payable, due 2022 at 6.75% . . . . .	4,307	4,555
Mortgage Notes Payable, due 2023 at 6.14% . . . . .	14,357	15,135
Mortgage Notes Payable, due 2026 at 5.71% . . . . .	8,367	8,701
Mortgage Notes Payable, due 2027 at 6.06% . . . . .	13,392	13,834
Mortgage Notes Payable, due 2029 at 6.794% . . . . .	—	39,414
	3,222,340	3,006,440
Less unamortized net premiums and discounts . . . . .	16,274	13,790
	<u>\$3,206,066</u>	<u>\$2,992,650</u>

In August 2010, we repaid at maturity all \$30,000 of our 8.875% senior notes due in 2010. We also prepaid at par \$266,674 of mortgage debt that was scheduled to mature in 2011 and 2029. In connection with the prepayment of this mortgage debt, we recorded a loss on early extinguishment of

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

**Note 9. Indebtedness (Continued)**

debt of \$1,044 from the write off of unamortized discounts and deferred financing fees during the third quarter of 2010. In October 2010, we repaid at maturity all \$20,000 of our 8.625% senior notes due 2010. We funded these payments with cash on hand and borrowings under our revolving credit facility.

In August 2010, we entered a new \$750,000 unsecured revolving credit facility that we use for acquisitions, working capital and general business purposes. The new facility replaced our previous \$750,000 unsecured revolving credit facility, which had a maturity date of August 22, 2010. The maturity date of the new facility is August 8, 2013 and includes an option for us to extend the facility for one year to August 8, 2014. The new facility also includes a feature under which the maximum borrowing may be increased to up to \$1,500,000 in certain circumstances. Interest paid under the new facility is set at LIBOR plus 200 basis points, subject to adjustments based on our credit ratings. The interest rate on our revolving credit facilities averaged 1.8% and 0.9% per annum for the years ended December 31, 2010 and 2009, respectively. As of December 31, 2010, we had zero outstanding and \$750,000 available under our new revolving credit facility.

In September 2010, we issued \$250,000 of unsecured senior notes in a public offering, raising net proceeds of approximately \$242,483. These notes bear interest at 5.875%, require semiannual interest payments and mature in September 2020. Net proceeds from these notes were used to reduce amounts then outstanding under our revolving credit facility.

In December 2010, we entered into a \$400,000 five year unsecured term loan with a group of banks. The term loan matures on December 15, 2015 and can be prepaid without penalty beginning December 16, 2012. Interest paid under the term loan is set at LIBOR plus 200 basis points, subject to adjustments based on our credit ratings. The interest rate on our term loan averaged 2.3% per annum for the year ended December 31, 2010. Net proceeds from the term loan were used to repay amounts outstanding under our revolving credit facility and for general business purposes, including acquisitions.

Our public debt indentures, our credit facility agreement and our term loan agreement contain a number of financial and other covenants, including a credit facility and term loan covenant which restricts our ability to make distributions under certain circumstances. At December 31, 2010, we believe we were in compliance with all of our covenants under our public debt indentures, our revolving credit facility and term loan agreements.

At December 31, 2010, 15 properties costing \$599,169 with an aggregate net book value of \$490,423 were secured by mortgage notes totaling \$351,526 maturing from 2011 through 2027.

The required principal payments due during the next five years and thereafter under all our outstanding debt at December 31, 2010, are as follows:

2011 . . . . .	\$ 201,850
2012 . . . . .	182,172
2013 . . . . .	196,759
2014 . . . . .	262,531
2015 . . . . .	849,543
Thereafter . . . . .	<u>1,529,485</u>
	<u>\$3,222,340</u>

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

**Note 10. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities**

The table below presents certain of our assets and liabilities measured at fair value during 2010, categorized by the level of inputs used in the valuation of each asset and liability:

Description	Total	Fair Value at Reporting Date Using		
		Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)
Properties held for sale <sup>(1)</sup> . . . . .	\$44,058	\$ —	\$44,058	\$ —
Effective portion of interest rate contracts <sup>(2)</sup> . . . . .	\$(6,956)	\$ —	\$(6,956)	\$ —
Long-lived assets held and used <sup>(3)</sup> . . . . .	\$14,063	\$ —	\$ —	\$14,063
Investment in available for sale securities <sup>(4)</sup> . . . . .	\$ 567	\$567	\$ —	\$ —

- (1) Properties held for sale includes six office properties and 21 industrial & other properties that we expect to sell within one year. We recorded a loss on asset impairment during the fourth quarter of 2010 of \$18,035 in our Metro Boston, MA segment and \$80,418 in our Other Markets segment to reduce the carrying value of these properties from \$142,511 to their estimated fair value less costs to sell of \$44,058. We used broker information and comparable sales transactions (level 2 inputs) less estimated closing costs to determine the fair value of these properties. In addition, four properties that we sold in September 2010 were written down from their carrying value of \$88,316 to their aggregate sales prices (level 2 inputs) less closing and other costs of \$66,825, resulting in impairment charges of \$21,491 recorded during the second quarter of 2010.
- (2) The fair value of our interest rate swap contracts is determined using the net discounted cash flows of the expected cash flows of each derivative based on the market based interest rate curve (level 2 inputs) and adjusted for our credit spread and the actual and estimated credit spreads of the counterparties (level 3 inputs). Although we have 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 derivatives utilize level 3 inputs, such as estimates of current credit spreads, to evaluate the likelihood of default by us and the counterparties. As of December 31, 2010, we have assessed the significance of the impact of the credit valuation adjustments on the overall valuation of our derivative positions and have determined that the credit valuation adjustments are not significant to the overall valuation of our derivatives. As a result, we have determined that our derivative valuations in their entirety are classified as level 2 inputs in the fair value hierarchy.
- (3) Long-lived assets held and used consist of one office property and four industrial & other properties that were written down from their carrying value of \$23,383 to their estimated fair value of \$14,063, resulting in an impairment charge of \$5,066 in our Other Markets segment and \$4,254 in our Metro Boston, MA segment for the year ended December 31, 2010. We determined the fair value for these properties based on the sum of their expected future discounted cash flows (level 3 inputs). We estimate aggregate future cash flows expected to be generated by each property based on a number of factors such as market rents, operating expenses, discount rates and capitalization



**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

**Note 10. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (Continued)**

rates. These factors are generally based on our experience in local real estate markets and the effects of current market conditions.

- (4) The fair value of our investment in available for sale securities is based on quoted prices at December 31, 2010 in active markets (level 1 inputs) and included in other assets in our consolidated balance sheet.

We are exposed to certain risks relating to our ongoing business operations, including the effect of changes in foreign currency exchange rates and interest rates. The only risk currently managed by using our derivative instruments is interest rate risk. We may manage our Australian currency exchange exposure by borrowing in Australian dollars or using derivative instruments in the future, depending on the relative significance of our business activities in Australia at that time, although we have not done so as of December 31, 2010, and have no present intention to do so. We enter into interest rate swaps to manage interest rate risk associated with our floating rate borrowings. We have interest rate swap agreements to manage our interest rate risk exposure on \$175,000 of mortgage notes due 2019, which require interest at a spread over LIBOR. The interest rate swap agreements utilized by us qualify as cash flow hedges and effectively modify our exposure to interest rate risk by converting our floating interest rate debt to a fixed interest rate basis for this loan through December 1, 2016, thus reducing the impact of interest rate changes on future interest expense. These agreements involve the receipt of floating interest rate amounts in exchange for fixed rate interest payments over the life of the agreements without an exchange of the underlying principal amount. The fair value of our derivative instruments decreased by \$9,503 during the year ended December 31, 2010, based primarily on changes in market interest rates. As of December 31, 2010, the fair value of these derivative instruments included in accounts payable and accrued expenses and cumulative other comprehensive income in our consolidated balance sheet totaled (\$6,956). As of December 31, 2009, the fair value of these derivative instruments included in other assets and cumulative other comprehensive income in our consolidated balance sheet totaled \$2,547.

In addition to the assets and liabilities described in the above table, our financial instruments include our cash and cash equivalents, rents receivable, equity investments, real estate mortgage receivable, marketable pass through certificates, restricted cash, revolving credit facility, senior notes and mortgage notes payable, accounts payable and other accrued expenses, rent collected in advance, security deposits and amounts due to affiliates. At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the fair values of these additional financial instruments were not materially different from their carrying values, except as follows:

	December 31, 2010		December 31, 2009	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Equity investment in GOV . . . . .	\$ 166,388	\$ 266,561	\$ 153,822	\$ 228,651
Marketable pass through certificates . . . . .	\$ —	\$ —	\$ 7,267	\$ 7,443
Senior notes and mortgage notes payable . . . . .	\$2,462,847	\$2,599,075	\$2,539,431	\$2,547,036

At December 31, 2010 and 2009, the fair values of our equity investment in GOV are based on quoted market prices of \$26.79 and \$22.98, respectively. At December 31, 2009, the fair values of our marketable pass through certificates are based on quoted market prices of \$93.04. The fair values of

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
**(dollars in thousands, except per share data)**

**Note 10. Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities (Continued)**

our senior notes and mortgage notes payable are based on estimates using discounted cash flow analyses and currently prevailing interest rates adjusted by credit risk spreads.

Other financial instruments that potentially subject us to concentrations of credit risk consist principally of rents receivable; however, none of our tenants are responsible for more than 3% of our total rents.

We maintain derivative financial instruments, including interest rate swaps, with major financial institutions and monitor the amount of credit exposure to any one issuer.

**Note 11. Segment Information**

Our primary business is the ownership and operation of office and industrial & other properties, including leased industrial and commercial lands in Oahu, HI and properties in Australia. We account for all of these properties in geographic operating segments for financial reporting purposes based on our method of internal reporting. We account for our properties by property type (i.e. suburban office, CBD office and industrial & other) and by geographic regions. We define these individual geographic segments as those which currently, or during either of the last two quarters, represent or generate 5% or more of our total square feet, annualized revenues or property net operating income, or NOI, which we define as rental income less operating expenses. Our geographic segments include Metro Philadelphia, PA, Oahu, HI, Metro Denver, CO, Metro Washington, DC, Metro Boston, MA and Other Markets, which includes properties located throughout the United States and Australia. Prior periods have been restated to reflect 31 office properties and 25 industrial & other properties reclassified to discontinued operations during 2010 as discussed in Note 3.

The following items are accounted for on a corporate level and are not allocated among our segments: depreciation and amortization expense, general and administrative expense, acquisition related costs, interest and other income and expense, loss on asset impairment, (loss) gain on early extinguishment of debt, equity in earnings of investees, gain on sale of properties and gain on asset acquisition. The accounting policies of our segments are the same as the accounting policies described in our summary of significant accounting policies.

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

**Note 11. Segment Information (Continued)**

As of December 31, 2010, we owned 303 office properties and 178 industrial & other properties, excluding properties classified as held for sale. Property level information by geographic segment and property type is as follows:

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2010:

	As of December 31, 2010			
	Suburban Office	CBD Office	Industrial & Other	Totals
Property square feet (in thousands):				
Metro Philadelphia, PA . . . . .	619	4,592	—	5,211
Oahu, HI . . . . .	—	—	17,914	17,914
Metro Denver, CO . . . . .	788	672	553	2,013
Metro Washington, DC . . . . .	1,067	428	—	1,495
Metro Boston, MA . . . . .	1,268	291	—	1,559
Other Markets . . . . .	17,422	6,430	11,974	35,826
Totals . . . . .	<u>21,164</u>	<u>12,413</u>	<u>30,441</u>	<u>64,018</u>
	Year Ended December 31, 2010			
	Suburban Office	CBD Office	Industrial & Other	Totals
Property rental income:				
Metro Philadelphia, PA . . . . .	\$ 9,440	\$112,676	\$ —	\$122,116
Oahu, HI . . . . .	—	—	73,996	73,996
Metro Denver, CO . . . . .	12,817	21,200	8,239	42,256
Metro Washington, DC . . . . .	27,944	17,867	—	45,811
Metro Boston, MA . . . . .	20,227	14,894	—	35,121
Other Markets . . . . .	264,632	138,851	70,587	474,070
Totals . . . . .	<u>\$335,060</u>	<u>\$305,488</u>	<u>\$152,822</u>	<u>\$793,370</u>
Property net operating income:				
Metro Philadelphia, PA . . . . .	\$ 2,689	\$ 58,272	\$ —	\$ 60,961
Oahu, HI . . . . .	—	—	55,547	55,547
Metro Denver, CO . . . . .	9,321	14,086	4,758	28,165
Metro Washington, DC . . . . .	16,241	12,166	—	28,407
Metro Boston, MA . . . . .	12,240	5,974	—	18,214
Other Markets . . . . .	148,660	68,054	51,473	268,187
Totals . . . . .	<u>\$189,151</u>	<u>\$158,552</u>	<u>\$111,778</u>	<u>\$459,481</u>

As of December 31, 2010, our investments in office properties, and in industrial & other properties, net of accumulated depreciation, excluding properties classified as held for sale, were \$4,216,114 and \$1,290,883, respectively.

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

**Note 11. Segment Information (Continued)**

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2009:

	As of December 31, 2009			
	Suburban Office	CBD Office	Industrial & Other	Totals
Property square feet (in thousands):				
Metro Philadelphia, PA . . . . .	619	4,585	—	5,204
Oahu, HI . . . . .	—	—	17,914	17,914
Metro Denver, CO . . . . .	540	672	548	1,760
Metro Washington, DC . . . . .	1,286	583	—	1,869
Metro Boston, MA . . . . .	1,366	424	—	1,790
Other Markets . . . . .	15,458	6,135	10,517	32,110
Totals . . . . .	<u>19,269</u>	<u>12,399</u>	<u>28,979</u>	<u>60,647</u>
	Year Ended December 31, 2009			
	Suburban Office	CBD Office	Industrial & Other	Totals
Property rental income:				
Metro Philadelphia, PA . . . . .	\$ 9,529	\$112,615	\$ —	\$122,144
Oahu, HI . . . . .	—	—	72,548	72,548
Metro Denver, CO . . . . .	9,021	10,969	8,025	28,015
Metro Washington, DC . . . . .	35,377	23,369	—	58,746
Metro Boston, MA . . . . .	21,584	17,551	—	39,135
Other Markets . . . . .	265,325	124,317	60,711	450,353
Totals . . . . .	<u>\$340,836</u>	<u>\$288,821</u>	<u>\$141,284</u>	<u>\$770,941</u>
Property net operating income:				
Metro Philadelphia, PA . . . . .	\$ 3,707	\$ 58,631	\$ —	\$ 62,338
Oahu, HI . . . . .	—	—	54,863	54,863
Metro Denver, CO . . . . .	5,041	7,109	4,668	16,818
Metro Washington, DC . . . . .	21,908	14,670	—	36,578
Metro Boston, MA . . . . .	12,140	8,179	—	20,319
Other Markets . . . . .	152,584	61,452	42,734	256,770
Totals . . . . .	<u>\$195,380</u>	<u>\$150,041</u>	<u>\$102,265</u>	<u>\$447,686</u>

As of December 31, 2009, our investments in office properties, and in industrial & other properties, net of accumulated depreciation, excluding properties classified as held for sale, were \$4,172,302 and \$1,266,958, respectively.

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

**Note 11. Segment Information (Continued)**

As of and for the year ended December 31, 2008:

	As of December 31, 2008			
	Suburban Office	CBD Office	Industrial & Other	Totals
Property square feet (in thousands):				
Metro Philadelphia, PA . . . . .	619	4,577	—	5,196
Oahu, HI . . . . .	—	—	17,914	17,914
Metro Denver, CO . . . . .	753	—	547	1,300
Metro Washington, DC . . . . .	1,720	682	—	2,402
Metro Boston, MA . . . . .	1,366	424	—	1,790
Other Markets . . . . .	16,653	5,917	9,534	32,104
Totals . . . . .	<u>21,111</u>	<u>11,600</u>	<u>27,995</u>	<u>60,706</u>
	Year Ended December 31, 2008			
	Suburban Office	CBD Office	Industrial & Other	Totals
Property rental income:				
Metro Philadelphia, PA . . . . .	\$ 9,010	\$112,327	\$ —	\$121,337
Oahu, HI . . . . .	—	—	66,831	66,831
Metro Denver, CO . . . . .	12,440	—	7,612	20,052
Metro Washington, DC . . . . .	41,387	29,393	—	70,780
Metro Boston, MA . . . . .	21,469	16,927	—	38,396
Other Markets . . . . .	268,236	108,453	58,025	434,714
Totals . . . . .	<u>\$352,542</u>	<u>\$267,100</u>	<u>\$132,468</u>	<u>\$752,110</u>
Property net operating income:				
Metro Philadelphia, PA . . . . .	\$ 3,439	\$ 58,318	\$ —	\$ 61,757
Oahu, HI . . . . .	—	—	49,837	49,837
Metro Denver, CO . . . . .	8,070	—	4,679	12,749
Metro Washington, DC . . . . .	24,909	17,564	—	42,473
Metro Boston, MA . . . . .	12,617	8,295	—	20,912
Other Markets . . . . .	155,799	52,086	42,388	250,273
Totals . . . . .	<u>\$204,834</u>	<u>\$136,263</u>	<u>\$ 96,904</u>	<u>\$438,001</u>

The following table reconciles our calculation of NOI to net income, the most directly comparable financial measure under GAAP reported in our consolidated financial statements. We consider NOI to be appropriate supplemental information to net income because it helps both investors and management to understand the operations of our properties. We use NOI internally as a performance measure and believe NOI provides useful information to investors regarding our results of operations because it reflects only those income and expense items that are incurred at the property level. Our management also uses NOI to evaluate individual, regional and company wide property level performance. NOI excludes certain components from net income in order to provide results that are

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

**Note 11. Segment Information (Continued)**

more closely related to our properties' results of operations. NOI does not represent cash generated by operating activities in accordance with GAAP and should not be considered an alternative to net income, net income available for common shareholders or cash flow from operating activities as a measure of financial performance. A reconciliation of NOI to net income for the years ended December 31, 2010, 2009 and 2008, is as follows:

	Year Ended December 31,		
	2010	2009	2008
Rental income . . . . .	\$ 793,370	\$ 770,941	\$ 752,110
Operating expenses . . . . .	(333,889)	(323,255)	(314,109)
Property net operating income (NOI) . . . . .	<u>\$ 459,481</u>	<u>\$ 447,686</u>	<u>\$ 438,001</u>
Property NOI . . . . .	\$ 459,481	\$ 447,686	\$ 438,001
Depreciation and amortization . . . . .	(207,884)	(177,019)	(167,298)
General and administrative . . . . .	(39,646)	(36,575)	(33,891)
Acquisition related costs . . . . .	(21,560)	(4,298)	—
Operating income . . . . .	190,391	229,794	236,812
Interest and other income . . . . .	3,159	1,194	1,442
Interest expense . . . . .	(179,642)	(166,855)	(173,467)
Loss on asset impairment . . . . .	(30,811)	(11,699)	(2,283)
(Loss) gain on early extinguishment of debt . . . . .	(796)	20,686	—
Equity in earnings of investees . . . . .	8,464	6,546	—
Gain on issuance of shares by an equity investee . . . . .	34,808	—	—
Gain on sale of properties . . . . .	34,336	—	—
Gain on asset acquisition . . . . .	20,392	—	—
Income from continuing operations before income tax expense . . .	80,301	79,666	62,504
Income tax expense . . . . .	(550)	(735)	(773)
Income from continuing operations . . . . .	79,751	78,931	61,731
Income from discontinued operations . . . . .	16,591	26,793	45,740
Loss on asset impairment from discontinued operations . . . . .	(98,453)	(20,183)	—
Loss on early extinguishment of debt from discontinued operations	(248)	—	—
Gain on sale of properties from discontinued operations . . . . .	137,768	79,133	137,174
Net income . . . . .	<u>\$ 135,409</u>	<u>\$ 164,674</u>	<u>\$ 244,645</u>

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**

**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**

(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

**Note 12. Tenant Concentration**

During 2010, no one tenant is responsible for more than five percent of our revenues. Prior to 2010, the United States Government was our only tenant responsible for more than five percent of our revenues. For the years ended December 31, 2009 and 2008, revenues from the United States Government were \$78,534 and \$110,961, respectively.

**Note 13. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited)**

The following is a summary of our unaudited quarterly results of operations for 2010 and 2009. Reclassifications have been made to the prior quarters and prior year results to reflect 30 office properties and 25 industrial & other properties reclassified to discontinued operations during the fourth quarter of 2010, one office property reclassified to discontinued operations during the third quarter of 2010 and one office property reclassified from discontinued operations during the fourth quarter of 2009:

	<b>2010</b>			
	<u>First Quarter<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Second Quarter<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Third Quarter<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>
Total revenues . . . . .	\$195,079	\$195,817	\$199,476	\$202,998
Net income (loss) available for common shareholders <sup>(2)</sup> . .	24,630	(2,669)	53,143	6,651
Net income (loss) available for common shareholders per share—basic and diluted . . . . .	0.43	(0.04)	0.82	0.09
Common distributions declared . . . . .	—	0.48	0.50	0.50
	<b>2009</b>			
	<u>First Quarter<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Second Quarter<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Third Quarter<sup>(1)</sup></u>	<u>Fourth Quarter<sup>(1)</sup></u>
Total revenues . . . . .	\$197,208	\$192,963	\$187,110	\$193,660
Net income (loss) available for common shareholders . . . .	30,445	46,949	59,532	(22,920) <sup>(3)</sup>
Net income (loss) available for common shareholders per share—basic and diluted . . . . .	0.54	0.84	1.06	(0.41)
Common distributions declared . . . . .	0.48	0.48	0.48	0.96 <sup>(4)</sup>

<sup>(1)</sup> Amounts previously reported have been adjusted as follows:

	<b>2010</b>		
	<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>
Total revenues as previously reported in 2010 . . . . .	\$213,626	\$213,966	\$218,035
Total revenues reclassified to discontinued operations during the third quarter of 2010 . . . . .	(543)	(359)	—
Total revenues reclassified to discontinued operations during the fourth quarter of 2010 . . . . .	(18,004)	(17,790)	(18,559)
Total revenues restated . . . . .	<u>\$195,079</u>	<u>\$195,817</u>	<u>\$199,476</u>

**COMMONWEALTH REIT**  
**Notes to Consolidated Financial Statements (Continued)**  
(dollars in thousands, except per share data)

**Note 13. Selected Quarterly Financial Data (Unaudited) (Continued)**

	2009			
	<u>First Quarter</u>	<u>Second Quarter</u>	<u>Third Quarter</u>	<u>Fourth Quarter</u>
Total revenues as previously reported in 2009 . . . . .	\$216,923	\$212,729	\$206,587	\$213,339
Total revenues reclassified from discontinued operations during the fourth quarter of 2009 . . . . .	48	48	48	—
Total revenues reclassified to discontinued operations during the third quarter of 2010 . . . . .	(625)	(577)	(603)	(547)
Total revenues reclassified to discontinued operations during the fourth quarter of 2010 . . . . .	<u>(19,138)</u>	<u>(19,237)</u>	<u>(18,922)</u>	<u>(19,132)</u>
Total revenues restated . . . . .	<u>\$197,208</u>	<u>\$192,963</u>	<u>\$187,110</u>	<u>\$193,660</u>

- (2) The first quarter includes a gain on issuance of shares by GOV of \$16,418, the second quarter includes a gain on sale of properties of \$11,504 and a loss on asset impairment of \$21,491, the third quarter includes gains on sales of properties aggregating \$27,400 and a gain on issuance of shares by GOV of \$18,390, and the fourth quarter includes net gains on sales of properties aggregating \$133,200 and losses on asset impairment and accelerated depreciation aggregating \$132,770.
- (3) The fourth quarter includes a \$31,882 loss on asset impairment and no gains on property sales or early extinguishment of debt.
- (4) Includes a \$0.48 per common share distribution which was declared on December 11, 2009, and paid on January 29, 2010, to shareholders of record as of the close of business on December 21, 2009.



## SIGNATURES

Pursuant to the requirements of Section 13 and 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.

### COMMONWEALTH REIT

By: /s/ ADAM D. PORTNOY

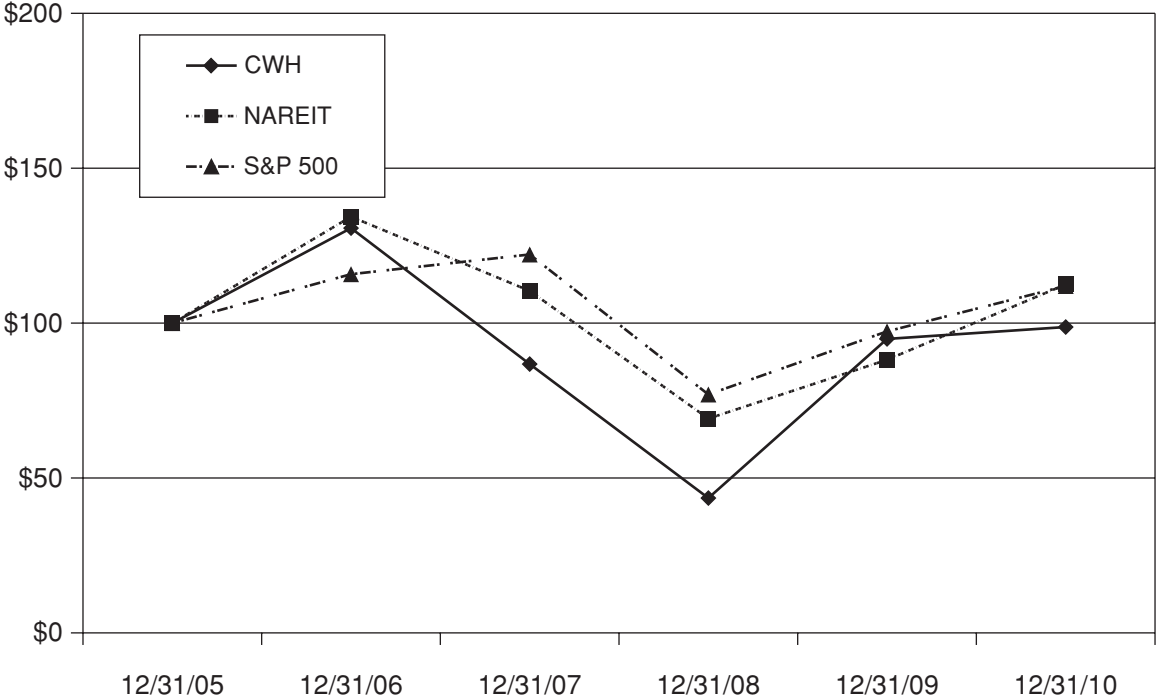
Adam D. Portnoy  
*President and Managing Trustee*  
Dated: February 25, 2011

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, in the capacities and on the dates indicated.

<u>Signature</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Date</u>
<u>/s/ ADAM D. PORTNOY</u> Adam D. Portnoy	President and Managing Trustee	February 25, 2011
<u>/s/ JOHN C. POPEO</u> John C. Popeo	Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer (principal financial officer and principal accounting officer)	February 25, 2011
<u>/s/ PATRICK F. DONELAN</u> Patrick F. Donelan	Independent Trustee	February 25, 2011
<u>/s/ WILLIAM A. LAMKIN</u> William A. Lamkin	Independent Trustee	February 25, 2011
<u>/s/ BARRY M. PORTNOY</u> Barry M. Portnoy	Managing Trustee	February 25, 2011
<u>/s/ FREDERICK N. ZEYTOONJIAN</u> Frederick N. Zeytoonjian	Independent Trustee	February 25, 2011

### CWH Performance Chart

The graph below shows the cumulative total shareholder returns on our common shares (assuming a \$100 investment on December 31, 2005) for the past five years as compared with (a) the National Association of Real Estate Investment Trusts Inc.'s, or NAREIT, index of all tax qualified real estate investment trusts listed on the New York Stock Exchange, the NYSE Amex and the Nasdaq Stock Market, and (b) the Standard & Poor's 500 Index. The graph assumes reinvestment of all cash distributions.



# CORPORATE INFORMATION

## EXECUTIVE OFFICES

CommonWealth REIT  
Two Newton Place  
255 Washington Street, Suite 300  
Newton, Massachusetts 02458-1634  
(617) 332-3990  
www.cwhreit.com

## OFFICERS

Adam D. Portnoy  
President  
John C. Popeo  
Treasurer and Chief Financial Officer  
David M. Lepore  
Senior Vice President  
and Chief Operating Officer  
Jennifer B. Clark  
Secretary

## BOARD OF TRUSTEES

Patrick F. Donelan\*  
Independent Trustee of  
CommonWealth REIT,  
Private Investor  
London, England  
William A. Lamkin\*  
Independent Trustee of  
CommonWealth REIT,  
Partner of Ackrell Capital LLC  
Partner of Ackrell & Company  
San Francisco, California  
Adam D. Portnoy  
Managing Trustee of  
CommonWealth REIT,  
President and Chief Executive Officer of  
Reit Management & Research LLC  
Newton, Massachusetts  
Barry M. Portnoy  
Managing Trustee of  
CommonWealth REIT,  
Chairman of  
Reit Management & Research LLC  
Newton, Massachusetts  
Frederick N. Zeytoonjian\*  
Independent Trustee of  
CommonWealth REIT,  
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer  
Turf Products, LLC  
Enfield, Connecticut

## DIRECTOR OF INTERNAL AUDIT

William J. Sheehan

## VICE PRESIDENT, INVESTOR RELATIONS

Timothy A. Bonang

## MANAGER

Reit Management & Research LLC  
Two Newton Place  
255 Washington Street, Suite 300  
Newton, Massachusetts 02458-1634

## INDEPENDENT REGISTERED PUBLIC ACCOUNTING FIRM

Ernst & Young LLP  
200 Clarendon Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02116

## COUNSEL

Sullivan & Worcester LLP  
One Post Office Square  
Boston, Massachusetts 02109

## STOCK TRANSFER AGENT AND REGISTRAR

Wells Fargo Bank, National Association  
Wells Fargo Shareowner Services  
P.O. Box 64856  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55164-0856  
(866) 877-6331  
www.shareowneronline.com

## SENIOR NOTES TRUSTEE AND REGISTRAR

U.S. Bank National Association  
Corporate Trust Services  
One Federal Street  
Boston, Massachusetts 02110

## ANNUAL MEETING

Our annual meeting of shareholders will be held on May 10, 2011 at 9:30 a.m. at Two Newton Place, 255 Washington Street, Suite 100, Newton, Massachusetts. All shareholders are invited to attend.

## AVAILABLE INFORMATION

A copy of our 2010 Annual Report on Form 10-K, including the financial statements and schedules (excluding exhibits), as filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission, can be obtained without charge through our website at [www.cwhreit.com](http://www.cwhreit.com) or by writing to our Vice President, Investor Relations at our executive offices address.

## STOCK MARKET DATA

Our common shares of beneficial interest are traded on the NYSE under the symbol CWH. The following table sets forth the high and low prices of our common shares in 2009 and 2010 as reported on the NYSE composite tape:

Quarter Ended	High	Low
March 31, 2009*	\$16.76	\$ 9.92
June 30, 2009*	\$20.52	\$12.00
September 30, 2009*	\$32.52	\$15.80
December 31, 2009*	\$30.20	\$24.16
March 31, 2010*	\$32.56	\$25.24
June 30, 2010*	\$33.00	\$24.60
September 30, 2010	\$28.00	\$22.89
December 31, 2010	\$26.70	\$23.85

As of February 18, 2011, there were approximately 1,840 holders of record of our common shares and we estimate that as of such date there were in excess of 66,680 beneficial owners of our common shares.

The closing price of our common shares as reported on the NYSE composite tape on February 18, 2011 was \$28.52.

\* Common share prices adjusted to reflect July 1, 2010 reverse stock split.

\* Member of Audit, Compensation, Nominating and Governance Committees

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